



T H E
H I S T O R Y
O F
L O N D O N

FROM ITS
Foundation to the Present Time:

CONTAINING,

I. The original Constitution of *London*: The ancient and present State of its several Wards, Churches, Parishes, Liberties, and Districts: Accounts of all the Religious Foundations in *London* and its Suburbs, before the Reformation: The Names of all the Streets, Squares, Courts, Lanes, &c. within the City and Suburbs: With curious Calculations touching the Number of its Inhabitants; and Parallels between *London* and many of the most celebrated ancient and modern Cities; whereby it will appear that the Inhabitants of *London*, at present, are almost equal in Number to those of the Cities of *Paris*, *Amsterdam*, and *Rome* together, and superior in Number to any one City in the World.

II. Historical and particular Accounts of the City Governments, Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military, in all their Branches: With the several Charters, ren-

dered into *English*; wherein are set forth their many great and valuable Privileges, Immunities, and numerous Benefactions.

III. History of the several Incorporations of Merchants and Traders; shewing the Institutions of their respective Companies; with their ancient Rights, Privileges, and Coats of Arms.

IV. Description of the present State of Learning, and of the Colleges, Schools, Inns of Court, Common-Pleas, King's-Bench, Chancery, Exchequer, High Court of Parliament, &c.

V. Full and particular Accounts of all the Hospitals, Alms-houses, and other Charitable Foundations, within the City and the Parts adjacent.

VI. The ancient and present State of the Tower, and of the Curiosities therein contained; with a Description of the *British Museum*.

INCLUDING

The several PARISHES in WESTMINSTER, MIDDLESEX, SOUTHWARK, &c.
within the BILLS of MORTALITY.

By WILLIAM MAITLAND, F.R.S.

A N E W E D I T I O N.

Continued to the Year 1772, by the Rev. JOHN ENTICK, M. A.

ILLUSTRATED

With a *Complete Set* of the Churches, Palaces, Publick Buildings, Hospitals, Bridges, &c. within and adjacent to this great Metropolis: The *Plans* of LONDON, exhibiting its Appearance *before* the Fire; *in* its Ruins after that Conflagration in 1666; and as it is *now* rebuilt and extended: With a large *Map* of all the Villages and Country *within ten Miles* Circumference: Exactly drawn and curiously engraved on One Hundred and Thirty Copper-Plates, by the best Hands, and on so large a Scale, that each Plate could not be sold separate for less than One Shilling.

AND IMPROVED

With a great Variety of *Authentick Pieces*, relating to the *Progressive Alterations* it has undergone from its first Foundation; and describing those *Charitable* and other *Additional Buildings* with which it has been lately adorned, and increased to its present prodigious Extent: Wherein all the Defects in the former Edition of this Work, and in other Authors on this Subject, are supplied, their Errors corrected, and the History brought down, with great Care and Impartiality, to the present Time.

In TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

By the KING's Authority.

L O N D O N:

Printed for J. WILKIE, in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*; T. LOWNDES, in *Fleet-Street*; and
J. BEW, in *Paternoster-Row*.

M DCC LXXV.



T H E C O N T E N T S

Of V o L. II.

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THE
HISTORY
OF
LONDON
FROM ITS
Foundation to the Present Time.

BOOK II.

Containing the POLITICAL HISTORY of London, &c. and a new and accurate SURVEY of the several Wards, Liberties, Precincts, &c. within the City and Liberties thereof.

CHAP. I.

The Situation, Extent, Number of Houses, and Division into eight general Parts.



THE Reader in the first Volume of this Work is presented with the Annals of this antient, rich and powerful City: In which he may find a complete Collection of all its Charters and Privileges, granted, from Time to Time, by the Kings and Parliaments of this Nation, and of all the material publick Transactions relating to and performed by the Citizens, from the Foundation of the City to the present Time. I shall now proceed to the descriptive Part of this great Work;

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and, in the Plan or Survey of this Metropolis, lay before you the advantageous Situation thereof for Health, Commerce, &c. its Extent, Populousness, Division, Antiquities and present State.

London, the most populous and opulent City and Emporium upon Earth, the Metropolis of Great-Britain, and the Chamber of its Monarch, is delightfully situate upon a gentle and beautiful Eminence, on the Northern Bank of the noble and incomparable River *Thames*; in the Latitude of fifty-one Degrees and thirty-two Minutes, and Longitude of eighteen Degrees and thirty-

Its Situation is pleasant, profitable and healthy.

thirty-six Minutes; at a Place where that River in the Vale is cast into a Crescen or Half-Moon; so that each Part may enjoy the Benefit thereof, and yet not be far distant from each other: About sixty Miles distant from the Sea, and therefore not in Danger of being surprized by the Fleets of foreign Enemies; nor is it annoyed by the moist Vapours of the Sea; yet it is near enough to have Ships of the greatest Burthen brought into its very Bosom, by the Help of the Tide, every twelve Hours. On the North Side it is very much sheltered from the cold Winds by *Hampstead*, *Highbgate*, and the rising Grounds of *Islington*; but lies open to the more kindly *West*.

See p. 109. It was formerly thought to contribute much to the Preservation of the healthy and good Air of the City, that nothing was burnt in it but Wood and Charcoal, even in Trades that used great Quantities of Firing: For this End also,

See p. 130. Provision was formerly made against Stinks and annoying Smells, arising from killing Beasts in the City; which was once thought to have occasioned a grievous Plague there, in the Reign of *Edward III*, who, to prevent the like Infection, sent his Command, about the Year 1361, to the Mayor and Sheriffs, to suffer no Butcher to kill his Cattle nearer the City than *Stratford*, or *Knightsbridge*. This is not observed now; nor indeed seems it necessary since the new Building of *London*; for the Streets, Lanes, &c. being wider, the Air is not so much pent up, nor consequently so liable to Infection, as before; besides, the Markets are now removed out of the Streets, made commodious, and have proper Methods taken to keep them clean: And being built on a Gravel and Loamy Soil, it not only contributes much to the Health of the Citizens, but likewise to the Strength of their Houses, by supporting the most ponderous Superstructures.

The pleasant, profitable, and healthful Situation of this City, in respect of the River, the rising Ground and, the Soil, (all so advantageous) is finely described by one of our Poets; where his Muse is brought in thus speaking upon the Sight of *London*:

Drayton's
Polyalbion.

At thy great Builder's Wit,
Who is, but wonder may?
Nay, of his Wisdom thus
Ensuing Times shall say;
O more than mortal Man,
That did this Town begin,
Whose Knowledge found the Place
So fit to set it in,
What God, or Heavenly Power,
Was harbour'd in thy Breast? &c.
Built on a rising Bank,
Within a Vale to stand;
And, for thy healthful Soil,
Chose Gravel mixt with Sand;
And where fair *Thames* his Course
Into a Crescent casts,
(That forced by his Tides,
As still by her he hastes,
He might his surging Waves
Into her Bosom send)
Because too far in Length
His Town should not extend:

And to the North and South,
Upon an equal Reach,
Two Hills their even Banks
Do somewhat seem to stretch,
The two extremer Winds
From hurting it to let;
And only level lies,
Upon the Rise and Set.
Of all this goodly Isle,
Where breathes most chearful Air,
And every Way thereto
The Ways most smooth and fair;
As in the fittest Place,
By Man that could be thought,
To which by Land or Sea
Provision might be brought:
And such a Road for Ships
Scarce all the World commands,
As is the goodly *Thames*,
Near where *Brute's* City stands.

And yet this was written at a Time when the Buildings were composed of a Congestion of mishapen and extravagant wooden Houses, of Streets narrow and incommodious in the very Center and busiest Places of Intercourse, and when its bad and uneven Pavement made it dangerous to walk, and the Spouts and Gutters over Head made it impassable in a rainy Day. What would the Poet have added to the Encomium, or how would he have been able to find Words sufficient to sing the Praise of *London*, had he lived in these Days of its Exaltation, and continual Improvement, both as to Beauty and Extent, as well as to Trade and Navigation?

However, it must not be concealed what a certain Author of good Repute writes: "I will infer, that if this goodly City justly challenges what is her Due, and merits all that can be said to reinforce her Praises, and give her Title; she is to be relieved from that which renders her less healthy, really offends her, and which darkens and eclipses all her other Attributes. And what is all this, but that hellish and dismal Cloud of SEA-COALE? which is not onely perpetually imminent over her Head; for as the Poet,

Sir John
Evelyn's
Fumifugium.

"*Conditur in tenebris altum caligine Cælum;*

"but so universally mixed with the otherwise wholesome and excellent *Aer*, that her *Inhabitants* breathe nothing but an impure and thick Mist, accompanied with a fuliginous and filthy Vapour, which renders them obnoxious to a thousand Inconveniences, corrupting the *Lungs*, and disordering the entire Habits of their Bodies; so that *Catarrhs*, *Phthisicks*, *Coughs* and *Consumptions* rage more in this one City, than in the whole Earth besides.

"I shall not here much descant upon the Nature of *Smokes*, and other Exhalations from Things burnt, which have obtain'd their severall *Epithets* according to the Quality of the Matter consumed, because they are generally accounted noxious and unwholesome; and I would not have it thought, that I do here *Fumos vendere*, as the Word is, or blot Paper with insignificant Remarks: It was yet
"haply

“haply no inept Derivation of that Critick, who
 “took our *Engliſh*, or rather *Saxon*, Appellative
 “from the *Greek* Word *σπύχω* *corrumpo* and *exuro*,
 “as moſt agreeable to its deſtructive Effects,
 “eſpecially of what we do here ſo much declaim
 “againſt; ſince it is certain, that of all the com-
 “mon and familiar Materials which emit it, the
 “immoderate Uſe of, and Indulgence to *Sea-*
 “*coale* alone in the City of *London*, expoſes it to
 “one of the ſowleſt Inconveniencies and Re-
 “proches, that can poſſibly befall ſo noble, and,
 “otherwiſe, incomparable City: And that not
 “from the *culinary* Fires, which for being weak,
 “and leſſe often fed below, is with ſuch Eaſe
 “diſpell’d and ſcatter’d above, as it is hardly
 “at all diſcernible; but from ſome few par-
 “ticular Tunnells and Iſſues, belonging only
 “to *Brewers*, *Diers*, *Lime-burners*, *Salt* and
 “*Sope-boylers*, and ſome other private Trades;
 “one of whoſe *Spiracles* alone does manifeſtly
 “infect the *Aer* more than all the Chimnies of
 “*London* put together beſides. And that this is
 “not the leaſt *Hyperbolie*, let the beſt Judges de-
 “cide it, which I take to be our Senſes. Whilſt
 “theſe are belching it forth their footy Jaws, the
 “City of *London* reſembles the Face rather of
 “*Mount Aetna*, the Court of *Vulcan*, *Stromboli*,
 “or the Suburbs of *Hell*, than an Aſſembly of
 “rational Creatures, and the Imperial Seat of
 “our incomparable *Monarch*. For when in all
 “other Places the *Aer* is moſt ſerene and pure, it
 “is here eclips’d with ſuch a Cloud of Sul-
 “phure, as the Sun itſelf, which gives Day to
 “all the World beſides, is hardly able to pene-
 “trate and impart it here; and the weary
 “*Traveller*, at many Miles Diſtance, ſooner
 “ſmells, than ſees the City, to which he re-
 “pairs. This is that pernicious Smoake which
 “ſullyes all her Glory, ſuperinducing a footy
 “Cruff or Furr upon all that it lights, ſpoyl-
 “ing the Moveables, tarniſhing the Plate, Gild-
 “ings and Furniture, and corroding the very
 “Iron Bars and hardeſt Stones with thoſe
 “piercing and acrimonious Spirits which accom-
 “pany its Sulphure; and executing more in one
 “Year, than, expoſed to the pure *Aer* of the
 “Country, it could effect in ſome hundreds:

——— *piceaque gravatum*
Fædat nube diem.

“It is this horrid Smoake which obſcures
 “our Churches, and makes our Palaces look
 “old, which fouls our Clothes, and corrupts
 “the Waters; ſo as the very Rain, and refresh-
 “ing Dews which fall in the ſeveral Seasons,
 “precipitate this impure Vapour, which, with
 “its black and tenacious Quality, ſpots and
 “contaminates whatſoever is expoſ’d to it:

——— *Calidoque involvitur undique fumo.*

“It is this which ſcatters and ſtrews about
 “theſe black and ſmuttery *Atomes* upon all Things
 “where it comes, inſinuating itſelf into our
 “very ſecret *Cabinets*, and moſt precious *Repo-*
 “*sitories*: Finally, it is this which diffuſes and
 “ſpreads a Yellowneſſe upon our choyceſt
 “Pictures and Hangings: Which does this
 “Miſchief at home; is *avertus* to *Fowls*, and
 “kills our *Bees* and *Flowers* abroad, ſuffering

“nothing in our Gardens to bud, diſplay them-
 “ſelves, or ripen; ſo as our *Anemonies*, and
 “many other choyceſt Flowers, will by no In-
 “duſtry be made to blow in *London*, or the
 “Precincts of it, unleſſe they be raiſed on
 “a *Hot-bed*, and govern’d with extraordinary
 “Artifice to accelerate their Springing; im-
 “parting a bitter, and ungrateful Taſte to thoſe
 “few wretched *Fruits*, which, never arriving to
 “their deſired Maturity, ſeem, like the *Ap-*
 “*ples* of *Sodome*, to fall even to Duſt, when
 “they are but touched. Not therefore to be
 “forgotten is that, which was by many ob-
 “ſerv’d, that in the Year when *New caſtle* was
 “beſieg’d and blocked up in our late Wars, ſo
 “as, through the great Dearth and Scarcity
 “of *Coales*, thoſe fumous Works many of
 “them were either left off, or ſpent but few
 “*Coales* in Compariſon to what they now uſe;
 “divers Gardens and Orchards, planted even in
 “the very Heart of *London*, (as in particular
 “my Lord Marqueſſe of *Hertford’s* in the *Strand*,
 “my Lord *Bridgewater’s*, and ſome others about
 “*Barbican*) were obſerved to bear ſuch plentiful
 “and infinite Quantities of *Fruits*, as they ne-
 “ver produced the like either before or ſince,
 “to their great Aſtoniſhment: But it was by
 “the Owners rightly imputed to the Penury of
 “*Coales*, and the little Smoake which they
 “took Notice to infect them that Year: For
 “there is a Virtue in the *Aer* to penetrate,
 “alter, nourish, yea, and to multiply Plants
 “and *Fruits*, without which no Vegetable could
 “poſſibly thrive: But as the *Poet*,

Aret ager: vitio moriens fitit æris herba:

“So it was not ill ſaid by *Paracelſus*, That of
 “all Things *Aer* only could be truly affirm’d
 “to have *Life*, ſeeing to all Things it gave
 “*Life*: Argument ſufficient to demonſtrate,
 “how prejudicial it is to the Bodies of Men;
 “for that can never be *Aer* fit for them to
 “breathe in, where nor *Fruits*, nor *Flowers* do
 “ripen, or come to a ſeaſonable Perfection.

“*Newcaſtle-Cole*, as an expert *Physician* affirms
 “cauſeth *Conſumptions*, *Phthiſicks*, and the Indiſ-
 “poſition of the *Lungs*, not only by the ſuffo-
 “cating Abundance of *Smoake*, but alſo by its
 “*Virulency*: For all *ſubterrany* Fuell hath a kind
 “of *virulent* or *arſenical* Vapour riſing from it;
 “which, as it ſpeedily deſtroys thoſe who dig
 “it in the *Mines*, ſo does it by little and little
 “theſe who uſe it *here* above them: Therefore
 “theſe Diſeaſes (ſaith this Doctor) moſt afflict
 “about *London*, where the very *Iron* is ſooner
 “conſum’d by the Smoake thereof, than where
 “this Fire is not uſed.

“This *Coale*, ſays Sir *Kenelme Digby*, flies
 “abroad, fowling the Clothes that are expoſ’d
 “a-drying upon the Hedges; and in the Spring-
 “time beſoots all the Leaves, ſo as there is
 “nothing free from its univerſal Contamina-
 “tion; and it is for this, that the *Bleachers* about
 “*Harlem* prohibit by an expreſs Law (as I am
 “told) the Uſe of theſe *Coales*, for ſome Miles
 “about Town; and how curious the *Diers* and
 “*Weavers* of *Dammask* and other precious
 “*Silks* are at *Florence* of the leaſt Ingreſſe of
 “any ſmoaky Vapour, whilſt their Looms are at
 “work,

Boetius a
 Boot.

The Perni-
 ciousneſs of
 Newcaſtle
 Coal.

“work, I shew upon some other Occasion.
 “But in the mean Time, being thus incorporated
 “with the very *Aer*, which ministers to the
 “necessary Respiration of our Lungs, the *Inha-*
 “*bitants* of *London*, and such as frequent it, find
 “it in all their *Expektorations*; the Spittle, and
 “other Excrements which proceed from them,
 “being for the most Part of a blackish and fu-
 “liginous Colour: Besides, this acrimonious Soot
 “produces another sad Effect, by rendring the
 “People obnoxious to Inflammations, and
 “comes (in Time) to exulcerate the *Lungs*;
 “which is a Mischief so incurable, that it carries
 “away Multitudes by languishing and deep
 “*Consumptions*, as the *Bills of Mortality* do
 “weekly inform us: And these are those
 “*Endemii Morbi*, vernaculous and proper to
 “*London*. So corrosive is this *Smoake* about the
 “City, that, if one would hang up *Gammons* of
 “*Bacon*, *Beefe*, or other Flesh, to fume, and pre-
 “pare it in the Chimnies, as the good *House-Wives*
 “do in the Country, where they make use of
 “sweeter Fuell, it will so *mummifie*, dry up,
 “waste and burn it, that it suddenly crumbles
 “away, consumes, and comes to nothing.

“The Consequences then of all this is, that
 “(as was said) almost one Half of them who
 “perish in *London*, dye of *phthical* and *pulmo-*
 “*nic* Distempers; that the *Inhabitants* are never
 “free from *Coughs* and importunate *Rheumatisms*,
 “spitting of *impostumated* and corrupt Matter:
 “For Remedy whereof, there is none so infalli-
 “ble, as that, in Time, the Patient change his
 “*Aer*, and remove into the *Country*: Such as
 “repair to *Paris* (where it is excellent) and other
 “like Places, perfectly recovering of their Health;
 “which is a Demonstration sufficient to confirm
 “what we have asserted, concerning the Pernici-
 “ousness of that about this City, produc’d
 “only from this exitial and intolerable Accident.

How to be
remedied.

“The Remedy which I would propose, requires
 “only the Removal of such *Trades* as are manifest
 “*Nuisances* to the City, which I would have
 “placed at farther Distances; especially, such
 “as in their Works and Fournaces use great
 “Quantities of *Sea-coale*, the sole and only Cause
 “of those prodigious Clouds of *Smoake*, which
 “so universally and so fatally infect the *Aer*,
 “and would in no City of *Europe* be permit-
 “ted, where Men had either respect to Health
 “or Ornament. Such we named to be *Brewers*,
 “*Diers*, *Sope* and *Salt-boilers*, *Lime-burners*, and
 “thelike: These I affirm, together with some few
 “others of the same *Classe*, removed at compe-
 “tent Distance, would produce so considerable
 “(though but partial) a Cure, as Men would
 “even be found to breath a new Life as it were,
 “as well as *London* appear a new City, delivered
 “from that which alone renders it one of the
 “most pernicious and insupportable Abodes in
 “the World, as subjecting her *Inhabitants* to so
 “infamous an *Aer*, otherwise sweet and very
 “healthful: For (as we said) the *culinary*
 “Fires (and which *Charking* would greatly re-
 “form) contribute little or nothing, in Com-
 “parison to these foul-mouth’d Issues, and
 “Curles of *Smoake*, which (as the Poet has it)
 “do *Cælum subtexere fumo*, and draw a fable Cur-
 “tain over Heaven. Let any Man observe it

“upon a *Sunday*, or such Time as these *Spira-*
 “cles cease, that the Fires are generally extin-
 “guished, and he shall sensibly conclude, by
 “the Clearness of the Skie, and universal Sere-
 “nity of the *Aer* about it, that all the Chimnies
 “in *London* do not darken and poyson it so
 “much, as one or two of those Tunnels of
 “*Smoake*; and that because the most imper-
 “ceptible Transpirations, which they send forth,
 “are ventilated, and dispersed with the least
 “Breath which is stirring: Whereas the *Columns*
 “Clouds of *Smoake*, which are belched forth
 “from the sooty Throates of those Works, are
 “so thick, and plentiful, that rushing out with
 “great Impetuosity, they are capable even
 “to resist the fiercest Winds, and, being ex-
 “tremely furcharg’d with a fuliginous Body,
 “fall down upon the City, before they can be
 “dissipated, as the more thin and weak is; so as
 “two or three of these *fumid Vortices* are able
 “to whirle it about the whole City, rendring
 “it in a few Moments like the Picture of
 “*Troy* sacked by the *Greeks*, or the Approaches
 “of *Mount Hecla*.

“I propose therefore, that by an *Act* of this
 “present *Parliament* this infernal *Nuisance* be
 “reformed; enjoyning, that all those *Works* be
 “removed five or six Miles distant from *London*
 “below the River of *Thames*; I say, five or six
 “Miles, or at the least so far as to stand behind
 “that *Promontory* jutting out, and securing *Green-*
 “*wich* from the pestilent *Aer* of *Plumstead*
 “*Marshes*: Because, being placed at any lesser
 “Interval beneath the City, it would not only
 “prodigiously infect that his Majesty’s Royal
 “Seat, and (as *Barclay* calls it) *pervetusta Regum*
 “*Britannicorum Domus*; but during our nine
 “Months *Etesians* (for so we may justly name
 “our tedious Western Winds) utterly darken
 “and confound one of the most princely and
 “magnificent Prospects that the World has to
 “shew: Whereas, being seated behind that
 “Mountain, and which seems to have been
 “thus industriously elevated, no Winds,
 “or other Accident whatever, can force it
 “through that solid Obstacle: And I am per-
 “swaded, that the Heat of these Works, mixing
 “with the too cold and uliginous Vapours
 “which perpetually ascend from these fenny
 “Grounds, might be a Means of rendring that
 “*Aer* far more healthy then now it is; because
 “it seems to stand in need of some powerful
 “Drier; but which *London*, by reason of its ex-
 “cellent Scituation, does not at all require.”

This was written and presented by the Au-
 thor to his Majesty in 1661, the Year after his
 Restoration; and if his Plan for Rebuilding the
 City after the Fire had been executed, Sir *John*
 had provided an effectual Means to relieve the
 Citizens from the Nuisance complained of, as
 may be seen on Page 449. But the Legislature
 not entering into the Merits of this Complaint,
 at the Rebuilding of the City, the *Brewers*,
 &c. not only have encreased the Quantity and
 Number of their Fires; but the Author of
Scelera Aquarum, a noted Physician in 1701, in-
 forms us of another Evil brought by them
 upon this Metropolis from the contrary Ele-
 ments.

“ It

“ It is most certain, That *London* is situated
 “ on a wicked Bottom of Earth, called Blue
 “ Clay : This Bottom, in many contiguous tho’
 “ separated Beds, extends itself round the
 “ Metropolis, and Lines of Communication,
 “ some Miles in Circumference, and reacheth
 “ likewise downwards to an enormous Depth
 “ towards the Center. For the Boarings that
 “ have been frequently made by the Brewer in
 “ quest of the impregnated Water, [called
 “ Spring-Liquor] have been mostly attempted
 “ to thirty and forty Fathom Depth without
 “ Success.

“ The Interstices betwixt the *clayey Strata*
 “ generally consist of Gravel and Sand, and some-
 “ times give leave to the Surface and Center
 “ Springs to meet one the other in their Circula-
 “ tion through the Bowels of the Earth.

“ As all Sorts of Clay are found, by the Ex-
 “ perience and Observations of Country-Farmers
 “ and Brewers, to abound with a Juice or
 “ Salt of an esurine acid Nature and Quality,
 “ which vitiates all the Fruits of the Earth, ex-
 “ cept it be first sweetened and sheathed by
 “ Chalk, both crude, and calcined into Lime;
 “ so this blue Kind of Glebe, being more
 “ scelerous and corrosive than all the other,
 “ maleficates equally Air and Water, and ren-
 “ ders all the stagnate Waters of the Neighbour-
 “ hood esurine to a very high Degree.

“ And here it is, that the Bounty of Nature
 “ hath made itself remarkable to the Eye, in
 “ burying this Bottom of Clay near twenty
 “ Feet in Depth under Ground, and besides
 “ covering it over and over with repeated
 “ Strata of different kinds of Moulds, towards
 “ the gravelly Surface of the Earth, lest the
 “ Atmosphere should be invaded, and the
 “ ambient Air we aspire should be thereby
 “ exasperated, and rendered catarrhus, through
 “ the corrosive Effluvia sent up from below.
 “ So that ’till about one hundred and fifty Years
 “ ago, that an endless Number of Perforations
 “ began to be made by the common Brewer
 “ into the subterranean World, the City
 “ enjoyed its native State of Health, and was
 “ entirely free from Coughs, and Catarrhs, Pe-
 “ riodical Fevers, vulgarly called *Agues*, and, in
 “ a Word, from all the symptomatical Branches
 “ of the *Scorbute* hitherto enumerated.

“ And here it may be observed by the bye,
 “ that the acrid Effluvia sent up from the
 “ clayey Bottom, by reason of their volatile
 “ Nature, do little Harm in the Summer Sea-
 “ son. But during the Rigor of Winter, whilst
 “ they are weighed down and reverberated
 “ back towards the Basis of the Atmosphere by
 “ the Fogs and Frosts, then I may say it is, and
 “ not till then, that they begin to bite even Per-
 “ sons adult, but more especially the unseasoned
 “ Bodies of Children and Foreigners.

“ In short, the *Scelus Aquæ & Locæ*, here insited
 “ on, slept for a long Succession of Ages, out
 “ of Harms Way, in the Bowels of the subterra-
 “ nean World. And besides the corrosive Wa-
 “ ters were not employed either in Bread, or
 “ potable Liquors, extracted forth of Malt :
 “ And as I may add, they were only made
 “ use of for clearing of the Sight, and for eat-

“ ing away the Kells and Cataracts off of dim
 “ Eyes.

“ But about the Accession of Queen *Elizabeth*
 “ to the Crown, (as I am well informed) Clay-
 “ Waters began to grow into Credit with such as
 “ brewed and baked for Sale, as a most powerful
 “ Menstruum for extracting the Tincture out
 “ of Malt : And at that Period of Time it
 “ was, that the Waters of *DATC* were carted
 “ from *Hogsdon* to the several Brew-Houses in
 “ the Metropolis, at eight hundred Pounds *per*
 “ *Annum* Expence. And at the same Time a
 “ World of Wells were made, and Pumps
 “ erected in every Corner of City and Suburbs.

“ In a Word, the *Scelus Aquæ & Locæ* now
 “ spoken of, that is to say, the acrid Nature
 “ and esurine Quality of the stagnate Waters
 “ in and about this City is sufficiently evinced
 “ *a posteriori* from the ill-natured Effects thereof
 “ in all domestick Uses : *First*, In ditching
 “ and chapping of the Hands and Face; *2dly*,
 “ From coagulating of *Alcalous Fluids*, both
 “ Soap and Barm; *3dly*, From hardening of
 “ Peas, and reddening of Bacon, and all Flesh-
 “ Meats, if boiled therein; which the Lord
 “ *Bacon* enumerates amongst ill Signs and Dia-
 “ gnosticks of Infalubrity; *4thly*, From the kill-
 “ ing of Flowers, and destroying all manner
 “ of Garden-Stuff, unless the acid Salt be first
 “ evaporated by open Airings and Insolation,
 “ on the Surface of the Earth, as was practised
 “ by the Antients, and is likewise put in practice
 “ by Gardeners to this Day.

“ I had almost forgot to add here, that the
 “ prodigious Bottom of Clay now spoken of
 “ extends itself from the *Metropolis*, all along
 “ the Banks of the River *Thames*, into the
 “ Marshes and Flats of *Essex*, which vitiates
 “ both Air and Water in the Hundreds to a
 “ very high Degree; whereby the Foundation
 “ hath been laid of such chronical Fevers and
 “ scorbutick Agues, as incessantly reign in the
 “ Districts of *Dench* and *Rocheport*. In a Word,
 “ the *Thames* is also vitiated by Dyers, &c. So
 “ that no Water is fit for Bread, save the *New*
 “ *River*.”

London is not more happily situate in respect
 to Health and Commerce, than it is for many
 other great Advantages; a few of which I shall
 just mention.

Other Ad-
 vantages.

For the Convenience of Building, we have
 Plenty of divers Sorts of Materials at hand, hav-
 ing seen in several Parts of the Suburbs (where
 new Buildings were lately erected) Clay dug up,
 made into Bricks, and built into Houses, upon the
 Spot from whence they were taken : With which
 Matter the neighbouring Fields not only plenti-
 fully abound, but likewise with Abundance of
 choice Gravel, which not only serves to make
 our beautiful Terras-Walks in Gardens, but also
 to repair the Highways; which is of infinite Ad-
 vantage to the Commerce of this vast City. Be-
 sides, in the Neighbourhood there’s great Plenty
 of Chalk, which abundantly supplies *London* and
 the vicinal Parts with Mortar, Whiting, and
 rich Manure; but Wood and Stones being scarce,
 those Defects are amply supplied by Water-Car-
 riage. And for Firing, it probably surpasses all
 other great Cities upon Earth for Plenty; for a

For Build-
 ing.

Fire.

private Family can, for about the Charge of seven Pounds, supply itself with Fuel sufficient to keep two good Fires in Winter, and that of the Kitchen in Summer, notwithstanding the great Duty upon Pit-Coals: Whereas the Inhabitants of most other great Cities abroad cannot keep such Fires for quadruple the Sum; wherefore many of their Poor in a rigorous Season perish for Want of that great Necessary of Life. And as for Water, the secondary Cause of all Things, 'tis allowed by the best Judges, that it far exceeds all other Cities; for so it abounds with that precious Element, that there's scarce a House, which has it not brought into it by leaden Pipes.

Other great Advantages, accruing to the Citizens in Point of Situation, are the Plenty and Variety of Mineral Waters, wherewith the Neighbourhood of the City abounds; the great Store of Fish continually produced by the genial River *Thames*; the prodigious Quantity of Garden-stuff, furnished by the adjacent Gardens; and vast Loads of Grass, wherewith the neighbouring Fields are burdened: For this great City is incircled with an infinite Number of fine Kitchen-Gardens, delightful Plains, and beautiful Elevations, covered with a perpetual Verdure, which form an agreeable Variety of pleasant and beautiful Objects, enriched with an incredible Number of great and stately Villages, adorned with the magnificent Country-Houses of the Citizens; several of which Villages separately taken (to my own Knowledge) excel the Capital Cities of three or four sovereign Princes abroad put together, both in Number of Houses and Inhabitants: Two of which (exclusive of many others from three to near six hundred Houses) I shall only mention, viz. *Deptford* and *Greenwich*; the former containing eighteen hundred and twenty Houses, and the latter thirteen hundred and forty-one: All Things considered, it may justly be said, that this Spot seems, as if pointed out by the All-wise Author of Nature, as a Scite worthy of so great and incomparable a City, and its antient Name of *Augusta*; and to take it in its present Extent, this antient City has ingulphed one City, one Borough, and forty-three Villages, viz. the City of *Westminster*, the Borough of *Southwark*, and the Villages of *Mora*, *Finbury*, *Wenlaxbarn*, *Clerkenwell*, *Islington*, *Hoxton*, *Shoreditch*, *Nortonfalgate*, the *Spital*, *White-chapel*, *Mile-End New-Town*, *Mile-End Old-Town*, *Stepney*, *Poplar*, *Limehouse*, *Ratcliff*, *Shadwell*, *Wapping*, *Stepney*, *East Smithfield*, the *Hermitage*, *St. Catharine's*, the *Minories*, *St. Clements-Danes*, the *Strand*, *Charing-cross*, *St. James's*, *Knights-Bridge*, *Soho*, *St. Giles's in the Fields*, *Bloomsbury*, *Portpool*, *Saffron-Hill*, *Holborn*, *Vaux-Hall*, *Lambeth*, *Lambeth-Marsh*, *Kennington*, *Newington-Buts*, *Bermondsey*, the *Grange*, *Horsleydown* and *Rotherhithe*.

On the twenty-second of May, Anno 1732, I measured the Length and Breadth of this City and Suburbs in three different Parts by a Perambulator; when I found its Length from the upper End of *Knights-Bridge* in the West, to *Robin-Hood-Lane*, at the lower End of *Poplar*, in the East, to be seven Miles, four Furlongs, and thirty-two Poles, or seven Miles and a Half and one hundred and seventy-six Yards;

viz. from the West End of *Knights-Bridge* to *Clarges-Street* in *Hyde-Park Road*, one Mile; to three Doors West of *James-Street*, *Long-Acre*, one Mile; to the North East Corner at *Holborn-Bridge*, one Mile; to two Doors West of *Leadenball-Gate* in *Leadenball-Street*, one Mile; to a Stile in *Stepney Fields*, South of *White-Chapel Mount*, one Mile; to the *Blue Anchor*, East of *Stepney Church*, one Mile; to two Doors East of the *Horse* at *Poplar*, one Mile; and thence to the End of *Robin-Hood-Lane*, four Furlongs and thirty-two Poles.

And from thence coasting as near the River *Thames* as I could Westward, the City and Suburbs measured from *Robin-Hood-Lane* to *Peterborough-House*, at the South End of *Mill-Bank-Row*, above the Horse-Ferry at *Westminster*, six Miles, seven Furlongs, and twenty-four Poles, or six Miles and three Quarters, and three hundred and fifty-two Yards; viz. from *Robin-Hood-Lane*, to two Doors East of *Lime-House Corner*, one Mile; to *Griffin-Street* in *Lower Shadwell*, one Mile; to two Doors East of the *Hermitage-Bridge*, one Mile; to three Doors East of *St. Laurence Pultney-Lane*, in *Canon-Street*, one Mile; to *Ram-Ally*, opposite *Fetter-Lane* in *Fleet-Street*, one Mile; to three Doors North of the Admiralty-Office at *Whitehall*, one Mile; and from thence to *Peterborough-House* afore said, seven Furlongs and twenty-four Poles.

And in Breadth, from the upper End of *Camberwell Road* in *Newington-Buts*, to the North End of *Jeffrey's Alms-houses* in *Kingsland Road*, three Miles and thirty-one Poles, or three Miles and one hundred and seventy Yards and a Half; viz. from the upper End of the said *Camberwell Road*, to four Doors South of the *White-Hart Inn* in the Borough of *Southwark*, one Mile; to two Doors South of *Devonshire-Street*, without *Bishopsgate*, one Mile; to No 5. in *Harwarr's Alms-Houses* in *Kingsland Road*, one Mile; and from thence to the North End of the said *Jeffrey's Alms-Houses*, thirty-one Poles.

In measuring the Lengths and Breadths of the City and Suburbs, I took special Care to have the Wheel carried in divers Places, where I could not pass straight along, to prevent any Addition from being made either to the Length or Breadth thereof, by Northing or Southing, Easting or Westing.

The Number of Houses in this great Metropolis has been as wildly and falsely represented, as perhaps that of any other City whatsoever: A few Instances of which I shall, for the Information of the Reader, insert in this Place.

Sir William Petty, by a Certificate said to be received from the Hearth-Office, about the Year 1685, makes the Number of Houses then within the Bill of Mortality to amount to 105,315. And the Author of *The New View of London*, published Anno 1708, computes them at 106,888. Both Present States of Great-Britain have, for many Years, reckoned them at 120,000. But the Author of that called *Chamberlain's*, outstripping all the rest, has inconsiderately run them up to 150,000. And by a Book lately published, which from its Title of *New Remarks, or a Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster*, by the Company of Parish-Clerks,

Wild Representation of the Number of Houses.

Water.

Mineral Waters.

Fish.

Garden-Stuff.

See p. 17.

Present Extent of Buildings.

An actual Survey of its Length in 1732.

Clerks, the Publick might reasonably have expected an accurate Account thereof; but, instead of that, it contains the Reverse; for in some Parishes about double the Number of Houses is reckoned, and in others not a third of what they contain; and in divers none are accounted for. However, a late Plagiary and pretended Surveyor of London has glutted himself therewith, to the no small Imposition on his Reader.

But what is still more surprizing, is, that the Account of the Number of Houses taken by the Beadles of the several Wards of this City in the Year 1725, preparatory to a Petition to be presented to Parliament for regulating the Elections of the City Magistrates, Members of Parliament, &c. is not a little defective in several of the great Wards: I shall only instance that of *Bishopsgate without*, which wants two hundred and seventy Houses of its genuine Number, which I discovered upon comparing that Account with the Parish-Books of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, which contains all Parts of the Ward without.

In Consideration of the Premises, I shall, for the Information of the Reader, present him with a double Account of the Number of Houses within the Bill of Mortality. The first of which, amounting to eighty-five thousand eight hundred and five, is the Number total of the several Accounts of Houses mentioned in the respective Parishes, &c. in this Book, which I carefully took myself from the Books of all the said Parishes, Precincts and Liberties within the City of London and Bill of Mortality, except the Parishes of St. Bride, and St. George, Ratcliff-highway, which I received from the Vestry-Clerks of those Parishes.

And in the last Account, which is an actual Survey, made in the Years 1725 and 1726, are not only contained the Names and Numbers of all the Streets, Squares, Lanes, &c. that were in this City and Suburbs at that Time; but the Names of those since erected are added; to which is subjoined the Number of Houses therein contained; whereby the Survey is brought down to the first of February, Anno 1737. By which the Cities of London and Westminster, Borough of Southwark, and Parts contiguous, are divided into eight distinct Parts.

Division of the Bill of Mortality into eight Parts.

First.

The First Division contains all the Streets, Squares, Lanes, &c. within the Wall of the City, including the Tower and Bridge of London; wherein are contained the following Numbers of Houses, Brewhouses, Inns, Taverns, Coffeehouses, Bakers, Butchers, Cheefemongers, Fishmongers, Poulterers, Alehouses, Herbsfalls and Brandyshops.

Brand.	—	307
Herb.	—	136
Aleh.	—	669
Poult.	—	67
Fishm.	—	54
Cheefe.	—	84
Butch.	—	324
Bakers.	—	122
Coffee.	—	124
Taver.	—	121
Inns.	—	49
Brew.	—	10
Houses.	—	11795

Second.

The Second Division consists of all the Streets, Squares, &c. in the City of Westminster, South of Whitehall and St. James's Park; wherein are contained the following Numbers of Houses, Brewhouses, &c.

Brand.	—	259
Herb.	—	56
Aleh.	—	247
Poult.	—	7
Fishm.	—	2
Cheefe.	—	23
Butch.	—	54
Bakers.	—	44
Coffee.	—	19
Taver.	—	13
Inns.	—	5
Brewh.	—	13
Houses.	—	3282

The Third Division is composed of all the Streets, &c. on the North of Westminster and River of Thames, and West of Strand-Lane, Drury-Lane, Bow-Street, Peter-Street, Queen-Street and Montague-House; which contains the following Number of Houses, Brewhouses, &c.

Brand.	—	861
Herb.	—	268
Aleh.	—	1057
Poult.	—	57
Fishm.	—	27
Cheefe.	—	72
Butch.	—	291
Bakers.	—	185
Coffee.	—	122
Taver.	—	93
Inns.	—	38
Brewh.	—	24
Houses.	—	14934

The Fourth Division contains all the Streets, &c. on the East Sides of the above-mentioned Strand-Lane, Drury-Lane, &c. to Fleet-Ditch, and the Brook running from Black-Mary's Hole, on the East and North-east, and the Fields and River Thames on the North and South, in which are contained the following Numbers of Houses, &c.

Brand.	—	742
Herb.	—	162
Aleh.	—	668
Poult.	—	37
Fishm.	—	32
Cheefe.	—	52
Butch.	—	244
Bakers.	—	142
Coffee.	—	132
Taver.	—	86
Inns.	—	24
Brew.	—	23
Houses.	—	10353

The Fifth Division includes all the Streets, &c. on the East Side of Fleet-Ditch and Brook afore-said, and all the Parts without the City Wall to Moorgate, and the Street and Road leading thence to the Fields; wherein are contained the following Numbers of Houses, &c.

Brand.	—	1007
Herb.	—	154
Aleh.	—	718
Poult.	—	8
Fishm.	—	25
Cheefe.	—	46
Butch.	—	141
Bakers.	—	115
Coffee.	—	55
Taver.	—	32
Inns.	—	43
Brewh.	—	41
Houses.	—	11517

The Sixth Division is composed of all the Streets, &c. without the City Wall, on the East of the said Street and Road at Moorgate, to Whitechapel and Bow-Road on the South; in which are contained the following Numbers of Houses, &c.

Brand.	—	1581
Herb.	—	156
Aleh.	—	738
Poult.	—	14
Fishm.	—	11
Cheefe.	—	25
Butch.	—	125
Bakers.	—	131
Coffee.	—	33
Taver.	—	24
Inns.	—	18
Brewh.	—	24
Houses.	—	13189

The Seventh Division consists of all the Streets, &c. without the City Wall, between Whitechapel and Bow-Road afore-said on the North, and the River Thames on the South; which contains the following Numbers of Houses, &c.

Brand.	—	1797
Herb.	—	123
Aleh.	—	946
Poult.	—	15
Fishm.	—	3
Cheefe.	—	35
Butch.	—	205
Bakers.	—	136
Coffee.	—	22
Taver.	—	43
Inns.	—	6
Brewh.	—	22
Houses.	—	14874

The Eighth Division contains all the Streets, &c. in Southwark, and all other Parts on that Side the River Thames within the Bill of Mortality; in which are contained the following Numbers of Houses, &c.

Brand.	—	2105
Herb.	—	129
Aleh.	—	932
Poult.	—	12
Fishm.	—	5
Cheefe.	—	47
Butch.	—	131
Bakers.	—	197
Coffee.	—	24
Taver.	—	35
Inns.	—	24
Brewh.	—	14
Houses.	—	15845

The

The above-mentioned Survey contains not only an Account of all the Streets, Squares, Lanes, &c. within the Bill of Mortality, but likewise the Number of Houses, Brewhouses, Inns, Taverns, &c. in each of the said Streets, &c. respectively: But, considering that the inserting them particularly would greatly swell the present Work, I shall, for the Ease of the Reader, (notwithstanding the incredible Pains I was at for above the Space of eleven Months in taking the said Accounts) content myself with inserting only the Names of the said Streets, Squares, Lanes, &c.

But, before I proceed, I think 'twill be necessary to acquaint the Reader, that the great Difference in the Names and Numbers of the Streets, Squares, Lanes, &c. in the following Account, from those published by others, is owing to the obsolete Names in theirs, and the Want of

Pains in taking the same; whereas my Account contains the several Appellations they went by (in 1732) when I made the Survey; and the Increase of Number is the Effect of an unwearied Application when I took the same. And it is observable, that the Names of many of the inferior Places, viz. Alleys, Rents, Yards, &c. are in a continual Fluctuation; for many of them change their Names as often as they do their Owners, or the Signs that hang in the Streets before them; and sometimes by the Death or Removal of the principal Inhabitants, who have, and still do give Denomination to many such Places of small Note, during their Residence therein; insomuch that, if an annual Account of the Names of such Places were to be taken, there would appear a great Alteration in so short a Time, especially if we consider that many of the said small Places go by divers Names at the same Time.

C H A P. II.

An Account of all the Alleys, Banks, Bridges, Buildings, Buries, Clofes, Corners, Courts, Ditches, Docks, Entries, Gardens, Greens, Grounds, Mewses, Passages, Rents, Roads, Rows, Squares, Streets, Yards, &c. within the City of London, and Suburbs thereof, alphabetically digested.

N. B. As I have divided the City and Suburbs into the Eight Divisions above-mentioned, I have added their proper Numbers to the several Alleys, &c. to shew the Parts of the Town wherein they lie.

ALLEYS.

A CORN alley, Bishopsgate street 6	Back alley, Green Bank, Wapping 7	Bell alley, Austin Friars 1	Black Horse alley, Fleet street 4
Adam and Eve alley, Barnaby street 8	Back alley, Playhouse yard, Whitecross street 5	Bell alley, Budge row 1	Black Jack alley, East Smithfield 7
Adam and Eve alley, Smithfield 5	Back alley, Three Foxes court, Long lane 5	Bell alley, Canon street 1	Black Jack alley, Great Windmill street 3
Anchor alley, Mint street 8	Bacon alley, Woolpack alley, Houndsditch 6	Bell alley, Dean street 7	Black Jack alley, Old street 5
Anchor alley, Thames street 1	Badger alley, Shoreditch 6	Bell alley, Fenchurch street 1	Blackburn's alley, Rotherhithe Wall 8
Anchor and Hope alley, Wapping 7	Bag and Bottle alley, Old str. 5	Bell alley, Goswell street 1	Black's alley, East Smithfield 7
Angel alley, Aldersgate str. 5	Bailey's alley, in the Strand 3	Bell alley, Great Carter lane 1	Black Lyon alley, Wentworth street 6
Angel alley, Bishopsgate str. 6	Baker's alley, Church lane, Whitechapel 7	Bell alley, Great Eastcheap 1	Blackmoors alley, Farthing fields 7
Angel alley, Fore street, Lambeth 8	Baker's alley, Farmer's street, Shadwell 7	Bell alley, Green alley, Tooley street, Southwark 8	Blackmoors alley, Green Bank 7
Angel alley, Golden lane 5	Baker's alley, Goswell street 5	Bell alley, King street, Westminster 2	Blackmoors alley, St. Martin's lane 3
Angel alley, Gray's Inn lane 4	Baker's alley, King street, Westminster 2	Bell alley, New Stairs, Wapping 7	Black Raven alley, Coleman str. 1
Angel alley, Houndsditch 6	Baker's alley, Monkwell str. 1	Bell alley, Old Bedlam 6	Black Raven alley, Leadenhall street 1
Angel alley, King str. St. James's square 3	Baker's alley, St. John street 5	Bell alley, Old street 5	Black Raven alley, Thames str. 1
Angel alley, Leadenhall str. 1	Baker's alley, in the Strand 3	Bell alley, Saffron hill 4	Black Spread Eagle alley, Blackman street 8
Angel alley, Little Moorfields 5	Baker's alley, Swallow street 3	Bell alley, Thieving lane 2	Black Spread Eagle alley, Kent street 8
Angel alley, Long acre 3	Bakersarms alley, Rosemary la. 7	Bell alley, Turnmill street 5	Black Spread Eagle alley, Turnmill street 4
Angel alley, Nightingale la. 7	Ball alley, Aldersgate street 5	Bell alley, Walbrook 1	Black Swan alley, Golden lane 6
Angel alley, Pepper alley, Southwark 8	Ball alley, Canon street 1	Bell alley, Wapping 7	Black Swan alley, Holiwell str. 5
Angel alley, Ratcliff Highway 7	Ball alley, Kingsland road 6	Bell and Bear alley, Great Eastcheap 1	Black Swan alley, Little Carter lane 1
Angel alley, Shoe lane 4	Ball alley, Lime street 1	Bell's alley, St. Catherine's la. 7	Black Swan alley, London Wall 1
Angel alley, Stoney lane 7	Ball alley, Lombard street 1	Benson's alley, Shoreditch 6	Black Swan alley, St. Margaret's Hill 8
Angel alley, Whitecross str. 5	Ball alley, Long alley, Moorfields 6	Betts's alley, Shoreditch 6	Black Swan alley, Thames str. 1
Angel alley, Whitechapel 7	Ball alley, St. Catharine's lane 7	Biggs's alley, Thral street 6	Blake's alley, Holiwell lane 6
Anne's alley, East Smithfield 7	Ball alley, Wheeler street 6	Bilton's alley, Freeman's lane 8	Blind Beggars alley, Cow Cross 5
Antelope alley, King street 2	Bandy Leg alley, Fleet ditch 5	Bird's alley, Fashion street 6	Blue Anchor alley, Barnaby street 8
Artichoke alley, Barnaby str. 8	Bannister's alley, Broad St. Giles's 3	Birdcage alley, Anchor street 6	Blue Anchor alley, Brook's str. 7
Artichoke alley, Holiwell street, Shoreditch 6	Bannister's alley, Nightingale lane 7	Birdcage alley, St. Margaret's hill 8	Blue Anchor alley, Bunhill row 5
Ax alley, Leadenhall street 1	Barber's alley, Brown's lane, Spitalfields 6	Birdcatchers alley, Whitechapel 6	Blue anchor alley, Cable str. 7
Bab's alley, Mint street, Southwark 8	Barber's Pole alley, St. Margaret's hill 8	Bird in Hand alley, Cheap side 1	Blue Anchor alley, Green Bank 8
Back alley, Back hill, Hatton wall 4	Barking alley, Seething lane, Tower street 1	Bitt alley, Turnmill street 5	Blue Anchor alley, Minorics 7
Back alley, Bear alley, Fleet ditch 5	Basket alley, Golden lane 5	Black and white alley, Old Bailey 5	Blue Anchor alley, Old street 5
Back alley, Bowling alley, Westminster 2	Basket alley, Goswell street 5	Black Bell alley, Petticoat la. 6	Blue Anchor alley, Peithouse row 5
Back alley, Church lane, Whitechapel 7	Bear alley, Addle hill 1	Blackbird alley, St. John str. 5	Blue anchor alley, Petty Fra. 2
Back alley, Church lane, Tooley street 8	Bear alley, Bride lane 4	Black Boy alley, Chick lane 5	Blue Anchor alley, Rosemary lane 7
Back alley, Cloth fair 5	Bear alley, London wall 1	Black Boy alley, Fore str. Lambeth 8	Blue Anchor alley, St. Catharine's 7
Back alley, Great Garden, St. Catharine's 7	Bear alley, Fleet ditch 5	Black Bull alley, Petticoat la. 6	Blue Anchor alley, Tooley str. 8
	Beehive alley, Wormwood street 1	Black Dog alley, Bowling alley 2	
	Beggars Alms alley, Rosemary lane 6	Black Dog alley, East Smithfield 7	

Blue Anchor alley, Tower Ditch	7	Churchyard alley, Fetter lane	4	Dolphin alley, Long alley, Moor-	6	Green Dragon alley, Wapping	7
Blue Anchor alley, Whitecross str.	5	Churchyard alley, Harp alley	4	fields	6	Greenwich alley, Brickhill lane	1
Blue Ball alley, in the Mint	8	Churchyard alley, Shoe lane	4	Dolphin alley, St. Catharine's court	7	Greyhound alley, St. Mary Ax	1
Blue Boar alley, Blackman street	8	Chymist's alley, Bedfordbury	3	Dolphin alley, Wapping	7	Grey Peas alley, Three Maid lane	7
Blue Boar alley, Field lane	4	Cinnamon alley, Turnmill street	5	Drum alley, Drury lane	4	Gridiron alley, Whitechapel	6
Blue Boar's Head alley, White str.	8	Clark's alley, Bishopsgate street	1	Ducking Pond alley, Whitechapel	6	Griffin alley, Blackman street	8
Blue Gate alley, Whitecross str.	5	Clark's alley, Whitechapel	7	road	6	Grocers alley, Poultry	1
Blue Maid alley, St. Margaret's		Coal alley, Whitechapel	6	Duke's alley, Kingsland road	6	Grocers alley, Shoreditch	6
Hill	8	Cock alley, East Smithfield	7	Dumb alley, High Holborn	4	Guildhall alley, Basinghall street	1
Blue Potts alley, Blue Gate field	7	Cock alley, Deadman's Place	8	Dunning's alley, Bishopsgate street	6	Gullyhole alley, Wheeler street	6
Blunderbuss alley, St. Thomas Apo-		Cock alley, Ludgate Hill	5	Dyers alley, Brick lane, Spital fields	6	Gum alley, Barnaby street	8
stles	1	Cock alley, Norton Falgate	6	Eagle and Child alley, Shoe lane	4	Gummery's alley, Dorset street	6
Boar alley, Grub street	5	Cock alley, Portpool lane	4	Exchange alley, Cornhill	1	Gun alley, Little Moorfields	5
Boarded alley, Baldwin's Gardens	4	Cock alley, Shoreditch	6	Exchange alley, Mint, Southwark	8	Gun alley, Well street, May fair	7
Boar's Head alley, Whitechapel	6	Cock alley, Wapping	7	Falcon alley, Barnaby street	8	Gunpowder alley, Poor Jewry la.	1
Boar's Head alley, White street	8	Cock alley, Whitechapel	7	Falcon alley, Redcross street	5	Gunpowder alley, Shoe lane	4
Bock's alley, Wapping Wall	7	Cocket alley, Fore street	8	Falconers alley, Cowcross	5	Halfmoon alley, Bishopsgate street	6
Folt and Tun alley, Whitechapel	6	Cockpit alley, Drury lane	4	Farmers alley, Gardiners lane	8	Halfmoon alley, Cheap side	1
Boot alley, Abchurch lane	1	Cockpit alley, Gravel lane	8	Farr's alley, St. Giles's	3	Halfmoon alley, Green Bank, Wap-	
Boot alley, Grub street	5	Coleman's alley, Bunhill Fields	5	Fann's alley, Goswell street	5	ping	7
Boot alley, Kent street	8	Commiftry's alley, Cock Hill	7	Fann's alley, Web's square	6	Halfmoon alley, Jewin street	5
Boot alley, St. James's street	3	Compter alley, Borough	8	Farthing alley, East Smithfield	7	Halfmoon alley, Little Bartholomew	
Boot alley, Upper Ground street	8	Conduit alley, Quakers street	6	Farthing alley, Jacob street	8	Clofe	5
Bofs alley, St. Mary Hill	1	Constables alley, Hoxton	6	Farthing alley, in the Maze	8	Halfmoon alley, Little Moorfields	5
Bofs alley, Shad Thames	8	Cooks alley, Bedfordbury	3	Feather's alley, Bedfordbury	3	Halfmoon alley, Saltpetre Bank	7
Bofs alley, Thames street	1	Cork alley, Turnmill street	5	Fishers alley, Hide str. Bloomsbury	4	Halfmoon alley, Seven Stars alley,	
Boftwick's alley, Whitechapel	7	Corkcutters alley, Longditch	2	Fishers alley, Rosemary lane	7	Golden lane	5
Botolph's alley, Botolph lane	1	Coopers alley, Whitecross street	5	Fishers alley, Water lane, Fleet str.	4	Halfmoon alley, Whitechapel	7
Bottle alley, Bishopsgate street	6	Counsellors alley, Great Pearl str.	6	Fishmonger's alley, St. Margaret's	8	Halfpenny alley, Jacob street	8
Bowl alley, St. Saviour's, Dock		Covely's alley, Grey-eagle street	6	hill	8	Halfpenny alley, Sharp's alley, Cow	
Head	8	Cox's alley, Leather lane	4	Fishmonger's alley, Fenchurch str.	1	cross	5
Bowling alley, Cow Cross	5	Cradle alley, Cowcross	5	Five Foot alley, Old Gravel lane	7	Hand alley, High Holborn	4
Bowling alley, Dean's yard, West-		Cradle alley, Cut-throat lane, Shad-		Five Inkhorn alley, Whitechapel	6	Hand alley, Long alley, Moorfields	5
minster	2	well	7	Five Pipe alley, Pickle Herring str.	8	Hand alley, Petticoat lane	6
Bowling alley, Thames street	1	Cradle alley, Drury lane	4	Flower de Luce alley, Black friars	1	Hand and Crown alley, Cow la.	5
Bowling alley, Tooley street	8	Cradle alley, Golden lane	5	Flower de Luce alley, Wheeler str.	6	Hand and Pen alley, Tower hill	1
Bowling alley, Turnmill street	5	Cradle alley, Gray's-inn lane	4	Fole alley, Swan alley, East Smith-		Hanging Sword alley, Water lane	4
Bowling alley, Whitecross street	5	Crane alley, Chancery lane	4	field	7	Hangman's Gains alley, St. Catha-	
Boxe's alley, Wapping Wall	7	Crane alley, Old Change	1	Forman's alley, Old street	5	rine's	7
Boy and Bell alley, Brick lane	6	Cranebourn alley, Leicester fields	3	Fountain alley, Maiden lane	8	Hare alley, Shoreditch	6
Brake's alley, Nightingale lane	7	Crispin's alley, Holiwell street	6	Fox and Goose alley, Peter's lane	5	Harp alley, Fleet Market	4
Breadstreet alley, Breadstreet hill	1	Cropp's alley, Back street, Lam-		French alley, Goswell street	5	Harrow alley, Mint street	8
Breakneck alley, in the Minories	7	beth	8	French alley, Quaker street	6	Harrow alley, Old Gravel lane	7
Brewers alley, Shoe lane	4	Cross alley, George alley, Shoe la.	4	Friers alley, Wood street	1	Harrow alley, Petticoat lane	6
Bride alley, Fleet street	4	Cross alley, Marigold street	8	Fryingpan alley, Berwick street	3	Harrow alley, Whitechapel	7
Bridewell alley, St. Margaret's hill	8	Cross alley, One Gun alley, Wap-		Fryingpan alley, Borough, Southw.	8	Hatchet alley, Church lane	7
Broomstick alley, Bunhill row	5	ping	7	Fryingpan alley, Brown's Gardens	3	Hatchet alley, East Smithfield	7
Broomstick alley, Field lane	4	Cross alley, Upper Well alley, Wap-		Fryingpan alley, Deadman's Place	8	Hatchet alley, Little Britain	5
Broomstick alley, Whitecross str.	5	ping	7	Fryingpan alley, Fore str. Lambeth	8	Hatchet alley, Little Tower Hill	7
Brown Beer alley, East Smithfield	7	Crosskeys alley, Blackman street	8	Fryingpan alley, Golden lane	5	Hedge alley, Barnaby street	8
Brown's alley, King street	2	Crosskeys alley, Barnaby street	8	Fryingpan alley, Great Swan alley	5	Hepworth's alley, Dancing bridge	8
Brown's alley, Norton Falgate	6	Crosskeys alley, Norton Falgate	6	Fryingpan alley, Oxford street	3	Hercules Pillars alley, Fleet str.	4
Brown's alley, Gravel street	4	Crosskeys alley, Watling street	1	Fryingpan alley, Petticoat lane	6	Holford's alley, Drury lane	4
Buckridge alley, George street	6	Crosskeys alley, Whitecross street	5	Fryingpan alley, Redcross street	5	Hoop alley, Old street	5
Brush alley, East Smithfield	7	Crosskeys alley, without Temple		Fryingpan alley, Tothill street	2	Hoop alley, Portpool lane	4
Bull alley, Turnmill street	5	Bar	4	Fryingpan alley, Turnmill street	5	Horn alley, Aldergate street	5
Bull alley, Whitechapel	6	Cross Shovel alley, Blackman str.	8	Fryingpan alley, Wood street	1	Horn alley, Liquorpond street	4
Bull Head alley, Rag street	5	Crow alley, Whitecross street	5	Garland alley, Bishopsgate street	6	Horfeshoe alley, Anchor street	6
Butchers alley, Cable street	7	Crowd alley, Salisbury court	4	George alley, Coleman street	1	Horfeshoe alley, Bank Side	8
Butchers alley, St. John street	5	Crowder's Well alley, Jewin str.	5	George alley, Field lane	4	Horfeshoe alley, Maiden lane	8
Butlers alley, Grub street	5	Crown alley, Bank Side	8	George alley, St. Margaret's hill	8	Horfeshoe alley, Moorfields	6
Butlers alley, Little Moorfields	5	Crown alley, King Tudor street	4	George alley, Shoe lane	4	Horfeshoe alley, Petticoat lane	6
Butlers alley, Windmill row	6	Crown alley, Minories	7	George alley, Stony street	8	Horfeshoe alley, Petty France	2
Buttermilk alley, Phoenix street	6	Crown alley, Tooley street	8	George alley, Thames street	1	Horfeshoe alley, Whitechapel	7
Cabbage alley, Barnaby street	8	Crown alley, Upper Moorfields	6	George alley, Turnmill street	5	Houfewife alley, Old Bethlehem	6
Cain and Abel's alley, Angel alley	6	Crown alley, Whitecross street	5	George alley, York Buildings	3	Howard's Causeway alley, Narrow	
Campion's alley, Market street	2	Crown alley, White street, Horfely-		George and Vulture alley, Corn-		Wall	8
Canon alley, St. Paul's churchyard	1	down	8	hill	1	Huggen alley, Wood street	1
Castle alley, Cornhill	1	Cucumber alley, Ship yard, Temple-		Gingerbread alley, Holiwell lane	6	Hufley's alley, Bank Side	8
Castle alley, Thames street	1	Bar	4	Globe alley, Deadman's Place	8	Jack Adams's alley, Saffron hill	4
Catharine alley, Bishopsgate street	6	Cupid's alley, Golden-lane	5	Globe alley, Narrow street, Lime-		hause	7
Catharine-wheel alley, George inn	6	Curriers alley, Shoe lane	4	Globe alley, Quaker street	6	Jacob's alley, Barnaby street	8
Catharine-wheel alley, Holiwell		Cutting alley, New North street	4	Globe alley, Wapping	7	Jacob's Well alley, Nightingale la.	7
street	6	Dagger alley, St. Margaret's Hill	8	Globe Stairs alley, Jamaica street	8	Jacob's Well alley, Thames street	1
Catharine-wheel alley, Petticoat la.	6	Dagger alley, Peter street, Cow		Goat alley, Upper Ground	8	Jerusalem alley, Gracechurch str.	1
Catharine-wheel alley, St. James str.	3	cross	5	Goat alley, Whitecross street	5	John's alley, Budge row	1
Catharine-wheel alley, Whitechap.	6	Dagger alley, Quaker street, Spital		Gob's alley, Grey Eagle street	6	Joyners-Hall alley, Thames str.	1
Cat alley, Long lane	5	fields	6	Golden Anchor alley, Old street	5	King's Head alley, Broad street, Rat-	
Catlin's alley, Shoreditch	6	Dart's alley, Whitechapel	6	Golden Lyon alley, Longditch	2	cliff	7
Chapel alley, near Oxford street	3	David and Harp alley, Whitechapel	6	Goldsmith's alley, Jewin street	5	King's Head alley, Whitechapel	7
Chapel alley, Longacre	3	Dawson's alley, St. Martin's lane	3	Good Child's alley, Market street	2	King's Bench alley, St. Margaret's	
Chequer alley, in the Borough	8	Dirty alley, Fashion street	6	Goosealley, Fleet Ditch	4	hill	8
Chequer alley, Old Bethlehem	6	Dirty alley, Ratcliff Highway	7	Grace's alley, Wellclose square	7	Labour-in-vain alley, St. Margaret's	
Chequer alley, Whitecross street	5	Dipping alley, Fair street, Horfely-		Grey Pea alley, Redmaid lane	7	hill	8
Cherry-tree alley, Golden lane	5	down	8	Grashopper alley, Fore street	5	Lady alley, King street, Westmin-	
Chitterling alley, Beer lane	1	Ditch alley, Green alley, Tooley		Great Bell alley, Coleman street	1	ster	2
Christopher's alley, Lambert str.	6	street	8	Great Cock alley, Fore street	5	Lamb alley, Bishopsgate street	6
Christopher's alley, Moorfields	6	Doctor Frier's alley, Little Britain	5	Great Crow alley, Whitecross str.	5	Lamb alley, Goodman's Fields	7
Christopher's alley, St. Martin's le		Dod's alley, Nightingale lane	7	Great Lamb alley, Blackman str.	8	Lamb alley, Monkwell street	1
Grand	1	Dod alley, Bowling alley, Westmin-		Great swordbearer's alley, Chiswell		Lamb alley, in the Old Change	1
Church alley, North, Basinghall str.	1	ster	2	street	5	Lamb alley, St. Giles's Broad way	4
Church alley, South, Basinghall str.	1	Dog alley, Fore street, Lambeth	8	Great Turnstile alley, High Hol-		born	1
Church alley, Gilt-spur street	5	Dog and Bear alley, Horfelydown	8	born	4	Lamb alley, Whitechapel	6
Church alley, Old Jewry	1	Dog and Duck alley, New Bond		Green alley, Broad Sanctuary	2	Landre's alley, Five Feet lane	8
Church alley, St. Mary Hill	1	street	3	Green alley, Coleman street	1	Lane's alley, St. Giles's Broad way	3
Church alley, Thames street	1	Dolittle's alley, Little Carter lane	1	Green alley, St. Saviour's Dock	8	Last alley, Cow Cross	5
Church alley, Tooley street	8	Dolphin alley, Blackman street	8	Green alley, Tooley street	8	Last alley, Whitechapel	7
Church alley, Wapping	7	Dolphin alley, Cock lane, Snowhill	5	Green Dragon alley, Narrow street,		Leg alley, Barnaby street	8
Church alley, Whitechapel	6	Dolphin alley, Gun street, Spital		Limehouse	7	Leg alley, Shoreditch	6
Churchyard alley, Cartwright str.	7	fields	6			8 U	Leg

Leg alley, Tooley street	8	Pain's alley, Wapping wall	7	Rose alley, Rose street, Long acre	3	Sugarloaf alley, Wentworth street	6
Lilley's alley, Saffron hill	4	Pannier alley, Newgate street	1	Rose alley, Saffron hill	4	Sun alley, Barnaby street	8
Little Bell alley, Coleman street	1	Parker's alley, near Cherry Garden street	7	Rose alley, Shoreditch	6	Sun alley, Cow cross	5
Little Bell alley, Grub street	5	Parker's alley, Turnmill street	5	Rose alley, Sugarbakers lane	1	Sun alley, Golden lane	5
Little Bos's alley, Thames street	1	Park Prospect alley, Knightsbridge	3	Rose alley, Tooley street	8	Sun alley, Grub street	5
Little Cock alley, Whitecross str.	5	Parliament Stairs alley, Westminster	2	Rose alley, Turnmill street	5	Sun alley, Kent street	8
Little Crow alley, Whitecross str.	5	Parrot alley, Whitecross street	5	Rose alley, Widegate street	6	Sun alley, King street, Cheapside	1
Little Crowder's Well alley, George Inn	5	Parrot alley, East Smithfield	7	Rose and Crown alley, near White-chapel	7	Sun alley, St. John street	5
Little Crown alley, Long alley, Moorfields	5	Pater-noster alley, Pater-noster row	6	Rosemarybranch alley, Rosemary lane	7	Sun and Trumpet alley, White-chapel	6
Little Dunning's alley, near Bishopsgate street	6	Paul's alley, Fenchurch street	1	Royal Oak alley, Ratcliff	7	Sun-dial alley, Moorfields	6
Little Greenwich alley, Aldersgate street	5	Paul's alley, Paul's Churchyard	1	St. Ann's alley, Noble street	1	Swan alley, Barnaby street	8
Little Gun alley, Orchard, Wapping	7	Paul's alley, Redcross street	5	St. Christopher's alley, St. Christopher's court	1	Swan alley, Brown's lane	6
Little Lamb alley, Blackman str.	8	Pav'd alley, Charles str. St. James's	3	St. Dunstan's alley, St. Dunstan's hill	1	Swan alley, Coleman street	1
Little Laft alley, East Smithfield	7	Pav'd alley, Lime street	1	St. John's alley, St. Martin le Grand	1	Swan alley, East Smithfield	7
Little Maypole alley, St. Margaret's Hill	8	Pav'd alley, London House yard	1	St. Laurence's alley, Cateaton str.	1	Swan alley, Golden lane	5
Little Mouse alley, East Smithfield	7	Pav'd alley, Water lane, Blackfriars	1	St. Peter's alley, Cornhill	1	Swan alley, Goswell street	5
Little Northumberland alley, Crutched Friars	1	Peal alley, Upper Shadwell	7	Salter's alley, Green bank, Wapping	7	Swan alley, Minorities	7
Little Star alley, Mark lane	1	Pear Tree alley, Cinnamon street	7	Salter's alley, Nightingale lane	7	Swan alley, Puddle dock	1
Little Swan alley, Coleman street	1	Pear Tree alley, Shoreditch	6	Savery's alley, Farmer street	7	Swan alley, Rotherhithe wall	8
Little Swan alley, Mount Mill	5	Peas Porridge alley, Gravel lane	6	Savoy alley, Savoy	3	Sweeting's alley, Cornhill	1
Little Swan alley, St. John street	5	Penny Barber's alley, Stoney lane	8	Scalding alley, Poultry	1	Tan alley, Long lane	8
Little Swordbearer's alley, Chiswell street	5	Pepper alley, in the Borough	8	Schoolhouse alley, Swan alley	7	Tash alley, Shoreditch	6
Little Three Tun alley, near White-chapel	6	Petty Canon's alley, Paul's Churchyard	1	Sea alley, King street, Westminster	2	Tenter alley, Little Moorfields	5
Little Turnstile alley, High Holborn	4	Petty France alley, Old Bethlehem	6	Searn's alley, Rotherhithe wall	8	Tenter alley, Tooley street	8
Little Twyford's alley, St. Ermin's Hill	2	Pewter Platter alley, Gracechurch street	1	Serfnet's alley, Narrow street, Limehouse	7	Tenterground alley, Castle street	8
Long alley, Black Friars	1	Phoenix alley, Longacre	3	Seven Stars alley, Ratcliff highway	7	Thatch'd alley, Chick lane	5
Long alley, Moorfields	6	Phipps's alley, Shoreditch	6	Seven Stars alley, Rosemary lane	7	Thatch'd House alley, Strand	3
Long alley, in the Strand	3	Pin alley, near Rosemary lane	7	Seven Steps alley, Rotherhithe wall	8	Three Anchor alley, Shoe lane	4
Loom alley, Old Bethlehem	6	Pinner's alley, Shoreditch	6	Seven Steps alley, Old Montague street	6	Three Colt alley, near Bishopsgate street	6
Lower Gun alley, Green Bank, Wapping	7	Pipe alley, Broad way, Westminster	2	Seven Steps alley, Petticoat lane	6	Three Compasses alley, East Smithfield	7
Lower Well alley, Green Bank, Wapping	7	Pipemakers alley, Great St. Ann's lane	2	Sharp's alley, Barnaby street	8	Three Crane alley, Bonds stables	4
Lucas's alley, Quaker street	6	Pipemakers alley, Whitecross str.	5	Sharp's alley, Cow cross	5	Three Crane alley, in the Borough	8
Lyon and Lamb alley, Golden la.	5	Plow alley, Bank side	8	Sharp's alley, Leadenhall street	1	Three Cup alley, Shoreditch	6
Maidenhead alley, Wapping	7	Plow alley, Barbican	5	Sharp's alley, Norton falgate	6	Three Falcon alley, St. Margaret's hill	8
Magpye alley, Aldersgate street	5	Plow alley, Carey street	4	Shaw's alley, Kent street	8	Three Hats alley, Horselydown la.	8
Magpye alley, Bishopsgate street	6	Plow alley, Wapping	7	Sheers alley, East Smithfield	7	Three Horseshoe alley, Old str.	5
Magpye alley, Fetter lane	4	Pope's Head alley, Cornhill	1	Sheers alley, White street	8	Three Leg alley, East Harding str.	4
Magpye alley, Gray's Inn lane	4	Poppet's alley, Green bank	4	Sheers alley, Wentworth street	6	Three Link alley, Fashion street	6
Magpye alley, Phoenix street	6	Popping's alley, Fleet street	8	Sheers alley, Wood street	1	Three Needle alley, Moorfields	6
Maypole alley, Fenchurch street	1	Porridgepot alley, Aldersgate str.	5	Shepherds alley, Thames street	1	Three Pigeon alley, Hockley in the hole	5
Maypole alley, Holiwell street	6	Porter's alley, Basinghall street	1	Ship alley, Narrow street, Limehouse	7	Three Step alley, Rotherhithe	8
Maypole alley, St. Margaret's Hill	8	Powel's alley, Chiswell street	5	Ship alley, Ratcliff highway	7	Three Tun alley, Bishopsgate str.	6
Maypole alley, Wych street	4	Price's alley, Brewer street	3	Shoulder of Mutton alley, Limehouse	7	Three Tun alley, Cow cross	5
Marigold alley, Barnaby street	8	Price's alley, Queen street, Park	8	Shovel alley, Back lane, Rag fair	7	Three Tun alley, London wall	1
Mason's alley, Basinghall street	1	Prichard's alley, Fair street	8	Shovel alley, East Smithfield	7	Three Tun alley, Petticoat lane	6
Meetinghouse alley, Johnson's str.	7	Priests alley, Foster lane	1	Shovel alley, St. Catharine's	7	Three Tun alley, St. Margaret's hill	8
Meetinghouse alley, Queen street, Rotherhithe	8	Priests alley, Tower street	1	Shovel alley, Wood street	1	Three Tun alley, Thames street	1
Michael's alley, Cornhill	1	Primrose alley, Bishopsgate street	6	Six Bells alley, Foster lane	1	Three Tun alley, White street	8
Milk alley, Dean street, Soho	3	Primrose alley, St. Mary Overy's dock	8	Shorey's alley, King street, Rotherhithe	8	Three Twisters alley, Bunhill row	5
Milk alley, Long ditch, Westminster	2	Pump alley, Green bank, Wapping	7	Slaughterhouse alley, Spitalfields market	6	Thrift's alley, Spring street	7
Milk alley, Wapping	7	Pump alley, Kennington	2	Sleep's alley, Illington road, St. John street	5	Thunderbolt alley, Windmill row	6
Milk alley, Winchester street	1	Pump alley, Perkins's rears	8	Slop alley, Gray's Inn lane	4	Tite's alley, Limehouse	7
Month's alley, St. Catharine's lane	7	Pump alley, Quaker street	6	Smallcoal alley, Brick lane	6	Tongue's alley, Whitechapel	7
Moor's alley, King street, Westminster	2	Pump alley, Queen street, Park	8	Smallcoal alley, Fashion street	6	Tripp's alley, Ratcliff	7
Moor's alley, Norton falgate	6	Pump alley, near Whitecross str.	5	Smallcoal alley, Rupert street	3	Troter alley, Barnaby street	8
Morgan's alley, Green walk, Southwark	8	Quart Pot alley, George street	2	Smallcoal alley, St. John street	3	Trump alley, Cheapside	1
Moses alley, Bank Side, Southwark	8	Queen's Arms alley, Shoe lane	4	Smallcoal alley, St. John street	8	Tun alley, Love lane	7
Moses and Aaron's alley, White-chapel	6	Queen's Head alley, Hoxton	6	Smiths alley, Joyners street	5	Turner's alley, Little Eastcheap	1
Moufe alley, East Smithfield	7	Queen's Head alley, Newgate str.	1	Smock alley, Hockley in the hole	5	Turnstile alley, Drury lane	3
Mustard alley, Castle lane	2	Queen's Head alley, Wapping	7	Smock alley, Petticoat lane	6	Two Leg alley, Old Bethlehem	6
Nag's Head alley, Bridge-yard Passage	8	Queen's Head alley, Whitechapel	7	Sopers alley, Whitecross street	5	Twyford's alley, Petty France	2
Nag's Head alley, Fenchurch str.	2	Queenhithe alley, near Thames str.	1	Spectacles alley, Shoe lane	4	Unicorn alley, Fore street	5
Nag's Head alley, St. Margaret's Hill	8	Rag alley, Golden lane	5	Spread Eagle alley, Kinsland road	6	Unicorn alley, Holiwell street	6
Naked Boy alley, Barnaby street	8	Ram alley, Cock lane	6	Spread Eagle alley, Whitechapel	6	Unicorn alley, Kent street	8
Narrow alley, Stoney lane	8	Ram alley, Fleet street	4	Squirrel alley, in the Minorities	7	Unicorn alley, Wheeler street	6
Nevil's alley, Fetter lane	4	Ram alley, St. John street	5	Stag's alley, Bedfordbury	3	Upper Gun alley, Wapping	7
New alley, in Hoxton	6	Red Bull alley, Kent street	8	Star alley, East Smithfield	7	Upper Well alley, Wapping	7
New Turnstile alley, Holborn	4	Red Bull alley, Thames street	1	Star alley, Fenchurch street	1	Valiant Soldier alley, Barnaby str.	8
Nichols's alley, Cable str. Rag fair	7	Red Cow alley, Old street	5	Star alley, Minorities	7	Wall's alley, Minorities	7
Noah's Ark alley, Narrow str. Ratcliff	7	Redcross alley, Jewin street	5	Starch alley, Green bank, Southwark	8	Walnut Tree alley, Tooley street	8
North Precot alley, St. John str.	5	Redcross alley, Redcross street	5	Starch alley, Rotten row, Goswell street	5	Waffermaid's alley, Five Feet lane	8
Northumberland alley, Fenchurch street	1	Redcross alley, St. Margaret's hill	8	Staymakers alley, Booth street	6	Watercock alley, East Smithfield	7
Off alley, York Buildings	3	Red Lyon alley, Cow cross	5	Stevens's alley, King street	2	Waterman's alley, New street, St. Thomas's	8
Old Pav'd alley, Pallmall	3	Red Lyon alley, Minorities	7	Still alley, Bishopsgate street	6	Well alley, Minorities	7
Old Shoe alley, Hoxton	6	Red Lyon alley, St. Catharine's John street	5	Still alley, Blewgate field	7	Well alley, near Tooley street	8
Oliver's alley, in the Strand	3	Red Lyon alley, Peter street, St. John street	5	Still alley, Houndsditch	6	Well alley, Ropemakers fields	7
One Gun alley, Wapping	7	Red Lyon alley, St. John street	5	Still alley, Long alley, Moorfields	6	Well and bucket alley, Old street	5
One Tun alley, Hungerford Market	3	Red Lyon alley, Tower ditch	7	Still alley, New street, St. Thomas's	8	West Side alley, near Tooley street	8
		Red Lyon alley, Whitechapel	7	Still alley, Petticoat lane	6	Wheatheaf alley, Barnaby street	8
		Roe Buck alley, Turnmill street	5	Stockingframe alley, Shoreditch	6	Wheatheaf alley, Lambeth	8
		Ropemakers alley, Little Moorfields	5	Stonecutters alley, Little Queen str.	4	Wheatheaf alley, Thames street	1
		Rose alley, Bank side, Southwark	8	Stonecutters alley, Pallmall	3	Wheeler's alley, Old street	5
		Rose alley, Bishopsgate street	6	Sugarloaf alley, Barnaby street	8	White's alley, Bond's stables	4
		Rose alley, East Smithfield	7	Sugarloaf alley, Mark lane	1	White's alley, Chancery lane	4
		Rose alley, Fleet lane	5	Sugarloaf alley, Moses and Aaron alley	6	White's alley, Coleman street	1
		Rose alley, Golden lane	5	Sugarloaf alley, Portpool lane	4	White's alley, Little Moorfields	5
		Rose alley, High Holborn	4			White's alley, Long ditch, Westminster	2
						White's alley, Middle Moorfields	6
						White Bear alley, Kent street	8
						White Bear alley, Whitechapel	6
						White Cock alley, Thames street	1
						White Hart alley, Leadenhall str.	1
						White	

White Horse alley, Chick lane 5
 White Horse alley, Cow cross 5
 White Horse alley, Great Eastcheap 1
 White Horse alley, Kent street 8
 White Horse alley, Tornmill str. 5
 White Lyon alley, Birching lane 1
 White Rose alley, Whitecross str. 5
 Whiting's alley, Morgan's lane 8
 Whiting's alley, near Tooley street 8
 Wildgoose alley, Thames street 1
 Willow Tree alley, Wapping 7
 Windmill alley, St. Margaret's hill 8
 Windmill alley, Whitechapel 7
 Wisdom's alley, Millbank, Westminster 2
 Wiseman's alley, Brook street 7
 Wightman's alley, St. John street 6
 Wood's alley, Harrow alley 7
 Woolpack alley, Houndsditch 6
 York alley, St. Mary Magdalen's Church yard 8

Banks, Barns, Bridges, Buildings, and Buries.

A BEL's buildings 7
 Aldermanbury, Cateaton str. 1
 Bartlet's buildings, Holborn 4
 Battle bridge, Mill lane 8
 Beaufort buildings, in the Strand 3
 Bedford buildings, near Gray's inn 4
 Bedfordbury, Chandos street 3
 Blewit's buildings, Fetter lane 4
 Bloody bridge, King's road, Chelsea 3
 Breme's buildings, Chancery lane 4
 Broad street buildings, Moorfields 6
 Broad street buildings, New Broad street 6
 Brow's buildings, St. Mary Ax 1
 Bucklersbury, Cheapside 1
 Bull bridge, Horsleydown 8
 Canonbury house, Islington 5
 Carpenters buildings, London wall 1
 Cockpit buildings, Upper Chelsea road 3
 Cowper's bridge, Old Horsleydown 8
 Craven buildings, Drury lane 4
 Ebury farm, Lower Chelsea road 3
 Featherston's buildings, High Holborn 4
 Finsbury, Moorfields 5
 Fosters buildings, Halfmoon alley 6
 George's buildings, near Rosemary lane 7
 Grafton's buildings, Long lane 8
 Green-bank, Horsleydown 8
 Green bank, Wapping 7
 Harcourt's buildings, in the Inner Temple 4
 Harecourt buildings, in the Inner Temple 4
 Highbury barn 5
 Jeffries buildings, Westminster 2
 Lamb's buildings, Inner Temple 4
 London bridge 1
 Lothbury, Cateaton street 1
 Mill bank, Westminster 2
 Mitre court buildings, Inner Temple 4
 Nag's head buildings, Hackney road 6
 New buildings, Feather alley maze 8
 New buildings, Duncings alley 6
 Old buildings, Lincoln's inn 4
 Rolls buildings, Fetter lane 4
 Palmer's build. Canonbury house 5
 Saltpetre bank, East Smithfield 7
 Southampton buildings, Chancery lane 4
 Southampton buildings, High Holborn 4
 Penkethman's buildings, Golden la. 5
 Price's buildings, Gravel lane 8
 Stamford's buildings, Old street 5
 Union bridge, Old Horsleydown 8
 Upper mill bank, Horse ferry 2
 Windmill bank, Isle of Dogs 7
 Winkworth's buildings, Austin friars 1

Closets, Commons, Corners, Courts, and Crosses.

A BEL court, Rosemary lane 7
 Academy court, Chancery la. 4
 Acorn court, Bishopsgate street 6
 Adam and Eve court, Hatchet alley 7

Adam and Eve court, Tottenham-courthouse 3
 Adam's court, Little Broad street 1
 Agnes court, Little George street 6
 Aislaby's court, George street 6
 Allen's court, Oxford street 3
 Amen corner, Paper-noster row 1
 Anchor court, Anchor street 6
 Angel court, Angel alley 6
 Angel court, Bishopsgate street 1
 Angel court, Canonie street 1
 Angel court, Charing cross 3
 Angel court, Drury lane 3
 Angel court, Foul lane 8
 Angel court, Friday street 1
 Angel court, Great Windmill str. 3
 Angel court, Grub street 5
 Angel court, Lamb alley 6
 Angel court, Leadenhall street 1
 Angel court, Long ditch, Westminster 2
 Angel court, Nightingale lane 7
 Angel court, Redcross street 8
 Angel court, Red Lyon street 6
 Angel court, near St. James's square 3
 Angel court, Snow hill 5
 Angel court, in the Strand 4
 Angel court, Stoney lane, Petticoat lane 6
 Angel court, Throgmorton street 1
 Appleby's court, Barnaby street 8
 Arnold's court, Barbican 5
 Arnold's court, New lane 8
 Artichoke court, Canon street 1
 Artichoke court, Whitecross street 5
 Artillery court, Chifwell street 5
 Ashentree court, Shoreditch 6
 Ashentree court, White friars 4
 Back court, Simmonds inn 4
 Bagnio court, near Newgate street 1
 Bailey's court, Bell yard, Fleet str. 4
 Ball court, Giltspur street 5
 Ball court, Mincing lane 1
 Ball court, Old Bailey 5
 Ball court, Poor Jewry lane 1
 Baldwin's court, Baldwin's gardens 4
 Baldwin's court, White street 8
 Bambury court, Long acre 3
 Bangor court, Shoe lane 4
 Bangor court, White street 8
 Bakers court, Halfmoon alley, Bishopsgate street 6
 Baptist's Head court, Whitecross str. 5
 Barlow's court, Coal yard, High Holborn 4
 Bartholomew close, Little Britain 5
 Bartholomew's court, Throgmorton street 1
 Bartlet's court, Bartlet street 5
 Bartlet's court, Holborn hill 4
 Basinghall court, Basinghall street 1
 Batersby's court, near King street 2
 Bedford court, Bedford str. Strand 3
 Bedford court, East street 4
 Bedford court, Red Lion street, Holborn 4
 Bedford court, in the Strand 3
 Beadles court, Eagle street 4
 Bear and Harrow court, Butcher row 4
 Bethlehem court, Old Bethlehem 6
 Bell court, Gray's Inn lane 4
 Bell court, Great Carter lane 1
 Bell court, Grub street 5
 Bell court, Moorfields 6
 Bell court, St. Martin le Grand 1
 Bell court, Thames street 1
 Beehive court, Little St. Thomas Apostles 1
 Bennet's court, Canon row 2
 Bennet's court, Drury lane 4
 Bennet's court, in the Strand 3
 Berry court, Liquor Pond street 4
 Berry court, Love lane, Wood str. 1
 Bishop's court, Aislbury street 5
 Bishop's court, Brook's street 3
 Bishop's court, Chancery lane 4
 Bishop's court, Coleman street 1
 Bishop's court, Durham yard 3
 Bishop's court, Gray's Inn lane 4
 Bishop's court, Little Old Bailey 5
 Bishop's court, Lothbury 1
 Bishop's court, Old Soho 3
 Bishop's court, Old street 5
 Black Boy court, Long acre 3
 Blackburn's court, Portpool lane 4
 Black Eagle court, Whitechapel 6
 Black Horse court, White street 8
 Black Lyon court, Bank side 8
 Black Lyon court, Foster lane 1

Black and white court, Old Bailey 5
 Black Raven court, Chifwell street 5
 Black Raven court, Golden lane 5
 Black Raven court, Seething lane 1
 Black Swan court, Canon street 1
 Blackman's court, Price's alley 3
 Black Swan court, Golden lane 5
 Black Swan court, Tower street 1
 Black Swan court, Shoreditch 6
 Blake's court, Catharine str. Strand 3
 Blow's court, Saffron hill 4
 Blue Anchor court, Coleman str. 1
 Blue Ball court, Artichoke lane 7
 Blue Ball court, Canon street 1
 Blue Ball court, Drury lane 3
 Blue Boar court, Chick lane 5
 Blue Boar court, Canon street 1
 Blue Boar court, Friday street 1
 Blue Boar court, Rosemary lane 7
 Blue Boar's head court, Barbican 5
 Blue Hart court, Little Bell alley 5
 Boar's Head court, in the Borough 8
 Boar's Head court, Fleet street 4
 Boar's Head court, Grub street 5
 Bodd's court, Philip lane 1
 Bolt court, Fleet street 4
 Bolt and Tun court, Fleet street 4
 Bond's court, Walbrook 1
 Bos court, Thames street 1
 Bosville court, Devonshire street 4
 Botolph's court, Durham yard 3
 Bowl court, Shoreditch 6
 Bowman's court, Gardiner's lane 2
 Bowman's court, Salisbury court 4
 Bowyer's court, Noble street 1
 Boxford's court, New street 4
 Boyle's Head court, in the Strand 3
 Brabant court, Philpot lane 1
 Brand's court, Narrow street 7
 Brewers court, Bedfordbury 3
 Brewers court, St. Thomas's 8
 Brick court, Brick lane 6
 Brick court, Middle Temple 4
 Brick court, Sheer lane 4
 Brick buildings court, Snows fields 6
 Bride court, Fleet street 4
 Britain court, Water lane 4
 British court, Tottenhamcourt road 3
 Broad court, Duke's place 1
 Broad court, Turnmill street 5
 Broad Arrow court, Grub street 5
 Broken cross, Tothill street 2
 Brook's court, Thames street 1
 Brown's court, Angel alley 6
 Brown's court, near Grosvenor sq. 3
 Brown's court, Holwell court 6
 Brown's court, Marlborough street 3
 Brown's court, Little Old Bailey 1
 Brown's court, Long alley, Moorfields 6
 Brown's court, Shoe lane 4
 Brown's court, Thieving lane 2
 Brunswick court, Artillery row 3
 Brunswick court, Queen square 4
 Buckingham court, Charing cross 3
 Buckbridge court, Bamberge str. 3
 Buck's Head court, Great Distaff lane 1
 Bull's court, Nightingale lane 7
 Bull Head court, Cow lane 5
 Bull Head court, Great Queen str. 4
 Bull Head court, Jewin street 5
 Bull Head court, Lawrence lane 1
 Bull Head court, Newgate street 1
 Bull Head court, Peter street, Cow cross 5
 Bull Inn court, Strand 3
 Bullocks court, Checquer alley 6
 Bullocks court, Minories 7
 Bunhill court, Bunhill fields 5
 Burleigh court, Burleigh street 3
 Bury court, St. Mary Ax 1
 Butlers court, Houndsditch 6
 Butterfly court, Grub street 5
 Cabinet court, Duke street 6
 Cable court, Cable street 7
 Camomile court, Camomile street 1
 Canary Court, in the Strand 3
 Canterbury court, Black friars 1
 Canterbury court, Phoenix street 6
 Card court, West Smithfield 5
 Caroline court, Saffron hill 4
 Carpenter's court, Aldermanbury 1
 Carpenter's court, Long acre 3
 Castle court, Birching lane 1
 Castle court, Budge row 1
 Castle court, Castle lane 8
 Castle court, Castle street 3
 Castle court, College hill 1
 Castle court, Cornhill 1

Castle court, Laurence lane 1
 Castle court, Lombard street 1
 Castle court, St. Martin's lane 3
 Castle court, Whitecross street 5
 Catharine court, Princes street 1
 Catharine court, Seething la. Tower hill 1
 Catharinewheel court, Bridgewater gardens 3
 Catharinewheel court, Snow hill 5
 Catharinewheel court, Whitechapel 6
 Cecil court, St. Martin's lane 3
 Chancery Lane court, Serjeant's inn 4
 Chancery Lane court, Simmond's inn 4
 Change court, in the Strand 3
 Chapel court, Beer street 3
 Chapel court, Lincoln's inn 4
 Chapel court, Audley street 3
 Chapman's court, George street 2
 Charing cross 3
 Charing cross court, near Whitehall 3
 Charles court, Bartholomew close 5
 Charles court, in the Strand 3
 Checquer court, Charing cross 3
 Checquer court, Golden lane 5
 Checquer court, St. Catharine's la. 7
 Cherry Tree court, Aldersgate str. 5
 Cherry Tree court, Gardiners la. 2
 Cherry Tree corner, at the Horse ferry 8
 Cherubin court, Angel alley 6
 Caesar's Head court, Crutched friars 1
 Chevers's court, Limehouse 7
 Child's court, Eagle street, in the Strand 3
 Child's court, in the Strand 3
 Christopher's court, Cartwright str. 7
 Church court, Church passage, Piccadilly 3
 Church court, Clement's lane 1
 Church court, Little Chapel street 2
 Church court, St. Margaret's Churchyard 2
 Church court, in the Strand 3
 Churchyard court, Inner Temple 4
 Clare court, Drury lane 4
 Cleveland court, Cleveland row, St. James's 3
 Cleveland court, St. James's place 3
 Clement's court, Milk street 1
 Clerkenwell close, Clerkenwell 5
 Cobb's court, Black friars 1
 Cock court, Angel alley 6
 Cock court, Blackboy alley, Chick lane 5
 Cock court, Ludgate hill 5
 Cock court, New street, Broad str. 3
 Cock court, Philip lane 1
 Cock court, Poor Jewry lane 1
 Cock court, St. Martin le Grand 1
 Cock court, Snow hill 5
 Cock and Bottle court, near Nightingale lane 7
 Cock and Hoop court, Addle hill 1
 Cock and Magpye court, Hog la. 6
 Cock and Wheatheaf court, Houndsditch 6
 Cock's Head court, Golden lane 5
 Cockpit court, Dean street, Soho 3
 Cockpit court, Jewin street 5
 Cockpit court, Shoe lane 4
 Coffeehouse court, Moorfields 5
 Coffin court, St. Dunstan's hill 1
 College court, Cow cross 5
 College court, Stable yard 2
 College court, Warwick lane 1
 Coleman's court, Castle lane 8
 Collier's court, Hart street, Cripplegate 1
 Collins's court, Bloomsbury market 4
 Collins's court, Farmer street 7
 Comber's court, Blackman street 8
 Comes's court, Noble street 1
 Compter court, near Tooley street 8
 Comptinghouse court, Christ's hospital 1
 Conduit court, Long acre 3
 Conduit close, Phoenix street 6
 Cony court, Gray's inn 4
 Connoway's court, Limehouse 7
 Cook's court, Camomile street 1
 Cook's court, Searle's street 4
 Copthall court, Throgmorton str. 1
 Coptick's court, Popping's alley 4
 Corbet's court, Brown's lane 6
 Corbet's court, Gracechurch str. 1
 Coroner's court, Cross lane 3
 Coventry court, Coventry street 3
 Cow cross, near West Smithfield 5

Cowper's court, East Smithfield	7	Denmark court, in the Strand	3	Flower de luce court, Fleet street	4	Greaves's court, George yard, White-chapel	6
Cowper's court, Portpool lane	4	Devereux court, Basinghall street	1	Flower de luce court, Houndsditch	6	Green Arbour court, French alley	5
Cox's court, Aldersgate street	5	Devereux court, in the Strand	4	Flower de luce court, Parish Garden	8	Green Arbour court, Little Moor-fields	5
Crab court, New Gravel lane	7	Devonshire court, Pickax street	5	lane	1	Green Arbour court, Little Old Bailey	5
Crab court, Ratcliff highway	7	Diamond court, Tite's alley	7	Flower de luce court, St. Michael's	1	Green Dragon court, Cow lane	5
Crab court, Woodpack alley	6	Dick's court, Crown alley	6	lane	8	Green Dragon court, Foul lane	8
Cradle court, Aldersgate street	5	Dickens's court, Quaker street	6	Flower de luce court, Tooley street	8	Green Dragon court, Old 'Change	1
Cradle court, Fore street	5	Dizzell's court, Beach lane	5	Flying Horse court, Fleet street	4	Green court, Marshall street	8
Cradle court, Golden lane	5	Dogwell court, White friars	4	Flying Horse court, Grub street	5	Green court, Little Minories	7
Cradle court, Redcross street	5	Dolbin's court, Black Eagle street	6	Flying Horse court, Maiden lane,	1	Greenwood's court, Nightingale la.	7
Cradle court, St. Mary Ax	1	Dolbin's court, Monkwell street	1	Wood street	1	Greg's court, Goodman's yard	7
Craig's court, Charing cross	3	Dolphin court, Gun street	6	Fogwell court, Charterhouse lane	5	Gregory's court, High Holborn	4
Crane court, Fleet street	4	Dolphin court, High Holborn	4	Founders court, Fore street	5	Greyhound court, Aldersgate str.	5
Crane court, Lambert hill	1	Dolphin court, Little Distaff lane	1	Founders court, Lothbury	1	Greyhound court, Chick lane	5
Crane court, Old 'Change	1	Dolphin court, Ludgate hill	5	Fountain court, Aldermanbury	1	Greyhound court, Lamb street	6
Creechurch court, Creechurch la.	1	Dolphin court, Noble street	1	Fountain court, Cheapside	1	Greyhound court, Milford lane	4
Craven court, Craven street	3	Dolphin court, St. Catharine's la.	7	Fountain court, in the Minories	7	Greyhound court, Moor str. Soho	3
Crooked Billet court, Long alley	6	Dolphin court, Tower street	1	Fountain court, St. Martin's lane	3	Greyhound court, St. Catharine's	7
Cross court, Carnaby street	3	Dorset court, Canon row	2	Fountain court, Chandos street	3	lane	1
Cross court, London wall	1	Dorset court, Dorset gardens	4	Fountain court, Shoe lane	4	Gresham College court, Bishopsgate	1
Crossby's court, Charterhouse str.	5	Dorset court, Gunpowder alley	4	Fountain court, in the Strand	3	street	1
Cross'd Daggers court, Grub str.	5	Double Hand court, Thames str.	1	Four Dove court, St. Martin	1	Gresham college Garden court	1
Cross Harper's court, Whitecross	5	Dove court, Addle hill	1	Grand	1	Gridiron court, High Holborn	4
street	5	Dove court, Gutter lane	1	Fox court, Gray's inn lane	4	Guy of Warwick's court, Duke str.	3
Cross'd Keys court, Chick lane	5	Dove court, Leather lane	4	Fox court, St. James's street	3	Guy of Warwick's court, Upper	8
Cross'd Keys court, Little Britain	5	Dove court, Old Fish street	1	Fox court, Snow hill	5	Ground	8
Cross'd Keys court, Watling street	6	Dove court, Old Jewry	1	Fox and Crown court, Barbican	5	Hackett's court, Coleman street	1
Cross'd Keys court, Whitechapel	1	Dove court, St. Swithin's lane	1	Fox and Knot court, Cow lane	5	Hains's court, Swallow street	3
Cross'd Keys court, Whitecross str.	5	Draper's court, Princes str. Lothb.	1	Francis's court, Bartlet street	5	Hairbrain'd court, Anchor alley	7
Crowfoot's court, Rosemary lane	7	Drew's court, Peter street, Westmin-	2	Franshaw's court, Leadenhall str.	1	Halfmoon court, Aldersgate str.	5
Crown court, Aldersgate street	5	ster	2	FreeStone court, Beach lane	5	Halfmoon court, Bow lane	1
Crown court, Bank side	8	Duck's court, Curfitor street	4	French court, Artillery lane	6	Halfmoon court, Ludgate hill	5
Crown court, Broad street	1	Dudley's court, Hog lane	3	French court, Cock lane	6	Halfmoon court, Hermitage	7
Crown court, Butcherhall lane	1	Duffeur's court, Little Broad street	1	French court, Harrow alley	6	Halfmoon and Seven Stars court,	5
Crown court, Butcher row	4	Duffin's court, King street	2	French court, Little Broad street	1	Old street	3
Crown court, St. Catharine's lane	7	Duke's court, Crown alley	6	French Ordinary court, Crutched	1	Halfmoon court, Portpool lane	4
Crown court, Chancery lane	4	Duke's court, Little Almonry	2	friars	1	Halfmoon court, Wiltshire lane	7
Crown court, Cheapside	1	Duke's court, St. Martin's lane	3	Friars court, Three Maid lane	7	Half pav'd court, Dorset street	4
Crown court, Chick lane	5	Dun Cow court, Little Cock lane	6	Frogget's court, Thieving lane	2	Hall's court, Compton street	3
Crown court, Cock lane	6	Dunstan's court, Little Old Bailey	5	Fry's court, Tower hill	1	Hall's court, Deadman's place	8
Crown court, Cow lane	5	Dunster's court, Mincing lane	1	Fuller's court, East Smithfield	7	Hammond's court, Hay market	3
Crown court, Crown alley	6	Durham court, Trinity lane	1	Furnival's Inn court, Holborn	4	Halley's court, Blackman street	8
Crown court, Dancing Bridge la.	8	Dyer's court, Aldermanbury	1	Garden court, Baldwin's gardens	4	Hand court, Petticoat lane	6
Crown court, Dean street	3	Dyer's court, Holborn	4	Garden court, Clement's inn	4	Hand court, Thames street	1
Crown court, Dorset gardens	4	Dyer's court, Holborn hill	4	Garden court, Clifford's inn	4	Hand and Crown court, Chifwell	5
Crown court, Duke street	2	Eagle court, in the Strand	3	Garden court, Furnival's inn	4	street	5
Crown court, East Smithfield	7	Earle's court, Drury lane	3	Garden court, Lincoln's inn	4	Hand and Crown court, Gravel la.	6
Crown court, French alley	5	Earle's court, Little Newport str.	3	Garden court, Middle Temple	4	Hand and Crown court, Orchard	7
Crown court, Gerrard street	3	Eden court, New street	4	Garden court, Petticoat lane	6	Hand and Hollybush court, St. Cle-	4
Crown court, Golden lane	5	Edmund's court, Princes str. Soho	3	Garden court, Serjeant's inn	4	ment's	4
Crown court, Grub street	5	Edward's court, Oxendon street	3	Garden court, Sion college	1	Hand and Pen court, Barbican	5
Crown court, Horsleydown	8	Elephant court, Whitechapel	7	Garden court, Staples inn	4	Hand and Pen court, Leadenhall	1
Crown court, King John's court	6	Elliot's court, Little Old Bailey	5	Garden court, Star street	7	street	1
Crown court, King street	7	Elm court, Elm street	4	Garden court, Thavie's inn	4	Hanging Sword court, Fleet str.	4
Crown court, Knaves acre	3	Elme court, Middle Temple	4	Gardiner's court, Gardiner's lane	2	Hanover court, Grub street	5
Crown court, Little Moorfields	5	Ely court, Holborn	4	Garland court, Stepney	7	Hanover court, Houndsditch	6
Crown court, Little Pearl street	6	Essex court, Middle Temple	4	Garland court, Trinity lane	1	Hanover court, in the Minories	7
Crown court, Little Ruffel street	3	Essex court, Whitechapel	6	Garter court, Barbican	5	Hare court, Aldersgate street	5
Crown court, Long acre	3	Essex court, White friars	4	George court, Bennet's hill	1	Hare court, Hare street	6
Crown court, Long walk	5	Eunuch court, near Goodman's	4	George court, East Smithfield	7	Hare court, Inner Temple	4
Crown court, Newgate street	1	yard	7	George court, George street	6	Hare court, Little Knightriders str.	1
Crown court, Newington butts	8	Evans's court, Basinghall street	1	George court, George street	8	Harrison's court, Brook street	7
Crown court, Old Change	1	Exeter Change court, Exeter str.	3	George court, Gravel lane	6	Harris's court, Ratcliff highway	7
Crown court, Petticoat lane	6	Falcon court, Codpiece row	5	George court, Little St. Thomas	1	Harrold's court, Coal yard	4
Crown court, Portpool lane	4	Falcon court, Fleet street	4	Apollles	1	Harrow corner, Deadman's place	8
Crown court, Princes street, Soho	3	Falcon court, Lothbury	1	George court, Prince's street	3	Harrow court, Bennet's hill	1
Crown court, Seething lane	1	Falcon court, St. Margaret's hill	8	George court, St. John's lane	5	Harrow court, Fleet lane	5
Crown court, Sun Tavern fields	7	Falcon court, Shoe lane	4	George court, Seacoal lane	5	Harrow court, Long alley	6
Crown court, St. Giles's broad way	3	Falcon court, White street	8	Gibson's court, Marybon street	3	Hart court, Little Knightriders str.	1
Crown court, Thieving lane	2	Falconbridge court, Hog lane	3	Gibson's court, Narrow wall	8	Hartthorn court, Golden lane	5
Crown court, Threadneedle street	1	Fan court, St. Michael's lane	1	Gilham's court, Rotherhithe wall	8	Hartthorn court, Moor lane	5
Crown court, Trinity lane	1	Farmer's court, Ivy street	3	Gingerbread court, Lamb alley	6	Harvey's court, in the Strand	3
Crown court, Turnagain lane	5	Faustin's court, Vinegar yard	3	Gingerbread court, Old Change	1	Hawlewood's court, Blue Anchor al.	5
Crown court, Warwick lane	1	Feathers court, Drury lane	3	Glasfenbury court, Rose street	3	Hasting's court, Upper Shadwell	7
Crown court, White's alley	1	Feathers court, Fox court, Gray's	4	Globe court, Seven Stars alley	7	Hatton court, Saffron hill	4
Crown court, Whitecross street	5	inn lane	4	Globe court, Sheer lane	4	Hatton court, Threadneedle street	1
Crown court, White friars	4	Feathers court, High Holborn	4	Glocester court, Beer lane	1	Hay court, near Newport market	3
Crown court, White's yard	7	Feathers court, Milk street	1	Glocester court, Black friars	1	Heathcock court, in the Strand	3
Crown and Sceptre court, St. James's	3	Featherston's court, Featherston's	5	Glocester court, Whitecross street	5	Hedden's court, Swallow street	3
street	3	street	5	Godfrey's court, Milk street	1	Hedger's court, St. Thomas's	8
Crown and Sheers court, Rosemary	7	Fell court, Fell street, Wood str.	2	Golden Ball court, Wild street	4	Helmet court, in the Butcher row	7
lane	7	Fen court, Fenchurch street	1	Golden Cross court, Cateaton str.	1	Helmet court, Fore street	5
Culver court, Fenchurch street	1	Fenwick's court, High Holborn	4	Golden Key court, Basinghall post-	5	Helmet court, London wall	1
Curl's court, in the Strand	3	Field's court, Illington	5	ern	5	Helmet court, in the Minories	7
Currier's court, London wall	1	Fig Tree court, Barbican	5	Golden Leg court, Cheapside	1	Helmet court, in the Strand	3
Cushion court, Little Broad street	1	Fig Tree court, Inner Temple	4	Golden Lyon court, Aldersgate str.	5	Helmet court, in Thames street	1
Customhouse court, Beer lane	1	Fireball court, Houndsditch	6	Goldsmiths court, Goldsmiths alley	5	Helmet court, Wormwood street	1
Darby court, Canon row	2	Fisher's court, Eagle street	4	Goldsmiths court, New street	4	Hemlock court, Carey street	4
David and Harp court, Grub str.	5	Fishmarket court, Bloomsbury	4	Golston's court, Drury lane	4	Hen court, Golden lane	5
Day's court, Gutter lane	1	Fitch's court, Noble street	1	Goodwin's court, Oxford street	3	Hen and Chickens court, Fleet str.	4
Dean's court, Bedfordbury	3	Five Inkhorn court, Petticoat lane	6	Goodwin's court, St. Martin's la.	3	Herald's Office court, Bennet's hill	1
Dean's court, Dean's street	4	Fore court, Bridewell	4	Gould's court, Woodrofe lane	1	Hermitage court, Three Maid la.	7
Dean's court, Dean's street, Soho	3	Fore court, Clement's Inn	4	Grange court, Carey street	4	Hertford's court, Fenchurch str.	1
Dean's court, Great Carter lane	1	Fleece court, Rose and Crown court,	6	Gravel court, Old Gravel lane	7	Hickman's court, Mill street	8
Dean's court, Little Old Bailey	5	Moorfields	6	Gray's court, Duke street, Piccadilly	3	Hide's court, Noble street	1
Dean's court, New Round court,	3	Fleet street court, Fleet street	4	Gray's court, Fenchurch street	1	Hilliard's court, Old Gravel lane	7
Strand	3	Fletcher's court, Bembridge street	3	Great Black Horse court, Aldersgate	5	Hind court, Dairy lane	4
Dean's court, St. Martin le Grand	1	Fletcher's court, Mainhard street	3	street	5		
Defoe's court, New Broad street	3	Flower de luce court, Black friars	1	Great Montague court, Little Brit.	5		
Denman's court, East Smithfield	7	Flower de luce court, Cow cross	5	Great St. Helen's court, Bishop's str.	1		

Hind court, Fleet street	4	Kirby's court, Foul lane	8	Mafon's court, Brick lane	6	New Round court, in the Strand	3
Hobbin's court, Long lane, Southwark	8	Knight's court, behind St. Clements	4	Mafon's court, Newington green	6	Newton's court, Vine street	3
Hockenhuil's court, Black Eagle street	6	Knowles's court, Little Carter la.	1	Maul's court, Fore street	5	Nichol's court, Rosemary lane	7
Holborn court, Barnard's inn	4	Labour in Vain court, Old Fishstreet hill	1	Maxin's court, Moorfields	6	Nichol's court, Sharp's alley	5
Holborn court, Furnival's inn	4	Lad's court, Gardiners lane	8	Maze court, Tooley street	8	Northumberland court, Strand	3
Holborn court, Gray's inn	4	Lamb court, Abchurch lane	1	Mead's court, Bond street	3	Norwich court, East Smithfield	7
Holborn court, Staple's inn	4	Lamb court, Clerkenwell	5	Meard's court, Wardour street	3	Nottingham court, Castle street	3
Holborn court, Thavie's inn	4	Lamb court, Lamb alley	6	Meetinghouse court, Black friars	1	Nuns court, Coleman street	1
Holand's court, Back alley, Wapping	7	Lamb court, Red Lyon court	6	Mercers court, Bartholomew lane	1	Nuns court, New Gravel lane	7
Holiwell court, Holiwell lane, Shore-ditch	6	Lamb's court, Chapel court, Monkwell street	1	Mercers court, St. Mary hill	1	Oakey's court, Hare street	6
Holiday's court, Blue Anchor alley	7	Lancaster court, New Bond street	3	Mercers court, Tower street	1	Ogden's court, Wych street	4
Holiday's court, Narrow wall	8	Lancaster court, in the Strand	3	Mermaid court, Charing cross	3	Old Bofvile court, Clement's lane	4
Honeyfuckle court, Grub street	5	Lane's court, Cold Bath square	5	Mermaid court, Pater-noster row	1	Old Comber's court, Blackman str.	4
Horn court, Basing lane	1	Lee's court, Hockley in the hole	5	Mermaid court, St. Margaret's hill	8	Old Round court, in the Strand	3
Horn court, Beer lane, Tower str.	1	Leg court, Peter street	2	Metcalf's court, Jacob's street	8	Olive court, Gravel lane	6
Horn Tavern court, St. Margaret's lane	2	Leigh's court, St. Catharine's lane	7	Middle court, Barnard's inn, Holborn	4	Olive court, St. Catharine's lane	7
Horfeshoe court, Clement's lane	4	Leopard's court, Baldwin's gardens	4	Middle court, Clement's inn	4	Oram's court, Water lane, Tower street	1
Horfeshoe court, Cock lane	5	Limehouse corner, Limehouse	7	Middlesex court, Drury lane	3	Orange court, Castle street	3
Horfeshoe court, Fashion street	6	Lime court, Narrow wall	8	Middlesex court, Little Bartholomew close	5	Orange court, King street, Soho	3
Horfeshoe court, Fleet street	4	Little Bartholomew close	5	Miller's court, Aldermanbury	1	Orange court, Wapping	7
Horfeshoe court, Giltspur street	5	Lion's Inn court, Holiwell street	4	Mitchel's court, Milk street	1	Overman's court, Pepper alley	8
Horfeshoe court, Seething lane	1	Linton's court, near New Gravel lane	7	Mitre court, Aldgate street	1	Oxford court, Salters Hall court	1
Hucker's court, St. Nicholas lane	1	Little court, St. Mary Overie's Churchyard	8	Mitre court, Cheapside	1	Painter's court, Berry street	3
Hudson's court, Tower hill	1	Little Black horse court, Aldersgate street	5	Mitre court, Cornhill	1	Pallmall court, Pallmall	3
Huet's court, in the Strand	3	Little Bennet's court, Marigold court	3	Mitre court, Fenchurch street	1	Palfgrave's Head court, Strand	4
Hugh's court, Water lane	1	Little court, Duke's place	1	Mitre court, Fleet street	4	Paradise court, Mary Clark's yard	8
Hunt's court, Castle street	3	Little Dean's court, St. Martin le grand	1	Mitre court, Milk street	1	Park Prospect court, Manchester street	2
Hunt's court, Hunt's street	6	Little Duke's court, or place, Leadenhall street	1	Mitre court, St. Paul's Church yard	1	Parson's court, Bride lane	4
Hunt's court, St. Martin's lane	3	Little Flower de luce court, Cow cross	5	Mitre court, St. John street	5	Patrick's court, Houndsditch	6
Hydon square court, Hydon square	7	Little Gloucester court, Chequer alley	5	Montague close, in Southwark	8	Pav'd court, Bell Inn yard	8
Jackson's court, Black friars	1	Little King's Head court, near Shoe lane	4	Montague court, in Bishopsgate str.	6	Pav'd court, Five Feet lane	8
Jacob's court, Cow cross	5	Little Minorities court, Little Minories	7	Montague court, Montague street	6	Pav'd court, Fullwood's rents	4
Jacob's court, Peter street	5	Little Montague court, Little Britain	5	Montague court, Petticoat lane	6	Pav'd court, George yard	6
James court, James street	5	Little New court, Lamb alley	6	Monmouth court, Hedge lane	3	Pav'd court, Green bank	8
James court, James street	4	Little Rider's court, Little Newport street	3	Monmouth court, High Holborn	4	Paviours court, Grub street	5
Jenkins's court, Ropemakers field	7	Little Rutland court, Addle hill	1	Monmouth court, Monmouth str.	3	Paul's court, Huggen lane	1
Jerusalem court, St. John street	5	Little St. Helen's court, Bishopsgate street	1	Moor court, Fore street	5	Paul's court, Wood street	1
Jerusalem court, Shad Thames	8	Lloyd's court, Hog lane	3	Morrison's court, New lane	8	Paul's College court, Paul's Churchyard	1
Jews-harp court, Angel alley	6	Lodier's court, Saltpetre bank	7	Mosley's court, Philpot lane	1	Peacock court, Fleet market	5
Ingram's court, Fenchurch street	1	London court, London street	8	Mountford's court, Fenchurch str.	1	Peacock court, Giltspur street	5
Inner court, Barnard's inn	4	Long court, near Whitechapel	6	Mudd's court, Broad street, Ratcliff	7	Peacock court, Whitechapel	7
Inner court, Bridewell	4	Longcellar court, Lower East Smithfield	7	Mulberry court, Bermondsey	8	Pearl court, White friars	4
John's court, Cable street	7	Long's court, Leicester fields	3	Mulberry court, White's alley	1	Pear Tree court, Hockley in the Hole	5
John's court, East Smithfield	7	Looker's court, King street, Oxford street	4	Mulberry court, White's alley	6	Peasod court, St. John street	5
John's court, John's street	3	Love court, George alley, Shoe la.	3	Mumford's court, Milk street	1	Peel court, Glasfhouse yard	5
John's court, Hannonway street	3	Love court, Gravel lane	6	Muscovy court, Tower hill	1	Pelican court, Little Britain	5
Johnfon's court, Fleet street	4	Love court, Love lane Mutton la.	5	Mutton court, Maiden lane, Wood street	1	Peterborough court, Fleet street	4
Jolley's court, Durham yard, Strand	3	Love court, Old Horsleydown	8	Nag's Head court, Bartholomew la.	1	Peter's court, Ironmonger row	5
Jones's court, Nightingale lane	7	Lover's court, Pater-noster row	1	Nag's Head court, Golden lane	5	Peter's court, Rosemary lane	7
Joyner's court, Jacob street	8	Lumber court, West street, Soho	3	Nag's Head court, Gracechurch str.	1	Peter's court, St. Martin's lane	3
Irish court, Whitechapel	7	Lumley's court, in the Strand	3	Nag's Head court, Great Tower hill	1	Peter and Keys court, Peter lane	5
Julian's court, Angel alley	6	Lunn's court, White's yard	7	Nag's Head court, Snow hill	5	Petty's court, Hannonway street	3
Kemp's court, Berwick street	3	Maggot's court, Piccadilly	3	Nag's Head court, Three Colt str.	7	Pheasant court, Cow lane	5
Kennington common	8	Magnus's court, Butcher row	7	Nag's Head court, Wentworth str.	6	Pheasant Cock court, Angel alley	6
Key court, Little St. Thomas Apostles	1	Magpye court, Fleet lane	5	Naked Boy court, Ludgate hill	5	Phoenix court, Newgate street	1
Kill court, St. John street	5	Maidenhead court, Aldersgate str.	5	Naked Boy court, in the Strand	4	Phoenix court, Old Change	1
Killegrew court, Scotland yard	3	Maidenhead court, Cartwright str.	7	Nelson's court, Drury lane	3	Philip's court, Grub street	5
King's court, Nightingale lane	7	Maidenhead court, Chifwell street	5	Nelson's court, Rosemary lane	7	Pig court, St. Catharine's lane	7
King's Arms court, Basinghall str.	1	Maidenhead court, Church lane	5	Nettleton's court, Aldersgate str.	5	Pigeons court, Old Bailey	5
King's Arms court, Bank side	8	Maidenhead court, Great Eastcheap	1	Nevis court, near the Upper Ground	8	Findar's court, Gray's Inn lane	4
King's Arms court, King John's co.	8	Maidenhead court, Grub street	5	Newcastle court, Butcher row	4	Pine Apple court, Woolpack alley	6
King's Arms court, Ludgate hill	5	Maidenhead court, London wall	1	New Black Raven court, near Chifwell street	5	Pinner's court, Broad street	1
King David's court, Whitechapel	6	Maidenhead court, Moor lane	5	New Bofvile court, Carey street	4	Pitcher's court, White's alley	1
King's Head court, Barnaby street	8	Maidenhead court, St. Catharine's	7	New court, Angel alley	6	Flow court, Gray's inn lane	4
King's Head court, Beach lane	5	Maidenhead court, St. Ermin's hill	2	New court, Bow lane	1	Flow court, Lombard street	1
King's Head court, Borough	8	Maidenhead court, Saltpetre bank	7	New court, Bowling alley	5	Plumb Tree court, Plumb Tree street	3
King's Head court, Cock lane	6	Maidenhead court, Wheeler street	6	New court, Brown street	5	Plumb Tree court, Shoe lane	4
King's Head court, Drury lane	4	Maid court, Maiden lane, Bow la.	1	New court, Canon row	2	Plimpton's court, Fore street	5
King's Head court, Fetter lane	4	Mainhard's court, Anchor and Hope alley	7	New court, Carey street	4	Poland court, Poland street	3
King's Head court, Golden lane	5	Mallaga court, Nightingale lane	7	New court, George yard	6	Pope's Head court, Bell yard	4
King's Head court, Gravel lane	6	Mallet's court, Blackboy alley	5	New court, Gravel lane	6	Popping's court, Popping's alley	4
King's Head court, Gravel lane	8	Mallet's court, Buckridge street	3	New court, Gravel lane	1	Post Office court, Lombard street	1
King's Head court, Gutter lane	1	Maltmill court, Whitecross street	5	New court, Hand alley	6	Poulton's court, near Broad street	3
King's Head court, Hand alley	6	Manchester court, Canon row	2	New court, Harrow alley	6	Powder'd Beef court	2
King's Head court, Holborn	4	Marigold court, in the Strand	3	New court, High Holborn	4	Powel's court, Queen street	8
King's Head court, King street	8	Marlborough court, Berwick str.	3	New court, Hog lane	6	Prescot court, St. John street	5
King's Head court, Little Carter la.	1	Marlborough court, Petticoat la.	6	New court, Kent street	8	Price's court, Gravel lane	8
King's Head court, New Fish str.	1	Marsham court, Hog lane	3	New court, Knightsbridge	3	Prince's court, Duke street	3
King's Head court, Petticoat lane	6	Martin's court, Chick lane	5	New court, Lamb alley	6	Prince's court, Drury lane	4
King's Head court, St. Clements	4	Martlet's court, Bow street	3	New court, Little Broad street	1	Prince's court, Hedge lane	3
King's Head court, St. Martin le Grand	1			New court, Little Newport street	3	Prince's court, Long ditch	2
King's Head court, Shoe lane	4			New court, Middle Temple	4	Prince's court, Lothbury	1
King's Head court, Shoreditch	6			New court, Moor lane	5	Prince's court, Newport market	3
King's Head court, Southampton buildings	4			New court, Narrow str. Ratcliff	7	Prince's court, Wentworth street	6
King's Head court, Stanhope str.	4			New court, Newington Butts	8	Pump court, Bridgewater gardens	5
King's Head court, in the Strand	3			New court, New street	7	Pump court, Charing cross	3
King's Head court, Vine street	3			New court, St. Catharine's court	4	Pump court, Crutched friars	1
King's Head court, Whitecross str.	5			New court, St. Margaret's hill	8	Pump court, Glasfhouse yard	5
King's Head court, Wood street	2			New court, St. Swithin's lane	1	Pump court, Holand street	1
King John's court, Holiwell lane	6			New court, Throckmorton street	1	Pump court, Inner Temple	4
King's Square court, Dean street	3			New court, White Horse yard	1	Pump court, Noble street	1
Kinhavey's court, St. Martin's la.	3			New court, Wentworth street	6	Pump court, Rose and Crown court	6
				New Inn court, Wych street	4	Pump court, Portpool lane	4
				Newman's court, Cornhill	1	Pump court, Three Foxes court	5
						Pump court, White Hart yard	3

Pump court, White's alley	1	Round court, Old Bedlam	6	Stone court, Aldersgate street	5	Three Kings court, Minories	7
Punch court, Thral street	6	Round court, Onflow street	4	Stone court, Lower East Smithfield	7	Three Kings court, Chandos str.	3
Purfe court, Old 'Change	1	Round court, St. Martin le Grand	1	Stonecutters court, Gutter lane	1	Three Kings court, Whitecross str.	5
Quality court, Chancery lane	4	Round court, Sharp's alley, Cow	5	Stonecutters court, Pallmall	3	Three Legs court, Whitecross str.	5
Queen's court, St. Catharine's la.	7	cross	5	Strawberry court, Tower Royal	1	Three Mariners court, Fore street	8
Queen's Arms court, Upper ground	8	Round Hoop court, Whitecross str.	5	Streud's court, St. James's	3	Three Moulds court, Cherry Tree	
Queen's Head court, Fleet street	4	Rosewell court, Great White Lion	3	Stroud's court, Leather lane	4	alley	5
Queen's Head court, Gray's Inn	4	street	3	Sugarloaf court, Angel alley	6	Three Pigeons court, Barbican	5
lane	4	Royal Oak court, Kent street	8	Sugarloaf court, Catharine-wheel	6	Three Pigeons court, Jewin street	5
Queen's Head court, High Hol-	4	Royal Oak court, Peak street	3	alley	6	Three Stills court, Bishopsgate str.	6
born	4	Ruffel court, Blue Anchor alley	7	Sugarloaf court, Dorset street	4	Three Tuns court, Crooked lane	1
Queen's Head court, King street, Co-	3	Ruffel court, Cleveland row	3	Sugarloaf court, Goodman's yard	7	Three Tuns court, Halfmoon all.	6
vent garden	3	Ruffel court, Drury lane	3	Sugarloaf court, Garlick hill	1	Three Tuns court, Hart street	1
Queen's Head court, Pye corner	5	Ruffel court, Ratcliff Highway	7	Sugarloaf court, Halfmoon alley	6	Three Tuns court, Ivy lane	1
Queen's Head court, Turnagain la.	5	Rutland court, Charterhouse squ.	5	Sugarloaf court, Holiwell street	6	Three Tuns court, Moorfields	6
Queen's Head court, Great Wiud-	3	Rutland court, Thames street	1	Sugarloaf court, Lamb alley	6	Three Tuns court, Nightingale la.	7
mill street	3	Rycant's court, Morgan's lane	8	Sugarloaf court, Leadenhall street	1	Three Tuns court, Redcross str.	5
Racket court, Fleet street	4	Sadler's court, Milford lane, Strand	4	Sugarloaf court, Little Distaff la.	1	Three Tuns court, St. Margaret's	8
Ragdale court, Millman street	4	Sadlers Hall court, Cheapside	1	Sugarloaf court, Little Elbow la.	1	hill	8
Ragged Staff court, Drury lane	3	St. Andrew's court, Holborn hill	4	Sugarloaf court, Moor lane	5	Three Tuns court, St. Michael's la.	1
Ram's Head court, Moor lane	5	St. Ann's court, Dean street	3	Sugarloaf court, Whitecross street	5	Three Tuns court, Threadneedle str.	1
Ratcliff cross, Ratcliff	7	St. Catharine's court, St. Catharine's	7	Sun court, Cock lane	5	Tichburn's court, Vineyard	8
Red Bull court, Fore street	5	St. Christopher's court, Threadneedle	1	Sun court, Cornhill	1	Tidewaiters court, Little Minories	7
Red Bull court, Red Bull alley	1	street	1	Sun court, Deadman's place	8	Tobacco Roll court, Gracechurch	
Red Cow court, Church lane	7	St. Dunstan's court, Fleet street	4	Sun court, East Smithfield	7	street	1
Red Cow court, Rotherhithe wall	8	St. George's court, Newington	8	Sun court, King street, Covent gar-	3	Tobacco Roll court, Long alley	6
Red Cross court, Cow lane	5	causeway	8	den	3	Tothill court, Tothill street	2
Red Cross court, in the Minories	7	St. Giles's court, St. Giles's Broad	3	Sun court, Petticoat lane	6	Tower Royal court, Tower Royal	1
Red Cross court, in the Old Bailey	5	street	3	Sun court, Saffron hill	4	Trinity court, Aldersgate street	5
Red Cross court, Redcross street	5	St. John's court, Cow lane	5	Sun court, Sutton street	5	Trinity court, Little Trinity lane	1
Red Gate court, in the Minories	7	St. John's court, Little Hart street	3	Sun court, Threadneedle street	1	Tryon's court, Red Lion street	6
Red Hart court, Fore street	5	St. John's court, Stepney	7	Sutton's court, Bishopsgate street	1	Tuttle court, Barnaby street	8
Red Lion court, Addle hill	1	St. Martin's court, St. Martin's la.	3	Sutton's court, Bishopsg. street with-	6	Twelve Bells court, Bow lane	1
Red Lion court, Barnaby street	8	out	6	Sutton's court, Lincoln's Inn fields	4	Tyger court, Whitecross street	5
Red Lion court, Bennet's hill	1	man's street	1	Swale court, Playhouse yard	5	Union court, Broad street	1
Red Lion court, Bennet's street	8	Salisbury court, Dorset street	4	Swan court, Bartholomew lane	1	Union court, Scroop's court	4
Red Lion court, Brick lane	6	Salisbury court, Salisbury street	8	Swan court, Butcher row	4	Uther's court, Seething lane	1
Red Lion court, Cattle yard	4	Salters court, Piccadilly	3	Swan court, Grub street	4	Vaux Hall court, Little Chapel str.	2
Red Lion court, Charterhouse la.	5	Salters Hall court, St. Swithin's l.	1	Swan court, King street, Oxford	3	Villars court, St. James's court	3
Red Lion court, Cock lane	5	Salutation court, St. Giles's Broad	3	street	3	Vincent's court, Silver street	1
Red Lion court, Drury lane	3	way	3	Swan court, Mansel street	7	Vine court, Bishopsgate street	6
Red Lion court, Fleet street	4	Sandy's court, Houndsditch	6	Swan court, Narrow wall	8	Vine court, Brook's street	7
Red Lion court, Grub street	5	Savage's court, Widegate street	6	Swan court, Petticoat lane	6	Vine court, Chequer alley	6
Red Lion court, Holiwell lane	6	Saw court, Fore street	5	Sweed's court, Great Trinity lane	1	Vine court, Golden lane	5
Red Lion court, Kingsland road	6	Sawyers court, Houndsditch	6	Sweedland court, Bishopsgate str.	6	Vine court, Gravel lane	6
Red Lion court, London wall	1	Scollop court, Creed lane	1	Sweedland court, Little Tower hill	7	Vine court, Harp alley	4
Red Lion court, Red Lion alley	7	Scroop's court, Holborn hill	4	Sweet Apple court, Bishopsgate str.	6	Vine court, Lamb street	6
Red Lion court, Red Lion street	6	Serjeants Inn court, Fleet street	4	Sweet Apple court, Dunning's all.	6	Vine court, Moor lane	5
Red Lion court, Long alley	6	Seven Stars court, Moor lane	5	Sword and Buckler court, Ludgate	5	Vine court, Narrow street, Lime-	7
Red Lion court, St. Catharine's la.	7	Seymour's court, Little Chandos	3	hill	5	house	7
Red Lion court, Silver street	1	street	3	Talbot court, Gracechurch street	1	Vine court, Shoemakers row, Ald-	1
Red Lion court, Watling street	1	Shaw's court, St. Margaret's hill	8	Talbot court, Little Eastcheap	1	gate	1
Red Lion court, Wheeler street	6	Sheldon's court, Bedfordbury	3	Tanfield court, Inner Temple	1	Vine court, Three Crane lane	1
Red Lion court, White Hart yard	3	Shepherd's court, Hockley in the	5	Tash court, Tash street	4	Vine court, Vine street, Minofies	7
Red Lion court, Windmill hill	6	Hole	5	Tavistock court, Tavistock street	3	Vine court, Vine yard, Horsleydown	8
Red Lion back court, Charterhouse	5	Ship court, in the Old Bailey	5	Taylor's court, Bow lane	1	lane	8
lane	5	Shooter's court, Basinghall street	1	Tennis court, Church entry	1	Virginia court, Artichoke lane	7
Red Cross court, Tower street	1	Shorter's court, Throckmorton str.	1	Tennis court, Middle row, Hol-	4	Virginia court, Butcher row	7
Reindeer court, in the Strand	3	Shrewsbury court, Stoney lane	6	born	4	Wake's court, Five Feet lane	8
Richard's court, Lime street	1	Shrewsbury's court, Whitecross str.	5	Territ's court, Duck lane	5	Walingford court, Throgmorton str.	3
Rich Ball court, Red Lion street	4	Silver court, Oxford street	3	Territ's court, Illington	5	Walker's court, Berwick street	3
Richington's court, Coleman str.	1	Sion College court, London	1	Thackett's court, Bishopsgate str.	6	Walnut Tree court, Whitechapel	7
Rider's court, Little Newport str.	3	Sion court, Philip lane	1	Thackham's court, Vine street	3	Ward's court, Goswell street	5
Rising Sun court, St. John street	5	Six Bells court, Six Bells alley	1	Thatch'd House court, St. James's	3	Warden's court, Clerkenwell close	5
Robin Hood's court, Bell alley	5	Six Gardens court, Paul's alley	5	street	3	Wardrobe court, Great Carter lane	1
Robin Hood's court, Bow lane	1	Slaughter's court, Blue Anchor all.	7	The Great Almonry, Westminster	2	Warwick court, High Holborn	4
Robin Hood's court, Fleet street	4	Slipper court, Hand alley	6	Theobald's court, in the Strand	3	Warwick court, Warwick lane	1
Robin Hood's court, in the Strand	3	Smith's court, Aldersgate street	5	Theobald's court, Theobald's row	4	Warwick court, Warwick street	3
Robin Hood's court, Thames str.	1	Smith's court, Brackley street	5	The Fore court, Doctors Commons	1	Webb's court, Red Lion alley	7
Robin Hood's court, Tooley street	8	Smith's court, Holborn	4	The Inner court, Doctors Com.	1	Well court, Queen street	1
Rolls court, Chancery lane	4	Snade's court, Brick street	3	Three Bowl court, Houndsditch	6	Well court, Shoe lane	4
Rose court, Aldermanbury	1	Snarder's court, Moorfields	6	Three CCC court, Garlick hill	1	Well and Bucket court, Old street	5
Rose court, Goddard's rents	6	Southampton court, Southampton	4	Three Colt court, Three Colt str.	7	Westminster Hall court, Dunning's	6
Rose court, Rochester street	3	buildings	4	Three Crown court, Borough	8	alley	6
Rose court, Thieving lane	2	Southampton court, Southampton	4	Three Crown court, Castle street	6	Westmorland court, Bartholomew	
Rose court, Tower street	1	row	4	Three Crown court, Foster lane	1	close	5
Rose court, Wheeler street	6	South Sea court, Lombard street	8	Three Crown court, Minories	7	Westmorland court, Noble street	1
Rose and Ball court, Addle hill	1	Spark's court, Duke's place	1	Three Crown court, Poor Jewry	1	Whalebone court, Little Old Bailey	5
Rose and Crown court, Church la.	7	Spread Eagle court, Gray's Inn	4	lane	1	Whalebone court, Lothbury	1
Rose and Crown court, Fashion str.	6	lane	4	Three Crown court, Wheeler str.	6	Wharton's court, Churchyard all.	7
Rose and Crown court, Foster la.	1	Spread Eagle court, Hand alley	6	Three Crown court, White's alley	5	Wharton's court, Lambeth hill	1
Rose and Crown court, Holiwell	6	street	1	Three Daggers court, Fore street	5	Wharton's court, Holborn	4
street	6	Stanbury's court, Piccadilly	3	Three Daggers court, Old 'Change	1	Whittler's court, Salters Hall court	1
Rose and Crown court, Hounds-	6	Star court, Bread street	1	Three Diamonds court, Hosier la.	5	White court, Peter lane	5
ditch	6	Star court, Bread street hill	1	Three Falcons court, Fleet street	4	White Bear court, Addle hill	1
Rose and Crown court, Moorfields	6	Star court, Butcher row	4	Three Foxes court, Clement's la.	1	Whitecomb's court, Hedge lane	3
Rose and Crown court, Rosemary	7	Star court, Castle street	3	Three Foxes court, Long acre	3	Whitehall court, Westminster	2
lane	7	Star court, Chancery lane	4	Three HERRINGS court, St. Tho-	5	White Hart court, Barnaby street	8
Rose and Crown court, St. Catha-	7	Star court, Cheapside	1	mas's	8	White Hart court, Bishopsgate str.	6
rine's	7	Star court, Cross lane, Parker's la.	4	Three HERRINGS court, Long acre	3	White Hart court, Cat alley	5
Rose and Crown court, Shoe lane	4	Star court, Grub street	5	Three HERRINGS court, Redcross str.	5	White Hart court, Castle street	3
Rose and Crown court, Sutton str.	5	Star court, Little Britain	5	Three Horfeshoes court, Chick la.	5	White Hart court, Old street	5
Rose and Rainbow court, Aldersgate	5	Star court, London wall	1	Three Horfeshoes court, Giltspur	5	White Hind court, Bishopsgate str.	6
street	5	Star court, Old Fish street	1	street	5	White Hind court, Coleman str.	1
Round court, Black friars	1	Stationers court, Ave-mary lane	1	Three Horfeshoes court, Long la.	5	White Horn court, near new Gravel	7
Round court, Black Lion yard	6	Steel's court, Bread street	1	Three Horfeshoes court, Clement's la.	1	lane	7
Round court, Blue Boar's Head	5	Stevens's court, New Palace yard	2	Three Kings court, Fleet street	4	White Horse court, Addle hill	1
court	5	Stichbone's court, High Holborn	4	Three Kings court, Lombard str.	1	White Horse court, Kent street	8
Round court, Butlers alley	5	Stockwell comraon	8			White Horse court, King street	2
Round court, Moses and Aaron all.	6						

White Lion court, Barbican	5	Drying grounds, New Bond street	3	Windmill hill, Hatton wall	4	Crofs lane, St. Mary hill	1
White Lion court, Barnaby street	8	Farthing fields, New Gravel lane	7	Windmill hill, Moorfields	6	Crofs lane, Shad Thames	8
White Lion court, Charterhouse la.	5	Farthing fields, Old Gravel lane	7			Crucifix lane, Barnaby street	8
White Lion court, Cornhill	1	Fleet ditch	4			Dancing Bridge lane	8
White Lion court, Fleet street	4	Friery, in Pallmall	3			Darkhouse lane, Thames street	1
White Lion court, London wall	1	Gardiners ground, Collingwood str.	8			Devils lane, Illington Parish	5
White Lion court, New street	8	Garlick hill, Thames street	1			Dice Quay lane, Thames street	1
White Lion court, Newton's la.	4	German's fields, Bennet street	8			Dirty lane, Blackman street	8
White Lion court, in the Savoy	3	Glasshouse fields, Cock hill	7			Dirty lane, Brewers street	3
White Lion court, Throckmorton street	1	Grey friars, Newgate street	1			Dirty lane, High Holborn	4
		Great garden, St. Catharine's la.	7			Dirty lane, Hoxton	6
White Lion court, Tower street	1	Great Tower hill	1			Dirty lane, Old Palace yard	2
White Lion court, White Lion all.	1	Hackney fields	6			Dirty lane, Stoney street	8
White Rose court, Coleman street	1	Haggerston, Shoreditch fields	6			Dog lane, Five Feet lane	8
White Swan court, Newgate street	1	Herbert's grounds, Bandy-leg walk	8			Drury la. St. Giles's in the Fields	3
Wickham's court, Wild street	4	Holborn hill, Holborn	4			Duck lane, Peter street	2
Wigan's court, Church lane, Limehouse	7	Hop garden, St. Martin's lane	3			Duck lane, West Smithfield	5
		Hoxton fields, Hoxton	6			Dutchy lane, in the Strand	3
Wild court, Wild street	4	Hoxton gardens, Hoxton	6			Duxford lane, Thames street	1
Williams's court, New Gravel la.	7	Hummerton fields, Hackney	6			East lane, Rotherhithe wall	8
Willow Tree court, Charterhouse la.	5	Hurt's gardens, St. George's fields	8			Ebbgate lane, Thames street	1
Wilson's court, Rosemary lane	7	Illington fields	5			Elbow lane, New Gravel lane	7
Winchester court, Monkwell str.	1	Kingland common, Kingland	5			Elder lane, Upper Mill bank	2
Windmillow's court, Black friars	1	Lambeth fields, Lambeth	8			Emperor's Head la. Thames street	1
Windmill court, Pie corner	5	Lambeth green, Lambeth	8			Fetter lane, Fleet street	4
Windmill court, Snow hill	5	Lambert hill, Thames street	1			Field lane, Holborn hill	4
Windfor court, Drury lane	3	Laurence Pulteney hill	1			Finch lane, Cornhill	1
Windfor court, Monkwell street	1	Limekiln hill, Limehouse	7			Five Feet lane, Barnaby street	8
Windfor court, in the Strand	3	Lifsham green, near Paddington	3			Five Feet lane, Thames street	1
Wine Office court, Fleet street	4	Little island, New Gravel lane	7			Fleet lane, Old Bailey	5
Wingfield's court, Three Colts str.	7	Little Moorfields, Fore street	5			Foster lane, Cheapside	1
Wife's court, Wheeler street	6	Little New street hill, near Shoe la.	4			Foul lane, in the Borough	8
Wiseman's court, Gardiners lane	2	Little Tower hill, Minories	7			Fox lane, Upper Shadwell	7
Wood's court, Oxford street	3	London field, Hackney	6			Freeman's lane, Horsleydown	8
Woodstock court, Charing cross	3	Long ditch, Westminster	2			Friars lane, Thames street	1
Worley's court, Red Gate court	7	Lower street, East Smithfield	7			Frog lane, Illington	5
Wrestley's court, London wall	1	Ludgate hill, Fleet bridge	5			Gardiners lane, High Timber str.	1
Wych's court, Wych street	4	May fair, near Hide park	3			Gardiners lane, King street	2
Wynam's court, Great Russell str.	3	Middle Moorfields	6			Gardiners lane, Maiden lane	8
Yeats's court, Clement's lane	4	Mile end green, in Bow road	7			Gardiners lane, Neathouse lane	2
Yeats's court, Redcross street	8	Moorfields quarters	6			Gardiners lane, Petty France	2
Young's court, Basinghall street	1	Marybon fields, St. Mary la bon	3			Golden lane, Old street	5
Young's court, Nightingale lane	7	Nan's hole, Angel street	1			Grange lane, Bermondsey	8
Yorkshire court, Whitechapel	6	New Fifth street hill	1			Gravel lane, near the Falcon	8
		Newington green, part thereof	5			Gravel lane, Houndsditch	6
		New Rag fair, East Smithfield	7			Gray's Inn lane, Holborn	4
		New River fields, Illington	5			Great Carter lane, Paul's Chain	1
		New street hill, Shoe lane	4			Great Distaff lane, Old 'Change	1
		Old Fish street hill, Thames street	1			Great Elbow lane, College hill	1
		Old Packthread ground, Grange la.	8			Great St. Ann's lane, Westminster	2
		Packthread ground, Coleman's alley	5			Great St. Thomas Apostles lane	1
		Packthread ground, Gravel lane	8			Great Trinity lane, Bow lane	1
		Peter's hill, Thames street	1			Green lane, Lambeth	8
		Pethouse fields, near Old street	5			Green Lettice lane, Canon street	1
		Potters fields, Back lane	8			Greyhound lane, Whitechapel	6
		Privy garden, Whitehall	2			Gun lane, Three Colts street	7
		Pruson's island, near New Gravel lane	7			Gutter lane, Cheapside	1
		Puddle dock, Thames street	1			Harp lane, Tower street	1
		Puddle dock hill, Great Carter la.	1			Hartshorn lane, in the Strand	3
		Rag fair, Rosemary lane	7			Hedge lane, Charing cross	3
		Ropemakers fields, Limehouse	7			Hennage lane, Duke's place	1
		Rotherhithe fields, Rotherhithe	8			Hog lane, Norton falgate	6
		Saffron hill, Field lane	4			Hog lane, St. Giles's pound	3
		St. Augustin friars	1			Holiwell lane, Shoreditch	6
		St. Dunstan's hill, Thames street	1			Honey lane, Cheapside	1
		St. George's fields, Southwark	8			Hornsey lane	5
		St. Mary hill, Thames street	8			Horseferry lane, Fore street	8
		St. Mary Overy's dock	1			Horsleydown new lane	8
		Savage gardens, Tower hill	1			Horsleydown old lane	8
		Shadwell dock, Shadwell	7			Horsemongers lane, Newington	8
		Short's gardens, Drury lane	3			Hosier lane, West Smithfield	5
		Snow fields, Barnaby street	8			Huggen lane, Thames street	1
		Snow hill, Holborn bridge	5			Idol lane, Tower street	1
		South Sea dock, Red house	8			Inner Temple lane, Fleet street	4
		Spaw field, near the New River head	5			Ironmonger lane, Cheapside	1
		Spring garden, Charing cross	3			Island Head lane, Wapping	7
		Stamford hill, near Stoke Newington	6			Ivy lane, Newgate street	1
		Stepney fields, Stepney	7			Ivy Bridge lane, in the Strand	3
		Stepney green, in Bow road	7			King's College lane, Bristol street	1
		Stockwell fields	8			King David's lane, Upper Shadwell	7
		Stratton's grounds, Westminster	2			King David's Fort lane	7
		Stroud green	5			Kennington lane, Vaux hall	8
		Sun Tavern fields, Shadwell	7			Kennington Common lane	8
		Swallow's gardens, Rosemary lane	7			Lad lane, Wood street	1
		Tenter grounds, Curtain row	6			Land of Promise lane, Hoxton	6
		Tenter grounds, Gravel lane	8			Laurence lane, Cheapside	1
		Tenter grounds, Hog lane	6			Laurence la. High str. St. Giles's	3
		Tothill fields, Westminster	2			Leather lane, Holborn	4
		Town ditch, Christ's hospital	5			Lillypot lane, Noble street	1
		Upper East Smithfield	7			Linton's lane, Newington butts	8
		Upper Moorfields	6			Little Almonry, Westminster	2
		Weit's gardens, New Gravel lane	7			Little Brick lane, Nichol's street	6
		Whetler ground, Mill bank	2			Little Bush lane, Thames street	1
		Whetler's ground, Peter street	2			Little Carter lane, Old 'Change	1
		White Friars dock	4			Little Distaff lane	1
		White friars, Fleet street	4			Little Drury lane, in the Strand	3
		White's ground, Crucifix lane	8			Little Elbow lane, Thames street	1
		Willifried's fields, Shad Thames	8			Little Gray's Inn lane	4
						Little Ivy lane, Ivy lane	1
						Little Nightingale la. Bur street	7
						Little	

Ditches, Docks, Entries, Fairs, Fields, Frieries, Gardens, Greens, Grounds, Hills, Holes, and Islands.

ADDLE Hill, Thames street	1
Agnès the Clear fields	6
Artillery ground, Westminster	2
Artichoke hill, Ratcliff highway	7
Back hill, Leather lane	4
Baldwin's gardens, Leather lane	4
Bains's hill, Upper Shadwell	7
Bear garden, Bank side	8
Bednal green	6
Bennet's hill, Thames street	1
Black fields, Horsleydown	8
Black friars, Ludgate	1
Black Mary's hole	5
Blewgate field, Ratcliff highway	7
Blossom's Inn entry	1
Boarded entry, Surrey street	4
Boarded entry, London wall	1
Booker's gardens, Leadenhall str.	1
Bread street hill, Thames street	1
Brewers green, Tothill side	2
Bowling green field, Blue Maid's al.	8
Bridgewater gardens, Bridgewater square	5
Brown's gardens, Hog lane	3
Brown's gardens, Monmouth street	3
Brown's gardens, St. Giles's in the fields	3
Causabon's grounds, Maiden la.	8
Chelsea Water-works fields	3
Church entry, Austin friars	1
Church entry, Black friars	1
Church hill, Black friars	1
Clerkenwell green, Clerkenwell	5
Cloth fair, West Smithfield	5
Cock hill, Ratcliff	7
College hill, Thames street	1
Corn hill, Gracechurch street	1
Cotes's garden, Shoreditch	6
Cox's Quay entry, Thames street	1
Crutched friars	1
Dark entry, Shoemaker row, Aldgate	1
Dirty hill, near Little Gray's Inn lane	4
Ditch side, Collingwood street	8
Ditch side, Cuckolds point	8
Dorset garden, Salisbury court	4
Dowgate hill, Thames street	1

Little Minories, in the Minories	7	Sheer lane, Temple bar	4	Afs park, Wheeler str. Spitalfields	6	Bagshaw's rents, Portpool lane	4
Little St. Ann's lane	2	Seething lane, Tower street	1	Bailey's place, Little Tower hill	7	Bakers row, Whitechapel	6
Little St. Martin's lane	3	Sermon lane, Little Carter lane	1	Bafinghall street postern	5	Bank side row, Mill bank	2
Little St. Thomas Apollies lane	1	Sherburn lane, Lombard street	1	Barlam's mewse, New Bond street	3	Bank side row, Southwark	8
Little Trinity lane, Thames str.	1	Shoe lane, Fleet street	4	Bartlet's buildings passage, Fetter la.	4	Barker's rents, Paul's alley, Redcross street	5
Little Sheer lane, Sheer lane	4	Shug lane, near Piccadilly	3	Bedford passage, Southampton str.	3	Barnaby street road	8
Little Sanctuary lane	2	Staining lane, near Wood street	1	Blackburn's mewse, Grosvenor str.	3	Barrat's rents, Stepney causeway	7
Lock lane, Newington butts	8	Stew lane, High Timber street	1	Blackwell hall pass. Cateaton str.	1	Barrow's rents, Windmill hill	6
Long lane, Aldersgate street	5	Stoney lane, Old Horsleydown la.	8	Bridgeward passage, Tooley street	8	Barton's rents, Shoreditch	6
Long lane, Barnaby street	8	Stoney lane, Petticoat lane	6	Bridgewater pass. Bridgewater sq.	5	Bashaw's rents, Love lane	8
Love lane, Bank side, Southwark	8	Strand lane, in the Strand	4	Brook's mewse, Brook's street	3	Batt's rents, Whitechapel common	6
Love lane, Broad sanctuary	2	Suffolk lane, Thames street	1	Bull Head pass. Gracechurch street	1	Beck's rents, Ropemakers fields	7
Love lane, Old Gravel lane	7	Sugarbaker's lane, Duke's place	1	Byfields passage, Gravel lane	8	Bedford row, Jockey field row	4
Love lane, Rotherhithe wall	8	Temple lane, White friars	4	Chapel passage, Gray's Inn	4	Bell's rents, Mint street	8
Love lane, Thames street	1	The Folly lane, Neckinger lane	8	Crabtree orchard, Clare market	4	Bembridge's rents, Moor lane	5
Love lane, Wood street	1	Thieving lane, King street	2	Clark's orchard, Rotherhithe wall	8	Bewley's rents, Holiwell court	6
Lower Turning lane, Shadwell	7	Three Colts lane, Hare street	6	Church passage, Cloth fair	5	Biggs's rents, Rosemary lane	7
Lukeners lane, Drury lane	4	Three Cranes lane, Thames street	1	Church passage, Dorset street	4	Boddy's rents, Gravel lane	8
Maiden lane, Church street, Lambeth	8	Three Oaks lane, Horsleydown	8	Church passage, Piccadilly	3	Bond's rents, Marygold street	8
Maiden lane, Deadman's place	8	Tower Royal lane, Budge row	1	Cox's quay, near Thames street	1	Brewers rents, Whitechapel	6
Maiden lane, Halfmoon street	3	Townsend la. Hockley in the hole	5	Cranbourn passage, Cranbourn all.	3	Bosville's rents, George street	6
Maiden lane, Queen street	1	Trig lane, Thames street	1	Crofsby square pass. St. Mary Ax	8	Bratt's rents, Ducking-pond row	6
Maiden lane, Wood street	1	Turnagain lane, Snow hill	5	Deadman's place, Southwark	8	Bray's rents, Rag fair	7
Marigold lane, Upper ground	8	Turnwheel lane, Canon street	1	Deans passage, Huggen lane	1	Brazile's rents, East Smithfield	7
Mark lane, Tower street	1	Tyburn lane, Hide park road	3	Dice quay pass. Thames street	1	Bridewell rents, Vine street	4
Market lane, Pallmall	3	Vauxhall stairs lane, Vauxhall	8	Dunghill mewse, near Hedge lane	3	Broad sanctuary row, Westminster	2
Middle Shadwell lane	7	Vigo lane, Swallow street	3	East Smithfield double pass. Tower hill	7	Brockley's rents, Artillery row	5
Middle Temple lane, Fleet street	4	Wallbrook la. near the Mansion h.	1	Earl's pass. Earl str. Seven Dials	3	Brook's rents, Fore street	5
Middle Turning lane, Shadwell	7	Warwick lane, Newgate street	1	Gentee's passage, Nibbs's pound	3	Broughton's rents, Harrow alley	6
Milford lane, in the Strand	4	Water lane, Black friars	1	Gilbert's passage, Clare market	4	Brown's rents, Brick lane	6
Mill lane, Tooley street	8	Water lane, Fleet street	4	Goat yard passage, Horsleydown	8	Buck's rents, Rosemary lane	7
Millpond Bridge lane, Rotherhithe	8	Water lane, Mill street	1	Gray's Inn pass. Red Lion street	4	Bucklers rents, Red Cow court	8
Mincing lane, Fenchurch street	1	Water lane, Tower street	1	Grosvenor's mewse, Grosvenor str.	3	Budge row, Wallbrook	1
Moor lane, Fore street	5	Watermans lane, White friars	4	Grosvenor's pass. Grosvenor street	3	Bull's rents, Freeman's lane	8
Morgan's lane, Old Horsleydown lane	8	Weavers lane, Horsleydown	8	Hare marsh, Hare street	6	Bull's rents, Lambeth marsh	8
Mourning lane, Hackney	6	West lane, Rotherhithe wall	8	Herbert's pass. Beaufort buildings	3	Bunhill row, Bunhill fields	5
Mutton lane, Clerkenwell	5	White Hart lane, Broad way	2	Hide park	3	Burton's rents, Holiwell street	6
Neathouse lane, Upper Mill bank	2	White Horse lane, Mile end	7	Holiwell mount, Holiwell lane	6	Bushie's rents, St. John's court, Cow lane	5
Nickinger lane, Rotherhithe wall	8	White Horse lane, White Horse str. Ratcliff	7	Horsehoe pass. Blowbladder street	1	Butcher row, East Smithfield	7
New lane, Shad Thames	8	Whitfers lane, Vine street	8	Hospital pass. Butcherhall lane	1	Butcher row, Ratcliff	7
New Cock lane, Swan fields, Shore-ditch	6	Wilderners lane, Salisbury court	4	Hoxton square passage, Hoxton	6	Butcher row, Temple bar	4
New Gravel lane, Shadwell	7	Wiltshire lane, East Smithfield	7	Hungerford stairs passage	3	Byfield's rents, Petticoat lane	6
New street square lane	4	Windmill lane, Whitechapel	7	Jerusalem pass. Ailsbury street	5	Cadd's row, Islington	5
Nightingale lane, East Smithfield	7	Woodrofe lane, Crutched friars	1	King John's court pass. Barnaby str.	8	Camberwell road, Newington butts	8
Nightingale lane, Limehouse	7	Wooltiple lane, New Palace yard	2	King street pass. Little Tower hill	7	Canon row, Westminster	2
Nightingale turning, Hermitage	7	Worcester Place lane, Thames str.	1	Lamb's conduit pass. Red Lion str.	4	Carter's rents, Brick lane	6
Oat lane, Noble street	1			Lambeth marsh, Lambeth	8	Chandler's rents, Black friars	1
Old Bargehouse stairs lane	8	Markets.				Chapman's rents, Barnaby street	8
Old Bedlam lane, Bishopsgate str.	6	B EAR quay, the great Corn market	1	Maidenhead pass. Berwick street	3	Charles's rents, St. George's fields	8
Old 'Change lane, Cheapside	1	Billingsgate, the great Fish market	1	Market passage, Lime street	1	Chelsea road	3
Old Gravel lane, Ratcliff highway	7	Bishopsgate str. market for Hay	6	Market passage, Oxford street	3	Chelsea road, Pemblico	3
Old Horsleydown lane	8	Bloombury market, for Meat, &c.	4	Market pass. Pater-noster row	1	Cheshire's rents, Fleet lane	4
Old Jewry lane, in the Poultry	1	Borough market, in Southwark, for Meat, &c.	8	Marlborough mewse, Oxford str.	3	Cheshire's rents, Shipwright str.	8
Old Market lane, Brook's street	7	Blackwell hall, the great Cloth mark.	1	Marybon passage, Oxford street	3	Chichester rents, Chancery lane	4
Old Swan lane, Thames street	1	Brooks market, for Meat, &c.	4	Military mewse, Princes str. Soho	3	Church row, Whitechapel	6
Oliphant's lane, Rotherhithe	8	Cavendish market, for Meat, &c.	3	Mount passage, Mount street	3	Clark's rents, Grub street	5
Oxford Arms inn lane, Warwick la.	1	Coal market, at Billingsgate	1	New Inn passage, Horton street	4	Clayton's rents, King street	7
Pancras' lane, Queen street	1	Clare market, for meat, &c.	4	Olivers mount, David street	3	Cleveland row, St. James's	3
Paul's Chain lane, Paul's Church yard	1	Covent Garden market, for Herbs and fruit	3	Ormond's mewse, Duke street, Piccadilly	3	Club row, Cock lane	6
Parish Garden lane, Upper Ground	8	Fleet market, for Meat, Fruit, Herbs, &c.	5	Park place, St. James's street	2	Cock's rents, St. Catharine's	7
Parker's lane, Drury lane	4	Hay market, Pallmall, for Hay and Straw	3	Playhouse passage, Bridges street	3	Codpiece row, Hockley in the hole	5
Peter lane, St. John street	5	Honey lane mark. for Meat, &c.	1	Playhouse passage, Drury lane	3	Cold Harbour row, Hackney road	6
Petticoat lane, Whitechapel	6	Hoxton market for Meat, &c.	6	Rathbone place, Oxford street	3	Collier's rents, White street	8
Philip lane, London wall	1	Hungerford mark. for Meat, &c.	3	Red Lion mewse, Cavendish street	3	Collins's rents, High Holborn	4
Philpot lane, Fenchurch street	1	Knightsbridge market, for Cattle	3	Red Lion passage, Fetter lane	4	Collins's rents, Upper Shadwell	7
Pillory lane, Butcher row	7	Leadenhall mark. for Meat, &c.	1	Red Lion market passage, Whitecross street	5	Collins's rents, White street	8
Poor Jewry lane, Aldgate	1	Marlborough mark. for Meat, &c.	3	Reeve's mewse, Audley street	3	Common stairs, Puddle dock	1
Portpool lane, Leather lane	4	Mark lane market, for Corn	1	Royal mewse, Charing cross	3	Cooper's rents, Three Colt street	6
Printing house lane, Black friars	1	Newgate market, for Meat, &c.	1	Royal mewse, St. James's	3	Cowden's rents, Little Trinity lane	1
Pudding lane, Thames street	1	Newport market, for Meat, &c.	3	St. James's park	3	Cowley's rents, Long all. Moorfields	6
Pie corner lane, West Smithfield	5	Queenhithe, the great Meal mark.	1	St. James's place, St. James's str.	3	Cowper's rents, East Smithfield	7
Red Maid lane, near the Hermitage	7	Red Lion market, for Meat, &c.	5	Ship Tavern passage, Gracechurch street	1	Cox's rents, Crow alley	5
Robin Hood's lane, Poplar	7	St. James's market, for Meat, &c.	3	Savoy place, in the Strand	3	Crofs row, Islington	5
Road lane, Fenchurch street	1	St. Margaret's hill market, for Hay and Straw	8	Skinners str. pass. Bishopsgate street	6	Crowder's rents, Narrow street, Ratcliff	7
Rose lane, Spitalfields	6	Shadwell market, for Meat, &c.	7	Smart's quay, Billingsgate	1	Curtain row, Hog lane	6
Rose la. White Horse str. Ratcliff	7	Smithfield market, for Cattle	5	Sommer's quay, near Thames str.	1	Crown-office row, Inner Temple	4
Rosemary lane, in the Minories	7	Spitalfields market, for Meat, &c.	6	Spital square passage, Lamb str.	6	Cutters rents, Gravel la. Houndsd.	6
St. Ann's lane, Aldersgate	1	Westminst. mark. for Meat, &c.	2	Storey's passage, Long ditch	2	Cutter's rents, St. Martin le Grand	1
St. Catharine's lane, East Smithfield	7	Whitechapel market, for Meat, by Wholesale	7	The orchard, Broad str. Ratcliff	7	Dart's rents, Long all. Moorfields	6
St. George's lane, Botolph lane	1	White Horse Inn Meal market, near Holborn bridge	5	The orchard, Limehouse causeway	7	Davis's rents, Kent street	8
St. John's lane, St. John's street	5	Woods close mark. for Sheep Skins	5	The orchard, New str. Shadwell	7	Dawson's rents, Old Gravel lane	7
St. Laurence Pulteney's lane	1			The orchard, in Wapping	7	Deptford road, Kent street	8
St. Margaret's la. Old Palace yard	2			The orchard, near Wapping	7	Deptford road, Rotherhithe	8
St. Martin's lane, Canon street	1			Whetiton's park, Lincoln's Inn fi.	4	Digby's rents, Minories	7
St. Martin's lane, Charing cross	3			Wild's passage, Drury lane	4	Diggs's rents, Blue Anchor alley	6
St. Mary Ax lane, Leadenhall str.	1			Turnpike passage, King street	4	Ditch side row, Holiwell lane	6
St. Michael's lane, Great Eastcheap	1			Woodstock mewse, Woodstock str.	3	Dobbins's rents, Whitechapel	6
St. Nicholas lane, Lombard street	1			Worcester place, Thames street	1	Dock Head row	8
St. Sith's lane, Budge row	1					Dodwell's rents, Barnaby street	8
St. Swithin's lane, Canon street	1					Dog row, Mile end	6
St. Thomas's lane, Drury lane	4					Dolittle's rents, Fashion street	6
Salisbury lane, Rotherhithe wall	8					Drew's rents, Upper Ground	8
Salmon's lane, White Horse street, Ratcliff	7					Drury's rents, Hermitage	7
Schoolhouse lane, Frook's street	7					Ducking-pond row, Whitecha. com.	6
Seacoal lane, Snow hill	5					Durham row, Stepney Ch. yard	7
						Dutch Furlong row, Clerkenwell	5
						Edward's rents, Islington	5

Elliot's rents, Stepney causeway	7	Nut-makers rents, New Gravel lane	7	Water Side row, Upper Ground street	8	Arlington street, Piccadilly	3
Essex stairs, Essex street	4	Painters rents, Ratcliff cross	7	Watts's rents, St. Catharine's lane	7	Artillery street, Spitalfields	6
Evans's rents, Grub street	5	Panton's rents, Chiswell street	5	Watson's rents, Angel alley	6	Arundel street, in the Strand	4
Farr's rents, Rotherhithe wall	8	Paper Buildings row, Inner Temple	4	Weatherby's rents, Whitecross str.	5	Audley street, Grosvenor square	3
Forfan's rents, Marigold lane	8	Paradise row, Brook's street	3	Wells's row, Islington	5	Austin's street, Shoreditch	6
Foster's rents, King John's court	8	Paradise row, Lambeth	8	Weston's rents, Houndsditch	6	Ayliff street, Goodman's fields	7
Foster's rents, Liquorpond street	4	Parish rents, Portpool lane	4	Wharton's rents, New Gravel lane	7	Back street, Cloth fair	5
Friers rents, Blackman street	8	Parker's rents, Whitecross street	5	White Hart row, Bakers row	6	Back street, Horsleydown	8
Friers rents, Fishmongers alley	8	Parrot's rents, Chequer alley	6	White Hart row, Bell lane	6	Back street, Lambeth	8
Fullwood's rents, High Holborn	4	Parson's rents, Cow lane	5	White Hart row, Hackney road	6	Back street, St. Clement's Danes	4
Garden row, Inner Temple	4	Pater-noster row, Cheapside	1	White's rents, Fore street, Limehouse	7	Bacon street, Spitalfields	6
Garden row, Lower str. Islington	5	Pater noster row, Spital fields	6	Wild's rents, Long lane, Southwark	8	Bainham street, Southwark	8
Garden row, Unicorn alley, Shore ditch	6	Pavement row, Moorfields	5	Williams's rents, Mill lane	8	Baldwin's street, Old street	5
Garret's rents, Coleman's alley	5	Pemberton's rents, Hand alley	6	Windmill Hill row, Upper Moor fields	6	Balfover street, Oxford street	3
Glazier's rents, Fore str. Limehouse	7	Perkins's rents, Peter street	2	Wright's rents, Barnaby street	8	Barbican street, Aldersgate street	5
Goddard's rents, Holiwell street	6	Pethouse row, near Old street	5	Wright's rents, Ratcliff highway	7	Barnaby street, Southwark	8
Goldby's rents, Golden lane	5	Philips's rents, Maze Pond street	8	Worrell's rents, Cherry Tree alley, Golden lane	5	Bartlet's street, Red Lion street	5
Gonson's rents, Bluegate fields	7	Pierpoint's rents, Islington	5			Barton street, Westminster	2
Good's rents, Minories	7	Pierpoint's row, Islington	5			Basinghall street, Cateaton street	2
Goodyear's rents, Wapping	7	Plowman's rents, Cow cross	5			Bateman's street, May fair	3
Goffop's row, Green alley	8	Poplar road, Limehouse	7			Bath street, Cold Bath fields	5
Grange road, Bermondsey	8	Poltern row, Tower hill	1			Beak street, Swallow street	3
Great stone stairs, Ratcliff	7	Primrose row, Primrose alley	6			Bear street, Leicester fields	3
Green's rents, Bride lane	4	Quiet row, Red Lion street	6			Beauchamp street, Leather lane	4
Greenhill's rents, Smithfield bars	5	Red's rents, Long lane	8			Bedford street, Covent garden	3
Guttridge's rents, Whitechapel	6	Rickman's rents, Narrow str. Limehouse	7			Bedford street, Liquorpond street	4
Gosling's rents, Swordbearer's all.	5	Reddish row, Red Maid's lane	7			Bedford street, Red Lion street	4
Hall's rents, Helmet court, St. Catharine's	7	Robert's rents, Brick lane	6			Bembridge street, St. Giles's pound	3
Ham's rents, Ratcliff highway	7	Rochefer row, Tothill fields	2			Benjamin street, Cow cross	5
Harris's rents, Rosemary lane	7	Rotherhithe Grange road	8			Benjamin street, Westminster	2
Helmet row, Old street	5	Rotten row, Goswell street	5			Bennet street, Long ditch	2
Hemmings's row, St. Martin's lane	3	Rug row, Cloth fair	5			Bennet street, near the Upper ground	8
Hermitage, Dock side	7	Royal row, Lambeth marsh	8			Bennet street, St. James's street	3
Hide park road, Piccadilly	3	St. Catharine's stairs, St. Catharine's	7			Bentinck street, Berwick street	3
Highgate road, Islington	5	Sampson's rents, Green walk	8			Berkley street, Hide Park road	3
Hind's rents, Maze pond street	8	Sandy's rents, Coverly's fields	6			Berry street, Piccadilly	3
Hobbs's rents, Marigold street	8	Satchell's rents, Shoreditch	6			Berwick street, Old Soho	3
Hodge's rents, Nightingale lane	7	Satchell's rents, Whitecross street	5			Bett's street, Ratcliff highway	7
Holiwell row, Horseshoe alley	6	Savage's rents, Black friars	1			Bird's street, Brook's street	3
Hopkins's rents, Crown alley, Tooley street	8	Shoemaker row, Aldgate	1			Bird's street, Orchard	7
Hopkins's row, near Petty France	2	Shoemaker row, Black friars	1			Bishopgate street, within	1
Horsferry road, Tothill fields	2	Shreeve's rents, Duke street, Bloombury	3			Bishopgate street, without	6
Horsleydown stairs, Horsleydown	8	Simmonds's rents, East Smithfield	7			Blackman street, Southwark	8
Hubbard's rents, Houndsditch	6	Skinner's rents, Old Market lane	7			Black Eagle street, Spitalfields	6
Huet's rents, Grub street	5	Small's rents, Petticoat lane	6			Blackmoor street, Drury lane	4
Hummerton row, Hackney	6	Smart's rents, Lamb alley	6			Blenheim street, Oxford street	3
Hunt's rents, Goswell street	5	Smith's rents, Bank side	8			Blossoms street, White Lion street	6
Jerusalem row, Church street, Hackney	6	Smith's rents, Barnaby street	8			Blowbladder street, Cheapside	1
Jockey field row, near Gray's Inn	4	Smith's rents, Catharine-wheel alley	6			Bluecross street, Hedge lane	3
Ironmonger row, Old street	5	Smith's rents, Five Feet lane	8			Blue Gate str. Ratcliff highway	7
Islington road, Mountmill	5	Smith's rents, Kent street	8			Bond street, Piccadilly	3
Islington road, St. John street	5	Smith's rents, Petty France	2			Booth street, Spitalfields	6
Kenington road, Knightbridge	3	Snart's rents, Goswell street	5			Borough street, Southwark	8
Kilbourn road, Paddington	3	Soaper's row, Bloomsbury	4			Boftwick's street, Old Gravel lane	7
King's road, Gray's Inn lane	4	Snow's rents, White Lion yard	6			Boulton street, Hide Park road	3
King's rents, Shad Thames	8	Southampton row, Queen street	4			Bow street, Covent garden	3
King Edward's row, Coverly fields	6	Southwick's rents, Betts's street	7			Bow street, Long ditch	2
King Edward's stairs, Wapping	7	Staples's rents, Love lane	8			Bow street, St. Giles's Broad street	3
King James's stairs, Wapping wall	7	Stanton's rents, Rotherhithe wall	8			Bow str. Sutton str. Hog lane	3
Kingland road, Shoreditch	6	Stebbing's rents, Portpool lane	4			Brackley street, Litton street	5
King's rents, Whitecross street	5	Stepney rents, Shoreditch	6			Bread street, Cheapside	5
Lambert's rents, Petticoat lane	6	Sterry's rents, Minories	7			Brewers str. Bow street, St. Giles's	3
Lambeth road, Kennington	8	Sommers's rents, Old Gravel lane	7			Brewers street, Old Soho	3
Langley's rents, Whitecross street	5	Stubbs's rents, Charterhouse lane	5			Briant street, Shoreditch	6
Limehouse road, White Horse str.	7	Stubbs's rents, Saffron hill	4			Brick street, Hide Park road	3
Little Thompson's rents, Halfmoon alley	8	Sutton's rents, Chequer alley	6			Bridgwater str. Bridgwater square	5
Little stone stairs, Ratcliff	7	Swan's rents, Turnmill street	5			Bridges street, Ruffel street	3
Lovel's rents, Gravel lane	6	Sweeting's rents, Threadneedle street	1			Bristol street, Puddle dock	1
Lowman's Pond row, Southwark	8	Tanner's row, Montague street	6			Broad street, London wall	1
Mariborough row, Mariborough market	3	Taxter's rents, Rotherhithe wall	8			Broad str. near Old Gravel lane	7
Martin's rents, Queen street	7	Tcems's rents, Cow cross	5			Broad street, Poland street	3
Marybon road, Oxford street	3	Theobald's row, Red Lion street	4			Broad street, Ratcliff	7
Maudlin's rents, Nightingale lane	7	Thomas's rents, Fore street, Limehouse	7			Brook street, Holborn	4
Merchant Taylors rents, Moor lane	5	Thompson's rents, Halfmoon alley	6			Brook street, New Bond street	3
Messengers rents, Still alley	6	Thompson's rents, London wall	1			Brook street, Ratcliff	7
Middle Moorfields	6	Thwait's rents, Newington causeway	8			Brown's street, near Brook street	5
Middle row, High Holborn	4	Tooley stairs, Tooley street	8			Brown's street, near Bunhill fields	5
Middlesex row, St. Giles's Broad way	3	Tooley Water-gate stairs, Tooley street	8			Brownlow street, Drury lane	3
Miles's rents, Dog lane	8	Tottenham court road, St. Giles's	3			Brownlow street, High Holborn	4
Miles's rents, Powell's alley, Beech lane	5	Tothill side, Tothill fields	2			Brudon street, New Bond street	3
Milford stairs, Milford lane	4	Tower stairs, Tower of London	7			Buckingham street, in the Strand	3
Millpond row, Rotherhithe	8	Twig's rents, Blue Anchor alley	7			Buckle street, Red Lion street	7
Morgan's rents, Green walk	8	Virginia row, Shoreditch	6			Buckeridge street, Dyot street	3
Mould-maker row, St. Martin le Grand	1	Upper Moorfield row, Moorfields	6			Bull and Mouth street, St. Martin le grand	1
Mullins's rents, Shoe lane	4	Wade's rents, Gunpowder alley	4			Bur street, Lower East Smithfield	7
Nag's Head row, Hackney road	6	Wallis's rents, Shoreditch	6			Burden's street, David's street	3
Neckinger road, Neckinger lane	8	Wapping Dock stairs, Wapping	7			Burleigh street, in the Strand	3
Newington Causeway row	8	Water-gate row, Hackney	5			Burlington str. Great Swallow str.	3
New rents, Compter lane	8					Bury street, Duke's place	1
New rents, St. Martin le Grand	1					Butts street, Lambeth	8
No. 62.						Cable street, Rag fair	7

Squares.

BALDWIN's square, Baldwin's gardens

Billiter square, Billiter lane

Bloomsbury square, Bloomsbury

Bridgewater square, Barbican

Cavendish square, near Oxford str.

Charles's square, Hoxton

Charterhouse square, near Smith field

Cold Bath square, Cold Bath fields

Covent Garden square

Cowper's square, Goodman's fields

Cox's square, Spital fields

Crossby square, Bishopsgate street

Devonshire square, Bishopsgate str.

Golden square

Gough's square, near Fleet street

Gould's square, Woodroffe lane

Grosvenor square

Gulston's square, Gulston's street

Haberdashers square, Grub street

Hanover square

Hoxton square, Hoxton

Hydon square, Minories

Jeffrey's square, St. Mary Ax

King's square, Soho

Leicester Fields square

Lime street square, Lime street

Lincoln's Inn fields square

Mint square, Southwark

New street square, near Shoe lane

Nixon's square, near Jewin street

Old street square, Old street

Panton square, Oxendon street

Petticoat square, Petticoat lane

Plumb Tree square, Plumb Tree street

Prince's square, Ratcliff highway

Queen square, Little Bartholomew close

Queen square, Ormond street

Queen square, St. James's park

Ratcliff square, Ratcliff

Red Lion square, Red Lion street

St. James's square, Pallmall

St. John's square, Clerkenwell

Searle's square, Lincoln's Inn

Smith's square, Westminster

Spital square, Bishopsgate street

Stepney square, Stepney

Union square, Minories

Warren's square, Wapping

Webb's square, Shoreditch

Wellclose square, Rosemary lane

Streets.

ADDLE street, Wood street

Ailbury street, St. John str.

Ainger street, York street

Air street, Leather lane

Air street, Piccadilly

Albemarle street, Piccadilly

Albemarle street, St. John street

Aldgate High street, within

Aldgate street, without

Aldersgate street, Aldersgate

Allen street, Goswell street

Anchor street, Spitalfields

Angel street, St. Martin le Grand

Anonymous New street, Coverlead's fields

Archer's street, Great Windmill str.

Carey street, Lincoln's Inn fields

8 Y

Canaby

Carnaby street, Silver street	3	Denmark street, St. Giles's	3	Great Peter street	3	Kennington, Part thereof	8
Carriers street, Buckeridge street	3	Derby street, Rosemary lane	7	Great Pulteney street	3	Kent street, Southwark	8
Carthusian street, Pick Ax street	5	Devonshire street, Bishopsgate str.	6	Great Queen street, Lincoln's Inn	3	King's street, Bartholomew's hospital	5
Cartwright street, Westminster	2	Devonshire street, Queen square	4	fields	4	King's street, Cheapside	1
Cartwright street, Rosemary lane	7	Doghouse street, Old street	5	Great Queen street, Westminster	2	King's street, Covent garden	3
Castle street, Air street	3	Dorlston, near Hackney	6	Great Rider street, St. James's str.	3	King's street, High Holborn	4
Castle street, Bloomsbury	4	Doddington street, Leather lane	4	Great Ruffel street, Bloomsbury	4	King's street, Hoxton	6
Castle street, Cavendish market	3	Dorrington street, Cold Bath fields	5	Great Ruffel str. Covent garden	3	King's street, Little Tower hill	7
Castle street, near Long acre	3	Dorset street, Fleet street	4	Great St. Andrew's street, Seven	3	King's street, Lowman's street	8
Castle street, in the Park	8	Dorset street, Spitalfields	6	dials	3	King's street, in the Mint	8
Castle street, near the Royal	3	Dover street, Piccadilly	3	Great Swallow street, Piccadilly	3	King's str. near Grosvenor square	3
Mewfe	3	Down's street, Hyde Park road	3	Great Wardour street, Oxford str.	3	King's street, near Monmouth str.	3
Castle street, Saffron hill	4	Drake street, Red Lion square	4	Great White Lion street, Seven	3	King's street, New Gravel lane	7
Castle street, Shoreditch fields	6	Duke street, Brook's street	3	dials	3	King's street, Old Soho	3
Castle street, Spitalfields	6	Duke street, Gravel lane	8	Great Wild street	4	King's street, Old street square	5
Castle street, Thames street	1	Duke street, Great Ruffel street	3	Great Winchester str. Broad street	1	King's street, Oxford street	3
Cateaton street, Aldermanbury	1	Duke street, Grosvenor square	3	Great Windmill str. Piccadilly	3	King's street, Prince's street, Soho	3
Catharine street, in the Strand	3	Duke street, Lincoln's Inn fields	4	Great York street, Spitalfields	6	King's street, Ratcliff highway	7
Cavendish street, Oxford street	3	Duke street, in the Mint	8	Greek street, Soho	3	King's street, Rosemary lane	7
Cecil street, in the Strand	3	Duke street, Piccadilly	3	Green street, Leicester fields	3	King's street, Rotherhithe wall	8
Chambers street, Goodman's fields	7	Duke street, Spitalfields	6	Green street, near Grosvenor str.	3	King's street, St. James's square	3
Chambers street, Upper Shadwell	7	Duke street, Westminster	2	Green street, Theobald's row	4	King's street, Spitalfields	6
Chandler's street, Duke street	3	Duke street, York buildings	3	Griffin street, Shadwell dock	7	King's street, Upper Moorfields	6
Chapel street, Audley street	3	Downing street, Westminster	2	Grosvenor street, New Bond street	3	King's street, Westminster	2
Chapel street, Red Lion street	4	Dyot str. St. Giles's Broad street	3	Grove street, Hackney	6	King's street, Wood's close	3
Chapel street, Westminster	2	Eagle street, Piccadilly	3	Grub street, Fore street, Moorgate	5	King Edward's street, Wapping	7
Charles street, Bridgwater gardens	5	Eagle street, Plumb Tree street	3	Grub street, Market street	2	King's Gate street, High Holborn	4
Charles street, Grosvenor square	3	Eagle street, Red Lion street	4	Gulston street, Whitechapel	6	Kingsland, near Kingsland road	6
Charles street, Hoxton	6	East street, Red Lion street	4	Gun street, Spitalfields	6	King Tudor's street, Bridewell	4
Charles street, Long acre	3	East street, Spitalfields	6	Halfmoon street, Hyde Park road	3	Knightbridge, Hide park	3
Charles street, Oxford street	3	East Harding street, New street	4	Halfmoon street, in the Strand	3	Knitneedle street, Bucklersbury	1
Charles street, Ruffel street	3	Edward's street, Berwick street	3	Half Nicol street, Shoreditch fields	6	Knockfergus, East of Cable str.	7
Charles street, St. James's square	3	Edward's street, Hare street	6	Hamilton street, Hyde Park road	3	Labour in Vain street, Lower Shad-	7
Charles street, Westminster	2	Elder street, White Lion street	3	Hanover street, Hanover square	3	well	7
Charterhouse street, Long lane	5	Ellman's street, Long acre	3	Hanover street, Long acre	3	Lamb street, Spitalfields	6
Cheapside street, Pater-noster row	1	Elm street, Gray's Inn lane	4	Hanover street, Rotherhithe wall	8	Lambert, street, Goodman's fields	7
Cherry Garden street, Rotherhithe	8	Effex street, in the Strand	4	Hannoway street, Tottenhamcourt	3	Langley street, Long acre	3
wall	8	Effex street, White friars	4	road	3	Leadenhall street, Cornhill	1
Chigwell street, Ratcliff highway	7	Ewer's street, Gravel lane	8	Hare street, Shoreditch	6	Lee's street, Red Lion square	4
Chiswell street, Whitecross street	5	Exeter street, Catharine street	3	Hart street, Bloomsbury	3	Leicester street, Leicester fields	3
Church street, Bembridge street	3	Fair street, Horsleydown	8	Hart street, Cripplegate	1	Leicester street, Liquorpond street	4
Church street, Hackney	6	Farthing street, Phoenix street	6	Hart street, Duke street	3	Leicester street, Warwick street	3
Church street, Hoxton	6	Farmers street, Shadwell	7	Hart street, Mark lane	1	Lemon street, Goodman's fields	7
Church street, Lambeth	8	Fashion street, Spitalfields	6	Hart Row street, without Newgate	5	Leydon street, Shadwell market	7
Church street, Long acre	3	Featherstone street, Bunhill fields	5	Hatfield street, Goswell street	5	Lime street, Fenchurch street	1
Church street, in Coverley's fields	6	Fell street, Little Wood street	1	Hatton street, vulg. Hatton garden	4	Limehouse Fore street, Limehouse	7
Church street, Mill bank	2	Fenchurch street, Gracechurch str.	1	Heddon street, Swallow street	3	Limehouse Hole str. Limehouse	7
Church street, Rotherhithe	8	Fisher's street, Red Lion square	4	Henrietta street, Cavendish square	3	Liquorpond street, Leather lane	4
Church street, Shoreditch fields	6	Fleet street, Fleet bridge	4	Henrietta street, Covent garden	3	Little street, Prince's street, Soho	3
Church street, Soho	3	Fleet street, Spitalfields	6	Henry street, Old street	5	Litchfield street, Soho	3
Church street, Spitalfields	6	Flower and Dean str. Spitalfields	6	Hermitage street, Wapping	7	Little Ayliff str. Goodman's fields	7
Church street, Stepney causeway	7	Flower de luce street, Elder street	6	Hide street, Bloomsbury	7	Little Bacon street, Erick lane	6
Church street, Swan fields	6	Fore street, Lambeth	8	Hide Park street, Hide Park	3	Little Booth str. Coverley's fields	6
Cinnamon street, near Wapping	7	Fore street, Moorgate	5	High street, Coverley's fields	6	Little Britain, Aldersgate street	5
Clapton, near Hackney	6	Fort street, Spitalfields	6	High Holborn, Holborn	4	Little Broad street, Broad street	1
Clarges street, Hyde Park road	3	Francis street, Golden square	2	High street, St. Giles's	3	Little Brooks str. Grosvenor square	3
Clare street, Clare market	4	Free Schoolhouse street, Horsley-	8	High Timber str. Broken wharf	1	Little Bur street, Nightingale lane	7
Clifford street, New Bond street	3	down	8	Hockley in the Hole street	5	Little Catharine street	3
Clink street, near Deadman's place	8	Friday street, Cheapside	1	Holand street, Black friars	1	Little Chapel street, Great Wardour	3
Cockpit street, Whitehall	2	Friars street, Black friars	1	Holand str. Great Wardour street	3	street	3
Cockspur street, Pallmall	3	Fullers street, Hare street	6	Holborn street, Holborn hill	4	Little Chapel street, Westminster	2
Colchester street, Red Lion street	7	Garrat street, Shoreditch	5	Holding street, Rotherhithe	8	Little Earl street, Seven Dials	3
Colchester street, Woodrofe row	1	Gate street, Lincoln's Inn fields	4	Holiwell street, in the Strand	4	Little Effex street, Effex street	4
Coleman street, London	1	George street, Cambridge heath	6	Holiwell street, Shoreditch	6	Little Effcheap, Gracechurch str.	1
Coleman street, New Gravel lane	7	George street, Foster lane	1	Hollis street, Clare market	4	Little Friday street, Friday street	1
College street, Narrow wall, Lam-	8	George street, Hanover square	3	Hollis street, Oxford street	3	Little George street, Spitalfields	6
beth	8	George street, in the Mint	8	Homerton street, near Hackney	6	Little Grosvenor str. Grosvenor sq.	3
College street, Westminster	2	George street, near Tothill side	2	Hopkins street, Broad street	3	Little Hart str. near Covent garden	3
Collingwood street, Maze pond	8	George street, Pallmall	3	Hopton street, Berwick street	3	Little John street, David's street	3
Compton street, Mount mill	5	George street, Spitalfields	6	Houghton street, Clare market	4	Little Jermain street	3
Compton street, Soho	3	George street, Windsor street	6	Houndsditch str. Bishopsgate street	6	Little King str. St. James's street	3
Conduit street, New Bond street	3	George street, York buildings	3	Howard street, Norfolk street	4	Little Kirby street, Hatton garden	4
Conduit street, Red Lion street	4	Gerrard street, Prince's str. Soho	3	Hoxton, Old street	6	Little Knight rider street	1
Cork street, Burlington gardens	3	Gilbert street, Bloomsbury	3	Hungerford street, in the Strand	3	Little Lombard str. Lombard str.	1
Court street, Whitechapel road	6	Giltspur street, without Newgate	5	Hunt street, Spicer street	6	Little Maddox str. New Bond str.	3
Coventry street, Hay market	3	Glasfhouse street, Swallow street	3	Husband's street, near Berwick str.	3	Little Marlborough str. Carnaby str.	3
Cowley street, Westminster	2	Gloucester street, Liquorpond str.	4	Jacob str. Mill str. Rotherhithe	8	Little Maze pond str. in the Maze	8
Craven street, in the Strand	3	Gloucester street, Queen square	4	Jamaica street, Rotherhithe	8	Little Minories	7
Cranebourn street, Leicester fields	3	Godliman street, St. Paul's Chain	1	James street, Brooks street	3	Little Montague str. Spitalfields	6
Crispin street, Spitalfields	6	Gold street, near New Gravel lane	7	James street, Bunhill fields	5	Little New street, New street	4
Cross street, Carnaby street	3	Goldsmiths street, Wood street	1	James street, Golden square	3	Little Newport str. Newport str.	3
Cross street, Hatton garden	4	Grafton street, Soho	3	James street, Hay market	3	Little Nottingham str. Dyot street	3
Cross street, Islington	5	Grange street, Chapel street	4	James street, Hoxton	6	Little Old Bailey, Fleet lane	5
Cross street, King street, Oxford	3	Gracechurch street, Cornhill	1	James street, Long acre	3	Little Ormond street, Southampton	4
street	3	Gravel street, Brooks street	4	James street, near Jockey field	4	row	4
Cross street, Rotherhithe	8	Grey Eagle street, Spitalfields	6	row	4	Little Ormond str. Red Lion str.	4
Crown street, Hoxton	6	Goswell street, Old street	5	James street, Petty France	2	Little Pearl street, Spitalfields	6
Cullam street, Fenchurch street	1	Great Chapel street, Oxford street	3	Jermain street, near Piccadilly	3	Little Peter street, Little Windmill	3
Cupid's street, Coverley's field	6	Great Earl street, Seven dials	3	Jerusalem street, St. John street	5	street	3
Curfitor street, Chancery lane	3	Great Eastcheap, Canon street	1	Jewin street, Aldersgate street	5	Little Princes street, near High Hol-	4
Dacre's street, New Tothill street	2	Great Hart street, near Long acre	3	John's street, David's street	3	born	4
Dartmouth street, Tothill street	2	Great Hermitage street, Hermitage	7	John's street, Golden square	3	Little Princes street, Old Soho	3
David street, Grosvenor square	3	Great Kirby street, Hatton garden	4	John's street, Ratcliff highway	7	Little Queen str. Dean str. Soho	3
Deal street, Coverley's fields	6	Great Knight riders street	1	John's street, Westminster	2	Little Queen str. High Holborn	4
Dean street, Fetter lane	4	Great Maddox street	3	John's street, Windmill street	3	Little Queen street, Westminster	2
Dean street, High Holborn	4	Great Marlborough street	3	Johnson's street, Old Gravel lane	7	Little Rider str. St. James's street	3
Dean street, Little Cock hill	7	Great Montague street	6	Joiners street, Tooley street	8	Little Ruffel str. Bloomsbury	3
Dean street, Soho	3	Great Newport street	3	Ivy street, Dyot street	3	Little Ruffel street, Drury lane	3
Delahay street, Westminster	2	Great Nottingham street	3	Kent street, Spitalfields	6	Little St. Andrew's str. Seven dials	3
Denmark str. Ratcliff highway	7	Great Pearl street, Spitalfields	6	Kennington, Newington butts	8	Little	Little

Little Suffolk str. Hay market	3	New North street, Theobald row	4	Prince's street, Threadneedle str.	1	Spur street, Leicester fields	3
Little Swallow street, Swallow str.	3	New Paradise street, Rotherhithe	8	Prince's street, Upper Moorfields	6	Stacey's street, Monmouth street	3
Little Tower str. Tower street	1	New Pye street, Westminster	2	Prince's street, Whitecomb street	3	Stafford street, Bond street	3
Little Wardour str. Tweed street	3	New Queen street, Oxford street	3	Pulteney street, Knaves acre	3	Stanhope street, Clare market	4
Little Warner str. Cold Bath fields	5	New Thames street, Bank side	8	Quakers str. Swan fields, Shored.	6	Stangate street, Lambeth	8
Little Warwick str. Cockspur str.	3	New Tothill street, Westminster	2	Queen street, Bloomsbury	3	Star street, Wapping wall	7
Little White Lion str. Seven dials	3	New Turville street, Virginia row	6	Queen street, Cheapside	1	Steedwell street, Hog lane	7
Little Wild street, Wild street	4	New Tyler street, Carnaby street	3	Queen street, Great Windmill str.	3	Stepney street, Stepney	7
Little Winchester str. London wall	1	Newington butts	8	Queen street, Hog lane	6	Steward's street, Spitalfields	6
Little Windmill street	3	Newington, East of the Ware road	6	Queen street, Hoxton	6	Stockwell	8
Little Wood street, Cripplegate	1	Newton street, High Holborn	4	Queen street, Long ditch	2	Stonecutters street, Shoe lane	4
Little York street, Cock lane, Shoreditch	6	Nichol's street, Shoreditch	6	Queen str. near New Gravel lane	7	Stoney str. near Deadman's place	8
Litton street, Golden lane	5	Noble street, Foster lane	1	Queen street, in the Mint	8	Strand street, Charing cross	4
Lombard str. Coverley's fields	6	Noble street, Mountmill street	5	Queen street, in the Park	8	Strand Head street, Temple bar	4
Lombard str. Gracechurch street	1	Norris street, in the Hay market	3	Queen street, Ratcliff	7	Strangeways street, Saffron hill	4
Lombard street, in the Mint	8	Norris street, Spitalfields	6	Queen street, Rosemary lane	7	Stretton street, Hyde Park road	3
Lombard street, White friars	4	Noel street, Burlington gardens	3	Queen street, Rotherhithe	8	Stretton street, Westminster	2
London street, Fenchurch street	1	Norfolk street, in the Strand	4	Queen street, Seven dials	3	Suffolk street, Cockspur street	3
London str. Mill str. Rotherhithe	8	North street, Poplar	7	Queen street, Oxford street	3	Suffolk street, in the Mint	8
London street, Ratcliff	7	North street, Spitalfields	6	Queen square street, Westminster	2	Summer street, near Leather lane	4
London Bridge street	1	North street, Westminster	2	Rag street, Hockley in the Hole	5	Sun street, Bishopsgate street	6
London Wall street	1	Northampton str. Wood's close	5	Ratcliff Highway street, Shadwell	7	Surrey street, in the Strand	4
Long Acre street	3	Norton falgate, Bishopsgate street	6	Ratcliff street, Ratcliff highway	7	Sutton street, Hog lane, Soho	3
Lothbury, behind the R. Exchange	1	Nottingham str. Plumb Tree str.	3	Redcross street, Fore street	5	Sutton street, St. John street	5
Lower street, Islington	5	Oakey street, Thomas street	6	Redcross street, in the Park	8	Swan str. Swan fields, Shoreditch	6
Lower street, Shadwell	7	Ocean street, Stepney	7	Redcross street, Nightingale lane	7	Tash street, Gray's Inn lane	4
Lowman's street, Gravel lane	8	Old Bailey street, Ludgate hill	5	Red Lion street, in the Borough	8	Tattle str. Little Gray's Inn lane	4
Lucas street, Rotherhithe	8	Old Belton street, Brownlow street	3	Red Lion street, Clerkenwell	5	Tavistock str. near Covent garden	3
Ludgate street, Ludgate	1	Old Fish str. Knight rider street	1	Red Lion street, High Holborn	4	Tenderdown str. Hanover square	3
Macclesfield street, Garrard street	3	Old George street, Wentworth str.	6	Red Lion str. St. George's fields	8	Tench str. Bird str. Wapping	7
Maddox street, Swallow street	3	Old Montague str. Spitalfields	6	Red Lion street, Spitalfields	6	The Grange, in Bermondsey fields	8
Maidenhead street, Dyot street	3	Old North str. Red Lion square	4	Red Lion street, Wapping	7	Threadneedle str. Bishopsgate str.	1
Mainhard street, Bembridge street	3	Old Paradise street, Rotherhithe	8	Red Lion street, Whitechapel	7	Three Colt street, Limehouse	7
Manfel street, Goodman's fields	7	Old Pye street, Westminster	2	Richmond street, Old street	5	Three Crane street, Thames street	1
Margaret's street, Cavendish square	3	Old Soho street	3	Richmond str. Princes street, Soho	3	Thames street	1
Mare street, Hackney	7	Old street, Goswell street	5	Rivers street, Savage gardens	7	Thomas's street, Coverley's fields	6
Marigold street, Rotherhithe wall	8	Onslow str. Vine str. Hatton wall	4	Rose street, Brick lane, Old street	5	Thomas street, Shoreditch fields	6
Mariners street, Shadwell	7	Orange street, Castle street	3	Rose street, Gravel lane	8	Thorley's street	3
Market street, Jermain street	3	Orange street, Lowman's street	8	Rose street, Hog lane	3	Thral street, Spitalfields	6
Market street, Newport street	3	Orange street, Red Lion square	4	Rose street, Long acre	3	Tothill street, Westminster	2
Market street, Westminster	2	Orange street, Sun Tavern fields	7	Rose street, Newgate street	1	Tower of London	1
Marsh street, Ratcliff highway	7	Orange street, Swallow street	3	Rose street, Newport market	3	Tower street, Tower hill	1
Marshal street, Maiden lane	8	Orchard street, Westminster	2	Rose street, Spitalfields	6	Tower street, Hackney	6
Marshall street, Silver street	3	Orchard street, Windmill street	3	Rotherhithe wall, Rotherhithe	8	Tower street, Soho	3
Marham street, Westminster	2	Ormond street, Red Lion street	4	Rupert street, Coventry street	3	Tooly street, Southwark	8
Marybon str. near Warwick street	3	Oxendon street, Coventry street	3	Rupert street, Goodman's fields	7	Thrift street, Soho	3
May Fair str. near Hide park	3	Oxford street, St. Giles's pound	3	Sackville street, Piccadilly	3	Throgmorton street	1
Meard's str. Dean street, Soho	3	Pallmall street, St. James's street	3	St. Alban's street, Pallmall	3	Thrum street, King street	1
Maze street, Tooly street	8	Panton street, Hay market	3	St. Catharine's str. St. Catharine's	7	Trinity street, Rotherhithe	8
Maze Pond street, Southwark	8	Park street, Westminster	2	St. Giles's street or Broad way	3	Tudor street, Bridewell Precinct	4
Merrick street, New Bond street	3	Park str. Little Grosvenor street	3	St. James's street, Pallmall	3	Tufton street, Westminster	2
Middle street, Cloth fair	5	Parish street, Horsleydown	8	St. John's street	5	Turner street, Derby street	7
Milk street, Cheapside	1	Patience street, Spitalfields	6	St. John's street, Spitalfields	6	Tumball or Turnmill street	5
Mill street, Rotherhithe wall	8	Paulin's street, Hanover street	3	St. Margaret's Hill str. Southwark	8	Turville street, Shoreditch fields	6
Mill's street, Conduit street	3	Peak or Beak street, Swallow str.	3	St. Martin le Grand, Newgate str.	1	Tweed street, Berwick street	3
Millman street, near Red Lion str.	4	Pearl street, Silver street	7	St. Martin's street, Leicester fields	3	Tyler's street, King street	3
Minories (street) Whitechapel	7	Pearl street, Spitalfields	6	St. Mary le Bone	3	Tyfen's street, Shoreditch fields	6
Mint street, alias Cheapside	8	Pear Tree street, Brick lane	5	St. Thomas's street, Southwark	8	Union street, King street	2
Mint street, St. George's fields	8	Pedlars street, New Bond street	3	Salisbury street, Rotherhithe wall	8	Union street, New Bond street	3
Mitchel street, Brick lane	5	Pelham street, Spitalfields	6	Salisbury street, in the Strand	3	Upper Ground street, Southwark	8
Monkwell street, Silver street	1	Pennington's street, Old Gravel la.	7	Sandy's street, Widegate street	6	Upper street, Islington	5
Monmouth street, Seven dials	3	Pennyfield street, Poplar	7	Sarah's street, New Gravel lane	7	Upper Shadwell street, Shadwell	7
Monmouth street, Spitalfields	6	Pepper street, Duke street	8	Satchell's street, Shoreditch fields	6	Vauxhall, near Lambeth	8
Montague street, Spitalfields	6	Perriwinkle street	7	Saville street, Burlington gardens	3	Vere street, Beer street	3
Moor's street, Soho	3	Peter street, Bloomsbury	6	Sclater's street, Brick lane	6	Vere street, Clare market	4
Mount's street, David's street	3	Peter street, Halfmoon alley	6	Searle's street, Carey street	4	Vere street, Oxford street	3
Mountmill street	5	Peter street, in the Mint	8	Shacklewell, near Hackney	6	Villars street, in the Strand	3
Narrow street, Limehouse	7	Peter street, Turnmill street	5	Shacklewell str. Shoreditch fields	6	Vine street, Fore street, Limehouse	7
Narrow street, Ratcliff	7	Peter str. Vere str. Clare market	4	Shad Thames street, Horsleydown	8	Vine street, Hatton wall	4
Naffaw street, Gerrard street	3	Peter street, Westminster	2	Shandos street, Bedford street	3	Vine street, Maiden lane	8
Neptune street, Wellclose square	7	Petty France, Westminster	2	Sheffield street, Clare market	4	Vine street, Mill bank	2
Newgate street, Newgate	1	Phoenix street, Dyot street	3	Shepherd's street, Oxford street	3	Vine street, Minories	7
New street, Bishopsgate street	6	Phoenix street, Hog lane	3	Sherwood's str. near Golden square	3	Vine street, Narrow wall	8
New street, Cloth fair	5	Phoenix street, Spitalfields	6	Ship str. near New Gravel lane	7	Vine street, St. Giles's street	3
New street, Dyot street, St. Giles's	3	Piccadilly street, Hay market	3	Shipwrights street, Rotherhithe	8	Vine street, Chandos street	3
New street, Fore street, Lambeth	8	Pickax street, Alderigate street	5	Shoreditch street, Shoreditch	6	Vine street, Warwick street	3
New street, Fox's lane, Shadwell	7	Pickle Herring str. near Horsleyd.	8	Shorter's street, Cable street	7	Virginia street, Ratcliff highway	7
New street, Horsleydown	8	Pig str. Threadneedle street	1	Sidney's street, Leicester fields	3	Walworth, near Newington butts	8
New street, Lower Shadwell	7	Pitfield street, Hoxton	6	Silver street, Bloomsbury	3	Wapping street, Hermitage	7
New street, Old street	5	Plow street, Whitechapel	7	Silver street, Bridgewater square	5	Wapping Dock street, Wapping	7
New street, St. Martin's lane	3	Plumb Tree street, St. Giles's	3	Silver street, near Golden square	3	Warner street, Cold Bath fields	5
New street, St. Thomas's, Southwark	8	Poland street, Oxford street	3	Silver str. Green alley, Tooly str.	8	Warwick street, near Golden sq.	3
New street, Shoe lane	4	Pollin's street, Hanover street	3	Silver street, Hare street	6	Water street, Arundel street	4
New street, Shoemaker row	1	Poplar street, Poplar	7	Silver street, near New Gravel la.	7	Water street, Black friars	1
New street, Upper Shadwell	7	Porter's str. near Newport market	3	Silver street, White friars	4	Water street, Bridewell Precinct	4
New Belton street, near Long acre	3	Porters Block str. West Smithfield	5	Silver street, Wood street	1	Watling str. St. Paul's Churchyard	1
New Bond street, Oxford street	3	Portugal street, Piccadilly	3	Skinner street, Bishopsgate street	2	Weaver street, Spitalfields	6
New Broad street, London wall	6	Portugal street, Searle's street	4	Smith's street, Marham street	6	Weddon street, Chancery lane	4
New Broad street, Marshal street	3	Poultry street, Cheapside	1	Smithfield Bars street	5	Well street, Coverley's fields	6
New Broad street, Moorfields	6	Prescot street, Goodman's fields	7	Snow street, Snow fields	8	Well street, East Smithfield	7
Newcastle street, Seacoal lane	5	Prince's street, Barbican	5	Somerfet street, Whitechapel	7	Well street, Hackney	6
New Fish street	1	Prince's street, Drury lane	4	South Lambeth	8	Well Bank str. Marybon fields	3
New George street, near Bethnal green	6	Prince's street, Duke street	4	South street, Audley street	3	Wentworth street, Spitalfields	6
New George street, St. John street	6	Prince's street, Hanover square	3	South street, Spitalfields market	6	West street, Soho	3
Newmarket street, Wapping	7	Prince's street, Little Queen street	4	Southampton str. High Holborn	4	West street, Spitalfields market	6
New Martan str. near E. Smithfield	7	Prince's street, Oxford street	3	Southampton street, in the Strand	3	West Harding street, Fetter lane	4
New Nicol street, Swan fields	6	Prince's street, Queen street	4	Southmoulton street	3	Wheeler street, Spitalfields	6
		Prince's street, Red Lion square	4	Spicer street, Spitalfields	6	Whitcomb street, Hedge lane	3
		Prince's street, Rotherhithe wall	8	Spital street, Spitalfields	6	White street, Blackman street	8
		Prince's street, Spitalfields	6	Spring street, Middle Shadwell	7	Whitechapel str. Whitechapel	6 & 7

White-

Whitecross street, Cripplegate	5	Rope walk, near Whitechapel	6	Baldwin's yard, Narrow alley, Stoney lane	7	Brewers yard, Barnaby street	8
Whitecross street, Spitalfields	6	Rope walk, near Nightingale lane	7	Ball yard, Golden lane	5	Brewers yard, Cow cross	5
Whitehall street, Whitehall	3	Rope walk, near Shad Thames	8	Bannister's yard, Water lane, Black friars	1	Brewers yard, Giltspur street	5
White Hart street, Kent street	3	St. Botolph's wharf, near Billingsgate	1	Barge yard, Bucklersbury	1	Brewers yard, King street	2
White Hart street, Warwick lane	1	Scot's wharf, White friars	4	Bartram's yard, Nightingale lane	7	Brewers yard, in the Strand	3
White Horse str. Hide Park road	2	Shaybee's walk, Upper Shadwell	7	Bateman's Bridge yard, Upper Ground	8	Brewers yard, Shoe lane	4
White Horse street, Queen street	8	Shoulder of Mutton walk, Hackney	6	Bear yard, Fore street, Lambeth	8	Brewers yard, Windmill court, Pye corner	5
White Horse street, Ratcliff	7	Stanton's wharf, near Stoney lane	8	Bear yard, Long walk, King John's court	8	Brewhouse yard, Battle bridge	8
White Lion str. Norton falgate	6	Three Coney walk, Butts street, Lambeth	8	Bear yard, Silver street	1	Brewhouse yard, Fox lane	7
White Lion street, Rag fair	7	Three Crane wharf, Three Cranes	1	Bear yard, Vere street, Clare market	4	Brewhouse yard, at the Hermitage	7
White Lion str. St. George's fields	8	Ten Feet way, Nightingale lane	7	Bear and ragged Staff yard, Whitecross street	5	Brewhouse yard, Leather lane	4
Widegate street, Bishopsgate street	6	Tonson's wharf, Puddle dock	1	Beggars Bush yard, Gravel lane	8	Brewhouse yard, Saffron hill	4
Wigmore street, Welbank street	3	Upper Holloway, Highgate road	5	Bell yard, Barnaby street	8	Brewhouse yard, White's ground, Crucifix lane	8
Willow street, Bank side	8	Vauxhall walk, Butt str. Lambeth	8	Bell yard, Coleman street	1	Bridgeman's yard, Water lane, Black friars	1
Wimple street, Henrietta street	3	Wapping wall, Shadwell	7	Bell yard, Fleet street	4	Broad yard, Coleman's alley, Brown street	5
Winchester str. St. Mary Overy's	8	Warwick's wharf, near the Strand	4	Bell yard, Gracechurch street	1	Broad yard, Crow alley, Whitecross street	5
Windmill street, Tottenhamcourt road	3	Wash way, Kennington common	8	Bell yard, King street, Westminster	2	Broad yard, Dirty lane, Blackman street	8
Wood street, Cheapside	1	Waterhouse wharf, London bridge	1	Bell yard, Little St. Martin's lane	3	Broad yard, Swan alley, Golden lane	5
Wood street, Hare street	6	White Swan stairs, near Thames str.	1	Bell yard, Long alley, Moorfields	6	Broad yard, Green Dragon alley, Wapping	7
Wood street, North street	2	Wildny's wharf, Ratcliff	7	Bell yard, New Fish street hill	1	Broad yard, Holiwell court, Holiwell lane	6
Wood street, Spitalfields	6	Wood wharf, Hartshorn lane	3	Bell yard, Old Fish street hill	1	Broad yard, Islington	5
Woodstock street, Oxford street	3	Wood wharf, near Broken wharf	1	Bell yard, Rosemary lane	7	Broad yard, Soper's alley, Whitecross street	5
Worcester street, Old Gravel lane	7	Wood wharf, Mill bank	2	Bell yard, Stoney lane	8	Broad yard, Upper Ground street	8
Worcester street, in the Park	8			Bell yard, Whitechapel	6	Brown's yard, in the Minories	7
Wormwood street, Bishopsgate str.	1			Bell yard, White Horse street	7	Brown's yard, Whitecross street	5
Wych street, Drury lane	4			Bell Inn yard, St. Margaret's hill	8	Brown's yard, Woodrofe lane	1
York street, Bridges street	3			Bell Inn yard, in the Strand	4	Bull yard, Goswell street	5
York street, Jermain street	3			Bell Savage Inn yard, Ludgate hill	5	Bull yard, Dunning's alley	6
Zoar street, Gravel lane	8			Bellows yard, in the Minories	7	Bull yard, Kingsland road, Shore-ditch	6
				Billet yard, Billiter lane	1	Bullock's yard, Shoreditch	6
				Bird's yard, Chick lane	5	Burial yard, Mill yard, Rag fair	7
				Black Boy yard, in the Minories	7	Butler's yard, Monkwell street	1
				Black Boy yard, Saltpetre bank	7	Cabbage yard, Cock lane, Swan fields	6
				Black Bull yard, Whitechapel	6	Car yard, Moor lane	5
				Black Dog yard, Shoreditch	6	Car yard, Redcross street	7
				Black Horse yard, Green street, Leicester fields	3	Car yard, White's yard, Rosemary lane	7
				Black Horse yard, in the Curtain, Hog lane	6	Carman's yard, Pepper alley	8
				Black Horse yard, Gravel lane	6	Carpenters yard, Deadman's place	8
				Black Horse yard, Gray's Inn la.	4	Carpenters yard, Peter street	2
				Black Horse yard, Nightingale la.	7	Carpenters yard, Poor Jewry lane	1
				Black Horse yard, Pickax street	5	Carpenters yard, Skinner street	6
				Black Horse yard, Poor Jewry la.	1	Carpenters yard, Town ditch, Little Britain	5
				Black Horse yard, Tottenhamcourt road	3	Carpenters yard, Upper Ground str.	8
				Black Horse yard, Town ditch, Little Britain	5	Castle yard, Castle alley, Cornhill	1
				Black Horse yard, Tower hill	1	Castle yard, Harrow corner, Deadman's place	8
				Black Horse yard, Whitechapel	6	Castle yard, Holborn	4
				Black Lion yard, Bedfordbury	3	Castle yard, Houndditch	6
				Black Lion yard, Stoney lane	6	Castle yard, Pennyfield street	7
				Black Lion yard, Whitechapel	6	Castle Inn yard, Aldersgate street	5
				Blacksmiths yard, Upper Ground	8	Catharine-wheel yard, Bishopsgate street	6
				Black Swan yard, in the Porough	1	Catharine-wheel and George yard, Bishopsgate street	6
				Black Swan yard, Newington butts	8	Catharine-wheel yard, West Smithfield	5
				Black Swan yard, Ropemakers fields, Limehouse	7	Catharine-wheel Inn yard, St. Margaret's hill	8
				Black Swan Inn yard, Holborn	4	Cat's Hole yard, Tower ditch	7
				Blackwall yard	7	Catlick yard, Gray's Inn lane	4
				Blackwell Hall yard, Basinghall str.	1	Chapman's yard, Goodman's fields	7
				Blake's yard, Old street	5	Charing Cross yard, Back street, Lambeth	8
				Blanch yard, Great Pearl street	6	Chequer yard, Dowgate hill	1
				Bland's yard, in the Minories	7	Chequer yard, Golden lane	5
				Blossom's Inn yard, Honey lane market	1	Chequer yard, Old street	5
				Blue yard, Gravel lane	8	Chequer yard, St. Martin's lane	3
				Blue Anchor yard, St. Catharine's lane	7	Chequer yard, Whitechapel	7
				Blue Ball yard, Fell street	1	Christopher's Inn yard, Barnaby str.	8
				Blue Boat yard, Field lane	4	Christopher's Inn yard, St. Margaret's hill	8
				Blue Boar yard, Great Russell str.	3	Cife yard, Whitechapel	6
				Blue Boar Inn yard, Whitechapel	6	Clerkenwell Church yard, Clerkenwell	5
				Blue Boar's Head Inn yard	2	Clink yard, Clink street	8
				Bluegate yard, Carter's rents	6	Cloth yard, Dunning's alley	6
				Bluegate yard, Harrow yard, Whitechapel	7	Coach yard, High Holborn	4
				Boar's Head yard, Petticoat lane	6	Coach yard, Portpool lane	4
				Boar's Head yard, West Smithfield	5	Coach yard, Redcross street	5
				Boar's Head Inn yard, Compter la.	8	Coach and Horses yard, Cross str.	4
				Boatbuilders yard, Bank side	8	Coach and Horses yard, St. John square	5
				Boatbuilders yard, College street	8	Coal yard, High Holborn	4
				Boddy's Bridge yard, Upper Ground	8	Cobb's yard, Petticoat lane	6
				Bond's yard, White Horse street	7	Cock yard, Falconer's all. Cow cross	5
				Bond Stables yard, near Fetter la.	4		Cock
				Bottle yard, Bottle alley, Bishopsgate street	6		
				Bottle of Hay yard, Islington road	5		
				Bow Church yard, Cheapside	1		
				Bowl yard, St. Giles's Broad way	3		
				Bowton's yard, Quakers street	6		
				Bowyer's yard, Wapping	7		
				Branch's yard, Nightingale lane	7		
				Brazil Warehouse yard, Trinity la.	1		

Yards.

A DAM a digging yard, Peter street	2
Adam and Eve yard, Homerton	6
Adam and Eve yard, Ratcliff highway	7
Addison's yard, Peter street	2
Admiralty Office yard, Whitehall	3
Akersley's yard, Great St. Ann's la.	2
Almshouse yard, Little Chapel str.	2
Anchor yard, Barnaby street	8
Anderson's yard, Oxford street	3
Angel and Sugarloaf yard, Minories	7
Arch yard, Harrison's court, Brook street	7
Artichoke yard, Shoreditch	6
Ax yard, Blackman street	8
Ax yard, King str. Blackman str.	8
Ax yard, King street, Westminster	2
Ax and Bottle yard, St. Margaret's hill	8
Back yard, Angel alley, Little Moorfields	5
Back yard, Bell alley, Coleman str.	1
Back yard, Brick lane, Old street	5
Back yard, Bull Head cour., Jewin street	5
Back yard, Great garden, St. Catharine's	7
Back yard, Little Bartholomew close	5
Back yard, Marigold lane	8
Back yard, Newcastle street	5
Back yard, Old Gravel lane	7
Back yard, Peter la. St. John str.	5
Back yard, Pelican court	5
Back yard, Redcross alley, Jewin street	5
Back yard, Richmond street	5
Back yard, Ropemakers fields, Limehouse	7
Back yard, Rotherhithe wall	8
Back yard, Rupert street	7
Back yard, Stamford buildings	5
Back yard, Sun alley, Golden lane	5
Back yard, Turnmill street	5
Back yard, Wentworth street	6
Back yard, Woolpack alley, Houndditch	6
Back yard, St. Margaret's hill	8
Back yard, St. Saviour's Dock head	8
Back yard, Saltpetre bank	7
Back yard, Shaybee's walk	7
Back yard, Shipwright street	8
Back yard, Short street	7
Back yard, Silver street	8
Back yard, Star street	7
Back yard, Swan alley, Golden la.	5
Back yard, Three Colt street	7
Back yard, Tooty street	8
Back yard, Upper Ground street	8
Back yard, Upper Well alley, Wapping	7
Back yard, Vine yard	8
Back yard, White's yard, Rosemary lane	7
Back Cloister yard, Westminster	2
Bag and Bottle yard, Old street	5
Bakers yard, Church lane, Whitechapel	7
Bakers yard, Milford lane	4
Baldwin's yard, Baldwin's garden	4

Walks, Walls, Ways, and Wharfs.

A Rchbishop's wall, Lambeth	8
Baliaft wharf, Cock hill, Ratcliff	7
Bandyleg walk, Maiden lane	8
Bell wharf, Tooty street	8
Black wall, Poplar	7
Bridewell walk, Clerkenwell	5
Broad wall, near the Upper Ground	8
Broad way, Black friars	1
Broad way, Privy Garden	2
Broad way, Tothill street	2
Broken wharf, Thames street	1
Brooks wharf, near Queenhithe	1
Brown's wharf, White friars dock	4
Bull wharf, near Brooks wharf	1
Chambers's wharf, near the Bridge yard	8
Chelfea Path way, Pemblico	3
Coal wharf, near the Strand	4
Cotton's wharf, Bridge yard passage	8
Dashwood's wharf, at the Old Swan	1
Dowgate wharf, Thames street	1
Dung wharf, Mill bank	2
Dung wharf, Wapping wall	7
Eglingate way, Tooty street	8
Fresh wharf, Thames street	1
Grange walk, King John's court	8
Gravel walk, Blue Anchor alley	5
Green walk, Broad wall	8
Green walk, Gravel lane	8
Harrow walk, Lambeth fields	8
Hatton wall, Hatton garden	4
Holand's Leagure walk, Green walk	8
Holford's wa k, Fore str. Lambeth	8
Hospital walk, Hoxton	6
Hunt's wharf, near Thames street	1
King's Arms walk, Narrow wall	8
King's Bench walk, Inner Temple	4
Limehouse causeway	7
Little Match walk, Upper Shadwell	7
Little Rope walk, Goswell street	5
Long walk, Christ's hospital	1
Long walk, Cross Keys court, Whitecross street	5
Long walk, King John's court	8
Lower Holloway, Highgate road	5
Marshall's Gateway, St. Margaret's hill	8
Match walk, Upper Shadwell	7
Morris's wharf, near Thames str.	1
Narrow wall, Lambeth	8
New Prison walk, Clerkenwell	5
New walk, Shad Thames	8
New way, in the Maze, Tooty str.	8
New way, Orchard street	2
Pageant's wharf, Rotherhithe	8
Paul's wharf, near Benmet's hill	1
Plow and Harrow walks, Nag's Head buildings	6
Rifeby's walk, Limehouse	7
Rogue's wall, near Stepney	7
Rope walk, Goswell street	5

Cock yard, Jacob's street	8	Fumblers yard, Priests alley, Tower street	1	Hamilton's yard, Upper Shadwell	7	Little Howard's yard, Angel alley	6
Cock yard, Parish street	8	Gapp yard, Stepney causeway	7	Hampshire yard, Whitechapel	7	Little Marsh yard, near Wapping	7
Cock yard, Thacket's court, Bishopsgate street	6	Garner yard, Ratcliff highway	7	Hampstead yard, Gray's Inn lane	4	Little Moor yard, St. Martin's lane	3
Cock and Hoop yard, Houndsditch	6	George yard, Beer lane, Tower street	1	Handcock's yard, Brown's lane	6	Little Ormond yard, Ormond str.	4
Codlin yard, Virginia street	7	George yard, Bow lane	1	Hand in Hand yard, Old Horsleydown lane	8	Little Scotland yard, Whitehall	3
College yard, Compter lane	8	George yard, Bishopsgate street	6	Hare yard, Hoxton	6	Lock's yard, Blackman street	8
College yard, near the Hermitage	7	George yard, Cable street	7	Harp yard, Black Horse yard, Fleet street	4	Lock's yard, Rosemary lane	7
Colour yard, Worcester street	8	George yard, Dean street, Soho	3	Harrow Dunhill yard, Old Horsleydown lane	8	Lockwood's yard, Saffron hill	4
Cooper's yard, Petticoat lane	6	George yard, Dorset garden, Fleet street	4	Harwood's yard, Holiwell court	6	Logsdon's yard, Middle row, Holborn	4
Corbet's yard, Back street, Lambeth	8	George yard, Fore street, Lambeth	8	Hicks's yard, Angel alley, Little Moorfields	5	London Bridge yard, Tooley street	8
Cotes's yard, Skinner street	6	George yard, Golden lane	5	Hog yard, East Smithfield	7	London House yard, Aldersgate street	5
Couzens's yard, Blue Anchor alley	7	George yard, High Holborn	4	Hog yard, Kent street	8	London House yard, St. Paul's Churchyard	1
Cow yard, Artichoke lane	7	George yard, Islington	5	Hog yard, White's yard, Rosemary lane	7	London Prentice yard, Minories	7
Cow yard, Liquorpond street	4	George yard, Kent street	8	Hog Island, Liquorpond street	4	London Workhouse yard, Bishopsgate street	6
Craven yard, Drury lane	4	George yard, King street, Westminster	2	Heron's yard, Marsham street	2	Long's yard, East Smithfield	7
Craven Wood yard, Maypole alley, Wych street	4	George yard, Little Britain	5	Hill's yard, Shoreditch	6	Long's yard, in the Green walk	8
Crofs Keys yard, Crofs Keys court	5	George yard, Little Tower hill	7	Hitchcock's yard, Newington causeway	8	Love's yard, Old Horsleydown lane	8
Crofs Keys Inn yard, Whitecross street	5	George yard, Lombard street	1	Hole in the Wall yard, Goddard's rents	6	Lower's yard, Long walk, King John's court	8
Crown yard, Nightingale lane	7	George yard, Long acre	3	Holiday's yard, Creed lane	1	Lucas's yard, Cock alley, Wapping	7
Curriers Arms Inn yard, Fann's alley	5	George yard, Old street	5	Honesty's yard, St. John's court, Chick lane	5	Lyon yard, Virginia street	7
Cutting's yard, New North street	4	George yard, Plow yard, Broad way	2	Hoop yard, Little Swan alley	5	Main's yard, Castle lane, Southwark	8
Denham's yard, Drury lane	3	George yard, Redcross street	5	Hoop yard, in the Strand	3	Man in the Moon yard, Chiswell street	5
Dentry's yard, Well street, Spitalfields	6	George yard, Saffron hill	4	Hoop yard, New Fish street hill	1	Marsh yard, Wapping	7
Devil Tavern yard, Charing cross	3	George yard, Seacoal lane	5	Horns yard, Cloth fair	5	Martin's yard, New Gravel lane	7
Dodd's yard, Nightingale lane	7	George yard, Shoreditch	6	Horns yard, Kent street	8	Mary Clark's yard, Gravel lane	8
Dog yard, Bear Inn yard, St. Margaret's hill	8	George yard, Snow hill	5	Horns yard, Peter street	2	Mary Gray's yard, Harrow alley	7
Dog and Porridge yard, Old str.	5	George yard, Thames street	1	Horns yard, Stoney lane	8	Mason's yard, Newington green	6
Dog Tavern yard, Thames street	1	George yard, Tower hill	7	Horns yard, Whitechapel	7	May's yard, Barnaby street	8
Doleman's yard, Holiwell street, Shoreditch	6	George yard, Whitechapel	6	Hook's Hole yard, Upper Ground street	8	Meetinghouse yard, Broad street	7
Dolphin yard, Butcher row	7	George Inn yard, in the Borough	8	Horse and Cart yard, St. John street	5	Meetinghouse yard, Deadman's place	8
Dolphin yard, Wapping	7	Glasfhouse yard, Black friars	1	Horsehoe yard, Old Gravel lane	7	Meetinghouse yard, Devonshire square	6
Dolphin yard, West Smithfield	5	Glasfhouse yard, Goodman's fields	7	Hot Water yard, Parish Garden lane	8	Meetinghouse yard, Little St. Helen's	1
Dolphin and Three Colts yard, Crutched friars	1	Glasfhouse yard, Old Bedlam	6	Howard's yard, Angel alley	6	Meetinghouse yard, Old Horsleydown lane	8
Dolphin Inn yard, Bishopsgate street	6	Glasfhouse yard, Pickax street	5	Howard's yard, Back street, Lambeth	8	Meetinghouse yard, Old Jewry	1
Driver's yard, Old street	5	Glasfhouse yard, Red Maid lane	7	Howard's yard, Clerkenwell close	5	Meetinghouse yard, St. Michael's lane	1
Drum yard, Whitechapel	7	Glasfhouse yard, White friars	4	Hydon yard, Minories	7	Meetinghouse yard, Silver street	1
Dunhorse yard, Coleman street	1	Glasfhouse yard, Willow street	8	Jackson's yard, Gravel lane	8	Meetinghouse yard, Wentworth street	1
Durham yard, Chick lane	5	Globe yard, Blackwall	7	Jack Straw's Castle yard, Saltpetre bank	7	Meetinghouse yard, West lane	8
Durham yard, in the Strand	3	Globe yard, New Fish street hill	1	Jane Shore's yard, Shoreditch	6	Middle Scotland yard, Whitehall	3
Dyers yard, Church lane, Whitechapel	7	Globe yard, Old Bedlam	6	Jericho yard, Jerusalem alley	1	Milk yard, Popping's alley	4
Dyers yard, Old Bedlam	6	Globe yard, Schoolhouse lane, Ratcliff	7	Jeyes's yard, Three Colts street, Limehouse	7	Milk yard, New Gravel lane	7
Dyers yard, Whitechapel	7	Globe yard, Wapping	7	John Devers's yard, Seething lane	1	Milk yard, Rag fair	7
Eagle and Child yard, Broad St. Giles's	3	Glovers yard, Beech lane	5	Johnson's yard, Three Needle alley, Moorfields	6	Mills's yard, Rotherhithe wall	8
Eccles's yard, in the Minories	7	German's yard, Stepney rents, Shoreditch	6	Jones's yard, Stoney lane, Petticoat lane	6	Mitre yard, Shoemaker row, Aldgate	1
Emms's, now Horn's yard, Broad street, Ratcliff	7	Goat yard, Horfleydown	8	Jones's yard, Little Swan alley	1	Money Bag yard, Anchor alley	7
Evans's yard, Church street, Rotherhithe	8	Goat yard, in the Maze, Tooley street	8	Ireland yard, Black friars	1	Monument yard, New Fish street hill	1
Falcon yard, Kent street	8	Goat yard, Whitecross street	5	Keble's yard, in the Minories	7	Moor's yard, Fashion street	6
Falcon yard, Shoemaker row, Aldgate	1	Goat Inn yard, St. Margaret's hill	8	Kent's yard, Angel alley	6	Moor's yard, Old Fish street	1
Falcon Inn yard, St. Margaret's hill	8	Goodman's yard, in the Minories	7	King's yard, Barnaby street	8	Morgan's yard, Green walk	8
Farriers yard, in the Minories	7	Gough's yard, Back street, Lambeth	8	King's yard, Leather lane	4	Musickhouse yard, Upper Shadwell	7
Fighting Cocks yard, Hoxton	6	Grange yard, Bermondsey fields	8	King's Arms yard, Coleman street	1	My Lady's yard, Harrow alley, Whitechapel	7
Fig Tree yard, Maudlin's rents	7	Great yard, Parish street, Horsleydown	8	King's Arms yard, Fore street	8	Nag's Head yard, Golden lane	5
Finbury yard, Chiswell street	5	Great Dean's yard, Westminster	2	King's Arms yard, Lothbury	1	Nailer's yard, Silver street	3
Finbury yard, Moorfields	5	Great Moor yard, St. Martin's lane	3	King's Arms yard, Shoreditch	6	Naked Boy yard, Back street, Lambeth	8
Fifth yard, St. Margaret's lane	2	Great Ormond yard, Ormond street	4	King's Arms yard, Whitechapel	6	Naked Boy yard, Deadman's place	8
Fleece yard, Cornhill	1	Green yard, Basinghall postern	5	King's Arms Inn yard, Holborn bridge	5	Nan's hole or yard, Angel street	1
Flemish Church yard, Tower ditch	7	Green yard, Gofwell street	5	King's Head yard, King's street, New Gravel lane	7	Navy Office yard, Crutched friars	1
Flower de luce yard, Gray's Inn lane	4	Green yard, Green bank, Wapping	7	King's Head yard, Moorfields	6	Neal's yard, Great St. Andrew street	3
Flower de luce yard, Parish Garden lane	8	Green yard, Milk yard, New Gravel lane	7	King's Head yard, Tooley street	8	Nevill's yard, Church street, Lambeth	8
Flower de luce yard, Tooley street	8	Green yard, Pepper alley	8	King's Head yard, Wiltshire lane	7	New yard, Fenchurch street	1
Flying Horse yard, Bartholomew close	5	Green yard, White's yard, Rosemary lane	7	King Henry's yard, Nightingale lane	7	New Inn yard, Holiwell street, Shoreditch	6
Flying Horse yard, Bishopsgate street	6	Green Dragon yard, Whitechapel	7	Kirk's yard, East Smithfield	7	New Packthread yard, Barnaby street	8
Flying Horse yard, Dolphin alley	5	Greyhound yard, Upper Ground street	8	Kinnerley's yard, Ratcliff highway	7	New Palace yard, Westminster	2
Flying Horse yard, Halfmoon alley	6	Greyhound Inn yard, St. Margaret's hill	8	Kirby's yard, Curtain row, Hog lane	6	New Swan yard, Rag street	5
Flying Horse yard, Houndsditch	6	Grocers Hall yard, Grocers alley	1	Knave of Clubs yard, Old street	5	Newington Butts Church yard	8
Flying Horse yard, Mare street, Hackney	6	Gun yard, Bishopsgate street	6	Knolley's yard, Hog lane	6	Oakley's yard, Tower ditch	7
Fore Cloyster yard, Westminster	2	Gun yard, Houndsditch	6	Korby's yard, Hand alley	6	Oatmeal yard, Barnaby street	8
Fox yard, Duke's street, Great Rufel street	3	Gun yard, Maiden lane	8	Lamb's yard, Bishopsgate street	6	Old Hog yard, Peter lane, St. John street	5
Fox and Hounds yard, Bishopsgate street	6	Gun yard, Pepper alley	8	Leatherdrefler's yard, Paul's alley	5	Old Palace yard, Westminster	2
Freeman's yard, Cornhill	1	Gun yard, Petticoat lane	6	Lemon Tree yard, Bedfordbury	3	Old Park yard, Queen street	8
French yard, Artichoke lane	7	Gun yard, Rosemary lane	7	Lester's yard, Blue Gate fields	7	Old Swan yard, Rag street	5
French yard, Spital square	6	Gun yard, Sugarloaf alley, Moor lane	5	Leveridge's yard, Nightingale lane	7	One Swan yard, Bishopsgate str.	9
Fryingpan yard, Back street, Lambeth	8	Gun yard, Tower ditch	7	Lewis yard, Green bank, Wapping	7		
		Guildhall yard, King street	1	Lion's yard, Whitecross street	5		
		Guy's yard, Vinegar yard, Drury lane	3	Little Cheapside yard, Three cranes	1		
		Hackney Coach yard, Hackney	6	Little Dean's yard, Westminster	2		
		Ham's yard, Brook street	3				
		Ham's yard, Great Windmill str.	3				

Oxford Arms yard, in the Hay market	3	Rider's yard, Kent street	8	Stone yard, Lower East Smithfield	7	Vinegar yard, Sun yard, Nightingale lane	7
Page's yard, Brewhouse lane, Wapping	7	Rocheater yard, Dirty lane	8	Stonecutters yard, Blackman street	8	Viſtualling-Office yard, Little Tower hill	7
Pain's yard, Swan alley, East Smithfield	7	Rocheater yard, Stoney street	8	Stonecutters yard, Mill bank	2	Vine yard, Old Horsleydown lane	8
Parker's yard, Cattle lane	8	Rose yard, Catharine-wheel alley	6	Stonecutters yard, Poor Jewry la.	1	Vine yard, Pick Ax street	5
Parker's yard, Little Bartholomew close	5	Rose yard, Newington butts	8	Stonecutters yard, St. Martin's la.	3	Vine yard, Redcross street	7
Parrot yard, Parrot alley, East Smithfield	7	Rose yard, White Horse street	7	Storehouse yard, Ratcliff	7	Vine yard, Tooley street	8
Parsons yard, Fore street, Lambeth	8	Rose and Crown yard, Long alley	6	Storehouse yard, New Rag fair	7	Waite's yard, Blackman street	8
Parsons yard, Shoreditch	6	Rose and Crown yard, Rotherhithe	8	Strype's yard, Petticoat lane	6	Walnut Tree yard, Bishopsgate street	6
Peacock yard, Islington	5	Rosewell's yard, Barnaby street	8	Sugarbakers yard, Duke's place	1	Warehouse yard, London Bridge yard	8
Peacock yard, Whitecross street	5	Royal Oak yard, Barnaby street	8	Sugarhouse yard, Butcher row	7	Warehouse yard, Mincing lane	1
Peacock yard, White Horse alley, Cow cross	5	Royal Oak yard, Whitecross street	5	Sugarloaf yard, Holiwell lane	6	Washers yard, White's yard, Rosemary lane	7
Pead's yard, Bank side, Southwark	8	Royal Vine yard, St. James's park	2	Sun yard, Bishopsgate street	6	Watch House Bridge yard, Old Horsleydown lane	8
Peal yard, Mint street	8	St. Antolin's Church yard, Budge row	1	Sun yard, Brown street, Bunhill fields	5	Weavers Arms yard, Booth street	6
Peas yard, Nightingale lane	7	St. Botolph's Bishopsgate Church yard	6	Sun yard, Ivy lane, Newgate street	1	Webb's yard, Vine yard, Old Horsleydown lane	8
Peter's yard, Deadman's place	8	St. Bride's Church yard, St. Bride's lane	4	Sun yard, Nightingale lane	7	Well yard, Church yard alley, Rosemary lane	7
Perkins's yard, Blackman street	8	St. Catharine's Church yard, St. Catharine's, Tower	7	Sun yard, Stepney rents, Shoreditch	6	Well yard, Little Britain	5
Peter's yard, in the Minories	7	St. Clement's Church yard, in the Strand	4	Sun yard, Swan alley, Golden lane	5	Wells's yard, Mainhard street	3
Peght's yard, Cattle lane	8	St. Dionis Church yard, Lime street	8	Sun and Gun yard, Narrow street, Limehouse	7	Wench's yard, in the Minories	7
Petty Wales yard, Halfmoon alley	5	St. Margaret's Church yard, Westminster	2	Swan yard, Blackman street	8	Wheel yard, Stoney lane	8
Phillips's yard, Still alley, Hound-ditch	6	St. Martin's Church yard, St. Martin's lane	3	Swan yard, Holiwell street, Shoreditch	6	Wheeler's yard, Redcross street	7
Picture yard, Back lane, near Rag fair	7	St. Mary Abchurch yard, Abchurch lane	1	Swan yard, Old Soho	3	White Hart yard, Gracechurch str.	1
Playhouse yard, Black friars	1	St. Mary Aldermary Church yard, Bow lane	1	Swan yard, Nightingale lane	7	White's yard, Green walk, Southwark	8
Playhouse yard, Whitecross street	5	St. Mary Magdalen's Church yard, Bermondsey	8	Swan yard, Ratcliff cross	7	White's yard, Lamb alley	6
Plow yard, Barnaby street	8	St. Mary Overy's Church yard	8	Swan and two Necks yard	2	White's yard, Whitecross street	5
Plow yard, Brown's gardens, St. Giles's	3	St. Paul's Church yard, Covent garden	3	Swan yard, in the Strand	3	White Bear yard, Holiwell street	6
Plow yard, Fetter lane, Holborn	4	St. Paul's Church yard, Ludgate street	1	Switch yard, Upper Ground street	8	White Hart Inn yard, in the Borough	8
Plow yard, Hartshorn lane	3	St. Thomas's Church yard, Southwark	8	Tabernacle yard, Petticoat lane	6	White Hart yard, Broad way	2
Plow yard, Harrow yard, Green bank	8	Sawyers yard, Tower street	1	Tabernacle yard, Wheeler street	6	White Hart yard, Drury lane	3
Plow yard, Seething lane	1	School yard, Ailbury street	5	Talbot Inn yard, St. Margaret's hill	8	White Hart yard, Fore street	5
Plow yard, Tower ditch	7	Schoolhouse yard, Rose street	3	Tan yard, Whitecross street	5	White Hart yard, Islington	5
Pope's Head yard, in the Minories	7	Scot's yard, Buſh lane	1	Tanners yard, Five Feet lane	8	White Hart yard, Long acre	3
Porters yard, Holiwell lane, Shoreditch	6	Scot's yard, Mill bank	2	Tanners yard, Marſham street	2	White Hart yard, Lower East Smithfield	7
Porters yard, Whitecross street	5	Scot's yard, Stoney lane, Southwark	8	Tarplet's yard, Narrow street, Limehouse	7	White Hart yard, Newington butts	8
Poultry Compter yard, in the Poultry	1	Scot's yard, Whitecross street	5	The Pipe yard, Bristol street	1	White Hart yard, Red Lion Back court	5
Powel's yard, Upper Ground street	8	Scotland yard, Whitehall	3	The Pond yard, Bank side	8	White Hind yard, Hoxton	6
Preston's yard, in the Minories	7	Setters yard, Deadman's place	8	The Steel yard, Thames street	1	White Horse yard, Blackman str.	8
Priests yard, Dancing lane	8	Shepherd's yard, Shoreditch	6	The Wood yard, Long acre	3	White Horse yard, Berry street	1
Printinghouse yard, Black friars	8	Ship yard, Bishopsgate street	6	Thomson's yard, Upper Ground	8	White Horse yard, Coleman str.	1
Printinghouse yard, White's alley	1	Ship yard, in the Borough	8	Three Colts yard, Three Colts street	7	White Horse yard, Drury lane	4
Probin's yard, Blackman street	8	Ship yard, Green bank, Wapping	7	Three Crown yard, St. Bride's lane	4	White Horse yard, Duke street, Lincoln's Inn fields	4
Providence yard, Peter street	2	Ship yard, King street, New Gravel lane	7	Three Fox yard, Narrow street, Ratcliff	7	White Horse yard, East Smithfield	7
Pump yard, King John's court	8	Ship yard, Phoenix street	6	Three Griffin yard, Aldgate street	1	White Horse yard, Fetter lane	4
Pump yard, Newington Butts	8	Ship yard, Redcross street	5	Three Hoop yard, Holiwell street	6	White Horse yard, Islington road, St. John street	5
Pump yard, in the Orchard, Ratcliff	7	Ship yard, without Temple bar	4	Three Ton yard, Cloth fair	5	White Horse yard, King street, Oxford street	3
Pump yard, in Queen street, Ratcliff	7	Ship Back yard, in the Minories	7	Throwsters yard, Lamb alley	6	White Horse yard, London wall	1
Pump yard, Pump alley, Chequer alley	5	Shoemakers yard, Deadman's place	8	Tobacco Pipe yard, Old Gravel lane	7	White Horse yard, Love lane	7
Pump yard, Three Colts street	7	Shoulder of Mutton yard, Butcher row	7	Tobacco Roll yard, Sun yard, Nightingale lane	7	White Horse yard, Lower East Smithfield	7
Pump yard, White Horse alley, Cow cross	5	Skin Market yard, Bank side	8	Tokenhouse yard, Leadenhall str.	1	White Horse yard, Rosemary lane	7
Queen's Head yard, Gray's Inn lane	4	Sky yard, Swan alley	1	Tokenhouse yard, Lothbury	1	White Horse yard, Seething lane	1
Queen's Head yard, White Horse street	7	Smith's yard, Blue Anchor alley	7	Tooley's Gate yard, Tooley street	8	White Horse Inn yard, St. Margaret's hill	8
Rampant Lion yard, Nightingale lane	7	Smith's yard, Maiden lane	8	Townsend's yard, Queen street, in the Park	8	White Lion yard, Barnaby street	8
Rangers yard, York street, Jermain street	3	Smith's yard, Ratcliff highway	7	Trance's yard, Kent street	8	White Lion yard, Upper Shadwell	7
Red Bull yard, Ailbury street, Clerkenwell	5	Somerſet ſtable yard, in the Strand	3	Trinity yard, Broad str. Ratcliff	7	White Swan yard, Shoreditch	6
Red Bull yard, Islington	5	Sope yard, Harrow corner	8	Trumbull's yard, Queen street, Windmill street	3	Willow Tree yard, Maudlin's rents	7
Red Horse yard, Glasſhouse yard	5	Sopers yard, St. Mary Ax	1	Trumpet yard, Whitechapel	6	Wincheſter yard, Wincheſter street	8
Red Lion yard, Church street, Lambeth	8	Southwest yard, Spitalfields market	6	Trype yard, Catharine-wheel alley	6	Windmill yard, Coleman street	1
Red Lion yard, Houndſditch	6	Sparrow's Neſt yard, Oxford street	3	Trype yard, Dunning's alley	6	Wine yard, Long alley, Moorfields	6
Red Lion yard, Long acre	3	Spread Eagle yard, Kingſland road	6	Trype yard, Petticoat lane	6	Wood yard, Back street, Lambeth	8
Red Lion yard, Long lane	5	Spur Inn yard, St. Margaret's hill	8	Tumbull's yard, White's alley, Long ditch	2	Wood's yard, Norton ſalgate	6
Red Lion yard, Lower Shadwell	7	Stable yard, Jockey fields, near Gray's Inn	4	Turret yard, Little Sanctuary	2	Wood's yard, Redcross street	7
Red Lion yard, Red Lion street	5	Stable yard, near Smith's street	2	Two Brewer yard, in the Curtain, Hog lane	6	Woolham's yard, Gray's Inn lane	4
Red Lion yard, Star street, Clerkenwell	5	Stable yard, Northumberland alley	1	Two Swan yard, Garland alley	6	Woolpack yard, Kent street	8
Red Lion Inn yard, Bishopsgate street	6	Stable yard, St. James's street	3	Unicorn yard, Butcher row	7	Worceſter yard, Peter street	2
		Stable yard, Warner street	5	Unicorn yard, Old Horsleydown lane	8	Worſley's yard, Field lane	4
		Stanley's yard, Stoney lane	6	Vinegar yard, Barnaby street	8	World's End yard, Old Horsleydown lane	8
		Star yard, Barnaby street	8	Vinegar yard, Blue Anchor alley	7	Wright's yard, New Martin street	7
		Star yard, Kingſland road	6	Vinegar yard, Bowl alley, St. Giles's	3	York yard, Long yard, East Smithfield	7
		Starch yard, Old Gravel lane	7	Vinegar yard, Drury lane	3	Yorkſhire yard, Bishopsgate street	6
		Still yard, Liquorpond street	4	Vinegar yard, George street	8	Yorkſhire yard, Brick lane, Spitalfields	6
		Still yard, Maze Pond street	8	Vinegar yard, St. John's lane	5		
		Stockdon's yard, Vine yard, Horsleydown lane	8				

The Sum Total of all the Streets, Squares, Lanes, &c. above specified; together with the Numbers Total of all the Brew-houses, Inns, Taverns, Coffee-houses, Bakers, Butchers, Cheesemongers, Fishmongers, Poulterers, Alehouses, Herbstalls and Brandyshops therein contained.

Sum Total of Houses.	Streets, &c.	Houses.	Brewh.	Inns.	Tav.	Coffee.	Bakers.	Butch.	Cheese.	Fishm.	Poul.	Aleh.	Herbst.	Bran.
	5099	95968	171	207	447	551	1072	1515	411	159	217	5975	1214	8650

The Number of Houses within the City of London and Bill of Mortality appearing in this Account to be Ninety-five thousand Nine hundred and Sixty-eight, I am fully persuaded, that after the strictest Inquiry, they will not be found to amount to more, notwithstanding the numerous conjectural Accounts to the contrary.

Wine-Office Acc. Besides the Free Vintners of this City, which are included in the above-mentioned Number of Taverns, there were in the Year 1728 Eleven hundred and Forty-eight other Houses within the Bill of Mortality that sold Wine by Retail, as appear'd by the Account of Wine Licences then extant, which I receiv'd, by Order of the Honourable Board of Commissioners of the Wine Licences, from their Secretary Mr. Nicol.

After so positive a Declaration as the above-mention'd, of my having taken the Number of Houses in each Parish, Precinct and Liberty (exclusive of Two) from their respective Books, the Reader may justly be surpriz'd, by my Survey, to find, that they are increas'd to a much greater Number than the said Books contain; 'twill therefore be necessary to acquaint him, that many Landlords of small Places, paying all Taxes for the same, they are in the Publick Books only reckon'd as so many single Houses, though each of them contains divers.

Beadles Report. And that the Ninety-five thousand Nine hundred and Sixty-eight Houses aforesaid is the full Number within the Bill of Mortality, I think is in a great measure corroborated by the Reports of the Beadles of the Number of Houses taken by them in the several Wards of this City in the Year 1725, when they amounted to Nineteen thousand One hundred and Forty-eight: But that Account not being so carefully taken as it ought, the Numbers defective in several of the great Wards amount to Four hundred and One Houses. And as the Liberties of the Tower of London, St. James's Duke's Place, St. Anne's Blackfriars, St. Bartholomew's the Great, St. Bartholomew's the Less, St. Martin's le Grand, Whitefriars and Bridewell Precinct have no Suffrage in the City Elections, (Blackfriars being since taken into the Freedom) they are precluded the Beadles Lifts, but as they are all within the City and Liberty thereof, they must not be excluded this Account; therefore their several Numbers of Houses making Sixteen hundred and Ninety-six, and that of the defective Number of Four hundred and One in the Wards aforesaid, being added to the Beadles Account, the Number Total of all the Houses within the City and Liberty of London will then appear to be Twenty-one thousand Two hundred and Forty-five; (that which has increas'd the Number of Houses within the City and Liberty of London in the Sum Total of the Parishes to Twenty-four thousand Two hundred and Sixty, is owing to my having added East-Smithfield

Liberty, St. Catherine's, &c. as having formerly belong'd to the Ward of Portsoken) which, by the Bill of Mortality, appears to be much above a Fifth Part of the City and Suburbs: This of itself is sufficient to demonstrate, that the Number of Houses within the Bill of Mortality cannot be greater than as above specified.

Having discover'd the Number of Houses in this great City and Suburbs; I shall now attempt, not only to shew their constructive Value, but likewise the annual Amount of their Rents.

The Number of Houses within the Bill of Mortality, at present insur'd in the Hand in Hand Fire Office, amounting to 42676, the same are insur'd at 9,231,400*l.* and the Number within the said District, in the Westminster Fire Office, being 7852, they are insur'd at 2,059,121*l.* which makes the Number of Houses 50528, and the Sum insur'd thereon 11,290,521*l.* I endeavour'd to obtain Accounts from the other Fire Offices, but not succeeding, I shall, by the Help of the above, attempt to shew the constructive Value of all the Houses within the Bill of Mortality.

But first, 'twill be necessary to acquaint the Reader, that the several Fire Offices, to prevent their being impos'd upon, insure (at most) only Three Fourths of the Value of each House; which Fourth Part uninsur'd being added to the aforesaid Sum, 'twill increase the same to 15,054,028*l.* which is the constructive Value of all the said Houses. But as the Number Total of all the Houses within the Bill of Mortality amount to Ninety-five thousand Nine hundred and Sixty-eight; the Value of the said Houses, according to the aforesaid Method of Calculation, must amount to the Sum of Twenty-eight millions, Five hundred and Ninety-two thousand, Four hundred and Sixty-three Pounds, Sixteen Shillings and Ten Pence Half-penny.

And, in order to come at the Amount of the Rents of the said Houses, I shall compare a certain Number thereof in the chief Parts of the City, where the Rents are highest, with a like Number in the meanest Parts of the Suburbs, where the Rents are lowest; which is in the Liberty of East Smithfield, in the Parish of St. Botolph Aldgate. But that Liberty containing Fourteen hundred and Thirty Houses, I shall only insert such a Part thereof, as shall answer to the Number of Houses in the subjoin'd Wards: Which I shall deduct after this Manner:

The Number of Houses in East Smithfield Liberty, as already hinted, being 1430, and the Rents thereof 6337*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* per Ann. which, at a Medium, is Four Pounds Eight Shillings and Seven-pence Half-penny each; therefore the Rents of 1155 of the said Houses must amount to 5118*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.* by the Year; which being added

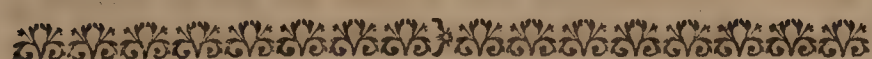
Their annual Rents.
Rec. Hand Office.
Rec. West. Office.

added to the Sum Total of the Rents of the said Wards, and the Aggregate thereof divided, it will appear, that the Rent of each House within the Bill of Mortality, upon a Medium, amounts to 26 l. 2 s. 11 d. *per Annum*.

	Houses.	Rents.			
			l.	s.	d.
<i>Cheap Ward</i> — — —	362	17286	0	00	
<i>Cornhill Ward</i> — — —	247	13912	0	00	
<i>Langbourn Ward</i> — — —	546	24081	0	00	
Part of <i>East Smithfield Li-</i> <i>berty</i> — — — }	1155	5118	1	10½	
Sum Total — — —	2310	60397	1	10½	
Rent of each House, at a Medium, <i>per Annum</i> }		26	2	11	

As by this Table it appears, that the Rents of the Houses within this City and Suburbs, at a Medium, amount to the yearly Rent of 26 l. 2 s. 11 d. each; therefore, as the Number of Houses within the Bill of Mortality is Ninety-five thousand Nine hundred and Sixty-eight, the Rents of the Whole must be Two millions, Five hundred and Nine thousand, One hundred and Sixty Pounds Three Shillings and Seven Pence *per Annum*. But as the Rents have of late fallen in several Parts of the said Wards, I shall fix the Medium of the annual Rents of Houses in this City and Suburbs at Twenty Pounds each; whereby the Sum Total will appear to be One million Nine hundred and Nineteen thousand Three hundred and Eighty Pounds *per Annum*; which, I am of Opinion, is the lowest they can justly be put at.

In 1739.



CHAP. III.

Divers Accounts of the Bills of Mortality, shewing the great Increase of the City, with the Number of its Inhabitants.

AS I flatter myself, that I have, in the preceding Chapter, discover'd the Number of Houses in this great City and Suburbs, to the Satisfaction of the Reader; I shall now, by a Method entirely new, endeavour to find out the Number of their Inhabitants; both of which hitherto have been as wildly and falsely represented, as perhaps those of any other City whatsoever, and that by Men who ought to have known better.

Fitzsteph.
Descript.
nobil. Ci-
vit. Lond.

The First Mention I find of the Number of the Inhabitants of this Metropolis, is, by *William Fitz-Stephens*, a romantick Monk, who acquaints us, That the City of *London*, at a great Muster, in the Reign of King *Stephen*, sent into the Field, of her own Citizens, Sixty thousand Foot and Twenty thousand Horse. According to this Account, there must then have been in this City about treble the Number of Persons there were in it in the Year 1631, (as I shall hereafter make appear); whereas it may be justly question'd, whether the Number of Men, Women and Children in *London*, at that time, amounted to Fifty thousand.

A modern Author of the same Stamp, with equal Veracity, acquaints us, That in the Year 1636, (mistaken for 1631) King *Charles* the First commanded the Lord-Mayor to return to him the Number of Papists (likewise a Mistake, as I shall presently evince) and Strangers, then in the City and Liberty of *London*: Whereupon the Lord-Mayor took the Opportunity of numbering the People; at which Time he found the Inhabitants within the Jurisdiction, or Bars of the City, to amount to above Seven hundred thousand Souls: To which having added those in the Out-parts, according to his own ridiculous Imagination, he reckons the Whole at Fifteen hundred thousand Souls! which is about quadruple the Number calculated by an ingenious and judicious Author, in the same Year 1653.

Howell's
Londinop.

The Method I have chosen to make use of, in giving an Account of the present Number of the Inhabitants of this vast City, is, by the Bills of Mortality, and the Number of Inhabitants taken in the Year 1631; and by placing the former in vicenary Accounts, with their Totals and proper Mediums, intend to shew the gradual Increase of the City, since the Beginning of the Seventeenth Century; but more especially, from the Year 1636, when the last of the Out-Parishes in the Counties of *Middlesex* and *Surrey* were taken into the said Bills.

Graunt's
Nat. and
Polit. Ob-
servat.

How to
find the
Number of
Inhabi-
tants.

But as neither the Parish Clerks Account, or that published by Mr. *Graunt*, take any notice of the First Bill of Mortality publish'd in this City, for the Year 1562, nor of those for the Years 1593, and 1603, I shall supply those Defects from the great and valuable Library of Sir *Hans Sloane*, Baronet.

In the Year 1562, a grievous Pestilence raged in this City; therefore, in order to know the Increase and Decrease of the same, 'twas judg'd necessary to take an Account of the Number of Burials; which being the First of the Kind that ever was taken in *London*, it commenc'd on the first of *January*, Anno 1562, and ended the last of *December* 1563; whereby it appears that the Number Total buried within the City and Suburbs in that Year, amounted to 23,630, whereof of the Plague 20,136.

Ex Bibl.
Sir Hans
Sloane.

By the Bill of Mortality, beginning the 21st of *December*, Anno 1592, and ending the 22d of *December* 1593, there died 25,886, whereof of the Plague 15,003.

Ibid.

And by the Bill of Mortality, which commenc'd the 17th of *December*, Anno 1602, and ended *December* 1603, there died 42,042, whereof of the Plague 36,269.

Ibid.

Before I proceed, I shall, by way of Introduction, insert a short Extract from the Register belonging to the Company of Parish Clerks, which gives an Account of the Rise, Growth and Progress of the Bill of Mortality, shewing its several Gradations before it attain'd to its present State.

"The Weekly Bills of Mortality took their Original and Commencement the one and twentieth Day of *December*, Anno 1592, being a Year in Part of which was a very great Pestilence, which continued until the Eighteenth Day of *December* 1595; in which Year the Plague cea-

Par.Clerk.
Regist.

The Rise
and Pro-
gress of the
Bills of
Mortality.

"sing,

“sing, they were discontinued, and laid aside as
“useless, until the One and Twentieth of *De-*
“*cember, Anno 1603*; and although a particular
“or weekly Accompt was then taken, yet the
“same was not made publick, but a general or
“whole Year’s Accompt thereof given as follow-
“eth.

“A brief Report of all the Christenings and
“Burials within the City of *London* and Liberties
“thereof, for one whole Year past, that is to say,
“from *Thursday* at Noon the One and Twentieth
“of *December 1592*, unto the Twentieth Day of
“*December, Anno 1593*, have been buried in all,
“Seventeen thousand Eight hundred and Forty-
“four, whereof have died of the Plague Ten
“thousand Six hundred and Sixty-two. Chri-
“sten’d this Year, Four thousand and Twenty-
“one. Parishes clear of the Plague, None.

“In the Year 1594, the particular or weekly
“Accompt of Christenings and Burials was first
“made publick, as also the general or yearly
“Accompt until the aforesaid Year 1595, in
“which they were discontinu’d as aforesaid; but
“here note, that the Bill of Mortality, now in its
“Infancy, consisted but of One hundred and
“Nine Parishes, which Parishes were then only
“alphabetically set down, without making any
“Distinction of any of the Out-Parishes from
“those within the Walls; whereas it now com-
“prehends One hundred and Thirty-two Pa-
“rishes, and distinguishes them by the Four Di-
“visions of the Ninety-seven, Sixteen, Fourteen
“and Five Parishes, as by the present Bills may
“appear.

“The Parishes that were then exempted were
“these, *viz.* in the Ninety-seven Parishes, wanted
“*St. James’s Duke’s Place*; in the Sixteen Parishes,
“wanted *St. Bartholomew the Great, Bridewell*
“*Precinct*, and *Trinity in the Minories*; which
“Four (I conceive) being all Precincts, came
“not into the Bill. The now Fourteen and Five
“were then wholly exempt.

“Now to let you know by what Degrees the
“Bills came to what they now are, note, that in
“the Year 1604 were added to the Hundred and
“Nine Parishes these under-named; to the Thir-
“teen, the Three said to be wanting, making up
“their Number Sixteen, and these Eight, name-
“ly, *St. Clement’s Danes, St. Giles’s in the Fields,*
“*St. James’s Clerkenwell, St. Katharine Tower, St.*
“*Leonard Shoreditch, St. Mary Whitechapel, St.*
“*Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, and St. Martin’s in*
“*the Fields.*

“In the Year 1606 was added to these Eight
“the Parish of *St. Mary Savoy*; and in the Year
“1647 to them was likewise added *St. Paul’s*
“*Covent Garden*, making up the Number of the
“Ten Out-Parishes.

“The Bills having now gained Reputation,
“the Company obtain’d a Decree or Act, under
“the Seal of the High Commission Court or Star
“Chamber, for the keeping a Printing Press in
“their Hall, for printing the Weekly and Gene-
“ral Bills within the City of *London* and Liberties
“thereof, and the Nine Out-Parishes, bearing
“Date *Anno 1625.*

“On the Eighteenth Day of *July* following, a
“Printing Press was set up, and an Order then
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“made, that the Two Masters and Upper War-
“den should each of them have the keeping of a
“Key to the Press-Room Door, and that from
“thenceforth the weekly Reports of Christenings
“within the Limits aforesaid should be printed
“with the Number of Burials against every Pa-
“rish, which till that Time was not done.

“In the Year 1626, the Parish or Precinct of
“*St. James’s Duke’s Place* was added to the Nine-
“ty-six, now Ninety-seven, Parishes within the
“Walls; all which Parishes, ever since their se-
“veral Additions, and the other ever since the
“Year of our Lord 1604, brought to the Com-
“pany of Parish Clerks, not only an Accompt of
“all the Christenings and Burials, but also an
“Accompt of all the Diseases and Casualties, al-
“though no such Accompt was publish’d to the
“World till the Year of our Lord 1629; in
“which Year two Sorts of Bills were printed, one
“Sort with the Diseases and Casualties on the
“Backside, and the other without. In which
“Year also was added the City of *Westminster*,
“which brought in only the Number of the
“Christenings, Burials and Plague, without ta-
“king notice of, or specifying, any of the Dis-
“eases or Casualties.

“And in the Year 1636, the Parishes of *Hack-*
“*ney, Islington, Lambeth, Newington, Rotherhithe*
“and *Stepney* were added, which likewise brought
“in the Reports of the Christenings, Burials and
“Plague in Manner and Form as the City of
“*Westminster* before is said to do, so that now the
“Bill consisted (by the aforesaid several Additi-
“ons) of One hundred and Thirty Parishes.

“In the Year 1660, the Bills were new mo-
“delled, and an Accompt of the several Diseases
“and Casualties in the whole Hundred and Thir-
“ty Parishes was brought in, and the then
“Twelve Parishes lying in *Middlesex* and *Surrey*
“were made a Division in the aforesaid Bill by
“themselves, and the Five Parishes within the
“City and Liberty of *Westminster* were made a
“Division by themselves, whereas before they
“were intermix’d with each other.

“In the Year 1670, the Parish of *St. Paul’s*
“*Shadwell* (heretofore Part of the Parish of *Step-*
“*ney*, and a Chapel of Ease to the same) as also
“in the Year 1671, the Parish of *Christ-Church*
“in *Surrey*, heretofore Part of the Parish of *St.*
“*Saviour’s Southwark*, (both of which were made
“Parochial by Act of Parliament) were added to
“the Twelve Out-Parishes in *Middlesex* and *Sur-*
“*rey*, which makes up the Number of the Pa-
“rishes One hundred and Thirty-two, as in the
“present Bills of the Year 1681.”

On the Fourteenth of *July, Anno 1685*, the Bill Mort.
Parish of *St. James’s Westminster* was taken into
the Bill, as was also that of *St. Anne’s Westminster*
on the Sixth of *April 1686*, and likewise that of
St. John at Wapping on the Seventeenth of *April*
1694.

On the Twenty-eighth of *June 1726*, *St. Mary* Ibid.
le Strand was brought into the Bill of Mortality,
as was also that of *St. George Hanover Square* on
the seventh of *October 1729*, and likewise that of
St. Peter ad Vincula in the Tower of *London* on
the sixteenth of *December* following, together with
the Parishes of *Christ-Church Spitalfields, St. George*
Ratcliff.

Ratcliff-Highway, and *St. George the Martyr* in *Queen's Square*: But a Contest arising between the Inhabitants of the *Tower Liberty without* and those *within the Tower*, whether the Church of *St. Peter ad Vincula* was Parochial or not, the Merits thereof were try'd in the Court of *King's-Bench* at *Westminster* in the Year 1730, when it was determin'd in the Negative, which occasion'd its being left out of the Bill of Mortality soon after.

On the twenty-second of *September*, Anno 1730, the Parish of *St. Anne's Limehouse* was added to the aforesaid Bill, as on the thirteenth of *April* and third of *August* in the Year 1731 were those of *St. George Bloomsbury* and *St. John the Evangelist* at *Westminster*, as were likewise the Parishes of *St. John* in *Southwark* and *St. Luke* in *Old-street* on the twenty-first of *August* and twenty-seventh of *November* 1733, and of *St. Matthew, Bethnal-Green*, in 1744; which makes the present Number of Parishes in the Bill of Mortality amount to one hundred and forty-six.

The above-mention'd Register belonging to the Company of Parish Clerks, commencing only in the Year 1664, the first Part thereof being lost, the Company are of Opinion, that the same was lent to Mr. *Graunt*, to enable him to write his *Natural and Political Observations*, but by some Accident never return'd. Besides, by the unpardonable Omissions of the Company's Clerk, there's a Chasm in the third Volume of their Register, from the second of *November*, Anno 1698, to the sixteenth of *December* 1701; both of which Defects I supply'd from the said *Graunt's Natural and Political Observations*, and the Bills of Mortality in the Library of the above-nam'd Sir *Hans Sloane*, as I likewise did from the said Bills supply the defective Accounts of Christenings in the Years 1664 and 1665.

In this Place 'twill be necessary to acquaint the Reader, that the two weekly Bills of Mortality above-mention'd did not long subsist; for that which contained the Diseases and Casualties being laid down about the Year 1660, both Accounts were printed in one Bill. However, the said Bills in Writings and Discourse are still made to subsist, by ignorantly reckoning the yearly Bill for one, whereas 'tis only a Recapitulation of the weekly. This Mistake may in some measure be owing to the several Acts of Parliament relating to the City and Suburbs, wherein the Plural is erroneously used instead of the Singular, viz. Bills, in place of Bill of Mortality.

The following Accounts of the Numbers total of the Christenings and Burials, as specified in all the Bills of Mortality hitherto published (exclu-

five of those above-mention'd) I have digested into Vicenary Accounts, with their Totals and proper Mediums: The Reader, by comparing the last of which, will at once perceive (allowing for the Plague) the gradual Increase of the Number of Inhabitants within the Bill of Mortality during the Time therein contained.

And for the Reader's greater Ease, 'twill be necessary to acquaint him, That the first Column of the three first Vicenary Accounts contains the Years; the second, third and fourth, the Numbers of Burials in the Ninety-seven Parishes within the Wall of the City, the Sixteen in the Liberty without, and those of the Out-Parishes in *Middlesex* and *Surrey*; the fifth and sixth, the Numbers of Persons that died of common Distempers, and the Plague; and the seventh and eighth, the Numbers total of the Christenings and Burials within the then Bills of Mortality in each of the said Years.

And the fourth, fifth and sixth Vicenary Accounts contain the Years, together with the Accounts of Christenings and Burials in each of the said Years, as specified in the present Bill of Mortality; but no Person in this City having died of the Plague since the Year 1679, I have in the fourth, fifth and sixth Vicenary Accounts, left out the Column of common Distempers; but that of the Plague in the fifth and sixth not being conveniently to be done, the same is continu'd with Cyphers.

Vicenary Accounts of the Bills of Mortality.

The First Vicenary Account.

Years.	Buried in 97 Parish.	Buried in 16 Parish.	Buried Out-Parish.	Died of com. Distem.	Died of the Plag.	Total Christened.	Total Buried.
1604	1518	2097	708	4323	896	5458	5219
1605	2014	2974	960	5948	444	6504	6392
1606	1941	2920	935	5796	2124	6614	7920
1607	1879	2772	1019	5670	2352	6582	8022
1608	2391	3218	1149	6758	2262	6845	9020
1609	2494	3610	1441	7545	4240	6388	11785
1610	2326	3791	1369	7486	1803	6785	9289
1611	2152	3398	1166	6716	627	7014	7343
1612	2473	3843	1462	7778	64	6986	7842
1613	2406	3679	1418	7503	16	6846	7519
1614	2369	3504	1494	7367	22	7208	7389
1615	2446	3791	1613	7850	37	7682	7887
1616	2490	3876	1697	8063	9	7985	8072
1617	2397	4109	1774	8280	6	7747	8286
1618	2815	4715	2066	9596	18	7735	9614
1619	2339	3857	1804	8000	9	8127	8009
1620	2726	4819	2146	9691	21	7845	9712
1621	2438	3759	1915	8112	11	8039	8123
1622	2811	4217	2392	9420	16	7894	9436
1623	3591	4721	2783	11095	17	7945	11112
Total.	48016	73675	31311	152519	14994	144229	167990
Medi.	2400	3683	1565	7625	749	7211	8399

Graunt's Nat. & Polit. Observ.

The Second Vicenary Account.

Years.	Buried in 97		Buried in 16		Buried Out-		Died com.		Died of the		Total	
	Parish.	Parish.	Parish.	Parish.	Parish.	Parish.	Distem.	Parish.	Plag.	Plag.	Christ-ened.	Buried.
1624	3385	5919	2895	12199	11	8299	12210					
1625	5143	9819	3886	18848	35417	6983	54265					
1626	2150	3285	1965	7400	134	6701	5734					
1627	2325	3400	1988	7713	4	8408	7717					
1628	2412	3311	2017	7740	3	8564	7743					
1629	2536	3992	2243	8771	0	9901	8771					
1630	2506	4201	2521	9228	1317	9315	10545					
1631	2459	3697	2132	8288	274	8524	8562					
1632	2704	4412	2411	9527	8	9584	9535					
1633	2378	3936	2078	8392	0	9997	8392					
1634	2937	4980	2982	10899	1	9855	10900					
1635	2742	4966	2943	10651	0	10034	10651					
1636	2825	6924	3210	12959	10400	9522	23359					
1637	2288	4265	2128	8681	3082	9160	11763					
1638	3584	5926	3751	13261	363	10311	13624					
1639	2592	4344	2612	5548	314	10150	9862					
1640	2919	5156	3246	11321	1450	10850	12771					
1641	3248	5092	3427	11767	1375	10670	13142					
1642	3176	5245	3578	11999	1274	10370	13273					
1643	3395	5552	3269	12216	996	9410	13212					
Total.	57704	98422	55282	210917	56423	186608	267832					
Medi.	2885	4921	2764	10545	2821	9339	13391					

The Third Vicenary Account.

Years.	Buried in 97	Buried in 16	Buried Out-	Died of	Died of	Total	Total
	Parish.	Parish.	Parish.	Distem.	the	Christ-ened.	Buried.
1644	2593	4274	2574	9441	1492	8104	10933
1645	2524	4639	2445	9608	1871	7966	11479
1646	2746	4872	2797	10415	2365	7163	12780
1647	2672	4749	3041	10462	3597	7332	14059
1648	2480	4288	2515	9283	611	6544	9894
1649	2865	4714	2920	10499	67	5825	10566
1650	2301	4138	2310	8749	15	5612	8764
1651	2845	5002	2597	10444	23	6071	10467
1652	3293	5719	2546	12588	16	6128	12574
1653	2527	4635	2919	10081	6	6155	10087
1654	3323	6063	3845	13231	16	6620	13247
1655	2781	5148	3439	11368	9	7004	11377
1656	3327	6573	4015	13915	6	7050	13921
1657	3014	5646	3770	12430	4	6685	12434
1658	3613	6935	4445	14979	14	6170	14993
1659	3432	7006	4318	14720	36	5690	14756
1660	3098	5656	6364	15104	14	6971	15118
1661	3804	7324	8643	19791	20	8855	19771
1662	3123	6104	4689	16542	12	10019	16554
1663	3002	5608	4269	15347	9	10292	15356
Total.	59363	109093	70079	249262	10203	142256	257058
Medi.	2968	5454	3503	12463	510	7112	12956

Graunt's
Nat. &
Polit. Ob-
serv.

Bill Mort.
in Bibl.
Sir Hans
Sloane.

The Fourth Vicenary Account.

Years.	Christ-ened in 97	Buried in 16	Christ-ened in 16	Buried in 16	Christ-ened in Out-	Buried in Out-	Christ-ened in West.	Buried in West.	Died of the	Christ-ened Males.	Christ-ened Females.	Buried Males.	Buried Females.	Total Christ-ened.	Total Buried.
1664	0	3448	0	7168	0	4885	0	2796	6	6041	5681	9369	8928	11722	18297
1665	0	15207	0	41351	0	28554	0	12194	68596	5114	4853	48569	48737	9967	97306
1666	1316	1977	3429	4543	2786	4465	1466	1753	1998	4678	4319	6487	6251	8997	12738
1667	440	761	4286	6428	4068	5610	2144	3043	35	5616	5322	8223	7619	10938	15842
1668	446	796	4517	6865	4272	6521	2398	3096	14	6073	5560	9111	8167	11633	17278
1669	604	1489	4665	7501	4662	7219	2404	3223	3	6506	5829	10206	9226	12335	19432
1670	788	1890	4718	7808	4092	6892	2399	3608	0	6278	5719	10614	9584	11997	20198
1671	1038	1723	4715	5938	4242	5358	2515	2710	5	6449	6061	8475	7254	12510	15729
1672	1327	2237	4655	6790	2214	6140	2367	3063	5	6443	6120	9560	8670	12563	18230
1673	1419	2307	4236	6306	3909	5707	2331	3184	5	6073	5822	9302	8202	11895	17504
1674	1560	2801	3873	7525	4091	7017	2327	3858	3	6113	5738	11005	10196	11851	21201
1675	1650	2555	3903	5986	3846	5677	2376	3026	1	6058	5717	8934	8310	11775	17244
1676	1754	2756	4239	6508	3864	6147	2542	3321	2	6552	5847	9734	8998	12399	18732
1677	1865	2817	4276	6632	4029	6153	2456	3465	2	6423	6203	9836	9231	12626	19067
1678	1948	3060	4186	6706	3952	7174	2515	3738	5	6568	6033	10681	9997	12601	20678
1679	1876	3074	4023	7481	3769	7123	2620	4052	2	6247	6041	11154	10576	12288	21730
1680	1954	3076	4040	7066	4107	7226	2646	3685	0	6548	6199	11039	10014	12747	21053
1681	2188	3669	4192	8136	4161	7940	2884	4226	0	6822	6533	12386	11585	13355	23971
1682	2091	2975	4493	7009	4365	7084	2704	3623	0	6909	6744	10617	10074	12653	20691
1683	2355	2876	4756	6838	4638	6826	2986	4047	0	7577	7158	10702	9885	14735	20587
Total.	26619	61494	77202	170585	71067	189718	44010	75711	70682	125088	117499	236004	221504	241587	457508
Medi.	1330	3074	3860	8529	3553	9485	2200	3785	3534	6264	5874	11800	11075	12079	22875

Parish
Clerks
Register.

The Fifth Vicenary Account.

1684	2193	3279	4736	7737	4660	8043	3013	4143	00	7575	7127	11919	11283	14702	23202
1685	2312	3299	4878	7898	4551	7391	2989	4634	00	7484	7246	11891	11331	14730	23222
1686	2211	3163	4927	7587	4574	7482	2982	4377	00	7575	7119	11828	10781	14694	22609
1687	2104	2907	4781	6892	4821	7186	3245	4475	00	7737	7214	11174	10286	14951	21460
1688	2070	3124	4701	7383	4666	7828	3151	4586	00	7487	7101	11763	11158	14588	22921
1689	2079	3035	4705	7477	4650	8132	3337	4858	00	7604	7167	12374	11128	14771	23502
1690	2228	2907	4827	6869	4811	7244	3345	4441	00	7909	7302	11144	10317	15211	21461
1691	2179	2921	4906	7278	4913	7611	3056	4881	00	7662	7392	11491	11200	15054	22691
1692	2136	2596	4865	6671	4881	7234	3036	4373	00	7602	7316	10651	10223	14918	20874
1693	2106	2740	5050	6582	5017	7222	2986	4415	00	7676	7483	10655	10304	15159	20959
1694	1951	3134	4488	7590	4218	8035	2975	5341	00	6985	6647	12107	11993	13632	24100
1695	1970	2486	4520	5985	4468	6332	2918	4244	00	7163	6713	9639	9408	13876	19047
1696	2028	2534	4795	5810	4970	6218	3068	4076	00	7632	7229	9712	8926	14861	18638
1697	2113	2766	5021	6451	5355	7079	3340	4535	00	8062	7767	10819	10151	15829	20970
1698	2171	2666	5120	5821	5686	7362	3075	4334	00	8426	7626	10925	9258	16052	20183
1699	2702	2766	4706	6327	5360	7332	3269	4370	00	7911	7452	11020	9775	15363	20795
1700	1790	2656	4580	5812	5053	6647	3216	4328	00	7578	7061	9653	9790	14639	19443
1701	1762	2691	4783	6182	5440	7118	3631	4480	00	8102	7514	10270	10201	15616	24071
1702	1919	2512	4845	5902	5300	6921	3623	4146	00	8031	7656	9781	9700	15687	19481
1703	1773	2550	4781	6286	5392	7329	3502	4556	00	7765	7683	10354	10366	15448	20720
Total.	41797	56732	96015	134539	98786	145746	63757	89593	00	153966	145815	219170	207579	299781	430349
Medi.	2089	2836	4800	6726	4939	7287	3187	4479	00	7698	7290	10958	10378	14989	21517

The

The Sixth Vicenary Account.

Years.	Christ-en'd 97 Parish.	Buried in 97 Parish.	Christ-en'd 16 Parish.	Buried in 16 Parish.	Christ-en'd 16 Parish.	Buried in 16 Parish.	Christ-en'd in West.	Buried in Westm.	Died of the Plag.	Christ-en'd Males.	Christ-en'd Fe- males.	Buried Males.	Buried Fe- males.	Total Christ-en'd.	Total Buried.
1704	2928	2732	4868	6795	5494	8251	3605	4906	00	8153	7742	11401	11283	15895	22684
1705	1850	2696	5013	6692	5891	8057	3391	4652	00	8366	7779	11011	11086	16145	22097
1706	1796	2292	4806	6084	5444	7271	3323	4200	00	7952	7417	9988	9859	15369	19847
1707	1879	2513	5071	6741	5703	7743	3413	4603	00	8379	7687	10785	10815	16066	21600
1708	1897	2534	4890	6641	5661	7490	3414	4626	00	8239	7623	10604	10687	15862	21291
1709	1852	2539	4593	7262	5288	7493	3487	4506	00	7840	7380	10907	10893	15220	21800
1710	1815	2927	4751	7979	5134	8543	3228	5171	00	7640	7288	11972	12648	14928	24620
1711	1719	2371	4683	6355	5042	6680	3262	4427	00	7482	7224	9841	9992	14706	19833
1712	1859	2438	5045	6695	5327	7474	3429	4591	00	8029	7631	10376	10822	15660	21198
1713	1783	2481	5251	6637	5549	7359	3344	4580	00	8262	7665	10412	10645	15927	21057
1714	1810	2961	5691	8200	6123	9429	3871	5979	00	8950	8545	13139	13430	17495	26569
1715	1828	2493	5704	7259	5862	7780	3840	4700	00	8788	8446	11083	11149	17234	22232
1716	1884	2725	5742	7860	5956	8429	3839	5422	00	9076	8345	12356	12080	17421	24436
1717	2031	2592	6211	7479	6172	8370	4061	5005	00	9630	8845	11934	11512	18475	23446
1718	1899	2759	6166	8437	6333	9485	3909	5848	00	9444	8863	13339	13184	18307	26523
1719	1917	2870	6188	8999	6421	10501	3887	5977	00	9516	8897	14157	14190	18413	28347
1720	1898	2686	5931	8069	5901	9021	3749	5678	00	8877	8602	12713	12741	17479	25454
1721	1871	2588	5944	8000	6462	9564	4093	5990	00	9430	8940	13146	12996	18370	26142
1722	1802	2555	6280	8406	6352	9151	3905	5638	00	9325	9014	12956	12794	18339	25750
1733	1868	2896	6643	9378	6778	10670	3914	6253	00	9811	9392	14738	14459	19203	29197
Total.	37186	52648	109471	149968	116893	168761	72964	102746	00	173189	163325	236858	237265	336514	474123
Medi.	1859	2637	5473	7498	5844	8438	2648	5137	00	8759	8166	11842	11863	16825	23706

A Fourteen Years Account of the Bills of Mortality.

1724	1927	2618	6499	8303	6973	9328	3971	5703	00	9902	9468	13252	12700	19370	25952
1725	1822	2607	6320	8123	6890	9162	3827	5631	00	9661	9198	12847	12676	18859	25523
1726	1982	3043	6157	9536	6919	10846	3750	6222	00	9605	9203	15030	14617	18880	29647
1727	1843	2754	5933	8733	6763	11153	3713	5778	00	9241	9011	14104	14314	18252	28418
1728	1574	2793	5570	8894	6027	10462	3481	5661	00	8497	8155	13538	14272	16652	27810
1729	1703	2826	5504	9284	6405	11245	3448	6367	00	8736	8324	14898	14824	17060	29722
1730	1564	2654	5585	8056	6082	10076	3687	5975	00	8606	8512	13306	13455	17118	26761
1731	1593	2346	5809	8036	6470	9441	3958	5439	00	9177	8653	12608	12654	17830	25262
1732	1551	2224	5874	6994	6345	8742	4018	5398	00	9144	8664	11655	11703	17788	23358
1733	1480	2610	5768	8867	6355	11424	3862	6332	00	8811	8654	14372	14861	17465	29233
1734	1441	2346	4909	6929	7171	11185	4109	5602	00	8955	8675	13016	13046	17630	26062
1735	1424	2038	4770	6038	6742	10001	3937	5461	00	8658	8215	11699	11839	16873	23538
1736	1452	2398	4475	7244	6780	11824	3784	6115	00	8471	8020	13695	13886	16491	27581
1737	1430	2303	4670	7166	6735	12374	3925	5980	00	8482	8278	13690	14133	16760	27823
Total.	22786	35560	77843	112203	92657	147263	53470	81664	00	125946	121010	187710	188980	246956	376690
Medi.	1627	2540	5560	8014	6618	10510	3819	5833	00	8976	8643	13407	13498	17639	26906

Before I proceed, I think it will not be amiss in this Place to take notice of an Opinion lately started, That the Inhabitants of this City and Suburbs are greatly decreased since the Execution of the fatal *South-Sea Scheme* in the Year 1720.

To rectify this Mistake, I shall subjoin the Numbers total of all the Christenings and Burials contain'd in the Bills of Mortality for the Term of seventeen Years immediately preceding that unhappy Period, as I shall likewise those for the same Term of Years since that Time.

The first seventeen Years Account, from the Year 1703, to that of 1721, both exclusive.

	Christ.	Buried.
Numbers Total	— — — 208602	393034
Mediums	— — — 16506	23119

The last seventeen Years Account, from the Year 1720, to that of 1738, both exclusive.

	Christ.	Buried.
Numbers Total	— — — 302868	457779
Mediums	— — — 17815	26928

The Reader, by comparing the Mediums of the last Account with those of the first, will perceive that the Christenings since the Year 1720 are increas'd 1309, and the Burials 3809; which shews, instead of a Decrease, that the Number of the Inhabitants of this City and Suburbs are greatly increased in that short Space of Time.

The Bill of Mortality of the City of London is certainly one of the most defective of its Kind,

none being mention'd therein but such as are buried in Parochial Cemeteries, Precincts and Liberties; by which means many Burial Grounds belonging to the Church of England (such as *St. Paul's Cathedral*, *Westminster Abbey*, the *Temple Church*, *St. Peter's ad Vincula*, the *Rolls and Lincoln's-Inn Chapels*, the *Charter-House*, and divers others belonging to Hospitals) are not only precluded the same, but likewise those belonging to Dissenters of all Denominations, together with all those that are buried from within the Bill of Mortality in the several circumjacent Parishes; whereby the Number of Persons that die within this City and Suburbs is greatly diminished, to the no small lessening the Grandeur of London in the Eyes of the World, in respect to the Number of its Inhabitants!

Considering the Premises, and for the better enabling me to calculate the Number of the Inhabitants of this City, I found myself indispensably obliged to have recourse to the several Registers belonging to the under-mention'd Burial Grounds, where in all Places (tho' in many with great Difficulty) I succeeded, by getting an Account of the Number of Persons buried in each thereof, from all Parts within the Bill of Mortality in the Year 1729, except the Presbyterians great Burial Ground in *Bunhill-Fields*, where the Lessee, out of a selfish View, would not discover the vast Number buried there in the said Year, other than that I might safely insert one for every Day of the Year. This obstinate Refusal put me upon inquiring

inquiring of *John Smith*, the Grave-digger, who assur'd me, that though he kept no Register, yet in the Course of his long Service he had made such Observations, that he was sure they buried annually between seven and eight hundred; but lest I should exceed the Number, I have chosen only to insert five hundred for the aforesaid Year; which, according to the Opinions of divers of the most eminent Undertakers I apply'd to, is much too few.

A Collection of the Numbers of Persons buried in and from the City and Suburbs of London in the Year 1729, not taken notice of in the Bill of Mortality.

Burials
not men-
tioned in
the Bill of
Mortality.

In <i>Ayl's</i> Hospital Chapel, from the Reverend Mr. Bedford, Register-Keeper, — 4	In the German Chapel in the Savoy, from the Reverend Mr. Palm, Register-Keeper, 9
In the Baptists Burial Ground in Mill-Yard, Goodman's-Fields, from Thomas Harper, Register-Keeper, — 28	In the German Jews Burial Ground at Mile-end, from Jacob Levi, Grave-digger, 26
In the Baptists Burial Ground in Sheer's-alley, White-street, Southwark, from the Reverend Mr. Harrington, Register-Keeper, — 21	In Greenwich, from Nathanael Harding, Parish Clerk, — 12
In the Baptists Burial Ground in Collier's Rents, White-street, from John Crouch, Register-Keeper, — 22	In Guy's Hospital Burial Ground in Southwark, from Mr. Farmer, the Steward, — 90
In the Baptists Burial Ground in Glasbouse-Yard, Pickax-street, from Mrs. White, Register-Keeper, — 25	In Hammersmith, from Edward Bland, Chapel Clerk and Register-Keeper, — 21
In the Baptists Burial Ground in Bandyleg-walk, Southwark, from John Mortimer, Register-Keeper, — 51	In Hamstead, from the Reverend Mr. Bagshaw, Register-Keeper, — 52
In the Baptists Burial Ground in Broad-street, Wapping, from Nathan Holmes, Ground-Keeper, — 16	In Highgate, from William Hartwell, Chapel Clerk and Register-Keeper, — 9
In the Baptists Burial Ground in Pepper-street, Southwark, from Joseph Coventry, Register-Keeper, — 47	In Hornsey, from the Reverend Mr. Sandford, Register-Keeper, — 13
In Battersea Church and Church-yard, from John Stevens, Parish Clerk, — 18	In Jeffries's Hospital, Kingsland-Road, from John Cutter, Chapel Clerk, — 4
In Bromley, St. Leonard's, near Bow, from John Osborn, Register-Keeper, — 9	In the Independent Burial Ground in Dead-man's Place, from the Reverend Mr. Killingball, Register-Keeper, — 118
In Camberwell, from Richard Hodson, Parish Clerk and Register-Keeper, — 37	In Kensington, from the Reverend Mr. Wright, Register-Keeper, — 35
In the Charter-House, from Mr. Nichols, Man-ciple, — 17	In Lewisham, from Henry Saint, Parish Clerk and Register-Keeper, — 7
In Chelsea, from the Reverend Mr. King, Register-Keeper, — 34	In Lincoln's-Inn Chapel, from John Jackson, Chapel Clerk, — 2
In Chelsea Hospital, from Charles King, Register-Keeper, — 25	In Lowlayton, from Stephen Wood, Parish Clerk, 6
In Christ's Hospital, from Mr. Yeo, the Steward 14	In Paddington, from the Parish Register, 301
In Clapham, from the Reverend Mr. Goodwin, Register-Keeper, — 10	In the Portuguese Jews Burial Ground at Mile-end, from Mr. Dios, Register-Keeper, 85
In the Danish Chapel, Wellclose-Square, from the Rev. Mr. Burnham, Register-Keeper, 3	In Putney, from Stephen Howel, Parish Clerk and Register-Keeper, — 7
In Deptford, from William Gamble, Parish Clerk and Register-Keeper, — 23	In the Quakers Burial Ground of the Bull and Mouth Division, from Benjamin Beeling, General Register-Keeper, — 27
In the Dutch Chapel, St. Augustin Friars, from Peter Field, Register-Keeper, — 4	In the Quakers Burial Ground of Devonshire-House Division, from ditto, — 72
In the Dutch Jews Burial Ground at Hoxton, from Isaac Brand, Grave-digger, — 14	In the Quakers Burial Ground of the Peal Division, from ditto, — 30
From all the East-India Company's Ships abroad, from Mr. Spencer, Paymaster, 198	In the Quakers Burial Ground of Ratcliff Division, from ditto, — 32
Executed at Tyburn, and not buried, from the Dying Speeches and Bill of Mortality, 24	In the Quakers Burial Ground of Southwark Division, from ditto, — 67
In the French Chapel in Hog-Lane, Soho, 1	In the Quakers Burial Ground of Westminster Division, from ditto, — 18
In Fulham, from John Paril, Parish Clerk and Register-Keeper, — 17	In the Rolls Chapel in Chancery-Lane, — 2
	In Row's Burial Ground in Moorfields, register'd and unregister'd, from Benjamin Clitherow, Ground-Keeper, — 270
	In St. Mary le Bon, from John West, Parish Clerk, — 297
	In St. Mary Stratford, Bow, from the Reverend Dr. Warren, Register-Keeper, — 4
	In St. Pancras, from the Reverend Mr. Smith, Register-Keeper, — 124
	In St. Paul's Cathedral, none buried in three Years, on account of the exorbitant Duties, for those Parts of the Church-yard where People are buried, belong to the Parishes of St. Gregory and St. Faith, — 00
	In St. Peter ad Vincula, — 14
	In Stoke Newington, from John London, Esq; Church-warden, — 28
	In the Swedish Chapel, Trinity-Lane, from the Reverend Dr. Gerdes, Register-Keeper, — 4
	In the Temple Church, from John Booth, Chapel Clerk and Register-Keeper, — 26
	In Tindale's Burial Ground, Bunkhill-fields, 500

In <i>Tottenham</i> , from the Reverend Mr. <i>Huf-</i> <i>bands</i> , Register-Keeper, — — — 9	
In <i>Walthamstow</i> , from the Reverend Dr. <i>Chiz-</i> <i>zel</i> , Register-Keeper, — — — 13	
In <i>Wandsworth</i> , from the Reverend Mr. <i>Caw-</i> <i>ley</i> , Register-Keeper, — — — 12	
In <i>West-Ham</i> , from <i>Thomas Blunt</i> , Parish Clerk and Register-Keeper, — — — 12	
In <i>Westminster-Abbey</i> and <i>Cloister</i> , from <i>Thomas</i> <i>Grant</i> , — — — 19	
In <i>St. Thomas's Hospital</i> , <i>Back-Ground</i> , from Mr. <i>Gale</i> , the Steward, — — — 12	
Number Total — — — 3038	

Notwithstanding this great Number of Burials not taken notice of in the Bill of Mortality, I am persuaded there die annually a considerable Number more, which I think is not to be question'd, considering the great Number of above twenty-one thousand Sailors which belong to this City; for whom (tho' generally one half of them are abroad) I have only reckon'd those that died out of the small Number of Seamen employ'd in foreign Parts by the *East-India* Company as afore-said; and besides those interr'd in the Cemeteries above-mentioned, I have for divers Years observed, that the Number of Persons carried from *London* to be inhum'd in other Parts of the Country, is greater than that of those brought from all other Places in the Kingdom to be buried in this City and Suburbs.

Rec.
Guild.
Privy
Council's
Queries to
the Lord-
Mayor.

The Government, from divers Causes, being apprehensive of an approaching Dearth, the Privy Council, on the 30th of June, Anno 1631, wrote to Sir *Robert Duncy*, Lord-Mayor of this City, and requir'd an Answer to the following Queries:

Rush Col.
vol. 2. p. 1.

- “ 1. What Number of Mouths are esteemed to
“ be in the City of *London* and the Liberty?
- “ 2. What Proportion of Corn will suffice to
“ feed that Number by the Month?
- “ 3. What Places are provided to conserve
“ that Corn?
- “ 4. When the City intends to make their Pro-
“ vision?
- “ 5. What Course the City takes to have the
“ Provision well conserved against the Time of
“ Scarcity?
- “ 6. What Stock of Money they provide for
“ that Purpose; and who shall be the Providers?”

People in
each Ward
numbered.

In Obedience to this Order, the Lord-Mayor, by virtue of his Precepts, obtained Certificates of the Number of People in each Ward; and, on the 6th of *December* following, returned for Answer, That, upon a strict Inquiry, it did appear, that the Number of Men, Women, and Children, within the City and Liberties of *London*, amounted to one hundred and thirty thousand two hundred and eighty, as appears by the Copy of his Answer in the Archives at *Guildhall*.

But this general Account, differing from that particular one published by Mr. *Graunt*, (which I suppose he had from the original Certificates in *Guildhall*, now lost) the Difference of twelve more therein contained, I take to be owing to a Mistake in adding up the several Numbers; for which Reason I shall keep to *Graunt's* Account, as more accurately expressing the Number of People in each Ward.

An Account of the Numbers of Men, Women and Children, returned by Certificates from the several Wards, &c. of *London*, to the Lord-Mayor, in the Year 1631.

Wards.	Persons.	
<i>Aldersgate</i> — — —	3595	Graunt. Nat. & Polit. Ob- servat.
<i>Aldgate</i> — — —	4763	
<i>Bassishaw</i> — — —	1006	
<i>Billingsgate</i> — — —	2597	
<i>Bishopsgate</i> — — —	7788	
<i>Breadstreet</i> — — —	2568	
<i>Bridge within</i> — — —	2392	
<i>Bridge without</i> — — —	18660	
<i>Broadstreet</i> — — —	3503	
<i>Candlewick</i> — — —	1696	
<i>Castle-Baynard</i> — — —	4793	
<i>Cheap</i> — — —	2500	
<i>Coleman-street</i> — — —	2634	
<i>Cordwainer</i> — — —	2238	
<i>Cornhill</i> — — —	1439	
<i>Cripplegate within</i> — — —	4231	
<i>Cripplegate without</i> — — —	6445	
<i>Dowgate</i> — — —	3516	
<i>Farringdon within</i> — — —	8770	
<i>Farringdon without</i> — — —	20840	
<i>Langbourn</i> — — —	3168	
<i>Limestreet</i> — — —	1107	
<i>Portoken</i> — — —	5703	
<i>Queenhithe</i> — — —	3358	
<i>Tower</i> — — —	4248	
<i>Vintry</i> — — —	2742	
<i>Walbrook</i> — — —	2069	
<i>Bartholomew the Great</i> — — —	1388	
<i>Bartholomew the Less</i> — — —	506	
Number Total — — —	130268	

By the present Method of Calculation, I am obliged to castrate the Wards of *Farringdon without*, *Cripplegate without*, *Bridge without*, *Portoken*, the Parishes of *St. Bartholomew the Great and Less*, and the Ward of *Aldersgate* both *within* and *without*; because no separate Return was made for the last, whereby to distinguish the Number of the Inhabitants in the inner, from the outer Part of the Ward; for this, like all the other Out-Wards, except that of *Bishopsgate*, has a foreign Liberty annexed to it; by which, and the Loss of the Parish Register of *St. Botolph, Aldersgate*, of that Time, I am rendered unable to distinguish between the Number of Persons interred from the City-part of the Parish, (which composes the Out-part of the Ward) from that of the *Glass-house* Liberty in the County of *Middlesex*, where the Inhabitants were not numbered.

Observa-
tions there-
on.

This Difficulty I shall attempt to remove, by endeavouring to discover the Number of Inhabitants which were then in the Ward *within*, and to separate the same from the rest of the Inhabitants of the ninety-seven Parishes: For the accomplishing of which, I shall attempt to find out the Number of Houses then within the City Wall, and also that of the Houses in the Ward of *Aldersgate within*.

The Number of Houses within the City Wall, before the late dreadful Conflagration Anno 1666, has by some been computed at fifteen thousand, and by others at more, or less; but as those Computations are merely conjectural, I am of Opini-

on

on, that they were not then more numerous than they are at present; for though the Scites of many Houses were forced to make way for enlarging the Streets after the said destructive Fire, yet not only divers new Streets have been since erected, viz, *King-street*, *Queen-street*, *Prince's-street*, and *Cullum-street*; but likewise many Courts, Alleys, Yards, &c. upon Places entirely void before that fatal Period; which makes me conclude, that the Houses in the City at present, consisting of about twelve thousand, is a Number answerable to that which was in it before the late dismal Catastrophe.

By admitting this Number, it will, by the Bill of Mortality of the Year 1631, appear, that there died, in the said twelve thousand Houses, two thousand four hundred and fifty-nine Persons of common Distempers; and of the Plague, ninety-seven; out of which I compute, that three would have died of common Distempers, which being added to the above Number, the Sum Total of Persons that died, and would have died (had there been no Pestilence at that Time) of common Distempers in the twelve thousand Houses within the City Wall in the said Year, will appear to be two thousand four hundred and sixty-two.

But as, by my aforesaid additional Account of Burials *Anno* 1729, there appears to have died within the City and Suburbs of *London* three thousand and thirty-eight Persons not taken notice of in the Parish Clerks Account, a Number proportionable, not inserted in the Bill of Mortality, must have died in that District in the Year 1631.

This Defect I shall supply after the same Manner I have done that of the said Year 1729. But, as in the Year 1631 there were no Burial Grounds within this City or Suburbs belonging to Dissenters, I shall only reckon a Number proportionable to that which died in the said District *Anno* 1729, and were buried in the several Extraparochial Church Cemeteries and circumjacent Parish Burial Places, not mentioned in the Bill of Mortality.

By an Abstract from the above-specified additional Account of Burials *Anno* 1729, it appears that there died in this City and Suburbs in the said Year one thousand seven hundred and eighteen Persons, that were buried in the aforesaid Extraparochial Church Cemeteries and circumjacent Parish Burial Places, not taken notice of in the Bill of Mortality.

And as by the said Bill of Mortality there appears to have been buried in the ninety-seven Parishes within the City Wall in the Year 1631, two thousand four hundred and sixty-two Persons; so the Number that died in the same District in the said Year, (and was buried in the Cemeteries and Places aforesaid, without being taken notice of in the Bill of Mortality) according to the Proportion of the additional Number *Anno* 1729, must be one hundred and forty-two; which being added to the above Sum, the Number of Persons that died in the twelve thousand Houses within the City Wall in the said Year, 1631, will appear to be two thousand six hundred and four; therefore a proportionable Number of fifty-three must have died in two hundred and forty-eight, which I suppose to have been the

Number of Houses then in the Ward of *Aldersgate within*, as there are therein at present.

The said Number of fifty-three being deducted from the above-mentioned Sum Total of Persons that died in the ninety-seven Parishes within the City Wall in the Year 1631, the remaining Number will be two thousand five hundred and fifty-one, which is the stated Number of Persons that died in all the other Wards within the City Wall; whereby the Ward of *Aldersgate within*, and its Inhabitants, are wholly excluded from having any Share in the following Calculation.

Having paved the Way for discovering the Number of the Inhabitants of this great City, I shall subjoin an Account of the castrated Wards, with the respective Numbers of Inhabitants they contained in the Year 1631, as already specified. But no Distinction being made in the Return between the *Inner* and *Outer* Parts of *Bishopsgate* Ward, I was obliged to include the whole; and by the Loss of the first Part of the Parish Clerks Register, and *Graunt's* not distinguishing between the Parish of *St. Botolph* and the other Parishes of the said Ward, I was at a loss how to come at the Number of Persons buried therein, till I had recourse to the Parish Register, from which I took the Number of Persons interred there in the several Years of the first here under-specified Novenary Account, as will quickly appear; and as the Parish of *St. Botolph* consists only of the Out-part of *Bishopsgate* Ward, it answers my present Purpose in all Respects, as if the Parts had not been confounded.

An Account of the castrated Wards.

Wards.	Persons.
<i>Aldgate</i>	4763
<i>Bassishaw</i>	1006
<i>Billingsgate</i>	2597
<i>Bishopsgate</i>	7788
<i>Breadstreet</i>	2568
<i>Bridge within</i>	2392
<i>Broadstreet</i>	3503
<i>Candlewick</i>	1696
<i>Castle-Baynard</i>	4793
<i>Cheap</i>	2500
<i>Coleman-street</i>	2634
<i>Cordwainer</i>	2238
<i>Cornhill</i>	1439
<i>Cripplegate within</i>	4231
<i>Dowgate</i>	3516
<i>Farringdon within</i>	8770
<i>Langbourn</i>	3168
<i>Limestreet</i>	1107
<i>Queenhithe</i>	3358
<i>Tower</i>	4248
<i>Vintry</i>	2742
<i>Wallbrook</i>	2069
Number Total	73126

And for a greater Certainty in calculating the present Number of the Inhabitants of this great City, I shall form two Novenary Accounts of Burials; the first whereof (to prevent an Advantage by an Increase of the Number of Citizens, by inserting the eight Years immediately following that of 1631) shall be composed of the Year 1631, (wherein the Number of the Inhabitants of the City

ty was taken as aforefaid) the four Years immediately preceding the fame, and the four fubfequent thereto.

This Account will confift of five Columns, the firft whereof will contain the Years which form the Novenary; the fecond, the Numbers of Perfons that were buried in the caftated Wards; the third, thofe that were buried in the Parifh of *St. Botolph Bifhopsgate*; the fourth, the additional Numbers of Perfons that were buried in the Extraparochial Cemeteries and neighbouring Parifhes, not taken notice of in the Bill of Mortality; and the fifth, the Numbers Total, with their proper Medium.

The fecond Novenary Account will likewise be compofed of five Columns; the firft whereof will comprife the Years of the Novenary; the fecond, the Numbers of Perfons buried according to the Bill of Mortality; the third, the Numbers of Perfons buried in the Parifh of *St. George Hanover-Square*, not inferted in the faid Bill of Mortality; the fourth, the additional Numbers of Perfons that died in the City and Suburbs, not taken notice of in the Parifh Clerks Account; and the fifth, the Numbers Total, with their proper Medium.

Before I proceed, it will be neceffary to pre-mife a few Things for the better understanding the following Novenary Accounts.

As by an Abftract from my additional Account of Burials in the Year 1729, there appears to have died in the City and Suburbs of *London* one thoufand feven hundred and eighteen Perfons, not taken notice of in the Bill of Mortality, a Number proportionable muft have died in the above-named Wards and Parifh in each Year of the firft Novenary Account. Therefore, as it appears in the faid Novenary Account, that in the Year 1631 there were buried in the faid Wards and Parifh (exclusive of the caftated Plague Number above-mentioned) two thoufand fix hundred and eighty-one Perfons; according to the Bill of Mortality and the Parifh Register of *St. Botolph Bifhopsgate*; the additional Number of Burials, not taken notice of in the faid Bill of Mortality, muft have amounted to one hundred and fifty-four; according to which, an additional Number in proportion muft have died in each of the other Years of the faid Novenary Account, as will prefently appear.

In the Parifh of *St. George Hanover-Square*, a much greater Number of Perfons is buried, than inferted in the Bill of Mortality, for which the Parifh Clerk can beft affign a Reason; and confidering that the Number concealed immediately belongs to, and ought to be inferted in the faid Bill of Mortality, I fhall therefore redrefs this unjuftifiable Practice from the Parifh Register for the Time of the fecond Novenary Account: But as the Number in the Bill of Mortality faid to be buried in this Parifh *Anno* 1730, exceeds that of the Parifh Register by eighteen, I fhall fubtract the Surplus of this Year from 548, the concealed Number of the preceeding, and, by dividing the remaining Part, fhall give to each of the faid Years 265 of the fame.

As in the above-fpecified additional Account of Burials in the Year 1729, there appears to have died in this City and Suburbs three thoufand and thirty-eight Perfons, more than taken notice of in

the Bill of Mortality; an additional Number in proportion to it muft have died in each of the other Years of the fecond Novenary Account, as will prefently appear.

The Firft Novenary Account.

Years.	Buried in the Catt. Wards.	Buried in St. Botolph's.	Buried addi. Numbers.	Numbers Total.
1627	2325	198	145	2668
1628	2412	276	155	2843
1629	2536	276	162	2974
1630	2506	238	158	2902
1631	2459	222	154	2835
1632	2704	289	173	3166
1633	2378	256	152	2786
1634	2937	319	188	3444
1635	2742	286	175	3203
General Total				26837
Deduct for <i>Aldersgate Ward within</i>				53
Remains				26784
Medium				2976

During the Time of this Novenary Account, four hundred and fifty-one Perfons died of the Plague in the Wards and Parifh therein mention'd, three and a half of whom (as already obferved) I compute would have died of common Diftempers out of each hundred; which amounting to fixteen, I have included the fame in the general Total aforefaid; from which having deducted fifty-three for the Exclufion of the Ward of *Aldersgate within*, 'tis thereby reduced to 26784; the Medium of which being 2976, is the Number of Perfons that died out of the 73126 Inhabitants of the twenty-two Wards above fpecified.

The Second Novenary Account.

Years.	Buried accor. Bill Mortal.	Buried in St. George Han.	Buried addi. Numbers.	Numbers Total.
1729	29722	265	3038	33025
1730	26761	265	2735	29761
1731	25262	172	2582	28016
1732	23358	202	2387	25947
1733	29233	265	2938	32486
1734	26062	150	2663	28875
1735	23538	232	2405	26175
1736	27581	260	2819	30660
1737	27823	271	2843	30937
General Total				265882
Medium				29542

As it appears that the Number of two thoufand nine hundred and feventy-fix Perfons, the Medium of the firft Novenary Account, died out of feventy-three thoufand one hundred and twenty-fix, the Inhabitants of the aforefaid twenty-two Wards; fo the Number of twenty-nine thoufand five hundred and forty-two, the Medium of the fecond Novenary Account, muft have died out of feven hundred and twenty-five thoufand nine hundred and three, which is the prefent Number of the Inhabitants of the great and opulent City of *London*.

This Number of the Inhabitants of the City and Suburbs of *London* almoft agrees with that of the Parifh of *St. Giles's in the Fields*, taken in the Year 1711, by Order of the Commissioners for building fifty new Churches within the Bill of Mortality; by which Account it appears, that the faid Parifh contained two thoufand nine hundred and ninety-nine Houfes, which were inhabited

habited by twenty thousand nine hundred and ninety-three Persons, which is just seven to each House. But as there are other Parishes in the Suburbs of *London*, where the like Number of Houses contain more People than the above, I think it will not be controverted, that the seven hundred and twenty-five thousand nine hundred and three Persons aforesaid, calculated to be the present Number of the Inhabitants of this City and Suburbs, is as near as can be reckoned, without numbering the People.

Having the Bills of Mortality now before me, I think it will not be amiss (though foreign to the Work in hand) to undeceive the Publick in three Particulars.

1. Much the greatest Part of Mankind are of Opinion, that there are two Females to one Male of the human Species; but that this is a palpable Error, is manifest from the Accounts of Christenings and Burials specified in the Bills of Mortality, from the Year 1657, to that of 1738: During which Time of eighty Years, there appears to have been christened six hundred and nineteen thousand one hundred and eighty-seven Males; and five hundred eighty-five thousand three hundred and thirty-four Females; and buried nine hundred ninety-four thousand six hundred and fifty-six Males; and Females, nine hundred sixty-five thousand two hundred and ninety-eight; which in the Christenings amount to thirty-three

thousand eight hundred and fifty-three more Males than Females, which is Five and a Half *per Cent.* in favour of the former; and in the Burials, twenty-nine thousand three hundred and fifty-eight, which is likewise Three *per Cent.* in favour of the Males. This is a double Demonstration, that there are considerably more Males than Females.

This Majority in Favour of the Males is by our Naturalists said to be designed by Nature for the Support of that Part of the human Species, which is more liable to be destroyed by War than the other. But as War is only casual, and not perpetual, I am of Opinion, that this supernumerary Supply is designed by Nature as a constant Remedy against incessant Contingencies, which the Males are more obnoxious to, both by Land and Water, than the Females; therefore a continual supernumerary Supply is very necessary.

2. It is likewise generally believed, that not one Person in a thousand lives to the Age of seventy or eighty.

That this is an idle Notion, I shall demonstrate from the Bills of Mortality, by an Account of the Numbers of Persons of all Ages that died within the District of the said Bill, as specified in the following Decenary Account, together with their Numbers Totals and proper Mediums, with the Number that died out of each Hundred of the Ages therein mentioned.

A Decenary Account of all the Persons that were buried in the City and Suburbs of London, according to the Bill of Mortality, with the several Ages they died at.

Ages.	Years.	Buried 1728.	Buried 1729.	Buried 1730.	Buried 1731.	Buried 1732.	Buried 1733.	Buried 1734.	Buried 1735.	Buried 1736.	Buried 1737.	Numb. Total.	Medi- um.	Died in a Hund.	Died in a Thousand.
Under Two Yrs. of Age		9851	10735	10368	9907	9502	11738	10752	9672	10580	10054	103159	10315	38	6
Between Two and Five		2407	2516	2448	2096	1517	2409	2830	1963	2706	2613	23505	2350	8	7
Five and Ten		1038	1056	1092	932	716	957	1228	755	993	1008	9775	977	3	6
Ten and Twenty		950	999	901	806	611	754	829	691	816	885	8242	824	3	8
Twenty and Thirty		2254	2371	2048	1916	1627	1857	1718	1605	2139	2241	19776	1977	7	4
Thirty and Forty		2490	2784	2471	2351	2175	2564	2212	2158	2445	2652	24302	2430	9	9
Forty and Fifty		2624	2698	2373	2261	2121	2685	2154	2138	2357	2578	23989	2398	8	9
Fifty and Sixty		2123	2338	1713	1839	1741	2196	1668	1684	2121	2270	19093	1909	7	3
Sixty and Seventy		1863	1938	1577	1500	1581	1871	1324	1339	1666	2650	16309	1630	6	1
Seventy and Eighty		1290	1375	1001	913	974	1188	793	872	1114	1164	10684	1068	3	9
Eighty and Ninety		785	769	622	628	660	804	484	565	557	576	5750	575	2	1
Ninety and a Hundred		135	143	138	108	121	198	66	84	83	127	1203	120	0	0
A Hund. and upwards		5	7	9	5	12	12	4	12	4	5	63	7	0	0
														In 10000	
														2 8	

The Reader may, in this Decenary Account, observe, that the long prevailing Notion above-mentioned is entirely destroyed by a Demonstration, that about Four in the Hundred live till between seventy and eighty Years of Age, above Two in the Hundred till between eighty and ninety, and near One in Two hundred to upwards of ninety.

3. It is also the common Opinion, that the Dissenters of all Denominations, together with the *French Calvinists, Lutherans, Greeks, Papists, Jews, &c.* in this City and Suburbs, are equal in Number to the Members of the established Church: That this is a very great Error, I shall presently make appear.

By the Medium of the second Novenary Account above-specified, there appears to have been buried within the City and Suburbs of *London*, and the Parishes circumjacent, twenty-nine thousand five hundred and forty-two Persons; of which, in the Year 1729, according to my additional Account of Burials, only one thousand two hun-

dred and thirty were interred in the several Cemeteries belonging to the Dissenters and Foreigners; but as great Numbers of the said People are buried in Parochial Burial Grounds, I shall endeavour to come as near the Number of the same as I can, by the following Method of Calculation.

As the Meeting-houses of the several Denominations within the City and Suburbs of *London*, both *British* and Foreign, amount to one hundred and forty-six, I shall put them all upon the Foot of those of the Quakers, (of whose Funerals we have a very exact and faithful Account) which being twelve in Number, there died out of the People belonging to the same, in the Year 1729, as already mentioned, two hundred and forty-six Persons, which is just twenty and a Half out of each Congregation; which being multiplied by one hundred and forty-six (the Number of Meeting-houses and foreign Chapels within the Bill of Mortality) the Sum Total will be two thousand nine hundred and twenty.

Quak.
Gen. Re-
gist.

But lest it should be objected, that six of the Quakers Places of Worship are but Half-Meetings, by their being used only once on a Sunday; I shall therefore reduce the Number of their Congregations to Nine, which I imagine will thereby be rendered more numerous than the other Meetings at a Medium. This Opinion will be much corroborated, if we consider the many small Congregations belonging to other Dissenters, and to divers foreign Churches.

By this Concession, the Number of Persons that will then be said to die out of each of the said 146 Congregations will be twenty-seven, which in the whole will amount to three thousand nine hundred and forty-two. This Number being far short of 14771, the Moiety of 29542, the Medium of the Burials of this City and Suburbs during the Time of the second Novenary Account above specified, it does thereby appear, that the Dissenters, &c. above-mentioned, instead of being equal in Number to the Members of the Established Church, are only as One to Seven and a Half of the same.

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CHAP. IV.

Certain Parallels between London and divers other great Cities, both antient and modern.

AS I have in the preceding Account endeavoured to discover the Numbers of the Houses and Inhabitants of this great City, I shall now attempt to draw divers Parallels between it and some of the most celebrated Cities, both antient and modern; and in regard to Antiquity, shall begin with the most antient.

A Parallel between London and Nineveh.
Diod. Sic. Hist. Lib.

Nineveh, the celebrated Capital of the *Assyrian* Empire, was founded by *Ninus*, and inclosed with a mighty Wall, of four hundred and eighty Furlongs, or sixty *English* Miles, in Circumference, of the Height of one hundred Feet, and of such a prodigious Thickness, that three Chariots could commodiously drive a-breast on the Top thereof: And as an Embellishment to this magnificent Structure, it was adorned with fifteen hundred Towers, of the Altitude of two hundred Feet each; but the same being built in the Form of a Parallelogram, it did not inclose so great a Quantity of Ground as the Wall of the City of *Babylon*, tho' of the same Extent.

Ibid.

That this City was built with hollow Squares, like that of *Babylon*, is manifest, by *Nebuchadnezzar's* having taken his Plan therefrom for the rebuilding of that City: But a greater Instance thereof, is, the long and vigorous Defence it made against *Arbaces*, the *Mede*, who besieged it closely for the Space of two Years; and, without a constant Supply of Corn and other Necessaries growing therein, it could not possibly have held out so long, considering the vast Number of its Inhabitants, which from Scripture appear to have been very great; for, according to the Prophet *Jonah*, it contained more than one hundred and twenty thousand Persons that could not distinguish between their Right and Left Hands, that is, were incapable of providing for themselves.

Jonah. c. iv. ver. 11.

This vast indefinite Number of helpless Infants I shall compute at one hundred and thirty thousand; and, according to the modern Method of Calculation, shall reckon the same to have been three Tenths of the Inhabitants of that great City; whereby the Number of its Citizens will appear to have amounted to four hundred and three thousand; which is 322903 less than that of *London*.

Babylon, the renowned Metropolis of the *Chaldean* Monarchy, was founded by *Semiramis*; or, according to some, by *Belus*, the Father of *Ninus*, and Father-in-Law to *Semiramis*. Be that as it will, it was greatly enlarged by *Nebuchadnezzar*, who, converting the same into a square Form, inclosed it with a stupendous Wall, each Side of which being one hundred and twenty Furlongs in Length, made the whole Inclosure sixty *English* Miles in Circumference. This wonderful Wall, which was three hundred and fifty Feet in Height, and eighty-seven in Thickness, was adorned with two hundred and fifty stately Towers; and in each Side thereof were twenty-five Brazen Gates, equidistant; from which, in right Lines, ran so many Streets, traversing each other, to their adverse Gates; so that the whole Number of Streets were just fifty, of the Breadth of one hundred and fifty Feet each, which formed six hundred and seventy-six Squares; and within the Wall on each Side, at the Distance of two hundred Feet, were the exterior Rows of Houses, fronting the Wall on all Sides; those Spaces, each of two hundred Feet wide, together with the Breadth of the Streets, occupied eight thousand seven hundred Feet; whereby is shewn, that the Space left for each Square was a Quadrate of two thousand eight hundred and eighty-six Feet on all Sides; the Houses whereof fronted the Streets, and the internal Spaces, or Squares, were employed in Agriculture, the Produce of which was a constant Supply to the Citizens, and of great Service to them during a Siege, especially that by *Cyrus*, wherein they so long and gallantly withstood the numerous and desperate Attacks of that potent Prince.

The Houses, which bounded those spacious Squares, were not, according to the *European* Manner, contiguous; but stood at a considerable Distance, tho' not, as by some imagined, for preventing the Danger of Fire, but for a free Circulation of Air in that hot Climate: And considering the stupendous and surprizing Publick Structures in and about this City, such as its prodigious Wall; the wonderful Temple of *Belus*, the vast Tower of which, according to *Bochartus*, was that erected at the Confusion of Languages, as mentioned in Scripture; the old and new Palaces; and the amazing hanging Gardens; which together took up the Space of fifteen of the aforesaid Squares: From the Grandeur and Magnificence of these stupendous Works (which is none of my Business to describe), we may reasonably conclude, that the private Buildings were answerable to the Publick. Therefore I am of Opinion, that the Citizens Houses may justly be supposed, at a Medium, to have been fifty Feet in Front, and the Spaces intermediate of the same Dimensions.

A Parallel between London and Babylon.

Diod. Sic. Hist. Lib.

Quint. Curt. in vit. Alex.

Herod. Hist. lib. 1.

Quint. Curt. in vit. Alex.

Phaleg. p. 1. lib. 2. c. 9.

But

But lest I should exceed in Number, I shall only reckon them at half the Extent, and the interjacent Spaces at the same Proportion; according to which, the four Fronts of each Square must have contained two hundred and thirty-two Houses; which being multiplied by 676, the Number of the said Squares, the Total will appear to be 156832, provided all the said Squares had been built; but that they were not, is manifest, by a celebrated Author, who tells us, that upon *Alexander* the Great's Arrival at *Babylon*, there were only eighty Furlongs of the City built (the other Part, being employed in Agriculture, was plowed and sown); this I shall in the most favourable Sense take to be meant Furlongs square; and the same being multiplied by 80, it will appear there were only six thousand four hundred square Furlongs built upon; whereas the City consisted of fourteen thousand four hundred; and the former being only two and a Quarter of the latter, shews, that the Number of Houses thereon erected, only amounted to sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and three, each of which I shall reckon to have contained seven Persons, (which is about the same Number reckoned to those of *London*, tho' a maritime City) which in the whole will amount to four hundred and eighty-seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-one; which is two hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-two less than the City of *London* at present does contain: Whereby is shewn, that *Nineveh* and *Babylon*, the greatest and most celebrated Cities of Antiquity, and the Capitals of two of the most renowned Empires, only contained one hundred sixty-five thousand and eighteen Inhabitants more than the the City of *London* alone.

A Parallel
between
London
and Jeru-
salem.

2 Chron.
c. xvii. ver.
14, 15, 16,
17, 18.

The next City I shall inquire into, in respect to its Magnitude and Number of Inhabitants, is *Jerusalem*, once the Capital and Royal Seat of the Kings of *Judea*, whose King *Jehosaphat* is said to have kept one million one hundred and sixty thousand mighty Men of Valour, who always attended upon him in *Jerusalem*, besides his other Forces, which garrisoned all the other Fortresses of the Kingdom!

That this is a Mistake occasioned by some illiterate Transcriber, I think, will not be denied by any who has the least Regard for the Honour of the Sacred Scriptures, for the following Reasons:

2 Sam. c.
xxiv. v. 9.

I. When *David*, King of *Israel*, numbered the People about a Century before, all the Men of the twelve Tribes, that were capable of bearing Arms, were found to amount to no more than one Million three hundred thousand, which is only one hundred and forty thousand more, than those said to be in *Jerusalem*, the Capital City of one of the Tribes only, about an Age after.

Xiphil.
Abridg.
Dion. Cass.
Dempt.
de Antiq.
Rom.

II. By the best Accounts we have of the Number of the *Roman* Forces in the Reign of *Augustus*, they consisted of twenty-three Legions, composed of one hundred sixty-seven thousand five hundred Men; but this Number, including the Auxiliaries, was afterwards increased to five hundred and eleven thousand two hundred and thirty-two. And the greatest Number that appears ever to have been mustered by the mighty

Romans, only amounted to seven hundred thousand Foot, and seventy thousand Horse. Whereas, if *Jehosaphat's* Troops in the Country be added to those in the City, I think I may venture to call them about double the Number of those kept by the Masters of the World, at the Height of their Empire; to whose Dominions, the small Kingdom of *Judea* was but as a Hand's Breadth. And even when the *Romans* were in Possession of the same, they kept not above five hundred and eleven thousand two hundred and thirty-two, as above-mentioned.

Polyb.
Gen. Hist.

III. Perhaps it may be alledged, that the afore-said prodigious Number of Troops consisted of all the defensible Males in *Jerusalem*: If this should be granted, it would be equally amazing; for, by adding a just Proportion of old Men, Women and Children thereto, it would amount to more Millions than Half the People of *England*: Whereas, according to the Description of the Kingdom of *Judea*, by *Hecateus*, who made some curious Observations thereon, it was to *England*, only as one to eleven. And considering the mountainous Nature of that Country, it cannot reasonably be supposed to have contained one Fifth of the People that *England* does.

Joseph.
contr.
Apion.

Josephus, speaking of the Siege of *Jerusalem* by *Titus* the Son of *Vespasian*, tells us, that the Number of People shut up therein by the *Romans*, amounted to two Millions five hundred and fifty-six thousand! If this Account should be admitted, it must then be acknowledged, that this prodigious Multitude not only consisted of all the Inhabitants of *Jerusalem*; but likewise of the collective Body of the *Jewish* Nation, assembled from all Parts of the Kingdom of *Judea* and the neighbouring Nations, who, according to their Law, were met at this time to celebrate the anniversary Feast of the Passover.

Joseph. de
Bel. Jud.

That this Relation can be true, I think, is impossible; for without mentioning the Impossibility of laying in a Stock of Provisions sufficient to support such an immense Multitude during a Siege, they could not possibly be lodged in so small a City, where the Houses, according to the Oriental Manner of Construction, were generally but one Story high: Therefore my Author, before the Publication of so monstrous an Account, ought first to have considered, that *Jerusalem*, according to Mensuration, as related by himself, was, in *English* Measure, only four Miles and two hundred and twenty Yards in Circumference; and that the same was not only surrounded with a treble Wall, but it likewise contained the Mounts *Moriab* and *Sion*; on the former was situate the Temple, and on the latter the Palace of *David*, which, together with divers craggy Rocks and vast Declivities, occupied a considerable Part of the inclosed Ground. And had the City been a Flat of a Mile square, (which it was far short of) it would only have afforded about a square Yard of Ground for each Person of the immense Number aforesaid to have stood upon. This of itself is not only sufficient to shew the Absurdity and Falsity of *Josephus's* Account, but likewise to confirm that of *Hecateus*, wherein is shewn, that the Number of the Inhabitants of *Jerusalem* only amounted to one hundred and fifty thousand; a very great Number for a Place, which by its Situation was rendered

Ibid.

dered destitute both of Manufactures and Commerce; for the Citizens chiefly depending upon the Altar, supported themselves by entertaining those that came to sacrifice!

By what has been said of the City of *Jerusalem*, it does appear, that the Number of its Inhabitants only amounted to about one Fifth of those of the City of *London*.

A Parallel between London and Anti-ent Rome.

Vopisc. in vit. Aurel.

Donat. Rom. vet. ac rec.

Ibid. Nardin. Antiq. Rom.

Rome, once the Mistress of the Universe, was a very large and stately City, but in respect to its Magnitude, at the Height of its Empire, divers Authors have been egregiously misled, by a palpable Mistake committed by *Vopiscus*, who asserts, that the Wall, wherewith the Emperor *Aurelian* encompassed *Rome*, was fifty Miles in Circumference. But that the present Wall is the utmost Boundary the City of *Rome* ever had, I imagine, will appear by its being built before the Reign of *Aurelian*; for that Prince only made an Addition thereto, by inclosing the *Campus Martius*, and *Transiberine* Region or Ward: This Extension of the Wall was by virtue of a Law, whereby every Emperor that enlarged the Bounds of the Empire, was empowered to enlarge those of the City, by extending its Wall, as was formerly done by *Augustus*, *Nero*, and *Trajan*. And as the City and Empire of *Rome* were at their utmost Extent in the Reign of *Aurelian*; I therefore conclude, that if there had been any other Suburb contiguous to the Wall, the said Emperor would, in all Probability, have inclosed the same, as well as the above-mentioned, after whose Reign, both City and Empire gradually decreased.

In the Reign of *Honorius*, about an hundred and fifty Years after the Demise of *Aurelian*, *Alarich* the *Goth*, by a treble Siege and Reduction of *Rome*, having greatly indamaged the Walls of the City, they were soon after repaired by *Honorius*, as appears by several Inscriptions and other Monuments; which manifestly shew the present Wall to be the same that stood in the Time of *Aurelian*, which is confirmed by most of our Historians and Antiquaries; and yet this antient Wall, with all its Meanders, is not thirteen Miles in Circumference; and, excluding the Sinuosities of the same, the City is not above ten Miles in Circuit. Besides, if the antient Wall of *Rome* had been fifty Miles in Extent, it must have extended itself many Miles beyond the present, in which Space it must have inclosed a great Number of Publick Edifices: But that ever the Vestigia of any such Structures were there discovered, is more than I can learn. Whereas, within the present Wall, the Sites of the *Fora Civilia* and *Fora Venalia*, &c. are well known, and the Remains of many of the most celebrated and magnificent Edifices still appear.

Lipfii Rom. illustr.

Many Methods are used to make the antient City of *Rome* appear to have been of a vast Magnitude, but none I imagine so ridiculous as that of *Helio-gabalus*; who commanded all the Cobwebs within the City to be gathered together, which being weighed, amounted to ten thousand Pounds in Weight: If this should be admitted to answer the End it was brought for, it would be no difficult Matter to prove, that antient *Rome* was above fifty Times bigger than *London*; for 'tis much to

be questioned, whether, after the strictest Search, two hundred Weight of Cobwebs could be found in this vast City. But this, instead of serving what it was brought for, tends only to shew the Poverty and Nastiness of the *Romans*; which is confirmed by *Plautus*, who tells us, that the antient *Romans* were for many Ages so poor, that they lived upon Pap.

Plaut. in Most. Act. 3. Scen. 2.

Two Authors have racked their Brains for the Inlargement of Old *Rome*, but to very little Purpose: The former says, 'Tis plain that the City of *Rome* was double, one part walled, and the other not, and being full of Houses, it incircled the former on all Sides, making the Circumference of the whole forty-two Miles; and that afterwards the Emperor *Aurelian* so extended the Wall, that the City was near fifty Miles in Compass; to which many of our Authors have implicitly assented, without giving themselves the Trouble of inquiring into the Truth of this Assertion. However, my Author further adds, that hitherto we have seen a double *Rome*; but it seems there was a Third without Inclosure, composed of divers Towns, joined by the intermediate Houses. Here he seems to have strained his Author's Meaning, whom I take to signify, that *Rome*, like *London*, was surrounded by a Number of Villages, with straggling Houses leading thither, and not an additional Suburb, where the Buildings were contiguous. Be that as it will, according to his Method of Computation, the City of *Rome* must have been, at least, one hundred Miles in Compass; yet without any other Foundation, than the Fertility of his own Invention; for the Author on whom he depends acquaints us, that in the Reign of *Vespasian* the Number of Streets in the City of *Rome* only amounted to two hundred and sixty-five, which are, by *Publius Victor*, increased to four hundred and twenty-four; a Number very improper to compose a City of one hundred Miles in Circumference! whereas there's above twelve times the Number in *London*, tho' not a twentieth Part so big as the fictitious Magnitude of antient *Rome*.

Lipfii Rom. illustr.

Plin. Nat. Hist. lib. 3. cap. 5.

Ibid. Pub. Vict. de Region. Rom.

And the latter, with the most amazing Assurance, tells us, that including the Suburbs of antient *Rome*, it was eighteen times bigger than the Cities of *London* and *Paris* put together; and if he should add the *Tractus Tiberinus*, it would then be above twenty times the Dimensions of both. But this Author having just before unluckily acquainted us, that the *Transiberine* Part of *Rome* was only three Miles in Circumference, which he having unhappily forgot, has occasioned his making a new and absurd Declaration, that the said small Tract of two Miles in Length, including the Sinuosities of the Wall, otherwise, were longest, not a Mile and a Half, and about a Mile in Depth, but being of a triangular Form, does not contain a Quantity of Ground answerable to its Length and Depth: This is the Spot of Ground by our judicious Author said to be above twice as big as the Cities of *London* and *Paris*.

Voss. vari. Observat.

A little further his Head seems to be quite turned, by asserting, that modern *Rome* does not contain the two hundredth Part of the antient, notwithstanding his having admitted, that excluding the Windings of the Wall, the present City of *Rome* is but ten Miles in Circuit. Therefore,

Ibid.

con-

considering the many Inconsistencies and Absurdities of those Authors, I am of Opinion, that, instead of a further Answer, 'twill be sufficient to remind them, that *Tusculum*, *Tully's* Country Seat, &c. were at the same Distance from antient *Rome*, as they are from the modern.

Pub. Viâ.
de Region.
Rom.

As Authors disagree in respect to the Dimensions of antient *Rome*, so do they likewise in regard to the Number of its Streets and Houses, tho' not so widely. By *Pliny* they are reckoned at two hundred and sixty-five; by some at two hundred and ninety-four; and by *Publius Victor*, already named, at four hundred and twenty-four; and the Number of Houses at forty-one, forty, and forty-six thousand, and the highest at forty-seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven; which consisted of forty-five thousand nine hundred and forty-six *Insulae*, or small Houses, and nineteen hundred and thirty-one *Domus's*, or Palaces, (a very great Number, considering the numerous Edifices, magnificent publick Structures, and void Spaces between the several Houses of the City) which we are told rather resembled small Towns than Palaces, each of which having contained a Theatre, Portico's, Seats of Justice, Temples, Wells and Bathing-Places. But that of *Nero* excelling all the rest in Magnitude, its stately Galleries, of three Rows of Pillars each, were a Mile in Length; it contained divers Fields of Arable Land, Meadows and Vineyards, Woods stocked with a Variety of tame and wild Beasts, and a great Lake, resembling a Sea, incircled with Houses, representing a City.

Lipfi
Rom.
illustr.
Sueton. in
Vit. Nero.

Onuph.
Panvin.
Topogr.
Rom.

Besides these Palaces, there were in *Rome* a great Number of sumptuous publick Structures, viz. Temples for the Celebration of Religious Worship, Theatres, and Amphitheatres, for Stage-plays; Circo's, for the Solemnization of divers Sorts of Games; *Naumachiae*, for the Representation of naval Engagements; *Odeums*, for the Rehearsal of musical Entertainments; *Stadia*, for the running of Men and Horses; *Xysti*, for Wrestlers to exercise in; and *Curiae*, both Religious and Civil, the former for regulating the Rites belonging to Divine Worship in, and the latter for publick Conventions, viz. *Senacula*, where the Senate assembled, to give Audience to Ambassadors; *Basilicae*, for Courts of Judicature, &c. The *Fora* were of two Sorts, *Civilia* and *Venalia*; the first for Courts of Justice, and the last for Publick Markets; together with a great Number of Portico's, Triumphal Arches, Colossus's, Columns, Obelisks, Pyramids, Trophies, Bagnio's, Aqueducts, *Cloacae*, Publick Gardens, Ways, Walks, Camps and Fields.

Considering the great Variety of these Publick Edifices, and that there were a Multiplicity of each, I am of Opinion, they must have occupied above two Thirds of the Area of the City.

As Authors have widely differed, in respect to the Dimensions and Number of Streets in antient *Rome*, so have they no less (especially our own) fallen into a gross Mistake, in regard to the Number of its Inhabitants, by not making a proper Distinction between the thirty-one Rustick Tribes, that inhabited the circumjacent Countries, and the four Urbanick Tribes that dwelt in the City; which being confounded, are all generally

Franc.
Bocch.
Trat. di
Pot. Rom.

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taken for Inhabitants of the City, which has occasioned infinite Blunders among Historians in that respect; all having been unjustly reckoned for Inhabitants of the City, that were mustered at the *Lustra*, or general Reviews; which, at first, were all the defensible Men of the thirty-five Tribes, that constituted the *Roman* State, who, as they enlarged their Dominions, admitted whole Cities, States and Nations into the Freedom of their City, whereby they were intitled to the Appellation of *Romans* (tho' at the Distance of many hundreds of Miles); by which most Authors have been led into an Opinion, that when so many Millions were mustered at a *Lustrum*, they were all Inhabitants of the City of *Rome*; which is acknowledged by one of the greatest Magnifiers of that City; who says, that the *Lustra* only shewed the Grandeur of the Empire, and not of the City: And soon after adds, That it is evident, that no Mention is made by any Historian of the Number of Inhabitants in the City of *Rome*, since the Account thereof taken by *Julius Caesar*, wherein they appear to have been only one hundred and fifty thousand, to which they were reduced by the Civil War; whereas before they amounted to three hundred and twenty thousand. However, a modern Author will not allow, that *Rome* at any Time ever had above three hundred thousand Inhabitants: Tho' one of our own Writers, upon the Authority of *Cheveraux*, has allowed it a Million, without considering any thing relating to that City, other than its imaginary Dimensions. And if we can depend upon what is asserted by some Authors, that the City of *Athens* was as big as that of *Rome*, and *Alexandria* bigger; then we may justly conclude, that *Rome*, in its utmost Extent, did not contain near the Number of People that *London* does; which I shall endeavour presently to evince.

Vossii var.
Observat.

Plutarch.
in Vit. Jul.
Cæs.

Soulin.
Compar.
Lond. &
Rom.

Pett. Polit.
Arith.

Diod. Sic.
Hist. Lib.

The City of *Rome*, at its utmost Extent, according to the largest Account, contained only forty-seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven Houses; among which were nineteen hundred and thirty-one *Domus's*, or Palaces; and *Insulae*, or small Houses, forty-five thousand nine hundred and thirty-one; to the first of which I shall allow one hundred Persons each, which I imagine to be a Number sufficient, notwithstanding the wild and ridiculous Account published by a certain Author, of the vast Number of Domesticks belonging to some of the *Roman* Nobility; which is absurd to imagine, seeing the antient *Romans* were more parsimonious than the modern *Europeans*; however, 'tis rare to find a Person of Quality among us, tho' possessed of an Estate of thirty thousand Pounds *per Annum*, that keeps above fifty Domesticks; this Number of one hundred Persons to each of the aforesaid Palaces, makes the Number Total amount to one hundred and ninety-three thousand one hundred. And the last being only one Room high, it cannot be supposed they contained many Inhabitants: However, as a Favour, I shall allow eight Persons to each House, which is more than those of *London* contain, tho' above thrice their Altitude; the Sum Total of which making three hundred sixty-seven thousand four hundred and forty-eight, the same being added to that of the Palaces, 'twill, by this Method of Calculation, ap-

Lipfi
Rom.
illustr.

pear, that the Inhabitants of antient *Rome* only amounted to five hundred and sixty thousand five hundred and forty-eight; which is one hundred sixty-five thousand three hundred and fifty-five less than the Inhabitants of *London* amount to.

But that the antient City of *Rome* could not have so many Inhabitants as I have granted it, I imagine, is demonstrable from its having only had nine or ten Markets; the principal of which were, the *Boarium*, or Beef Market; the *Suarium*, for Pork; the *Pistorium*, for Bread; the *Piscarium*, for Fish; the *Olitorium*, for Herbs; and the *Cupedinarium*, for Delicacies; and three hundred and twenty-nine Ovens; than which, I am of Opinion, nothing can more effectually demonstrate the small Number of the Inhabitants of that celebrated Capital, or more potently corroborate the Opinion of a learned and ingenious Foreigner, that *Rome* never had at any Time three hundred thousand Citizens, that inhabited the same.

By what has been said, it may be observed, that as the City of *London* contains above treble the Number both of Markets and Ovens that antient *Rome* did; so may it reasonably be supposed to have contained a proportionable Number of People. Besides, from the unhappy Situation of *Rome*, upon so pitiful a River, it cannot be supposed to have had any considerable Commerce to invite Strangers to settle therein; which, of all Things, contributes the most towards enriching a City with Inhabitants; as in a particular manner is manifest in the City of *London*, which, for ought yet appears, never had its Equal for Opulency, and Number of Inhabitants, tho' not the Metropolis of an overgrown Monarchy. Whereas the antient *Romans* had little else to invite Strangers to their Capital, than the Grandeur of their Court, pompous Shews, and other publick Diversions; who, after having fatiated themselves therewith, returned to their respective Countries.

Onuph.
Panvin.
Reip.
Rom.

Soulin.
Compa.
Lond. &
Rom.

A Parallel
between
London
and Alex-
andria.

Diod. Sic.
Hist. Lib.

Alexandria in *Egypt*, founded by *Alexander the Great*, was a very large and populous City, which, according to a celebrated Author, contained above three hundred thousand Freemen, besides Slaves; whereby he was induced to call it the most populous of all Cities: And if we allow the Slaves to have been equal in Number to the Free, (which cannot reasonably be supposed) it will nevertheless appear, that the City of *London* contains one hundred and twenty-five thousand nine hundred and three Inhabitants more than that of *Alexandria*.

A Parallel
between
London
and Mos-
cow.

Le Brun's
Travels.
Olear. Ac.
Moscow.

Moscow, the Metropolis of the *Russian* Empire, by the best Accounts, is ten *English* Miles in Circumference, and in its greatest Prosperity contained about forty thousand Houses; three thousand whereof being of Stone, the rest were despicable wooden Hovels, of one, or at most two Stories high. But this City being deprived of the Nobility and Persons of Distinction, by the Court's Removal to *St. Petersburg*, and of its Buildings by frequent Fires, it is very much reduced, inasmuch that its Houses at present (1738) are said not to amount to thirty-five thousand.

And as *Moscow* is a Place of little Trade, and few or no Manufactures, its mean Cottages can-

not be supposed to be high rented, therefore not crowded with Lodgers; and almost every Family having its own House, it can't be very populous; however, as a Favour, I shall allow seven Persons to each House; (which is about the same Number contained in those of *London*) whereby the Inhabitants of that City will amount to two hundred and forty-five thousand, which, I think, is a Number too great for a Place in its mean Condition.

Notwithstanding the numerous Accounts published of *Constantinople*, the capital City of the *Turkish* Empire, we are still in the dark in respect to the Number of its Houses and Inhabitants. However, by the best Accounts, we are told, that it is about twelve Miles in Circumference, and four Miles and a Half in Length, one Half whereof being about the Breadth of a Mile, and the other about a Mile and a Half. But this Space, far from being filled with Streets and Houses, the vast Seraglio, or Imperial Palace, with its spacious Gardens, occupy a Spot of four Miles in Circumference of the same; which, together with the great and numerous Palaces of the Nobility, their extensive Gardens, and many void Places throughout the whole, are thought to take up one Half of the City.

And considering the mean wooden Buildings of the Citizens (besides their numerous Gardens) of one, or at most two Stories high, they must require Sites double in Dimensions to those of *London*, for Conveniencies to transact their Affairs in. Therefore I am of Opinion, that the Number of Houses in this City do not exceed that of *Moscow*: But lest it should, I shall not only allow it to contain sixty thousand, (which is twenty-five thousand more) but likewise seven Persons to each House, which is about the Number contained in those of *London*. By which it will appear, that the Inhabitants of the City of *Constantinople* amount to four hundred and twenty thousand, which is about seventeen thousand five hundred short of the Inhabitants of the City of *Paris*, (notwithstanding my having allowed it above double the Number of Houses); which corroborates the Sentiments of *French* Travellers, that *Constantinople* is not so populous as *Paris*. However, by this Account, and that of *Moscow*, 'tis manifest, that the City of *London* contains sixty thousand nine hundred and three Inhabitants more than those two Cities put together.

The City commonly called *Grand Cairo*, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Egypt*, has been more wildly and falsely represented in respect to its Dimensions, and Number of Inhabitants, than any other City that I can learn; especially in a very absurd Account thereof said to be written by *Sir Henry Blunt*, than which a viler Piece of Imposture never appeared; for the wicked Author has not only extended the Dimensions of this City to quadruple its Bounds, but likewise the Number of its Streets (besides Lanes, &c.) to twenty-four thousand, which I am of Opinion is more than ever were in twenty of the greatest Cities that ever flourished. And the Number of Mosques or Temples therein, said by him to amount to thirty-five thousand, is probably not far short of

A Parallel
between
London
and Con-
stantino-
ple.

Grel. Voy-
age Con-
stant.
Ball. Anti-
quit. Con-
stantinop.

A Parallel
between
London
and Cairo.

Blunt's
Voyage
to the Le-
vant.

the Number of its Houses. This monstrous Relation has given Occasion to many thousands to talk of *Cairo* in a very romantick Manner.

Sandys's
Travels.

By as good an Account as perhaps is extant of *Cairo*, it is said to be about eleven Miles in Circumference; but the Houses, Gardens and Orchards therein being of a great Extent, and the City, since it was brought under the *Turkish* Yoke by *Selymus*, in the Year 1517, deprived of its Court and Commerce, it cannot reasonably be supposed to excel *Constantinople*, the capital City of the *Turkish* Empire, either in Number of Houses or Inhabitants, considering the vast Advantages it has over *Cairo* in all respects. I am therefore of Opinion, that its Inhabitants cannot amount to three hundred thousand, and that the fabulous Accounts published thereof are chiefly the Effects of Indolence in Travellers that have been there. Therefore, without doing the least Injustice to *Cairo*, I think, I may venture to reckon the Number of the Inhabitants of the City of *London* double to that of it.

A Parallel
between
London
and Pekin.

Duhalde.
Descript.
China.
Le Comte.
Mem.
Chin.

Pekin, the capital City of the Empire of *China*, is fifty-two *Chinese* Lys (which make about fifteen *English* Miles and a Half) in Circumference, as measured by Command of the Emperor in the Year 1690. The accomplishing of this Mensuration has justly exposed the Ignorance of the Popish Missionaries, who for many Years imposed upon the *Europeans* their absurd and ridiculous Notions of this City's being fifty or sixty Miles in Circuit; and at the same Time with the greatest Assurance told us, that it contained many Millions of People.

Ibid.

A certain Author is at a loss how to account for the great Number of Inhabitants of this City, other than by the great Crowds of People and numerous Carriages wherewith the Streets are continually pestered, than which nothing can be more deceitful; which he soon became sensible of, by telling us, that it is the Custom of *China* for most Sorts of Artificers to work in their Customers Houses; therefore many Trades, such as Taylors, Weavers, Shoemakers, and even Smiths, carry their Anvils, and other necessary Implements, along with them, and incessantly cry their several Trades about the Streets from Morning till Night.

Ibid.

And there being no navigable River in the Neighbourhood of *Pekin*, Provisions and Merchandizes of all Sorts are daily carried thither from all Parts, by vast Numbers of Land Carriages, such as Waggons, Carts, Camels, and other Beasts of Burden; which, together with the great Number of Persons of Distinction, who never go abroad but on Horseback or in Chairs, and the Mandarins, or Nobility, attended by their numerous Domesticks, form a kind of Procession in the Streets; and the Princes of the Blood never go out without being attended by a Troop of Horse. These Things duly considered, it will not seem strange, that the Streets of *Pekin* are more crowded than those of the *European* Cities; nor, by such deceitful Appearances, that most People are led into a Belief, that the Inhabitants of great and populous Cities amount to many times the Number they really are; and even Persons of Learning and Distinction frequently talk of as many Millions be-

ing in a great City, as there are hundreds of thousands within the same.

This is the Case of the City under Consideration, the Number of the Inhabitants of which has been as grossly exaggerated as that of antient *Rome*, which is chiefly owing to its large Dimensions, and the Crowds of People above-mentioned.

And tho' my Author supposes the City of *Paris* to be quadrangular, he nevertheless allows that of *Pekin* to be four times its Dimensions; and tho' he admits that the Number of Lodging-Rooms in *Paris* exceed that of *Pekin*, he is yet of Opinion that *Pekin* contains two Millions of Inhabitants, and *Paris* but one. But, instead of *Pekin's* having any such Number, I shall endeavour to shew, that it does not contain so many Inhabitants as the City of *London*.

The City of *Pekin*, before the *Tartar* Conquest, was an exact Square; but the Conquerors, possessing themselves thereof, expelled the *Chinese* Inhabitants, who, contiguous to the Wall without, erected for themselves a new City, which, with the old, making an irregular Figure, (tho' nearest that of a Parallelogram) renders the true Dimensions thereof difficult to be known: This in some measure obstructing my Design, I shall endeavour to remove the same, by restoring the City (to its no small Advantage in Dimensions) to its antient quadrangular State; whereby each Side of the united City will appear to be three *English* Miles three Quarters and two hundred and sixty-four Yards in Length; and the whole Inclosure, as above-mentioned, fifteen Miles and about a Half, or fifteen Miles one thousand and fifty-six Yards.

Having fixed the exterior Bounds of *Pekin*, I shall now take notice of some of its interior Parts, in order to discover the Number of its Houses and Inhabitants.

The Imperial Palace, with its vast Courts and spacious Gardens, is near four *English* Miles in Circumference; the great Magazines of Rice occupy a very large Space; the numerous Courts of Houses wherein Candidates for the Degrees of a Doctor are examined, the great Squares within the City Gates, that are capacious enough to have five hundred Men drawn up in Order of Battle in each of them, and the large and numerous void Spaces in the *Tartar* City, are thought to occupy a Third of the Area of the City. And if to these we add the vast Space taken up by the great and numerous Palaces of the Mandarins, and their extensive Gardens, they will be found to take up above one Third of the City of *Pekin*.

And without mentioning the vast Space taken up by the Streets of *Pekin*, of one hundred and twenty Feet broad, or the great Inlargement of the City by my reducing it from the Form of a Parallelogram to that of a Square, I shall only take notice, that as the Houses of *Pekin* are but one Room, or one Story high, (nor dares the greatest Nobleman of the Empire erect one higher) the Inhabitants thereof must require as much Room to transact their Affairs in as those of *London*; and as such Conveniences cannot be had in Height, they must in Extent; therefore, as the Houses of *Pekin* are only one Story, and those of *London*, at a Medium, above three, the former must occupy above treble the Space taken up by the latter;

Ibid.

Ibid.

Duhalde.
Descript.
China.
Le Comte.
Mem.
Chin.

latter ; which shews, that the whole Area of the City of *Pekin* is required to contain a Number of Houses equal to that of *London*.

But, as it has been said, that the third Part of *Pekin* is taken up by the Imperial Palaces, &c. above-mentioned, it cannot contain so many Houses by one Third as *London*; therefore, as the Houses of this City and Suburbs amount to ninety-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine, those of *Pekin* must only amount to sixty-three thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight. But as the Imperial Palace is said to contain a Number of Houses (for the Residence of the Emperor's Domesticks and Artificers) resembling a little Town, I shall allow the same to amount to five thousand, which, instead of a little, would make a large Town; I shall also allow the Candidates Houses for the Degree of a Doctor to have amounted to the like Number of five thousand; which being added to those of the Citizens, the Number Total of Houses in the City of *Pekin* will appear to be seventy-three thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight; to each of which I shall allow seven Persons (which is about the Number contained in those of *London*); by which it will appear, that the Inhabitants of *Pekin* amount to five hundred and seventeen thousand eight hundred and forty-six; which being eighty thousand three hundred and sixty-eight more than those of the City of *Paris*, the Opinion of the *French* Travellers is thereby confirmed, that it contains more People than the Metropolis of *France*; and whereby is likewise shewn, that the Inhabitants of the City of *London* amount to two hundred and eight thousand and fifty-seven more than those of the City of *Pekin*.

By what has been said, I think it will, to every impartial Reader, appear, that the City of *Pekin* cannot have near the Number of Houses or Inhabitants that the City of *London* has, more especially if we consider, that *Pekin* is not near treble the Dimensions of *London*.

A Parallel between London and Paris.

As it has been long disputed, whether the City of *London*, or that of *Paris*, be the bigger, or more populous; I have, to put an End to that Controversy, obtained the Bills of Mortality of the latter, for divers Years. But, before I enter upon the Parallel, I shall premise a few things concerning that City.

Divers Authors, that have written of *Paris*, have been so wildly profuse of their extravagant Encomiums on that City, that they have bedawbed it with the most undeserved Epithets, viz. The Epitome of the World, the Queen of Cities, &c. which has made them so far forget themselves, as to stick at nothing for the Support of those vain and airy Imaginations; and one of whom, (not to be out-done by his Brethren) when telling us, that the City of *Paris* consists of twenty-eight thousand Houses, which contain eight hundred thousand Inhabitants, he immediately adds, That there are kept in that City about one hundred thousand Horses, and twenty thousand Coaches: Whereas it would be no difficult Matter to make it appear, that there are not fifteen thousand Horses, or two thousand Persons that keep Coaches in *Paris*.

Trait. de Police.

Brice Description. Paris.

Another Author, who in the Year 1725 wrote a Comparison between the Cities of *Paris* and *London*, acquaints us, that upon his comparing the Plans of the said Cities, he found the former to be one twentieth Part bigger than the latter. Yet, notwithstanding the great Defects in the Plan of *London*, that Assertion has been refuted by the ingenious Mr. *Daval*. Therefore I shall only observe, that that Part of *Paris*, on the West Side the River *Seine*, is by the vast Expansion of the *Cours*, or Rampart, made to answer in Dimensions to that on the East Side of the said River; whereas there is inclosed within the said Rampart, from the River below the City to the Royal Observatory, and thence to the *Cantiers de Bois*, by the River above the City, a great Number of spacious Fields, with the large Gardens of *Luxemburg*, together with all those of the numerous Convents on that Side; which being excluded that Part properly called the City, there will be but little left on that Side to go under that Denomination, in respect to the castrated Parts.

By the Plan of *Paris*, published in the Year 1717, it appears, that from the Extremity of the *Fauxbourg St. Honore*, to that of *St. Antoine*, that City, with its Suburbs, is two thousand five hundred and twenty-five Toises in Length; eight hundred twenty-nine and a Half whereof making an *English* Mile, 'tis thereby manifest, that the utmost Extent of the City of *Paris* is only three *English* Miles, seventy-seven Yards, three Inches and a Quarter: Whereas the City of *London*, with its Suburbs, where shortest, is six Miles, three Quarters, two hundred and ninety-one Yards; which is three Quarters of a Mile, one hundred and thirty-five Yards, thirty-one Inches and a Half, more than double the Length of *Paris*. And *London*, were broadest, is three Miles, one hundred and seventy Yards and a Half; which is ninety-two Yards and thirty-four Inches broader than *Paris* is in Length.

And excluding all Fields, Gardens, Publick Walks, and other void Places in both Cities, I am persuaded it will then appear, that the Streets and Houses of *London* stand upon double the Quantity of Ground than those of *Paris*. Nor can it well be otherwise, considering the vast Majority of Inhabitants in favour of *London*, and the Houses of which being much lower, are not crowded like Hospitals, as those of *Paris* are; therefore they require a much greater Extent, especially considering, that their Number is about three and a half to one, according to *Brice's* Account of *Paris*.

Some Authors have objected, that the Bounds of *London* are extended far beyond what they ought to be, and wherein are included divers Villages at a considerable Distance, with no other View, as they imagine, than the aggrandizing of the City; wherefore I think myself obliged to acquaint all those that are of that Opinion, that *Hackney* is the only Parish that ought not to be added, as lying at too great a Distance: But the other Places objected against, viz. *Stepney*, *Lambeth*, *Newington* and *Rotterbith*, being all contiguous, they as justly belong to the Bill of Mortality, as any Parish in the Centre of the City. Therefore I think it will not be amiss to remind those

De Less. Compa. Paris & Lond.

Philosoph. Transact. No. 402.

Plan of Paris.

Ibid.

Brice Description. Paris.

Azout. Lett. to Sir W. Petty.

Sheep and Lambs.

Market Days.	Months.	Brought to Market.	Sold.	Toll'd.	Free.	Return.
Monday	Jan. 3	3490	3490	3110	380	0
Friday	7	3120	3120	2740	380	0
Monday	10	4660	4660	4340	320	0
Friday	14	3290	3290	2980	310	0
Monday	17	4790	4790	4400	390	0
Friday	21	2110	2110	1970	140	0
Monday	24	3070	3070	2560	510	0
Friday	28	2210	2210	1950	260	0
Monday	31	3660	3660	3140	520	0
Friday	Feb. 4	2570	2570	2350	220	0
Monday	7	4040	4040	3630	410	0
Friday	11	2060	2060	1900	160	0
Monday	14	4030	4030	3580	450	0
Friday	18	2260	2260	2220	40	0
Monday	21	2710	2710	2550	160	0
Friday	25	2280	2280	2090	190	0
Monday	28	4320	3840	3500	340	448
Friday	March 4	2480	2400	2990	410	80
Monday	7	3880	3880	3510	370	0
Friday	11	2440	2440	2200	240	0
Monday	14	3910	3910	3470	440	0
Friday	18	2450	2450	2350	100	0
Monday	21	3760	3760	3280	480	0
Friday	25	2960	2960	2860	100	0
Monday	28	1960	1960	1680	280	0
Friday	April 2	3540	3540	3140	400	0
Monday	5	3610	3610	3450	160	0
Friday	9	3170	3170	2920	250	0
Monday	12	3770	3770	3580	190	0
Friday	16	3770	3770	3630	140	0
Monday	19	4250	4230	4130	120	0
Friday	23	4000	4000	4000	00	0
Monday	26	5380	5380	5100	280	0
Friday	30	4230	4050	3910	140	180
Monday	May 3	6250	6090	6030	60	160
Friday	7	5460	5070	4970	100	390
Monday	10	6530	6530	6160	370	0
Friday	14	5990	5890	5730	160	100
Monday	17	5500	5500	5380	120	0
Friday	21	4220	4200	4020	200	0
Monday	24	6080	5980	5160	820	100
Friday	28	4060	4060	3740	320	0
Monday	31	6500	6500	6130	370	0
Friday	June 4	3900	3900	3680	220	0
Monday	7	6130	6130	5510	620	0
Friday	11	3770	3770	3630	140	0
Monday	14	6260	6260	5860	400	0
Friday	18	5390	5220	5110	280	140
Monday	21	7750	7750	7330	420	0
Friday	25	4590	4590	4440	150	0
Monday	28	7040	7040	6260	780	0
Friday	July 2	4100	4100	3880	220	0
Monday	5	8200	8200	7980	220	0
Friday	9	5180	5180	4970	210	0
Monday	12	7170	7170	6760	410	0
Friday	16	4370	4370	4250	120	0
Monday	19	7790	7790	7010	780	0
Friday	23	5260	5260	5020	240	0
Monday	26	8720	8720	8340	380	0
Friday	30	5410	5410	5160	250	0
Monday	August 2	8830	8830	8080	750	0
Friday	6	6080	6000	5280	720	80
Monday	9	8700	8700	7880	820	0
Friday	13	5920	5920	5500	420	0
Monday	16	9640	9500	8480	1020	140
Friday	20	7120	6740	6600	140	380
Monday	23	7210	7210	7210	00	0
Friday	27	5190	5190	4850	340	0
Monday	30	10030	9890	8940	950	140
Friday	Sept. 3	5440	5440	4900	540	0
Monday	6	8260	8260	7620	640	0
Friday	10	6820	6820	6600	220	0
Monday	13	8620	8420	7900	520	200
Friday	17	5620	5620	5120	500	0
Monday	20	9480	9480	8430	1050	0
Friday	24	6110	6110	5770	340	0
Monday	27	7910	7910	7400	510	0
Friday	Oct. 1	5690	5690	5110	580	0
Monday	4	7320	7320	6620	700	0
Friday	8	6510	6510	6110	400	0
Monday	11	1040	9900	9180	720	140
Friday	15	6440	6440	5740	700	0
Monday	18	8780	8780	8080	700	0
Friday	22	4890	4890	4690	200	0
Monday	25	9620	9620	8800	820	0
Friday	29	4580	4520	4468	52	60
Monday	Nov. 1	7990	7990	7180	810	0
Friday	5	3940	3940	3940	00	0
Monday	8	6260	6260	5940	320	0
Friday	12	3120	3120	2780	340	0
Monday	15	5660	5660	4990	670	0
Friday	19	3910	3910	3470	440	0
Monday	22	5790	5790	5510	280	0
Friday	26	4180	4180	3690	490	0

Sheep and Lambs.

Market Days.	Months.	Brought to Market.	Sold.	Toll'd.	Free.	Return.
Monday	Nov. 29	5860	5860	4900	960	0
Friday	Dec. 3	2920	2920	2780	140	0
Monday	6	6500	6500	5640	860	0
Friday	10	3620	3620	3210	410	0
Monday	13	5340	5340	4760	580	0
Friday	17	3750	3750	3630	120	0
Monday	20	4160	4160	3960	200	0
Friday	24	1840	1840	1560	280	0
Monday	27	2580	2580	2290	290	0
Friday	31	1860	1860	1690	170	0
Mar. Days	104	535620	533350	493998	39352	2270

Being informed, that a vast Number of Cattle were killed in *London*, that never were at *Smithfield* Market, I judged it necessary to inform myself concerning the same after the best Manner I could; to which end I applied to *Joseph Collier*, a Salesman, *William Collier*, a wholesale Beef-Butcher, and *Ingles Prescott*, a wholesale Mutton-Butcher, all of *Whitechapel*, (and the most eminent of their several Professions) who, from their own great Dealings, (the last of which, at a Medium, kills upwards of twelve thousand Sheep yearly) and general Knowledge of Business, after consulting their Books, unanimously assured me, that by the great Numbers of Beasts and Sheep bought by themselves and other wholesale *London* Butchers, in the neighbouring Markets of *Ingerstone*, *Witham*, *Tunbridge*, *Westerham*, *Sevenoakes*, *Tower-Maldon*, *Southall*, *Hounslow*, *Layton-Buzzard*, *St. Ives*, *Finchley*, and *Thame*; and at Fairs, in the Counties of *Northampton*, *Cambridge* and *Norfolk*; together with the numerous Herds bought on the Roads of *Grafiers*; and the great Number of Carcasses of Sheep, brought to Town by Country Butchers; all of which, they are of Opinion, amount to above a Third more than those sold in *Smithfield*, *Mile-end* and *Knights-bridge* Markets: However, I shall only insert a Third thereof, which being added to the Clerk of the Market's Account, it will appear, that the Number Total of Beasts killed in the City of *London* and Suburbs, in the said Year, did amount to ninety-eight thousand two hundred and forty-four; and the Sheep and Lambs killed in, and brought to the City in Carcasses, to seven hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and twenty-three. And if the large Dimensions of these Beasts and Sheep were examined into, their Carcasses would be found to weigh above a Third more than those of the same Species in most other Countries.

The Number of Calves sold in *Smithfield* Market is so very inconsiderable, as not to deserve mentioning; for most of the Calves that are killed in the City and Suburbs are bought in the Country: But much the greater Part being killed without the Bill of Mortality, and sold in the Markets of *London*, I applied to Mr. *White*, the chief Salesman in that Way, for an Account thereof; who, from his Books, not only generously gave me an Account of ten thousand nine hundred and fifty-two, sold by himself in *Newgate* Market in the Year 1731, but likewise told me, that was about a Fifth of those annually sold in the said Market; which amounting to fifty-four thousand seven hundred and sixty, he

Of Calves.

was of Opinion they were not far short of those fold in *Leadenball* Market; for which Reason I shall venture to reckon them at sixty thousand *per Annum*. And as he thinks there are not many fold, in a wholesale Way, in all the other Markets within this City and Suburbs, I shall only reckon them at twenty thousand; and all those killed within the District of the Bill of Mortality, at sixty thousand; by which the Number of Calves, consumed in the City and Suburbs of *London*, will amount to about one hundred and ninety-four thousand seven hundred and sixty.

Of Hogs.

The Number of Hogs fold in *Smithfield* Market, being not much more considerable than that of the Calves, occasioned my applying to two of the most eminent Salesmen in that Way; whose Dealings being so amazingly great, I could not have given the least Credit thereto, had I not had the Accounts thereof from their respective Books. I shall here subjoin the monthly Accounts of Sales, as transacted by those two exceeding great Dealers in the Year 1731.

An Account of Hogs sold by Joseph Odell, An. 1731.				An Account of Hogs sold by James Roberts, An. 1731.			
Months	Hogs	Months	Hogs	Months	Hogs	Months	Hogs
Januar.	7381	July	481	January	6517	July	569
Febr.	4118	August	4545	Febr.	4234	August	3992
March	8389	Sept.	6671	March	7175	Sept.	5675
April	4267	Octob.	6641	April	3011	Octob.	4562
May	3193	Nov.	7487	May	3291	Nov.	6778
June	520	Decem.	6286	June	423	Decem.	5223
Number Total — 59982				Number Total — 51450			

Mr. Odell not only generously granted me an Account of his own Sales, but likewise, to the best of his Knowledge, the several Numbers of Hogs fold in the same Year by petty Salesmen, *viz.* By Mr. Crooks, about 6500; by Mr. Thompson, about 6500; by John Odell, about 2500; and by all other Salesmen and Jobbers in that Way, about 20000; and about 40000, for the vast Quantities of Bacon, brought from all Parts of the Kingdom to the City. By which the Number Total of Swine, annually consumed within the Bill of Mortality, amounts to one hundred and eighty-six thousand nine hundred and thirty-two.

Of Pigs.

And to come at the Number of Sucking Pigs consumed in this great City, I applied to the principal Dealers in each of the Markets where they are fold; when William Heming, by his own Dealings, and the best Information he could obtain of others, acquainted me, that the Number of Pigs fold in *Leadenball* Market in the Year 1732 amounted to about 16000: Sold in the same Year in *Newgate* Market about 11500, from Philip Bliss: In *Honey-Lane* Market about 2000, from Richard Jeyes: In the *Borough* Market about 500, from John Smith: In *Clare* Market about 8500, from James Marlow: And in *St. James's* Market about 8000, from William Coomes. Besides, there are a small Number fold in the lesser Markets, which, together with those fold at Inns, and sent as Presents to Friends, I shall, according to the Opinion of the afore said Dealers, reckon at 5000 *per Annum*; which makes the Number of Sucking Pigs annually consumed in this City amount to fifty-two thousand.

By the Toll-Books of *Billingsgate* Market it does appear, that in the Year 1729 there arrived there nine hundred and ninety-one Oyster Boats; fifty whereof, as measured by the City Meters, contained five thousand nine hundred and seventy-six Bushels; therefore the whole must have contained one hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and thirty-six Bushels.

And in the same Year, from the twenty-sixth of May (the Beginning of the Mackarel Season) to the sixth of July, the End thereof, there arrived at *Billingsgate* five hundred and eighty-nine Boats, which, at a Medium, carry about two Lafts and a Half each, each Laft containing ten thousand; it thereby appears, that the Number of Mackarel brought to this City in that Season amounted to fourteen Millions seven hundred and forty thousand.

And in the same Year there arrived at the said Market thirteen hundred and ninety-eight small Boats, with Cod, Haddocks, Whittings, and other Sea Fish; besides the great Quantity of River Fish sold by the Fishermen above the Bridge, and the vast Quantities of Sea and River Fish brought from many Parts of the Kingdom; without mentioning the great Quantity of Salt Fish imported from all Parts.

The Accounts I received from the Custom-house of the several Quantities of Butter and Cheese imported to this City being very defective, occasioned my applying to John Newman, Receiver of all the Freights for the several Masters of Ships concerned in that Trade; from whom I received the following Accounts, *viz.* Butter imported from *York, Hull, Scarborough* and *Stockton*, from the 25th of March, Anno 1729, to the 25th of March, Anno 1730, one hundred and fourteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven Firkins; from *Newcastle upon Tyne*, fifteen thousand seven hundred and five Firkins; and from the County of *Suffolk*, fifty-six thousand seven hundred and three Firkins.

And in order to obtain an Account of the Quantity of *Cambridge* Butter brought to this City by Land Carriage, I applied to Mr. Abraham Daking, (who undoubtedly is the greatest Dealer in Butter and Cheese in this Kingdom, and probably in the Universe; for by his Books it appears, that he sold in the Year 1733 forty thousand five hundred and sixty-six Firkins of Butter, and near the same Value in Cheese) who generously wrote to the several Persons in the Country that forward the same to *London*, who, in Answer to his Request, sent up their several Accounts for the Year 1732; whereby it appears, that from *Christmas* 1731, to *Christmas* 1732, they sent to *London* seventy-four thousand nine hundred and eighteen Firkins: And, according to Mr. Daking's Opinion, the Butter brought to this City by Land Carriage from all other Parts of the Kingdom must amount to, at least, thirty thousand Firkins; which makes the whole amount to two hundred and ninety-two thousand two hundred and sixty-three Firkins; which being reduced to Pounds, the same will appear to be sixteen millions three hundred and sixty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight Pounds.

Receiver's Account.
Of Cheese. By Mr. *Newman* the Receiver's Account of Freight, the Quantity of *Cheshire* Cheese imported to this City, from the 25th of *March* 1729, to the 25th of *March* 1730, amounts to five thousand seven hundred and sixty-six Tons: Thin Cheese from *Hull* and *Gainsborough*, fourteen hundred and seven Tons; from *Suffolk*, nine hundred and eighty-five Tons; and from *Newbury*, *Abington*, &c. by Barge, two thousand three hundred and seventy-five Tons; together, ten thousand five hundred and thirty-three Tons, or twenty-one millions and sixty-six thousand Pounds.

Of Fowls. To pretend to give an Account of the infinite Number of Fowls consumed in this City, would be the Height of Presumption; it shall therefore suffice to acquaint the Reader, that although there were sold in *Leadenhall*, the great Fowl Market, on the two Days preceeding that of *Michaelmas* in the Year 1734, upwards of thirty-four thousand Geese; yet that vast Number was not sufficient to supply the Demands of the People.

Clerk Mark. Account.

Of Milk. By the great Use of Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, the Consumption of Milk is greatly decreased in this City and Suburbs; insomuch that there's not near Half the Number of Cows kept in the Neighbourhood of *London* as formerly: I shall therefore only reckon a Gallon per Week to each House, which being ninety-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine in Number, the Quantity of Milk annually used therein will amount to four millions nine hundred and ninety thousand three hundred and eighty-eight Gallons.

Of Gardens. As the prodigious Quantity of Garden-stuff, wherewith this vast City and Suburbs is supplied, cannot be come at; it shall suffice to acquaint the Reader, that by an Estimate made of the Gardens (some Years ago) which produce the same, they were found to contain upwards of twenty-seven thousand Acres; which, by this Time, is probably increased to thirty thousand, and upwards; especially if we take into the Computation the Number of Acres cropt with Beans, Peas, Collards, *French* Beans and *Savoys* by the Farmers.

Excise Provif. Book.
Beer, Ale and Small Beer. In the Year 1691, there were brewed by the common Brewers in the City and Suburbs of *London*, one million two hundred and twenty-two thousand seven hundred and sixty-four Barrels of Strong Beer and Ale, and eight hundred and sixty-five thousand eight hundred and thirty-

one Barrels of Small Beer. But in the said Year the Duty upon Beer and Ale being doubled, it set a Number of private Brewers to Work, which so greatly affected the common Brewery, that in the Year 1695 the annual Quantity of Strong Beer and Ale was reduced to nine hundred and nine thousand two hundred and ninety-nine Barrels, and the Small Beer to eight hundred and thirteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-four Barrels.

And altho' the Number of Inhabitants within the Bill of Mortality since that Time is increased near one Fourth, yet the Quantity of Strong Beer and Ale brewed within this City and Suburbs in the Year 1724, was only increased to one million one hundred and seventy-two thousand four hundred and ninety-four Barrels, while the Small Beer was decreased to seven hundred and ninety-eight thousand four hundred and ninety-five Barrels; whereas, according to the antient State of the *London* Brewery, and the great Increase of the Inhabitants of this City, the Strong Beer and Ale brewed within the Bill of Mortality at present, by publick and private Brewers, ought to amount to one million five hundred and twenty-eight thousand four hundred and sixty-eight Barrels, and the Small Beer to one million seventy-four thousand two hundred and eighty-eight Barrels. But by the great Consumption of Brandy, and other pernicious Spirits, the *London* Brewery decreases daily; wherefore such a Quantity of Beer and Ale as aforesaid is not to be expected, notwithstanding the vast Consumption of Country Beer and Ale in the City from many Parts of the Kingdom.

In the Year 1728 there were imported into the Port of *London*, from divers Countries, the following Quantities of Wine; viz. From *Portugal*, eighteen thousand two hundred and eight Tons; from *Spain*, ten thousand two hundred and fifty-five; from *France*, eleven hundred and five; from *Germany* and *Holland*, four hundred and seventy-six: Together, thirty thousand and forty-four Tons.

Though Spirits cannot justly be deemed necessary Provisions, yet since they are become as it were Food and Raiment for the Profligate, I shall insert an Account of the several Quantities and Species thereof, that were imported to *London* in the Year 1733, together with those of the several Sorts that were distilled in this City and Suburbs in the Year 1727.

An Account of Spirits Foreign and Domestick.

Cust. Ent. Book. Excise Provif. Book.	Years	Arrack, Gallons.	Brandy, Gallons.	Citron Water, Gallons.	Cordial Water, Gallons.	Gene. Gall.	Hungary Water, Gallons.	Rackee, Gallons.	Rum, Gallons.	Vizney, Gallons.	Usquebaugh, Gallons.	Malt Spirits. 1727.	Cyder Spirits. 1727.	Melasses Spirits. 1727.	Number Total of Gallons.
	1733	56823	1315352	3284	3164	3794	3164	1034	327703	12	1544	8601293	12527	890319	11205627

This prodigious Quantity of destructive Spirits demonstrates the excessive, scandalous and wicked Practice of Dram and Punch drinking, which is generally the Baue of all those that follow the same. However, these bewitching Liquors have so far got the Ascendant over their Votaries, that they strenuously plead in their Behalf, (to indulge themselves, and allure others to the like Practice)

by urging, that many Men, who have been hard Drinkers for the Space of thirty or forty Years, enjoy a good State of Health, and are as vigorous at the Age of sixty or seventy Years, as those that have lived temperate.

That this is a very deceitful Plea, is manifest; for, instead of living in that Practice for so long a Term of Years, most are cut off in the Bloom of

Act Parl. 2 W. & M.

Excise Provif. Book.

Customs House Ent. Book.

Of Wine.

Of Spirits.

of Youth ; therefore, to prevent People from being misled by such false and monstrous Allegations, 'twill be necessary to acquaint them, that all such who have lived in that debauched Way for many Years, are indebted to a vigorous Constitution, which, instead of bringing them to the Ages of sixty or seventy Years, oppressed with painful and loathsome Diseases, would probably,

with good Management, have brought them in Health to the Age of a hundred and upwards.

By the following Septenary Account it will appear, that from *Christmas* to *Christmas* of the said Years, there were imported into the Port of *London* the several Quantities of Coals therein mentioned :

Of Coals.

A Septenary Account.

Custom- House Ent.Book.	Years	1726	1727	1728	1729	1730	1731	1732	Total	Medium
	Chald.	479336	417974	536019	497167	460615	478411	453503	3323025	474717

Excise Provif. Book.

Of Candles

Remarks.

The Quantity of Candles made within the City and Suburbs of *London* in the Year 1727 amounted to eleven millions six hundred and forty-four thousand eight hundred and sixty-three Pounds. Besides which, great Quantities of Candles are imported and brought to *London* from many Parts of the Kingdom.

Most of the above-mentioned Provisions being of our own Product, the Citizens are therewith supplied in the greatest Plenty, and at such reasonable Rates, that it is much to be questioned, whether any other great City abounds with such an Affluence and Cheapness of all the Necessaries of Life (except Wine) as this does ; but especially in Fuel, whereby the meaner Sort, to their great Comfort, are enabled to keep good Fires in Winter, whilst others of the same Condition, in the great Cities of neighbouring Kingdoms, are forced to submit to a rigorous Season, at the Expence of many of their Lives.

Upon the whole, 'tis hard to know which is the most to be admired at, the prodigious Number of the Inhabitants of this great City, or the vast Plenty and Cheapness of Provisions wherewith they are supplied.

On what has been said concerning the Provisions wherewith this great City is supplied, I shall make an Observation or two for the Use of those who are chiefly interested therein.

Some Years ago I was of Opinion, that the excessive drinking of Tea would enhance the Price of Meat ; for many Gentlemen and Farmers, who used to feed Beasts for the *London* Market, have converted their Meadows into Pasture Grounds for feeding Cows, to make Butter for the Use of the Tea-Table, &c. But the excessive drinking of spirituous Liquors has so enervated the Stomachs of the Populace, as to render them incapable of performing the Offices of Digestion ; whereby the Appetite is so much depraved, that its Inclination to Food is much lessened, and the Consumption of Provisions greatly diminished ; which has occasioned Victuals, instead of rising, to fall in Price very considerably, (in the Year 1737) to the no small Loss of the Landed Interest.

But the most surprizing of all is, that the Nobility and Gentry in this City seem to have conspired the Destruction of the Landed Interest by the Ruin of their own Estates, in keeping their Servants (who are many thousands in Number) at Board-wages, by which they seemingly save Money for the present ; but their Domesticks, instead of a plentiful Table, as formerly, are reduced to take up with what they can get ; and

having fallen into drinking spirituous Liquors, require but little Food.

This, tho' hitherto but little regarded, greatly contributes to the Reduction of the Consumption and Price of Victuals ; and if Care be not taken to redress these growing Evils, the Estates of this Kingdom will soon be reduced, both in their Rents and Value, to the great Loss of the Proprietors.

From these Calculations, which have rather increased than fallen in the last fifteen Years since the Publication of the first Edition of this Work, we may justly collect the extraordinary Populoufness of this great Metropolis, and that it far excels any other capital City in the known World, either antient or modern, in its Number of Houses and Inhabitants. In which Account it was necessary to write of the collective Buildings and Inhabitants of those Places ingulphed by this Capital. But in the following Chapter I shall confine my Survey to that Part only, contained within the City Walls and its Liberties, and which, at present, is divided into twenty-six Wards.



CHAP. VI.

Of ALDERSGATE WARD. *The Antiquity of Wards. The Bounds of Aldersgate Ward within and without. Number of Parishes, and Parish Churches. The antient and modern State of this Ward. Halls and other publick Buildings. The State of the Lying-in Hospital for married Women. The Liberty of St. Martin le Grand. Its Privileges, and some Observations thereon.*

THO' I cannot ascertain the Time when this City was at first divided into Wards ; yet I am of Opinion, that the first Division thereof was not on the Account of Government ; but, rather, that *London*, like the other Cities and Towns of the Kingdom, was antiently held of the *Saxon* Kings and Nobility in Demesne, and whose several Properties therein, being so many Sokes or Liberties, were under the immediate Dominion of their respective Lords, who were the Governors or Wardens thereof ; whence, I imagine, arose the *Saxon* Appellation, *Ward*, which signifies a Quarter or District : This Opinion is not only corroborated by the Wards of *Baynard's Castle*, *Farringdon*, *Coleman-Street*, and *Basinghall* or *Bassishaw's*, still retaining the Names of their antient Proprietors, but

ALDERSGATE WARD
with its DIVISIONS into
 Precincts and Parishes
And the Liberty of St. Martin's
NEW SURVEY.

PART OF CRIPPLEGATE WARD

WITHIN AND WITHOUT

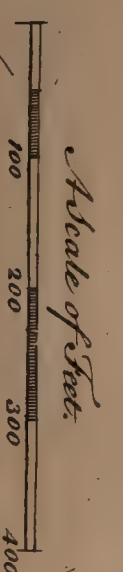


The Parish Church of St. Dunce
Within Aldersgate



FARINGDON WARD
 WITHOUT.

The North East prospect of the Church
of St. Dunce Without Aldersgate
built in the Year 1734.



Mad Hist. but also by the other Wards of the City being
Exch. alienable; which, upon Alienation, the Purchaser or Purchasers became the Proprietor or Proprietors thereof, with the additional Epithets of Alderman or Aldermen.

See p. 105. What the Number of Wards in this City at first was, does not appear upon Record; however, by the first Account we have thereof in the Year 1284, they appear to have been twenty-four; and in the Year 1393, the great Ward of *Faringdon* being very much increased both in Number of Houses and Inhabitants, it was by Parliament divided into the inward and outward Wards, whereby the Number was increased to

Roy. Char. twenty-five; and in the Year 1550, the Citizens
Lond. having purchased of King *Edward* the sixth the

See p. 242. Borough of *Southwark*, with divers Privileges thereunto belonging, they erected the same into a twenty-sixth Ward; but it seems, the Power granted them by Charter not proving sufficient to support their Title thereunto, by excluding the Justices of Peace for the County of *Surrey* from interfering in the Government thereof, it is therefore only a nominal Ward: However, it serves to dignify the Senior Alderman, called *The Father of the City*, who generally by his great Age is rendered unable to undergo the Fatigue of Business; therefore, as there is nothing to be done, 'tis a Post fit for one worn out with Age. However, I shall insert it among the Names of the rest, which at present are *Aldersgate*, *Aldgate*, *Bassishaw*, *Billingsgate*, *Bishopsgate*, *Bread-Street*, *Bridge-ward-within*, *Bridge-ward-without*, *Broad-Street*, *Candlewick*, *Castle-Baynard*, *Cheap*, *Cordwainer*, *Coleman-Street*, *Cornhill*, *Cripplegate*, *Dowgate*, *Faringdon-within*, *Faringdon-without*, *Langbeurne*, *Lime-Street*, *Queenhithe*, *Portoken*, *Tower-Street*, *Wallbrook*, and *Vintry*; tho' originally they were known by other Names; as before in Book I. Ch. xii.

These Wards containing the whole City and Liberty of *London*, I shall begin with *Aldersgate* Ward, and proceed alphabetically, describing the Bounds, Contents, and the several Antiquities and Curiosities contained in each of them.

A L D E R S G A T E W A R D.

With a PLAN neatly engraved from a NEW Survey.

Aldersgate Ward. *Aldersgate* Ward takes its Name from that North Gate of the City, and consists of divers Streets and Lanes, lying as well within the Gate and Wall, as without. And first, to speak of that Part within the Gate. The East Part thereof joins unto the West Part of *Cripplegate* Ward, in *Engain-Lane*, or *Maiden-Lane*. It begins on the North Side of that Lane, at *Staining-Lane* End, and runs up that Lane from *Haberdashers Hall*, to where *St. Mary Staining Church* stood; and by thence East; winding almost to *Wood-Street*, and West through *Oat-Lane*; and then by the South Side of *Bacon-House* to *Noble-Street*, and back again by *Lilypot-Lane*, (which is also of that Ward) to *Maiden-Lane*; so on that North Side, West to where *St. John Zachary's Church* stood, and to *Foster-Lane*.

Now on the South Side of *Engain-Lane*, or *Maiden-Lane*, is the West Side of *Gutter-Lane*, to *Carey-Lane*; and *Carey-Lane* it-self (which is of this

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Ward) and back again into *Engain-Lane*, by the North Side of *Goldsmiths Hall*, to *Foster-lane*; and this is the East Wing of this Ward. Then is *Foster-lane*, almost wholly in this Ward, and begins in the South toward *Cheapside*, on the East, by the North Side of *St. Foster's Church*, and runs down North-West by the West End of *Maiden-lane*, by *Lilypot-lane* and *Oat-lane*, to *Noble-street*; and through that by *Shelly-House*, (of old Time so called, as belonging to the *Shel-lies*. For Sir *Thomas Shelly*, Knt. was Owner thereof in the 1st of *Henry IV*. It was afterwards called *Bacon-House*, because the same was new built by Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal under Queen *Elizabeth*.) Then down on that Side to where *St. Olave's Church* stood in *Silver-street*, at the North-West End of *Noble-street*.

In *Foster-lane*, this Ward begins on the West Side thereof, over-against the South-West Corner of *St. Foster's Church*, and runs down by where *St. Leonard's Church* stood, by *Pope-lane* End, and by *St. Anne's-lane* End; which Lane is also of this Ward. Here you enter the main Street called *St. Martin's*, which includes *St. Martin* on the East Side thereof, and so down on both Sides to *Aldersgate*; and these are the Bounds of this Ward within the Wall and Gate. See the Description of this Gate on p. 25.

Without the Gate. From the Gate it runs North to the Church, and then West up *Little Britain*, and so takes in Part of *Town-Ditch* and three Houses in *Crown-Court* in *Long-Walk*; and thence it goes North, and takes in a Corner of the New Hospital, lately built, where formerly stood *Peterborough-House*, and so comes to the Gate at *Bartholomew-Close* in *Little-Britain* on the West, and thence to *Great Montague-Court*, which is of this Ward, and both Sides of *Little-Britain*, and so it runs up the West Side of *Aldersgate-street*, taking in Part of *Long-lane* on both Sides of the Way, to *Carthusian-street*, taking the South Side thereof, it ends including the first Great House in *Charterhouse-square* to the Left. And this is the Western Bounds. The Eastern begins one House beyond the *White Horse-Yard* in *Fan's-Alley*, and runs down *Pickax-street* on the East to *Barbican*, Part of which is in this Ward; and so down *Aldersgate-street* to *Jewin-street*, Part of which is in this Ward; and from thence to the Gate. And these are the Bounds of *Aldersgate* Ward without.

In describing of this Ward, I shall take in the Liberty of *St. Martins-le-Grand* at the South End,

In the Freedom of the City of *London* is *Foster-lane*, a Place well-inhabited, chiefly by Silversmiths. The South End next unto *Cheapside*, that is, two Houses Northwards from *St. Vedast*, or *Foster Church*, is in the Ward of *Faringdon* within; and all the rest of the West Side is in the Liberty of *St. Martin's-le-Grand*, as far as *Bell-court*: So that only Part of the East Side is in this Ward. In this Lane are these Places: *Adams-court*; but small, seated over-against the Church. *Priest's-court*, or *Alley*, long and ordinary, with a Passage into *Gutter-lane*, through the *Half-moon Tavern*. *Rose and Crown-court*, good, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Dark Entry*, very ordinary, gives a Passage into

St. Martin's-le-Grand. On the North Side of this Entry, was seated the Parish Church of *St. Leonard Foster-lane*; which being consumed in the Fire of London, is not rebuilt, but the Parish united to *Christ-church*; and the Place where it stood is inclosed within a Wall, and serveth as a Burial-Place for the Inhabitants of the Parish.

Carey-lane falls into *Gutter-lane*, a Place of some Trade for Silversmiths. *Bell-court*, a large open Place, with good Houses, well inhabited, hath a Passage with a Free-stone Pavement into *St. Martin's-le-Grand*. *Three-Crown-court*, both small and ordinary, near *Bell-court*. Goldsmiths Hall, seated at the Corner of this Lane, turning into *Maiden-lane*, the back Part being in *Gutter-lane*; a handsome new Brick Building, with an open square Court within. Over-against this Hall is a large House, now made Use of for refining of Silver.

Maiden-lane, formerly *Engain-lane*, a handsome well built and inhabited Street; the East End falleth into *Wood-street*, but hath no more in this Ward than to *Staining-lane*. At the North-West Corner, over-against Goldsmiths Hall, stood the Parish Church of *St. John Zachary*, which since the dreadful Fire is not rebuilt; but the Parish united unto *St. Anne's Aldersgate*; and the Ground on which it stood, inclosed within a Wall, serving as a Burial-Place for the Parish.

Near this Church-yard, is a spacious House, with a large Court-yard, handsomely paved with Free-stone, formerly belonging to Sir *Thomas Bludworth*, Knt. Lord-Mayor, 1666, and since to *Richard Levet*, Esq; Son of Sir *Richard Levet*, Knt. Lord-Mayor in the Year 1700; in which House he kept his Mayoralty. But at present it is rebuilt and converted into an Office for the *Union Insurance* against Losses by Fire. On the same Side, but beyond *Staining-lane*, is seated *Haberdashers Hall*, a large Building, which is in Part of this Lane, but in *Cripplegate Ward*.

Staining-lane, the East Side, which joineth unto *Haberdashers Hall*, is in *Cripplegate Ward*. At the upper End of the Lane was the Church of *St. Mary Staining*, which Church is not rebuilt since the Fire of London; but the Parish united unto *St. Michael Wood-street*, and the Ground inclosed within a Wall, for the Burial of the Dead for the Parish.

Gutter-lane hath the West Side, from the Corner of *Maiden-lane* unto *Carey-lane*, in this Ward, and the East in *Cripplegate Ward*.

Noble-street, long, and indifferently well inhabited; the End next to *Foster-lane* being esteemed the best. In this Street are these Places of Note; *Lillypot-lane*, but ordinary; falls into *Staining-lane*, as doth *Oat-lane* also, but small. Betwixt these two Lanes is *White-horse-court*, open, but ordinary. *Dolphin-court*, small, seated opposite to *Oat-lane*. A little more Northwards, is *Coachmakers-Hall*, a handsome Building. *Fitch's-court*, a broad Place, with a Free-stone Pavement, and good Houses. At the Upper End is an old Timber House, where formerly *Titchborn*, some Time Alderman and Lord-Mayor, dwelt. This House strangely escaped burning in the dreadful Fire of London, when all the Houses round it were quite consumed. *Hide's-court*, but small.

Coach-
makers
Hall.

St. Olave's Silver-street Church was seated on the North-West Corner of this Street; not rebuilt since its Burning in the great Fire of London; and the Parish is united to *St. Alban's Wood-street*.

St. Anne's-lane, a Place of some Trade, lieth betwixt *Foster-lane*, and *St. Martin's-le-Grand*, near *Aldersgate*. About the Middle of this Lane on the North Side, is *St. Anne's-alley*, having a Free-stone Pavement, which leadeth to *St. Anne's Church*, and from thence into *Noble-street*, severing the Church from the Church-yard. Since the Fire of London, in which it was consumed, it is rebuilt very handsome and neat, the Front facing Southward, all of rubbed Brick: To which is united the Parish of *St. John Zachary*, as before-mentioned.

Aldersgate-street, very spacious and long, and although the Buildings are old, and not uniform, yet many of them are very good, and well inhabited. This Street runs Northward unto the End of *Barbican* on the East Side, and *Long-lane* on the West, where *Goswel-street* begins. In this Street are a great many Alleys and Courts; and for the describing them, we shall begin at *Aldersgate*. *Falcon* and *Castle-Inn*, very large, and of a considerable Resort. In the Yard are several good Houses for private Families: And out of this Yard, is a Passage into *Jewin-street*, and another into *Noble-street*. *Harrow-court*, small and indifferent. *Cooks Hall*, seated over-against *Little-Britain*. *Greyhound-court*, mean and ordinary. *Cock-and-bottle-court*, poor and ordinary. *Ball-alley*, long, narrow, and ordinary. *Golden-lion-court*, well built, and inhabited on the North Side, the East Side being open and airy, with Gardens. *Deputies-court*, or *Rose-and-rainbow-court*, ordinary; but there have been, within a few Years, several new Buildings at the farther End of it. *Nettleton-court*, large, but ordinary Buildings. *Maidenhead-court*, large, but indifferently built, with a Passage into *Crowders-well-alley*; from whence one may go into *Jewin-street*, in *Cripplegate Ward*. *George-Inn*, formerly the *Whitehart-Inn*, very large, and convenient for the Reception of Coaches, Waggon, and Travelers. *Trinity-court*, open, but indifferently built. *Westmoreland-alley*, or the *Paved-alley*, as paved with Free-stone; the Passage leads through *Westmoreland-court* into *Bartholomew-cloze*. *Angel-alley*, large, and somewhat narrow towards the Upper End; where it has a Passage into *Horn-alley*, an open Place, very long, with low Buildings. About the Middle it has a Passage into *Cockpit-yard*, well built, which gives Entrance into *Jewin-street*; and that falls into *Redcross-street*, near *St. Giles's Cripplegate Church*; and this is a Street well built and inhabited: But of this Street there is no more in this Ward than *Cockpit-yard*, the rest and greatest Part being in *Cripplegate Ward*. *Cradle-court*, a handsome open Place, well built, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Black-horse-alley*, but small and ordinary. *Black-horse-court*, also small. *Half-moon-court*, a little open, but mean. *Half-moon-alley*, but narrow, has a Passage through the *Half-moon Tavern* into *St. Bartholomew's-cloze*. *Tongue's-court*, small, with old Buildings. *Lauderdale-house*, a large old Building, with a Free-stone Court before it. *Hare-court*, open for Carts;



Goldsmiths Hall, in Foster Lane.



Stationers Hall, near Paternoster Row.

Carts; at the Upper End it falls into *Paul's-alley*, and so into *Redcross-street*. *Bell-Inn*, of good Resort for Waggoners with Meal, &c.

Goswel-street begins at *Barbican*, where *Aldersgate-street* ends, and runs up to the *Bars*, in this Ward, and much farther Northward beyond *Old-street*. This Street is broad, but meanly built and inhabited, especially beyond the *Bars*. In this Street, within the *Bars*, are these Courts and Places of Note: *Cock Inn* has a good Trade, and is resorted unto by Waggoners that bring Meal, and other Goods. *Devonshire-court* contains two Courts, one within another, and both but small and ordinary. *Red-lion Inn*, of good Trade, and has a large Yard for Coach-Houses and Stabling. Through this Yard is a Passage into *Charter-house-yard*, and another into *Long-lane*. *Beggars-lane*, an open Passage into *Charter-house-yard*, and so to *Smithfield-bars*; and *St. John's-street*, a great Thoroughfare. *Three-Cups Inn*. *White-horse-yard*, a large open Place for Stabling and Coach-Houses, and has in it some Dwelling-Houses. *Vine-yard*, large, but of small Account, having old Houses, and some Parts not built. *Fans-alley*, just without the *Bars*, as to the Entrance, it is broad enough for Carts, and but indifferently built and inhabited, the South Side being in this Ward, and the other in the Liberty of *St. Giles's Cripplegate*. This Alley has a Passage into *Bridgewater-street*.

Barbican, a good large Street, comes out of the Upper End of *Aldersgate-street*, and runs up to *Redcross-street*; formerly a Place of good Trade for Salesmen and Brokers for Apparel, both old and new. The Part of this Street within the Ward is but little, viz. from the Corner next to *Aldersgate-street*, to *White-lion-court* on the North Side; which is but mean, and *Fox-and-crown-court* on the South Side, which is also but ordinary.

Long-lane, so called for its Length, coming out of *Aldersgate-street* against *Barbican*, and falls into *West-smithfield*. A Place also of antient Note for the Sale of Apparel, Linen, and Upholsterers Goods, both Second-hand and New, but chiefly for Old; but this Trade has left the Place for many Years: And the Houses at the East End are greatly decayed. This Lane has but little in this Ward, especially the South Side; and the North Side takes in the *Red-lion Inn* already spoken of.

Little-Britain comes out of *Aldersgate-street*, by *St. Botolph's Aldersgate Church*, and runs up to the Pump, and is very ruinous; there it opens into a broad Street, and turning Northward, runs up to *Duck-lane*, having another turning Passage to *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*. This Part of the Street is well built, and tho' much inhabited formerly by Booksellers, from the Pump to *Duck-lane*, who dealt chiefly in old Books, it is now much deserted, and has little Trade.

The Parish Church of *St. Botolph's Aldersgate*, seated at the End of this Street, next to *Aldersgate-street*, now repairing, was an old Building, and escaped the Fire of London, 1666.

In this Street of *Little-Britain* are these Courts and Places of Note. *George-yard*, ordinary. *Cross-keys-court*, a Place with good Buildings,

and Gardens behind some of them. *Redcross-alley*, a small and ordinary Place. *Carpenters-yard*, an open Place, which has a Passage into *Townditch*, being an open Place belonging to *Christ's Hospital*, which has good Houses on the Side fronting the Hospital. *Pelican-court*, a large Place, with good Houses, well inhabited: At the Upper End it divides itself into two Courts, and both bear the same Name. On the West Side it has a Passage into *Fryers-rents*, which is but small and ordinary. *Fryers-rents* has a narrow Passage into a small and ordinary Court. *Axe-yard*, or Court, long and narrow, with good Houses at the Upper End. *Great Montague-court*, a good handsome Place, with a Free-stone Pavement, well built and inhabited. *Little Montague-court*, but narrow, with a Free-stone Pavement.

There are to watch at *Aldersgate*, and other Stands in this Ward, every Night, one Constable, the Beadle, and 44 Watchmen. And in the Liberty of *St. Martins-le-Grand*, which is in this Ward, 12. In all 56.

The Jurymen, which are returned by the Wardmote Inquest, are to serve in the several Courts in the *Guildhall* in the Month of *August*.

This Ward hath an Alderman and two Deputies, one within the Gate, and one without, eight Common-Councilmen, eight Constables, nine Scavengers, nineteen Wardmote Inquest-Men, and a Beadle.

It is taxed to the Fifteenth in London, 7 l. and in the *Exchequer*, 6 l. 19 s.

The Alderman of this Ward (in 1755) is *William Benn*, Esq; who has passed the high Station of Lord-Mayor of this City: The Common Council are, *John Underwood*, Deputy, *Samuel Read*, *Joseph Rose*, *Samuel Bates*, *Samuel Ballard*, Deputy, *Robert Henshaw*, *Richard Reiley*, and *William Tyler*.

The most remarkable Things in this Ward.

Remarkable Things.

First, the CHURCHES, which before the Fire in 1666 were five; dedicated, 1. to *St. John Zachary*, situate at the Corner of *Maiden-lane* in *Foster-lane*; 2. *St. Mary Staining*, at the North End of *Staining-lane*; 3. *St. Olave Silver-street*, at the North-East Corner of *Noble-street*; 4. *St. Anne Aldersgate*, in *St. Anne's-lane*; and 5. *St. Botolph*, at the South-East Corner of *Little-Britain*, in *Aldersgate-street*; which five, at present, are reduced to two Churches only, viz. *St. Botolph's* and *St. Anne's*; of which hereafter in the Ecclesiastical State of this City.

Five Parishes.

Secondly, The HALLS; as,

(1.) *Goldsmiths-hall*, which is situate at the North-East Angle of *Foster-lane*. It was originally built by *Sir Drew Barentin*, about the Year 1407; and, since the Fire in 1666, is made a stately Structure of Brick and Stone, consisting of several handsome Apartments, and a spacious Hall, well finished, with Wainscot, &c.

Goldsmiths-hall.

(2.) *Cooks-hall*, situate on the East Side of *Aldersgate-street*, facing *Little-Britain*, an ancient Building, that escaped the Fire of London.

Cooks-hall.

(3.) *Coachmakers*, formerly *Scrivener's-hall*, in *Noble-street*.

Coach-makers-hall.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, Other publick Buildings; as,

Haber-
dasher's
Alms-hou-
ses.

(1.) Ten Alms-houses, situate on the East Side of *Staining-lane* near *Haberdashers-Hall*, for ten poor People of that Company; founded by one *Thomas Huntlow*, Haberdasher, in 1539, and endowed with 8*d.* a Week, to be paid weekly on every *Friday*; which was augmented by Mr. *Thomas Barns* with 10*l.* per Annum more for ever.

London-
House.

(2.) *London-House* on the West Side of *Aldersgate-street*. It was antiently called *Dorchester-House*, and then *Peter's* or *Petre's House*, having been possessed by the Marquis of *Dorchester*, and afterwards by that antient and noble Family of the Lord *Petre*. After the Restoration, it was purchased for the Residence of the Bishop of *London*, and so called *London-House*. It is a very large, commodious and handsome Brick Building, with a neat Chapel annexed; but has been long deserted by the Prelates of this See: It is let out into divers Tenements and Warehouses.

Lying-in
Hospital, or
Shaftsbury-
House.

(3.) *Thanet* or *Shaftsbury-House*, on the East Side of *Aldersgate-street*, and somewhat nearer the Gate than the last mentioned, was originally built by the noble Family of the Earls of *Thanet*. It is now converted into an Hospital for Lying-in Married Women.

This was a most delightful fine Edifice, and was formerly the Residence of the Earls of *Shaftsbury*. An Edifice, says a judicious Author, that deserves a much better Situation, and greater Care to preserve it from the Injuries of Time: But the Politeness of the Town is so far removed from hence, that it is hardly possible this Fabric should be admired as it ought, or be kept in suitable Repair. Already (this Author wrote in 1736) it has been converted into a *Tavern*, and made to serve other mechanic Uses; insomuch that the judicious Spectator at once wonders how it came to be erected there, and laments its present Decay. At present this Palace is converted into an Hospital for Lying-in Women, a Use of publick Benefit, of which the Reader may depend on the following Account, published by Order of the President and Governors in the Year 1754.

London
Lying-in
Hospital
founded.

The City of *London Lying-in Hospital for Married Women*, at *Shaftsbury-House* in *Aldersgate-street*, was instituted *March 30, 1750*.

Reasons for
its Institu-
tion.

The good Effects of the many noble Institutions for training up Orphans, and other indigent Children, in the Knowledge and Practice of their Duty to God, and their Country; for relieving the industrious Poor, under the accidental Calamities of Sicknes, Lameness, or Lunacy; and for restraining, and, if possible, reclaiming the Dissolute and Debauched; together with the truly Christian Spirit of Benevolence, which at this Time so generally prevails amongst us, to the great Honour of this Age and Nation; were Inducements to several worthy Aldermen and Citizens of *London*, to establish a proper Provision for the Wives of poor Tradesmen or others labouring under the Terrors, Pains and Hazards of Child-birth, as the only Kind of Charity that appeared wanting in this populous and opulent City.

It cannot but greatly move our Compassion as Men, and deserve our Attention as Members of the Community, to reflect how many unhappy

Women, together with their tender Infants, have, for Want of the timely Assistance of a Man-midwife, in difficult and uncommon Cases, and even after a safe Delivery, for Want of proper Diet, Medicines and Attendance, either perished, or been deprived of the Use of their Limbs, or otherwise impaired in their Constitutions, so as to become useless to their Families and burthensome to the Publick; and how many of them are daily obliged to apply for Relief to other Hospitals for a Variety of Maladies arising from the Want of due Care and Assistance, in that perilous Time of their Lying-in, is but too well known! And therefore it is hoped, that an Institution of this Nature, calculated to support and provide for Married Women of good Character, in the last Stage of their Pregnancy, Time of Labour, and Month of Lying-in, with all suitable Helps and Necessaries, proper Diet, Advice and Medicines, will be thought a most necessary Charity, and accordingly meet with suitable Encouragement from every humane Person, especially from the Ladies, who cannot but feel, and it is hoped will gladly contribute to relieve, such imminent Distresses so peculiar to their own Sex.

Conditions.

I. Such Persons as subscribe twenty Guineas are Governors for Life, and may recommend one pregnant Woman to be upon the Books at a time.

II. Those who subscribe five Guineas, or three Guineas per Annum, are Governors so long as they continue their Subscriptions, and have the Privilege to recommend, as in the first Article.

III. All lesser Benefactions are thankfully received.

IV. Annual Governors may make up their Subscriptions twenty Guineas, within one Year from their last Payment, and thereupon become Governors for Life.

V. All Noblemen and Ladies are at Liberty, at all Elections of Officers, to vote by Proxy signified in writing.

N. B. That the Publick may be satisfied the Women are well and properly taken Care of, Ladies, though not Subscribers, may visit the Wards of the Hospital at any time; and the giving themselves that Trouble will be esteemed a Favour by the Governors.

Rules of the Hospital.

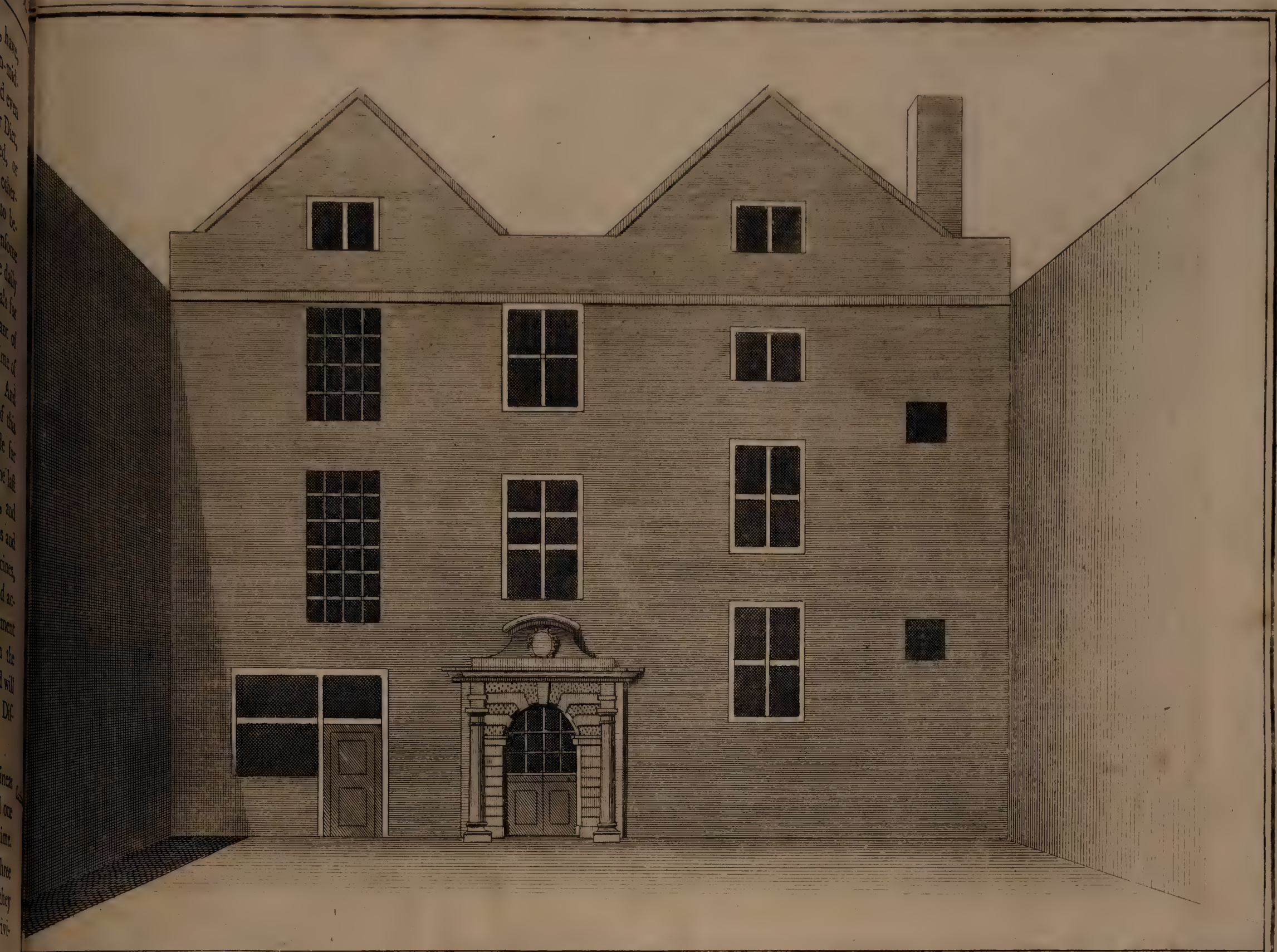
A General Court of the Governors is held four Times a Year, to receive the Report of the Quarterly Committees, elect a new Committee, and transact such other Business as may then be laid before them.

General
Court.

A House Committee is appointed at every General Quarterly Court, consisting of thirteen Governors, three of whom are a Quorum. This Committee meets every Tuesday Morning, at eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, at the said Hospital, to receive and discharge Women, inspect the Diet and Provisions, order any Furniture and Conveniencies that may from Time to Time be wanted, and to examine into and regulate the Conduct of all the Servants and Patients of the House. These Committees are to make their Reports to the General Quarterly Courts.

House Com-
mittee.

A Ma-



B. Cole sculp.

The City of London
 LYING-IN HOSPITAL
 FOR MARRIED WOMEN
 At SHAFTSBURY HOUSE in
 Aldersgate Street
 Instituted MARCH 30. 1750.

Slingsby Bethell, Esq.
 ALDERMAN,
 and One of the Representatives
 of this CITY in Parliament
 PRESIDENT.

<i>M^r Deputy</i> James Hodges.	} Vice Presidents.
<i>M^r Deputy</i> George Nelson.	
<i>M^r Deputy</i> Rich ^d Molineux.	
<i>M^r Deputy</i> Nathanael Nash.	
Isaac Henckell <i>Esq.</i>	Treasurer.

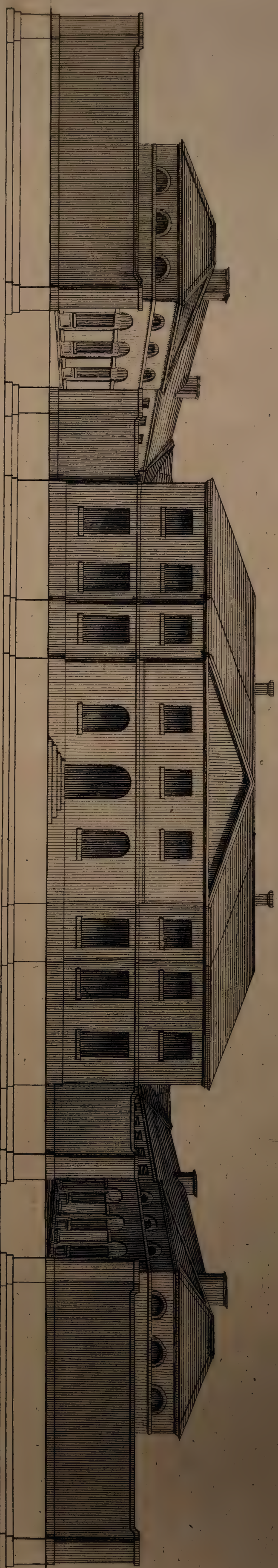


Myne Architect.

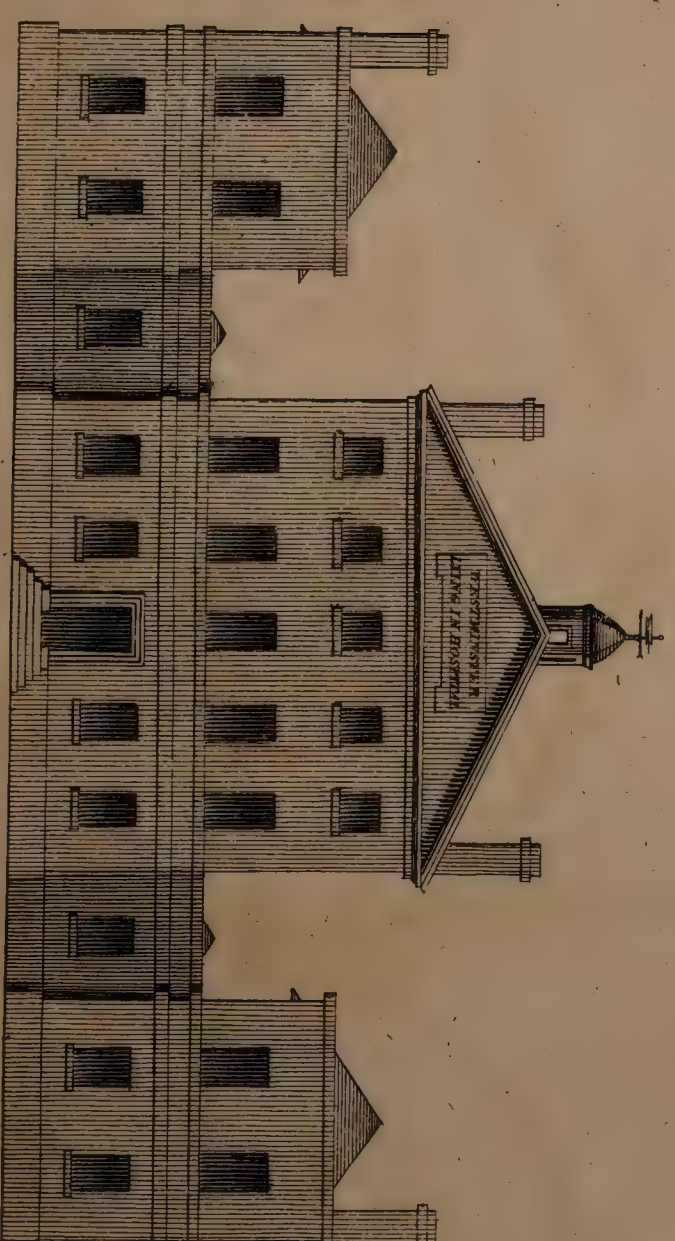
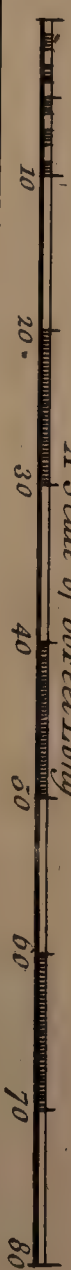
J. Roberts sculp.

The General Dispensary and London-Edinburgh Hospital

MAGDALEN HOSPITAL in St. George's Fields.



A Scale of 80 Feet Long



WESTMINSTER LYING-IN HOSPITAL near Westminster Bridge.

Servants. A Matron, who is a skilful Midwife, constantly resides in the Hospital, and acts as such in all natural and easy Labours.

A sufficient Number of Nurses and Servants to take Care of the Lying-in Women, and do the common Business of the House.

Also a Beadle, who constantly resides at the Hospital, to be ready to go on all Messages, on sudden Emergencies, and summon the Governors, &c.

Note. The Servants of the House are forbid to take any Fee or Reward from the Lying-in Women, on any Pretence whatsoever, on Pain of being discharged.

Qualifications for Admission.

Married Women, admitted into this Hospital, must previously produce a Certificate of their Marriage from a lawful Minister; or, in case they cannot, then an Affidavit of their being married, and the Time when, and Place where, and also of the Settlement of their Husbands, and by what Means such Settlement was obtained. And no Woman is to be taken into the House, who hath any contagious Distemper.

Such as are inclined to become Benefactors by their last Will, have the following Form of a Legacy recommended to them:

Form of a Legacy.

Item, *I give and bequeath unto A. B. and C. D. the Sum of* _____ *upon Trust, and to the Intent that they, or one of them, do pay the same to the Treasurer (for the Time being) of a Society, who now call themselves, The Governors of the City of London Lying-in Hospital for Married Women; which said Sum I desire may be applied towards carrying on the charitable Design of the said Society.*

N. B. Giving Land, or Money, or Stocks, with Directions to be laid out in Land, will be void by the Mortmain Act.

The Government of this Hospital is managed by a President, four Vice-Presidents and a Treasurer, chosen annually from among the Governors; and select Committees, as before. The following are the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Physicians, &c. at this Time:

Slingsby Bethell, Esq; Alderman; and one of the Representatives of this City in Parliament, President. Mr. Deputy *James Hodges*, Mr. Deputy *George Nelson*, Mr. Deputy *Richard Molineux*, Mr. Deputy *Nathanael Nash*, Vice-Presidents. *Isaac Henckell*, Esq; Treasurer. Dr. *Benjamin Marten*, (*Theobald's-Row*) Physician in Ordinary. Dr. *Samuel Wathen*, (*Pater-noster-Row*) Man-midwife in Ordinary. Mr. *Richard Ball*, (*Prince's-Street*) Surgeon in Ordinary. The above Gentlemen of the Faculty attend daily at the Hospital. Dr. *Moses Griffith*, (*Mincing-Lane*) Physician and Man-midwife Extraordinary. Mr. *Henry Grundy*, (*Wood-Street*) Surgeon Extraordinary. Mr. *William Ball*, (*Lothbury*) Apothecary, supplies the Patients with such Medicines as are found necessary in their respective Cases.

And that the Lying-in Women may not want necessary Comfort under their Affliction, the Reverend Mr. *Spark Canham*, A. M. has undertaken the kind and charitable Office of attending this Hospital as Chaplain, baptizes the Children born there, and reads Prayers publicly three Times a Week.

No. 65.

Note. The Patients are attended by the above Gentlemen without Fee or Reward.

Paid for Sundries	—	2765	8	9½
For 900 <i>l.</i> old <i>South-Sea</i> Stock	—	964	7	6
		3729	16	3½
Balance in Treasurer's Hand	—	123	12	7½
		3853	8	11½

An Account of the Women delivered from the Institution of the Hospital, to Lady-Day 1754.

Women delivered, eight of whom had Twins 818
Children born,

Males	—	387	} 826
Females	—	439	
Out-Patients cured	—	280	} 301
Relieved	—	21	

Total Patients 1119

(4.) On the same Side, more Northward, was another Nobleman's Seat, the Duke of *Lauderdale's*, situate between *Cherry-tree-Court* and *Hare-Court*; likewise deserted by the Successors of that most noble Family, and at present occupied by an eminent Distiller.

Lauderdale-House.

(5.) Again, on the West Side of this Street, and to the South of *London House*, was a fine Mansion belonging to the Earls of *Westmoreland*; whose Remains pronounce it to have been a beautiful and capacious Building; and are now let out into divers Tenements, and for mechanic Uses.

Westmoreland-House.

(6.) In the Street called *Little Britain*, antiently called *Britain-Street*, was once the City Mansion of the Duke of *Bretagne*, near to the Church of *St. Botolph*; but for several Ages entirely erased, and the Site alienated to private Property, whose Buildings are now also become ruinous.

Duke of Bretagne's Palace.

(7.) *Peterborough House*, a Palace belonging to the Earls of that Title, graced the South-East Corner of the same Street, on the Spot where the South Part of *St. Bartholomew's Hospital* now stands. And,

Peterborough-House.

(8.) Almost the whole East Side of *Little Britain*, from the Gate that leads into *Bartholomew-Close* to *Little Mountague-Court* inclusive, was adorned with a superb Palace, the antient Residence of the Lord *Mountague*.

Mountague-House.

(9.) Near the West End of *Aldersgate*, in *Bull-and-Mouth-Street*, was situate a City Mansion-House of the Earls of *Northumberland*.

Northumberland-House.

(10.) Near the North-East Corner of *Little Britain*, in *Aldersgate-Street*, as noted in the Plan, stood an Hospital, Hall or Priory belonging to the Abby of *Cluny* in *France*; which, among other alien Foundations, being suppressed by King *Henry V.* his Majesty granted its Revenues to the Parishioners of *St. Botolph*, on Condition that they should found in their Church a *Fraternity* or Altar dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*. The Site of this antient religious House remains still, by the Name of *Trinity-Hall*, and several Tenements in *Trinity-Lane*, in the Possession of the Parish; and Part of the Building is existing: A lower Part is let out for a Coffee-house, but the upper Room retains somewhat the Appearance of its original Use, serving for a Place of Worship to a Congregation of *Non-jurors*. Here also the Parishioners

Trinity-Hospital.

meet in Vestry on particular Occasions. The other Parcels thereof are occupied by different Tenants. And for seven Inquest-Men without the Gate sitting every Year in *Trinity-Hall* upon the Wardmote Inquest, the Parish receives seven Shillings yearly.

Shelly-House. (11.) Besides these were several more stately Edifices; as *Shelly-House*, built by Sir *Thomas Shelly* in the 1 *Henry IV.* and afterwards rebuilt by Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Lord-Keeper under Queen *Elizabeth*; and that spacious House of Sir *Richard Kennet*, between the Church-yard of St. *John Zachary* and *Staining-lane*, in *Maiden-lane*, where now is built, and finished this present Year, (1754) the *Union Fire-Office of Assurance of Goods*, removed from *Gutter-lane*.

Union Fire-Office. This Office was erected in the Year 1714 by a considerable Number of Persons, who mutually

agreeing to insure one another's Goods and Merchandize from Loss by Fire by an amicable Contribution, entered into a Deed of Settlement for that Purpose, which being signed by every Person desirous of becoming a Member, he is thereby admitted into the joint Contributionship, and becomes an equal Sharer in Profit and Loss, in proportion to his, her, or their respective Insurances; which Deed of Settlement was executed on the 16th of *February*, Anno 1714, and inrolled in Chancery on the 3d of *July*, Anno 1715.

This Office, denominated *The Union Society for insuring of Goods and Merchandize from Loss by Fire*, was erected upon the same Foot, in all respects, as that of the *Hand in Hand Fire-Office*, other than this, that instead of Houses, they only insure Goods and Merchandize at the Rates in the following Table :

A Table of the Premiums and Deposits payable for Insurances for the Term of seven Years.

Sums insured.	Com. Insurances on Brick Houses.		Com. Insurances on Timb. Houses.		Hazardous Insurances on Brick Houses.		Hazardous Insurances on T. Houses.		Double hazard. Insurances on Brick Houses.		Double hazard. Insurances on Timb. Houses.	
	Shill. per Cent.	Shill. Depof.	Shill. per Cent.	Shill. Depof.	Shill. per Cent.	Shill. Depof.	Shill. per Cent.	Shill. Depof.	Shill. per Cent.	Shill. Depof.	Shill. per Cent.	Shill. Depof.
From 100 <i>l.</i> to 1000 <i>l.</i>	at 2	10	at 3	15	at 4	20	at 6	30	at 6	30	at 9	45
From 1000 to 2000 <i>l.</i>	at 4	10	at 6	15	at 8	20	at 12	30	at 12	30	at 18	45
From 2000 to 3000 <i>l.</i>	at 6	10	at 9	15	at 12	20	at 18	30	at 18	30	at 27	45

The Affairs of this Community are managed by twenty-four Directors, who generously serve gratis; which, together with their frugal and disinterested Management, considerable Fund, and a Call of ten Shillings per Cent. (which is the most that each Contributor is obliged to pay, in case so great a Loss should happen as to require the same, which hitherto has not happened, and probably never will) on any extraordinary Event, a better Security cannot well be devised. And as this Office, as already hinted, is calculated for the general Good of the Society, the Members have the Advantage of examining the Deed of Settlement, and all Orders and Proceedings, as well of the general Courts, as that of the Directors.

To this Office belong twenty-four Porters (who give sufficient Security for their Fidelity) for carrying off the Goods of the Insured in case of Fire, who, besides their Cloaths and Badges, and Protection from a Press, are handsomely paid for their Labour.

King Edward II's House. Rec. Tur. (12.) According to an antient Record in the *Tower*, I find a certain Tenement in the Parish of St. *Mary Staining-lane* pertaining to King *Edward II.* bounded on the South by the Land of *Robert Burdeine*, and a Lane which leads from the said Church unto the King's Street of *Wood-street*; which House the King granted first to *C. de Burgalia*, and again to *Rafe Bassett de Draiton*, A. D. 1320, Reg. 14.

St. Martin le Grand. After this pompous Survey of the antient Buildings in this Parish compared to its present Condition, which has Reason to bemoan the Loss of its noble Inhabitants, and the Destruction of their Palaces; I shall proceed with a Survey of the Liberty of St. *Martin le Grand*.

St. *Martin's le Grand* contains but one principal Street, called St. *Martin's le Grand*; which cometh out of *Blowbladder-street*, by the West End of

Cheapside, and runneth North to *Aldersgate*. But this Liberty runneth but to *Bell-court*, near unto St. *Anne's-lane*, on the East Side. For from *Bell-court* unto *Aldersgate*, is in *Aldersgate Ward*, and out of this Liberty. This Street is a Place of considerable Trade, is a great Thoroughfare, and its Houses well built.

In this Liberty are these Courts and Places of Note; *Round-court*, large, with a handsome Free-stone Pavement, the Part towards St. *Martin's* being a handsome square Court. It has a Passage into *Blowbladder-street*, which was formerly inhabited by Milliners, and such as sell Copper Lace, called St. *Martin's Lace*, for which it was of Note. Out of this Court is an Alley, which leads into *New-rents*, which also comes into St. *Martin's-street*; and at the Upper End are two Passages into *Foster-lane*, one of which goes into a Place called the *Dark-entry*, by St. *Leonard Foster-lane Church-Yard*. *Mouldmakers-rents*, an indifferent open Place; out of which are several Passages, as into *New-rents*, *Dean's-court*, and *George-street*. *New-rents*, a handsome Street, which comes out of St. *Martin's-street*; and at the Upper End was the *Swan Tavern*. *Great Dean's-court*, an open Place, indifferently well built and inhabited; has a Passage into *Mouldmakers-rents*, or *Row*, and another into *George-street*. In this Court is another small one, called *Little Dean's-court*, which is but ordinary. *George-street*, of which there are two; the one leading into *Foster-lane*, and the other into *Round-court*. St. *John's-alley*, ordinary. *Cock-alley* has a narrow Entrance, which leads into an open Place, with a Free-stone Pavement, indifferent. *Christopher's-alley* has a Free-stone Pavement, good; which at the Upper End, has a Door into the *Bagnio*. *Four-dove-court*, an open Place, with a Free-stone Pave-

Pavement. *King's-head-court*; a handsome Place, well built and inhabited, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Angel-alley*, good; the Upper End falls into *Butcherball-lane*. Of this Street, that Part within this Liberty goes no farther than *King's-head-court*; the rest of this Street is in the Ward of *Faringdon* within.

Bull-and-mouth-street goes out of *St. Martin's-le-Grand*, and runs up to *Butcherball-lane*; but it has no more in this Ward than a little Westward of the *Bull-and-mouth Inn*, which is large, and well built, and of good Resort by those that bring Bone-Lace, where the Shop-keepers and others come to buy it. The *Fountain Tavern*, commonly called the *Mourning Bush*, which has a Back-Door into *St. Anne's-lane*, is seated near unto *Aldersgate*. And in this Part of *St. Martin's*, was a noted Meeting-House of the Quakers, called the *Bull-and-mouth*, where they met long before the Fire, till the building Lease expired a few Years ago; but at present it is occupied by a Methodist Preacher.

This Liberty was an Ecclesiastical Foundation: It takes its Name originally from a Collegiate Church founded by *Ingalricus* and his Brother *Edward*, A. D. 1056, for a Dean and secular Canons or Priests, and dedicated to *St. Martin*, with the Addition of *Le Grand*, from the great or extraordinary Privileges of Sanctuary, &c. granted by divers Monarchs thereto; of which there has been Mention made in the first Book of this History, p. 191, 226, 227; and to which we add, *The Charter granted by William the Conqueror, concerning the ancient Privileges of St. Martins-le-Grand.*

K. Will I.
Charter to
St. Mar-
tin's-le-
Grand.

" *Willimus Conquestor* per chartam suam corroborat & confirmat, Deo et Ecclesiæ beati *Martini* infra muros *London*. sitæ; quod sit *Quieta* ab omni exactione et inquietudine Episcoporum, Archidiaconorum, &c. Et Possessiones suas ab omni regali Jurisdictione Liberas, et ab exercitus expeditione, Pontis Restauratione, munitione et Castelli auxilio, *Quietas* habeat; *Secuam* *Sacam*, et *Toll*, et *Team*, et *Infangthefe*, *Blodwite*, *Mundbrice*, *Burghbrice*, *Meskenning*, *Seawing*, *Alcefting*, *Faithorne*, *Fleamina*, *Firnthe*, *Wergeldtheofe*, *Uthleap*, *Forfeng*, *Fyhfeng*, *Firdwyte*, *Firthwit*, *Weardwite*, *Hengwite*, *Hamfokne*, *Forfteal*, et si quas alias Libertates, et consuetudines aliquas Ecclesiarum Regni mei Angliæ meliores habeat. Si quis vero hoc in aliud quam concessimus, transferre præsumperit, cum *Juda* proditore Dei luat poenas. Dat. Anno Domini 1068, Annoq; Regni mei secundo, Die natalis Domini. Et postmodum in Die Pentecostes confirmat. quando *Matilda* Conjux mea in Basilica Sancti Petri Westmonasterii, in Reginam divino nutu est consecrata.

" Subscript. per ipsum Regem, Reginam,

" * *Richardum* Filium Regis, Ambos Archiepiscopos, & diversos alios.

King Henry III. his ample Charter to St. Martins-le-Grand.

* This, perhaps, should have been Robertum.

Henricus, Dei gratia, &c. Dominus *Hiberniæ*, *Dux Normanniæ & Aquitanniæ*, Comes *Audega-*

" *ven.* Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Priorib. Comitib. &c. Charter of King Henry III.

" *Noveritis*, Nos intuitu Dei, & salute animæ nræ. et animarum Antecessorum et Heredum nrorum, dedisse, concessisse, et hac Carta nrâ. confirmasse, pro nobis et heredib. nris. Deo et Ecclesiæ *Sti Martini, London.* et dilecto Clerico *nro. Waltero de Kerkham*, Decano ejusd. Ecclesiæ, quod idem Decanus, et Successores sui, Decani ejusd. loci habeant in perpetuum, cum donatione Prebendarum et Ecclesiarum, et cum libera administratione omnium rerum ad eandem Ecclesiam *Sti Martini* pertinentium, omnes Libertates et Quietantias subscriptas, Videl. Soc et Sac, Tol et Theam, et Infangenthef; cum aliis libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus, et quietantiis suis, in bosco et plano, in viis et semitis, in pratis, pascuis, pasturis, in aquis et molendinis, in vivariis et stagnis, in moris et mariscis, in grangiis et virgultis, infra burgum et extra, infra civitatem et extra, infra villam et extra; et in omnib. aliis locis et rebus, ad ipsum Decanatum et mentionatam Ecclesiam *Sti Martini* pertinentib. Et quod omnes terræ et omnia dominica, tenementa et omnes homines predicti Ecclesiæ *Sti Martini*, sint quieti de schiris, hundredis, et de sectis schirarum et hundredarum, et Wapentache, et de pecunia danda pro foris facto, & de murdero et latrocinio, geldis, danegeldis, hidagiis, assisis, et de operationibus castellorum et murorum, fossarum, parcorum, pontium, calcetarum; et de guardis, reguardis, et de essariis et placitis forestis, et de ferdwica, et de hengwica, et de flemenefriche, et de hamfoca, et de blodwica, et de flistwica, et de leirwica; et de hundredis pany, et de wardespeny, et de hapeny; et de vigiliis faciendis, et de pontagio, passag. tallag. stallagio, telonio, scutagio, et de omnium secularium exactione, et servicio, et opere servili, et de omnib. placitis et querelis, et occasionibus et consuetudinib. secularibus. Quare volumus et firmiter præcepimus pro nobis, et heredibus nris, &c. His Testibus, *J. Bathon. R. Dunelm. W. Carliol. Epif. H. de Burg. Com. Cantii Justiciar. Angliæ, Philip de Albemarl. Hug. de Samford. Radulph. fil. Nicolai. Johan. fil. Philip. Galfrid. de Spencer. Galfrid. de Cant. Wil. Tolecote. Hen. de Capella.* et aliis. Dat. per manum venerab. patris *R. Ciceftren. Epif. Cantar. n'ri*, ap. *Westm.* 4 Febr. Anno Regni n'ri 15.]

Notes out of King Henry III. his Charter, Anno Regni 15.

" He grants to St. Martin's, *Secuam*, *Sak*, *Thol*, et *Theam*, et *Infangentheof*; cum omnibus libertatibus, consuetudinibus et quietantiis suis, in bosco et in plano, in viis et in semitis, in pratis, pascuis et pasturis; in aquis, molendinis et vinariis, in stagnis et piscariis, in moris et mareffis, in grangiis et virgultis, infra burgum et extra, infra civitatem et extra, infra villam et extra; et in omnibus aliis locis et rebus, ad ipsum Decanum et memoratam Ecclesiam Sancti Martini pertinentibus. Et quod omnes terræ, tenementa, et omnes homines prædicti Ecclesiæ Sancti Martini, sint quieti de Shiris, Hundredis, et de sect. Shirarum et Hundredarum et Wapentakarum

“pentakarum: et de pecunia danda pro forif-
 “facturis, et de murdero et latrocinio, et geldis
 “et danegeldis, hidagiis, affisis, et de operati-
 “onibus castellorum et murorum, fossarum,
 “parkarum, pontium, calcearum; et de guar-
 “dis, regardis, et de essariis et placitis forestæ:
 “et de ferdwyta et hengwyta; et de flemensfirthe
 “et hainfoka, et de blodwyta et frithwyta, et de
 “leirwyta; et de hundredspenny, et de ward-
 “penny, et de haverpenny, et de vigillis facien-
 “dis, et de pontagio, passagio, lastagio, tallagio,
 “stallagio, thelonio, scutagio, et omni secua,
 “examinatione, servitio, et servili opere; et
 “omnibus placitis et querelis et occasionibus et
 “consuetudinibus Sc.”

King Ed-
ward II.

*All this was confirmed in the second Year of the
 Reign of King Edward III, with this Addition:*

“Et prohibemus, ne de aliquo ponantur in pla-
 “citum extra curiam suam; nisi coram nobis vel
 “capitulari Justiciario nostro: quia concessimus
 “eisdem curiam suam, de omnibus hominibus te-
 “nentiis suis. Me Teste, &c.”

King Hen-
ry III.

King Hen. III, directs his Writ, “*Viccomitibus
 “London: ne ingrediantur seu levant amercia-
 “menta infra libertates Sancti Martini, pro
 “transgressionibus et aliis contractibus, Regi
 “debitis.*”

King Ed-
ward I.

*The like was sent by King Edward I. July 14,
 in the 8th Year of his Reign.*

King Hen-
ry VI.

*Out of a Charter of King Henry VI. “Data
 “per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium, 13
 “Martii, Anno Regni 20. Per ipsum Regem, ac
 “de dat. predict. autoritate Parliamenti; pro
 “decem marcis solutis in Hanaperio.*

Ligier,
fol. 69.

“Concedimus et confirmamus, quod prædicti
 “nunc Decanus et Capitulum et successores sui,
 “virtute et prætextu dictarum chartarum præ-
 “dictorum Progenitorum nostrorum, et verbo-
 “rum in iisdem contentorum, ac vice et nomine
 “eorum quæ in dictis verbis generalibus et ob-
 “scuris continentur; in perpetuum habeant cu-
 “rias suas et usum franciplegii, retornas om-
 “nium brevium, præceptorum et mandatorum
 “et billarum nostrorum; ac præceptorum Justi-
 “ciariorum nostrorum et hæredum nostrorum
 “itinerantium, tam ad placita forestæ, quam ad
 “communia placita, et placita coronæ, et alio-
 “rum Justiciariorum quorumcunque, necnon
 “attachimenta tam placitorum coronæ, quam
 “aliorum placitorum quorumcunque; de et in
 “omnibus terris, tenementis, et feodis dictorum
 “nunc Decani et Capituli et successorum suo-
 “rum; qui per se, et per Ballivos et ministros
 “suos, habeant in iisdem tenementis, terris,
 “et feodis, executiones eorundem brevium,
 “præceptorum, et mandatorum, et billarum.
 “Ita quod nullus Vicecomes, Ballivus, vel
 “minister noster aut hæredum nostrorum, tene-
 “menta, terras, et feoda prædicta, pro aliqua
 “executione Brevium, præceptorum, mandato-
 “rum et billarum prædictorum, seu aliquas alias
 “res hujusmodi executionem tangentes facienda,
 “ingrediatur: nisi in defectu ipsorum Decani et
 “Capituli et successorum suorum, seu ministro-
 “rum suorum.

“Item, quod habeant bona et catalla forisfacta,
 “ex causa quacunque; tam utlegata pro prodi-
 “tione, &c. felonia de se, et bona forisfacta

“coram quibuscunque Justiciariis et ministris
 “Regis.

“Item exitus, amerciamenta et forisfacta quæ- Fol. 70.
 “cunque, ratione cujuscunque statuti.

“Item quod dicti Decanus et Capitulum et Ibid.
 “Canonici, et successores sui, et tenentes, et
 “alii residentes, in perpetuum sint quieti de tho-
 “lonio, pontagio, passagio, et stallagio, et carri-
 “agio, et picagio, et terragio, in omnibus locis
 “per totum Regnum nostrum, tam per terram
 “quam per aquam.

“Fines et forisfacta quæcunque; quascunque Fol. 71.
 “forisfacturas, annum, diem et estreppamen-
 “tum; et quicquid ad nos vel hæredes nostros
 “pertinere poterit, de anno, die, vasto, et estrep-
 “pamento.

“Nec seneschallus, marischallus neque corona- Fol. 72.
 “tor Curie Marischalcie hospitii nostri vel hæ-
 “redum nostrorum, nec eorum aliquis minister,
 “serviens, vel officarius in præsentia nostra vel
 “hæredum nostrorum, in feoda et terras dicto-
 “rum Decani et Capituli, et successorum suorum,
 “ad aliqua eorum officia facienda, ingrediantur:
 “sine speciali licentia dictorum Decani et Capi-
 “tuli et successorum suorum.

“Quod nullus emptor nec provisor noster vel Ibid.
 “hæredum nostrorum, de ipsis nunc Decano et
 “Capitulo aut successoribus suis, aut de aliqui-
 “bus tenentibus eorundem, contra voluntatem
 “suam, quicquid capiat in futurum.”

*By the said Ligier Book it likewise appeareth,
 that the said Deanery of St. Martins had also Privi-
 lege of Sanctuary, in the time of the said King
 Henry IV. There be divers Presentations also, and
 Probates of Wills; from Page 81, to the End of the
 said Ligier Book.* See Fol.
78, and
79.

*For the Exposition of the Words of Privilege, oc-
 ccurring in the Charters aforesaid, I have added these
 following Observations:*

“Sok*, est Secta de hominibus in curia
 “vestra (Sancti Martini) secundum consuetudi-
 “nem regni.

“Sak, est placitum et Emenda de transgressionib-
 “us hominum in curia vestra. Sok, idem per
 “quele acheson: et Sak dicitur pur forfet.

“Tol, est quod vos et homines vestri de toto
 “homagio vestro sitis quieti, in omnibus merca-
 “tis, de toto tolreto, de rebus emptis et venditis.

“Tem, est quod habeatis totam generationem
 “villanorum vestrorum, cum eorum sectis et
 “catallis, ubicunque in Anglia fuerint inventi.

“Excepto, quod si aliquis nativus, quietus per
 “unum annum et unum diem, in aliqua villa
 “privilegiata manserit; ita quod in eorum com-
 “munitatem et guildam, tanquam unus eorum
 “receptus fuerit; eo ipso à villenagio liberatus
 “est.

“Infangtheof, est quod latrones capti in Domi-
 “nico vel feodo vestro, et de suo latrocinio con-
 “victi, in curia vestra judicentur.

“Hangewyte, est quietus de latrone suspenso
 “sine judicio, vel extra custodiam vestram
 “evaso.

“Utsangtheof, est quod latrones de terra vestra,
 “vel de feodo vestro, extra terram vestram vel
 “feodum vestrum capti cum latrocinio; ad cu-
 “riam vestram revertantur, et ibi judicentur.

“Hamsfoken,

"*Hamsfoken*, est quietum esse de amerciamento pro magistro hospitiorum, violenter et sine licentia, et contra pacem: et quod teneatis placita de huiusmodi transgressionibus, factis in curia vestra, et in terra vestra.

"*Gritbbrech*, est pax Domini Regis fracta.

"*Blodwite*, est quietum esse de amerciamento pro *Medlets*: et quod teneatis placita in curia vestra: et quod habeatis amerciamenta inde provenientia.

"*Flistwite*, est quietum esse de contentione et conviciis: et quod habeatis inde placitum in curia vestra: et quod habeatis inde amerciamenta.

"*Fledwite*, est quietum esse de amerciamento, cum quis utlegatus fugitivus venerit ad pacem domini Regis, sponte vel licenciatus.

"*Flemenesth*, quod habeatis catalla five amerciamenta hominis vestri fugitivi.

"*Letherwyte*, est quod capiat is emendationem ab ipso qui corrumpit nativam vestram, sine licentia vestra.

"*Childwite*, est quod capiat is gersumam de nativa vestra corrupta et pregnata sine licentia vestra.

"*Forstat*, est quietum esse de amerciamento de catallis arrestatis infra terram vestram: et habeatis amerciamenta inde provenientia.

"*Scot*, est esse quietum de quadam consuetudine; sicut de tallagio facto ad opus Vicecomitis vel Ballivorum ejus.

"*Geld*, est quietum esse de consuetudinibus servilibus, quæ quondam dari consueverunt, et adhuc dantur. Sicut *Hornegeld*, et ab aliis similibus.

"*Hidage*, est quietum esse si Dominus Rex talliaverit totam terram per *Hidam*.

"*Caruage*, si Dominus Rex talliaverit terram per *Carucas*.

"*Danegeld*, est quietum esse de quadam consuetudine, five solutione; quam quidem *Dani* levaverunt primum in Anglia.

"*Hornegeld*, est quietum esse per totam terram de quadam consuetudine exactam per talliam: sicut de quacunque bestia cornuta.

"*Lestage*, est quietum esse de quadam consuetudine exactam in nundinis et mercatis, pro rebus cariandis, ut homo vult.

"*Stallage*, est quietum esse de quadam consuetudine exactam pro placeis captis vel assignatis in nundinis vel mercatis.

* *Scawing*.

"* *Chewyng*, est quietum esse de attachiamento in aliqua curia, et coram quibuscunque, de querelis ostensis, et non advocat.

"*Miskennyng*, est quietum esse de amerciamento pro querela, coram quibuscunque, in transumptione prolata.

"*Burgbruch*, est quietum esse de transgressionem facta in Civitate vel Burgo, contra pacem.

"*Wardwyte*, est quietum esse de denario dando pro *Ward* facienda.

"*Hundred*, est quietum esse de denario, vel consuetudine facienda Præposito et *Hundredæ*.

"*Bordkalepeny*, est quietum esse de quadam consuetudine exactionis, pro tabula levata.

"*Brigbote*, est quietum esse de auxilio dando ad reficiendos pontes.

"*Burgbote*, est quietum esse de auxilio dando

No. 65.

"ad reficiendum burgum, castrum, civitatem vel muros prostratos.

"*Haverpeny*, est quietum esse de denariis dandis *Averagio* Domini Regis; cum similibus."

Since which Time, to wit, in the Year 1457, the 36th of the said *Henry VI.* an Ordinance was made by the King and his Council, concerning the Sanctuary Men in *St. Martin's-le-Grand*; whereof the Articles are set down in the Book of *K.* within the Chamber of the *Guildhall*, in the Leaf 299, and is in the *Englisch* then used, as it stands in the Record:

Henricus Dei Gratia, Rex Angliæ & Franciæ, Dominus Hyberniæ: Omnibus ad quos præsentem Literam perveniunt, Salutem. Inspeximus Tenorem quendam Ordinationis, Concessionis, & stabilimenti certorum Articulorum infra Sanctua Liberæ Capellæ nostræ, *St. Martini*, infra Civitatem nostram London, observandum & custodiendum; coram nobis, & concilio nostro, 5 Die Februarii ultimo præterito, apud *Westmon.* in Camera Stellata, ordinatorum & stabilitorum, nobis in Cancellar. nostram de mandato nostro missum factum, in hæc Verba.

"The fifth of *Fevever*, the Yeere of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lord King *Henry VI.* thirty-fifth: At *Westminster*, in the Sterre-Chamber, our said Sovereigne Lord, calling to high Remembrance the good and blessed Entent that his full noble Progenitors have at all Times had, to the Honour, Worship, Conservation and Wele of the Free Chapel of *St. Martin's* within the City of *London*; of the which the King our Sovereign Lord is Founder and Patron: Desiring to do all that may serve to the Ease and restful Roule of the same; and Conservation of the Sanctuary, Immunity, Privileges and Liberties, as appertain to the said Chapel and Place; willing, that hereafter none occasion be yeven to the Breach or hurting them: Remembring also the great Complaints, Grudging, and Displeasure, that his Subjects have taken, and especially the Citizens and Commonalty of the said City of *London*, of the demeaning of the misruled Persons coming and abiding in the said Place, under Umbre and Colour of the Sanctuary there; the which have, at divers Times, issued out of the Sanctuary and committed many Ryots, Robberies, Manslaughters, and other Mischiefes; were through the said Sanctuary hath been greatly dislaundered, and (over that) great Inconvenience like to ensue.

"After great Deliberation and Communication had, as well with Doctors of Divinity, as of Law, Civil and Canonically; called also thereto the Judges of this our Land, and their Advices had in that Behalfe; other Men also of great Wisedome and Experience, for the Weale and Conservation of the said Sanctuary, and to eschew the said Misgovernance and Mischief, called also before our said Sovereigne Lord and his Councill, the Maior and the Aldermen of the said City, and Master *Richard Cawdre*, Dean of the said Place of *St. Martin's*: Our Sovereigne Lord (by the Advice of his Councill abovesaid) ordained, granted, and established

Ordinance concerning its Sanctuary. Lib. X. fol. 299. apud *Guildhall*.

“ established certain Articles under-written, to
 “ bee kept and observed within the said Sanc-
 “ tuary, from this Time forth, without any In-
 “ terruption of them. Willing and ordaining,
 “ that the said Deane, that now is, promit by his
 “ Oath the Observance of the same, for the Time
 “ that hee shall bee Deane there. And that
 “ every Deane after him, in his Admission to the
 “ said Deanary, be sworne to keepe the said
 “ Articles in semblable wise, and make them
 “ to bee kept within the said Sanctuary: The
 “ which Articles beene such as follow:

“ 1. *First*, That every Person *Fugitive* come-
 “ ing unto the said Sanctuary for Tuiton, and
 “ challenge to enjoy the Immunities and Privi-
 “ leges thereof; at his Entree, as soone as hee
 “ commodiously and reasonably may, shall now
 “ present himselfe unto the said Deane, his
 “ Commissarie, or Depute in that Behalfe; and
 “ before him declare the Cause of the Feare
 “ moving him to come to the said Sanctuarie;
 “ be it for Treason, Felony surmised upon him,
 “ or for other Causes. And that the said De-
 “ claration and Cause bee registered in the
 “ common Register, ordained therefore in the
 “ said Sanctuary, and the Name of the said
 “ Fugitive.

“ 2. *Item*, That hee, at his first Entree, pre-
 “ sent and deliver unto the said Deane, Commis-
 “ sarie, or Depute, all Manner of Weapon and
 “ Armour that hee bringeth with him, as well
 “ invasive as defensive; and that he be not suf-
 “ fered to weare or use any such Weapon or Ar-
 “ mour, or it to have in his keeping within the
 “ Sanctuary in any wise, except a reasonable
 “ Knife, to kerve withall his Meate, and that the
 “ said Knife be pointlesse.

“ 3. *Item*, That every erraunt and open Theefe,
 “ Robber, Murderer, and Felon, notoriously
 “ noised by the common Fame of the People;
 “ or if the said Deane, Commissary, or Depute,
 “ be credibly informed, or due Proove be yoven
 “ or made, that he is such one, repairing to the
 “ said Sanctuary, to the Intent that he shall not
 “ (under Colour of the said Sanctuary) intend to
 “ doe further Mischiefe; find sufficient Seurte to
 “ bee made unto the King, as well by his own
 “ Obligation, as by the Obligation of other,
 “ of his good Bearing for the Time of his Abode
 “ within the said Sanctuary, and for a Quarter of
 “ a Yeere after his departing out of the same:
 “ And that hee bee kept in Ward into the Time
 “ he have found and made the said Seurte. And
 “ if it so be, that it be complained or shewed
 “ unto the King’s Highnesse, that the said Seurte
 “ bee not sufficient; that then, at the Command-
 “ ment of the said Councell, (if it bee thought
 “ necessary) the said Deane, Commissary, or
 “ Depute, shall take other and better Securte,
 “ or else commit them to Ward unto the Time
 “ better Securte bee found. Foreseene alway,
 “ that if the said Fugitive will depart out of the
 “ said Sanctuary, that hee may so do when
 “ hee will.

“ 4. *Item*, That all the Out-Gates, as well
 “ Posternes, Doores, as all other Issues outward,
 “ whatsoever they be, of the said Sanctuary, bee
 “ surely closed and shut nightly at Nine of the
 “ Clocke; and so remaine shut from the same

“ Houre unto Sixe of the Clocke in the Morning,
 “ from the Feast of *Alballows* unto the Feast of
 “ *Candlemasse*; and the Remanent of the Yeere,
 “ nightly, from the said Houre of Nine unto
 “ Foure of the Clocke in the Morning, or unto
 “ the Time the first Masse beginneth within the
 “ said Place: And that all those that been fled
 “ to the said Sanctuary for Treason or Felony,
 “ be within the Clofure on Night’s Time.

“ 5. *Item*, If any such Theefe, Murderer, or
 “ Felon, resort to the said Sanctuary for Tuiton
 “ of the same, with any manner Robbery, or
 “ stollen Goods, if the Party robbed make fresh
 “ Sute therefore, and prove, by open Evidence,
 “ that the same Felon hath brought into the said
 “ Sanctuary the said Goods so stollen thence, the
 “ said Deane, Commissary, or Depute, shall put
 “ in true Devoir, withouten any Dissimulation,
 “ Fraud, or Malengyne, to make full Restitu-
 “ tion unto the Party so grieved of the said stollen
 “ Goods, if they can bee had. And semblably,
 “ if any Fugitive come to the said Sanctuary
 “ with other Mens Goods, Merchandize, or
 “ Things, intending there to live with the same,
 “ and the Owner of the said Goods, Merchandize,
 “ or Things, make Proove that they be his, and
 “ verifie that they be brought into the said Sanctu-
 “ ary, the said Deane, Commissarie, or Depute,
 “ shall put him in full Devoire, to make Restitu-
 “ tion to the Party so proving that the same
 “ Goods, Merchandizes, or Things were his.
 “ And no Fugitive, nor none dwelling within
 “ the said Sanctuary, shall receive, conceale, nor
 “ buy any such Goods; but that they bee brought
 “ to the said Deane, Commissary, or Depute, to
 “ the Intent that the Owners may have the sooner
 “ Knowledge of them. And if the said Goods so
 “ stollen and brought to the said Sanctuary be
 “ concealed from the said Deane, Commissary,
 “ or Depute, and bought by any dwelling in
 “ the said Sanctuary, that then the Buyer (abide-
 “ ing there) make Restitution or Satisfaction to
 “ the Party grieved, proving the said Goods so
 “ stollen to bee his, and so sold in the same
 “ Sanctuary.

“ 6. *Item*, If any Person, having Tuiton of the
 “ said Sanctuary, from thence issue out by Day
 “ or by Night, and commit or do any Robbery,
 “ Murder, Treason, or Felony, or Battery so
 “ done (withouten forth) commit the same Mis-
 “ doer to Ward, there to remaine as long as he
 “ will abide in the Sanctuary. And if so bee hee
 “ will depart from thence, he shall depart at an
 “ Hour to be assigned unto him by Day, betwixt
 “ Sunne and Sunne.

“ 7. *Item*, That subtle Pickers of Locks,
 “ Counterfeitours of Keys, Contrivers of Seals,
 “ Forgers of false Evidences, Workers of coun-
 “ terfeit Chaines, Beades, Brouches, Ouches,
 “ Rings, Cups, Spoons silvered, and Plates
 “ of Copper gilt, uttered for Gold, unto the
 “ common Hurt of the People, be not suf-
 “ fered in the said Sanctuary. And if any,
 “ being within the said Sanctuary, be holden
 “ suspect of the Things abovesaid, let him
 “ be committed to Ward till he find suf-
 “ ficient Surety, as in the third Article above-
 “ said.

“ 8. *Item*,

“ 8. *Item*, That common Putuers, Strumpets, and Bawdes, be not suspected in the Sanctuary: And if they claime the Tuition of the said Sanctuary, that they be set in open Ward on Day-Times, till Shame cause them to depart, or to amend their vicious living.

“ 9. *Item*, That deceitfull Games, as Playes at Hazzard, the Dice, the Guck, the Kayelles, the Cloysh, and other such unleeftull and reproveable Games, bee not used, supported, nor cherished within the said Sanctuary.

“ 10. *Item*, That all Artificers dwelling within the said Sanctuary (as well Barbours as other) keepe holy the *Sundayes*, and other great Festival Dayes, without Breach, or exercising of their Craft, in such wise as done the Inhabitants of the said City of *London*. And if they doe the contrary, to bee committed to Ward till they finde sufficient Surety, as in the third Article abovesaid, to use their Crafts in Manner and Forme as doe the Inhabitants of the said City, and according to the Ordinances of the same City.

11. *Item*, That every Person comming to the said Sanctuary for Immunity and Tuition of the same, that hee, at his Admiffion to the said Sanctuary, be sworne on a Booke to obey, keepe, and observe the Articles abovesaid, and every each of them, with their Pains and Rules appertaining to the same. And the King, by the Advice abovesaid, would, granted, and ordained, that this Act be exemplified under his Great Seale, and be enrolled in his Chancellary; to the Intent, that the Ordinance abovesaid remaine of Record, and that his Subjects may have Knowledge thereof.

“ Nos autem tenore præcedentium ad requisitionem dilecti & fidelis nostri, Galfridi Boleyne, Majoris Civitatis nostræ *London*. & Aldermanorum ejusdem Civitatis, duximus exemplificandum per præsentem: In cujus rei testimonium has Literas nostras fieri fecimus Patentes, Teste Meipso apud Westmon. 24 die Novembris, Anno Regni nostri 36.”

Examinatur per Johannem Fanckes, } Clericos.
& Thomam Ive. }

From these Regulations and Articles aforementioned, this *St. Martin's* appears to have been a Sanctuary for great Disorders, and a Shelter for the loofest Sort of People, Rogues and Ruffians, Thieves, Felons, and Murderers. From hence used to rush violent Persons, Committers of Riots, Robberies, and Manslaughters: Hither they brought in their Preys and stolen Goods, and concealed them here, and shared or sold them to those that dwelt here. Here were also harboured Picklocks, Counterfeiters of Keys and Seals, Forgers of false Evidences, such as made counterfeit Chains, Beads, Ouches, Plate, Copper gilt for Gold, nay, common Strumpets and Bawds, Gamesters, and Players at Hazard and Dice, and other unlawful Games; and, lastly, Prophaners of *Sundays*, and other Festival Days, exercising their Crafts thereon.

And again, to this Licentiousness was this Sanctuary grown in these Times, that in *Henry VII's* Reign, one coming hither for Sanctuary, the Sheriffs took him thence by Violence, and brought him away. But observe what followed: The Abbot of *Westminster* (to whom this College now belonged) exhibited a Bill to the King against these Sheriffs, for arresting and drawing with Force a privileged Person out of the Sanctuary of *St. Martin's*, belonging to the said Abbey. Which Matter was heard in the Court of Star-Chamber before the Lords, and others of the King's Council, and *Hody* and *Newton*, Chief Justices: Which Justices determined, that by Law the Party ought to enjoy the Privilege of Sanctuary; and the Sheriffs were grievously fined by particular Name: Which Sentence the Lord *Dyer* saw, as he reported under his own Hand. (And the Lord *Coke* saw in MS. not printed) upon a Reference to him and Justice *Southcote*, out of the Star-Chamber, *Trin. 11 Eliz.*, concerning the Sanctuary of *Westminster*, for *Hampton* and *Whiteakers* being in for Debt. But I cannot, in Justice to my Subject, and to Mr. *D. Capel*, who has been so kind to give his Sentiments thereon, omit his Reasons, that this Liberty is properly subject to the Laws of the City. That Gentleman writes thus:

“ I beg Leave to lay before you the Substance of what I offered in Bar of a Sentence of Transportation passed on one *William Hall*, and another Person, in the Mayoralty of Alderman *Winterbottom*, who was tried and convicted by a *Middlesex* Jury, after a *London* Jury had heard the Cause, and were ready to give their Verdict, but were ordered by the then Recorder to acquit him, because some of the Council at the Bar persuaded him *St. Martin's le Grand* was in *Middlesex*. This *Hall* was tried by the *Middlesex* Jury, and convicted of a Robbery committed in the said Precinct.

“ The Reasons offered in Bar of Sentence, were, 1. Because the Privileged Places were granted to serve God in Acts of Devotion, and on a religious Account, *only*, and not for the following of Trades: And all their Privileges were taken away at the Reformation by Act of Parliament.

“ 2. Because so long ago as the Reign of *Henry VI.* the Common Serjeant of *London* offered before the King and Council to forfeit his Life, if he could not prove *St. Martin's le Grand* had no Right to be exempt from the City's Jurisdiction; and therefore, if these Privileges were so disputable in those Times, how much more must they now be since the Reformation?

“ 3. Because the Sheriffs Officers for *London* arrest for Debt in this Liberty, which, if in *Middlesex*, they have no Right to do.

“ 4. Because, in all the Grants and Charters to this Place, on which they found their pretended Privileges, they constantly declare that it is within the City of *London*, therefore cannot be said with any Propriety to be in *Middlesex*; consequently no *Middlesex* Jury can have any Cognizance of any Cause arising therein; and therefore the Sentence must be illegal, the Cause

Mr. Capel's Reasons.

"Cause not having been tried by a Jury where
"the Crime was committed."

Concerning the Patron, Privilege, and exempt Jurisdiction of this Church, we may understand by an Inquisition of the King's Justices at the Tower, in the Reign of King *Edward II.* when the Jury made this Presentment of it: That the Church of *Great St. Martin's, London*, was in the Donation of the King; and that *Richard de Ellefeld* then held it, and was Dean there; they knew not by what Warrant; therefore the Sheriff was commanded to cause him to appear; who came, and said, That he held the foresaid Church of *St. Martin's* as a free Chapel of the Lord the King, by the Donation and Concession of him, the present King, exempted from all ordinary Jurisdiction, and free, by the Letters of the same King; which he produced in these Words, *Edwardus Dei Gratia*, &c. and by that Warrant he held that Church.

Before this Church there was a Solar, that is, a large, airy Room, or Chamber, somewhat like the Galleries in some great Houses, being Places of Entertainment and Pleasure. This Solar was towards the Street, and had a Jetty outwards, which was so low that it annoyed the People passing along. It was presented at the aforefaid Inquisition in these Words: "That the Dean and Canons of *St. Martin's the Great* held a certain Solar against the said Church, containing in Length twenty-nine Feet, and in Breadth eleven Feet; *Cujus Gettiscium est nimis bassum de tribus pedibus, i. e.* Whose Jetty was too low by three Feet." The Sheriff was commanded to summon them. Afterwards the Dean and Canons appeared by their Attorney, and yielded to take away what was an Annoyance by the View of the Jury; and therefore it was commanded the Sheriff to throw down whatsoever was an Annoyance; but the Dean was not fined, because it was not his proper Deed.

Antiently, when this College flourished, a *Curfeu* Bell was rung here; as was at *Bow, St. Giles's, Cripplegate*, and *Barking*. It was a great Bell to be heard at a Distance, to give the Citizens Warning of the Time of Night, and to keep within Doors. King *Edward I.* in his Reign, in Orders sent to the City for keeping the Peace, against many Mischiefs and Murders, Robberies, and beating down of People by certain Hectors, walking armed in the Streets at Nights, commanded, that henceforth none should be so hardy to be found wandering in the Streets after *Curfeu* Bell sounded at *St. Martin's le Grand*.

This College was surrendered to King *Edward VI.* the second of his Reign, in the Year of *Christ* 1548; and the same Year the College Church was pulled down, many Houses built, highly prized, and lett to Strangers born, and such others as claimed Benefit of the Privileges granted to the Canons, serving God Day and Night (for so are the Words in the Charter of *William the Conqueror*;) which may hardly be wrested to Artificers, Buyers, and Sellers, otherwise than is mentioned in the 21st of *St. Matthew's Gospel*.

In the East Part, where the College Church stood, was afterwards a large Tavern built; and down to the West, and so throughout the whole

Precinct of that College, it was new built upon.

After this Deanery, with the Sanctuary and Privileges, was granted to the Abbey of *St. Peter's in Westminster*, *William*, Abbot of the said Monastery of *St. Peter of Westminster*, asserted his Title to the Privilege and Sanctuary of *St. Martin's le Grand* in *London*, with the Precincts, Circuit, and Bounds of the same, in this Form:

"First, the said Abbot saith, That the free Chapel of *St. Martin's le Grand* in *London*, and the Precincts of *St. Martin's* aforefaid, is a Place privileged, and was founded and endowed long Time before the Conquest, as well of Possessions as of Immunities, Franchises, and Liberties; and corroborated and enlarged by King *William the Conqueror*, like as it appeareth, as well by the Charter of the said King *William the Conqueror*, as by divers other Charters, Writings, and Records.

"Item, The said King *William the Conqueror* granted by his Charter to the same Place of *St. Martin's* divers Liberties and Franchises, by special and general Words, as well in the *Latin* Tongue as *Saxon*; and, over that, granted to the said Place of *St. Martin's* all other Liberties, Immunities, and Customs, which any Church of this Realm best had: Which Grant importeth and includeth in itself as great Privileges, Franchises, and Immunities, as *Westminster, Beverlay*, or any other Place privileged, hath within this Realm. And also the said Words in *Saxon* importeth such Sentence; that the said Place should be franchised, privileged, and have Tuition and Immunities of all those Persons, which for Treason, Felonies, Trespasses, or any other Cause, should flee to the same, or abide therein: Which Franchises, Privilege, Tuition, and Immunities, the said Place hath always peaceably had and enjoyed, from the said Conqueror's Days unto this present Time.

"Item, The said Franchises, Immunities, and Privileges of *St. Martin's* have been corroborated, confirmed, allowed, and enlarged, by King *Henry I.* King *Stephen*, *Henry II.* King *John*, King *Henry III.* King *Edward II.* King *Edward III.* *Richard II.* *Henry V.* *Henry VI.* and in all other Kings Times since the Conquest; as by divers Charters and Allowances before Justices of Oyer and Determiner, Writings and Records, more plainly at large is shewed, and may appear.

"Item, It appeareth by divers Returns made by the Sheriffs of *London*, as well in the King's Bench, Common-Pleas, and all other the King's Courts, that the said Place of *St. Martin's* is a Place privileged and Sanctuary; as by the same Returns, remaining of Record, more plainly appear.

"Item, The said Abbot saith, That the Precinct, Circuit, and Bounds of the Privilege and Sanctuary aforefaid be and extend as hereafter followeth.

"Imprimis, Beginning at a Wall lying directly against a Post that standeth in the Middle of one *Roger Wright's*, a Grocer's House, which standeth on the East Side of the South Gate of
"St.

“ St. Martin’s; and from the Wall in the said
 “ Grocer’s House, with the Half Deal of the
 “ Street, unto the Channel of the same Side
 “ that House standeth upon, Sanctuary: And
 “ so forth from the East Westward, unto the
 “ Midst of St. Martin’s Lane, next to the Cha-
 “ pel of St. Martin’s, against the Tenement of
 “ the Bull’s-Head, which Tenement lieth at
 “ the South End of the said Lane, on the West
 “ Part.

“ Item, Half Part of the Street of St.
 “ Martin’s-Lane, Sanctuary, from the South
 “ unto the North, as far forth as the Houses
 “ appertaining to the Bull’s-Head do extend
 “ Northwards.

“ Item, From the said Place of the Bull’s-Head,
 “ then the whole Lane of St. Martin’s, Sanctuary
 “ on both Sides, unto a Post or Stoop that stand-
 “ eth on the North Side or End of the two Tene-
 “ ments standing by the great Gate next going
 “ into the Dean’s Court.

“ Item, From the said St. Martin’s-Lane, at the
 “ aforefaid Bull’s-Head, turning by a Wall that
 “ divideth the said Tenement of the Bull’s-Head
 “ and St. Martin’s Ground; which Wall turneth
 “ and extendeth from the East Westwards, unto a
 “ back Wall that closeth in St. Martin’s Ground
 “ of the West Side; all within the said Wall,
 “ Sanctuary.

“ Item, Along by the same back Wall that
 “ closeth in the West Part of St. Martin’s Ground,
 “ from the South End of the said Wall into the
 “ North, unto a Wall that divideth my Lord
 “ of Northumberland’s Ground and St. Martin’s
 “ Ground from the South End; all within the
 “ aforefaid Walls, Sanctuary: And so forth,
 “ from the South Side into the North of my
 “ Lord of Northumberland’s Ground, Sanctuary.
 “ Along by a back Wall of the Grey Friars,
 “ which back Wall closeth in my Lord of Nor-
 “ thumberland’s Ground of the West Part, unto
 “ the North Part of Angel-Alley, abutting North-
 “ wards, upon the South Side of Robert Bowman’s
 “ House, into the Street-wards. And so Sanctu-
 “ ary still, from the said back Wall of Grey
 “ Friars, along by the Angel-Alley, and by the
 “ South Part of the said Robert Bowman’s House,
 “ from the West unto the East, until you come
 “ to a Post or Stoop standing on the North
 “ Part of the two Tenements next lying on the
 “ North Side of a great Gate entering into the
 “ Dean’s Court.

“ Item, From the aforefaid Wall, along from
 “ the North, Southward, unto Hugh Payne’s
 “ Dwelling-House; and from thence, by the
 “ North Side of the said Hugh Payne’s Garden,
 “ Sanctuary still, from the West unto the East
 “ Part thereof.

“ Item, Again from the North Side of the
 “ above-rehearsed Hugh Payne’s Garden, South-
 “ ward, unto the Dean’s Garden, Sanctuary.

“ Item, Along by the Wall on the North
 “ Side of the Dean’s Garden, from the West
 “ into the East thereof, Sanctuary.

“ Item, From the North unto the South of the
 “ aforefaid Dean’s Garden, with St. Leonard’s
 “ Church, Sanctuary, as by a Wall it there
 “ sheweth.

“ Item, From the East End of St. Leonard’s

“ Church, Westward of the South of St. Martin’s,
 “ unto the Bell-Alley, Sanctuary; as appeareth
 “ also by another Wall there.

“ Item, From the Bell-Alley, Southward, unto
 “ the Wall spoken of at the Beginning, which is
 “ within the Grocer’s House, against the Post
 “ that standeth within the Midst of the same
 “ House: And so forth directly again unto the
 “ Channel of the high Street, that lieth before
 “ the South Gate of St. Martin’s; all within the
 “ Bounds rehearsed, Sanctuary.

“ Item, By a Statute made in the — Year of St. Mar-
tin’s a pri-
vileged
Place for
Debt,
Treason, or
Felony.
 “ King Edward III. it is affirmed, The said Place
 “ of St. Martin’s to be a Place franchised and pri-
 “ vileged, having Tuition and Immunity, in
 “ Manner and Form as is above rehearsed; and
 “ in special, and for them that come in thither
 “ for Debt, Treason, and Felony. In Proof
 “ whereof, the Judge that sitteth there for the
 “ King, as in a Place, not of the City, but by
 “ Privilege separate, (the Mayor not called there-
 “ to, as he is to the Deliverance of Newgate, and
 “ other such Acts in the City) to have Knowledge
 “ there in a Case of Treason or Felony, hath
 “ ever, from Time that no Mind is, sitten in
 “ the Gate of the said Sanctuary; and the Per-
 “ son appeached or indicted of Treason and
 “ Felony hath been kept by the Officers on
 “ the further Side of the Street afore him;
 “ to the Intent that he come not of the other
 “ Side of the Channel, towards the Sanctuary
 “ there, to claim the Liberty and Franchises of
 “ the same.

“ Item, Whereas divers Kings of this Land,
 “ for Causes such as moved them, have seized
 “ into their Hands the Franchises and Liberties
 “ that the City of London had, by Reason where-
 “ of they were not suffered to use or enjoy the
 “ said Franchises, for as long as it hath liked
 “ unto the said Kings; yet the said Chapel of St.
 “ Martin’s le Grand, in the said City of London,
 “ with the Precinct of the same, at the said
 “ Times of such seizing of the aforefaid Fran-
 “ chises, was afore and since always a Place pri-
 “ vileged, without any Disturbance, Diminishing,
 “ or Taking away by the said Kings, or by their
 “ Ministers; and peaceably used and enjoyed
 “ their Franchises, Liberties, and Immunities,
 “ within the Sanctuary and Precinct of St.
 “ Martin’s, as in a Place exempted and privi-
 “ leged, and no Ways pertaining unto the said No ways
pertaining
to the City,
 “ City; no Parcel thereof, though it be within
 “ the said City.

“ And moreover, the said Abbot saith, That
 “ the said Church or Chapel of St. Martin’s,
 “ within the said Sanctuary and Precinct of the
 “ same, were of late, by the late King of fa-
 “ mous Memory, King Henry VII. lawfully an- Given to
the Abbey
of West-
minster by
King
Hen. VII.
 “ nexed and given to the said Monastery of St.
 “ Peter of Westminster; at which Time and
 “ Times, without Mind of Man before that,
 “ the said Chapel and Precinct, Circuit and
 “ Bounds of the said Sanctuary, comprized
 “ within the Limits above rehearsed, were
 “ used, allowed, and taken, and yet be, as
 “ Sanctuary.”

Thus far the Abbot of Westminster’s Declaration,
 at which Time (as it appears) there fell out so
 9 K much

much Contestation concerning the Precincts of this Sanctuary, that the Matter was fain to be tried by antient sworn Men depofed in Court, as Witneffes. What follows of their Depofitions came to Hand; the reft (and the Beginning) were loft:

Depofitions
concerning
St. Mar-
tin's.

"Item, The faid Henry Williamson depofeth for the claimed Bounds, and alfo for the Privilege of Sanctuary-Men, in the half Street and Lane next to St. Martin's; and for the fetting up of the Gallows on *Evil-May-Day*; and for the removing thereof, as others therein before have depofed.

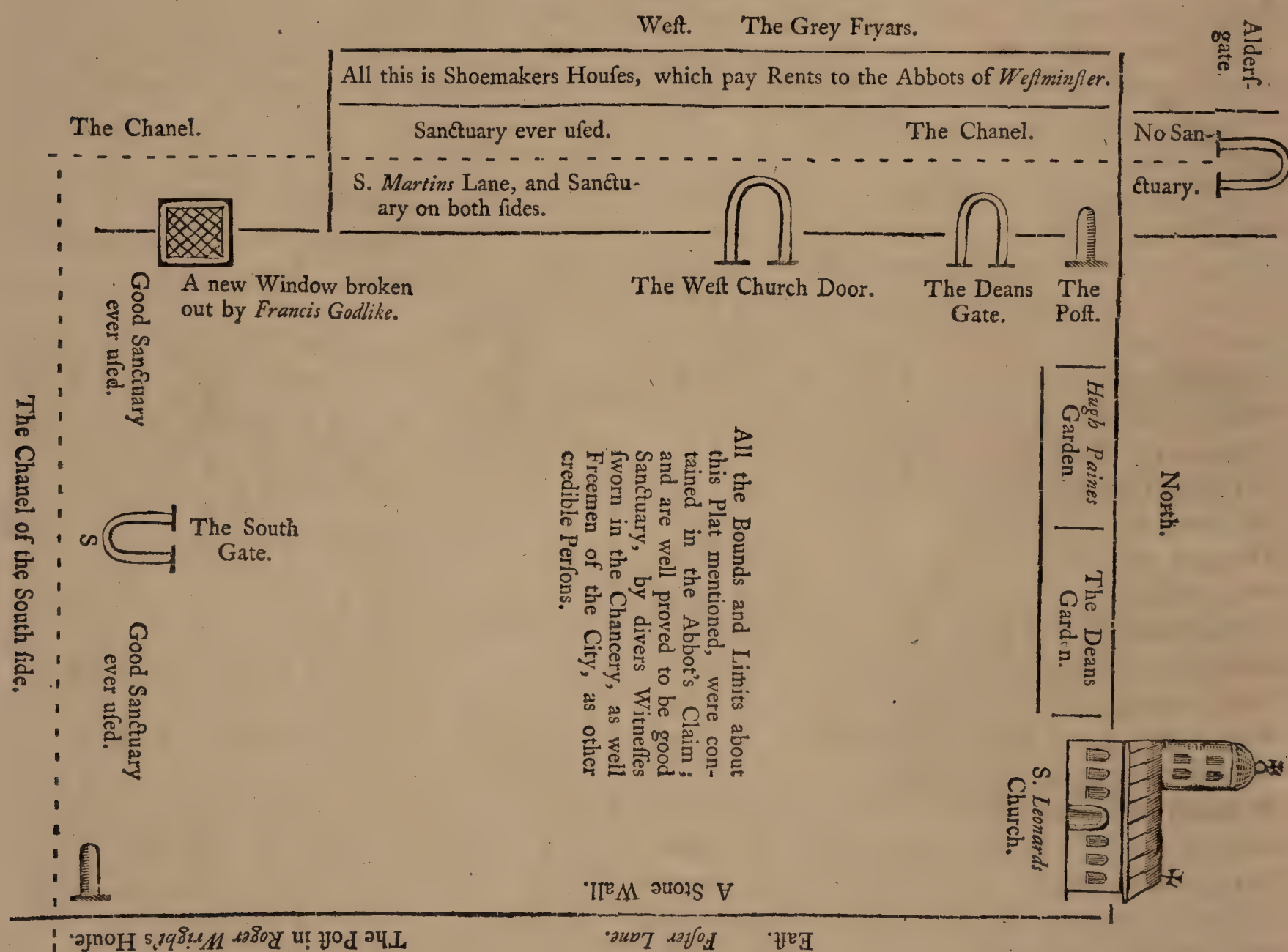
"Item, Ralph Twyn depofeth all wholly the claimed Bounds to be Sanctuary; and alfo the fetting up of the Gallows, and removing of the fame; and the Pavement to be done by the Abbot; and that he knew one Bland, privileged both for Treafon and Murder, ever ufed to walk in the Street claimed as Sanctuary, without any Difurbance.

"Item, William Bayley depofeth all the claimed Bounds, and alfo the fitting of the Juftices in

"the South Gate; and that he heard the Juftices fay, that half the Street againft the faid Gate was Sanctuary; and that there were Perfons therein arraigned, and others therein depofed; and that he knew the faid Bland, privileged for Treafon and Felony, to dwell in *Angel-Alley*; and that the Abbot ought to make the Pavement, as others have depofed there.

"Item, John Smith, Clerk, depofeth for all the claimed Bounds; and further faith, that he knew Dr. Morton, and alfo the Cardinal Morton, to lie there, one in Roger Wright's Houfe, and the other in *Angel-Alley*, they both being privileged for Treafon: And alfo he fuppoſeth both *Angel-Alley* and *Bland-Alley* to be holden of St. Martin's by certain Rents, as Parcel of the Earl of Northumberland's Tenements: And alfo for the Pavement, as others before have depofed."

At this Time there was the following Survey or Plan of the Precinct exhibited into the Court of Chancery, where it appeareth theſe Witneffes to have depofed:



There was a memorable Cauſe tried about the Liberties, between this Collegiate Church of St. Martin's and the City of London, in the twenty-feventh of Henry VIII. which probably the former Declaration of the Abbot of Westminster refers to. The City then, by her Recorder and Council, penned and exhibited theſe enſuing Articles againſt the Sanctuary of St. Martin's:

"Articles declaring for the Mayor and Commonalty of London: That the Incloſure and Chyrch of Seynt Martine's le Grande, the Meſſuages, Houſes, and Lane of Seint Martine's aforeſayd, be of and in the Liberty and Jurisdiction of the ſaid City; and that there be, nor by any lawful Meane have been, any ſuch Privileges and Immunity, the which may, or ought to defend al Manner of enorm Enemies

"of God, the Chyrch, the King, and the Realm, unpunished, as it hath been of long wrongfully accuſtomed. And eſpecially to diſherit our moſt dread Sovereign Lord, and his ſaid City and Chamber of London, of ſuch Rights, Jurifdictions, Liberties, and free Cuſtoms, as of long Time before the Foundation, and at the Foundation of the ſaid Chyrch, and ever after, peaceably and quietly had uſed; and approved by divers Records, by Authority of Parliament, Letters Patents, and otherwiſe, as followeth:

"1. They ſeyen, that the City of London is, and, ſince the Tyme of Remembrance of Man, hath been the chief City of this Realm, and above al other Cities and Towns of the ſame, as wel in Honours, Liberties, and free Cuſtoms

“toms highly endowed; and the which famous
“City, in the Time of Seint *Edward*, King and
“Confessor, and long Time before, always hath
“been of itself one hoole County, and one hoole
“Jurisdiction and Liberty, by the said Citizens,
“and their Predecessors, of the King and his
“Progenitors holden at Farm.

“And the said Citizens then, and by al the
“Time aforesaid, by Reason of their feid Juris-
“diction and Liberties, among others, have had
“Liberties and free Customs, to elect and make
“of themselves, yeerely, certain principal Officers
“in the said City, which faithfully shudde answer
“the King’s Terme: And immediately under
“him, the People of the said City, and others
“repairing to the same in Peace, Unity, and
“Justice, shudde govern after their old Laws and
“Customs: And also, to substitute under them
“other Under-Officers and Ministers, to help
“for the Sustentation and Execution of the Pre-
“misses, &c.”

And before this, in the Reign of *Henry VI.* was this great Cause in Dispute, between the City and *St. Martin’s*, before several Commissioners appointed to hear it. Then the Citizens pleaded, That *William the Conqueror*, before the Foundation of the aforesaid Church, by Authority of his Parliament, and by two Charters, which the Mayor and Citizens then produced, demised to the Citizens of *London* all the said City and Sheriffwick of *London*, with all Appendages, &c. And so pleading, *inter alia*, concluded thus: “All and singular which the same Mayor
“and Citizens are ready to make good, as
“well for the said Lord the King, as for them-
“selves.”

It seems that there have been some later Differences about a new Door into the Liberties of the Freedom: Whereupon a Court being called, *December 20, 1625*, this Order was given out, to be enquired upon and certified:

“It is ordered by the Court, that the Foreman
“of the Inquest, with others of the same Inquest,
“shall view the South Gate and Entry leading
“from *Bladder-Street* into this Liberty; and also
“a Door made by *Thomas Rodes* in the East Side
“of the same Entry; and make their Reports
“under their Hands in Writing, on *Monday* next
“after *Epiphany*.

“According to the Direction of the Order
“abovesaid, we whose Names are underwritten,
“being all of the Enquest sworn for this Yeere,
“having viewed the Gate and Entry, doe find,
“and accordingly certifie, that *Thomas Rodes*, a
“Linnen-Draper, dwelling in a House next ad-
“joining to the said Entry, on the East Side
“thereof, (in Part of which House *Roger Wright*
“did dwell) hath of late, without the Privy or
“Knowledge of the Inhabitants of this Liberty,
“taken downe, or caused to be taken downe and
“carried away, a Pair of strong, sufficient, and
“serviceable Gates, in the Night Time, which
“were, and Time out of Mind have bin, the
“common South Gate of this Liberty; and, in-
“stead thereof, hath set up a new Gate of Deale,
“opening all one Way, *viz.* towards the West
“Side; whereas the former Paire of Gates or
“Leaves did fall open, the one towards the East

“Side, and the other towards the West Side of
“the said Entry. Also the said *Thomas Rodes*
“hath broken down the Partition Wall on the
“East Side of the said Entry, against which one
“Leafe of the said old Gate did fall open, as
“aforesaid, and hath there made a new Doore,
“(where never any was before in the Memory of
“Man) of almost an Ell in Breadth, out of the
“Shop into the said Entry or common Passage
“into this Liberty; whereby a free and open
“Passage is made out of the City of *London*, the
“Shop of the said *Rodes*, into this Liberty; to
“the great Prejudice of the Lords of the same
“Liberty, and to the great Hindrance and Da-
“mage of the Tenants and Inhabitants within the
“same. In Witnes whereof we have hereunto
“subscribed our Names. Dated the ninth of *Jan.*
“*Anno Dom. 1925.*

<i>Matthew Jumper,</i>	<i>Edward Napper,</i>
<i>William Hewes,</i>	<i>Thomas Speare,</i>
<i>William Hewes,</i>	<i>Henry Knevet,</i>
<i>Richard Mattock,</i>	<i>William Hunt,</i>
<i>Anthony Johnson,</i>	<i>Philip Richard,</i>
<i>Timothy Smart,</i>	<i>William Purse.”</i>

The Liberties of this Place, after the Dissolution of the College, remained and were preserved very cautiously from Time to Time. And to know how the Government, Privileges, and State of it stood in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, these Matters following may explain in some Measure:

Because of the Liberty enjoyed by such as lived within these Bounds, many Foreigners, *English* and others, Tradefmen and Artificers, planted themselves here. *Anno 1585*, a Survey was taken of all the Strangers, being *French; Germans, Dutch,* and *Scots*, inhabiting here, and their Occupations. Many of them were Cordwainers, that is, Shoemakers, (which Trade still continues there) Taylors, (hence the Tally-men who sold Shreds of Cloth, and Button-makers, and Button-mould-makers, that remained there even until the great Fire.) Here inhabited also Strangers, Goldsmiths, Pursemakers, Linnen-Drapers, some Stationers, some Merchants, and Silk-Weavers. Here lived also two Silk-Twisters, who *Mr. Strype* supposes were the first Silk-Throwsters in *London*, and to have brought that Trade into *England*; wherefore he sets down their Names: One was *John James*, born under the Dominion of King *Philip*, and made Denizen the nineteenth of *December*, in the tenth Year of *Queen Elizabeth*; the other was *Anthony Emerick*, born also under the Obedience of King *Philip*, and made Denizen the first of *January*, *Anno 17 Regine Elizabethæ.*

There were, upon that Survey abovesaid, found to be of Housholders, (Denizens as well as others) their Wives, Children, and Servants, one hundred and sixty-one in Number; which nevertheless was less by half than was some Years before; for in 1569 their Number was two hundred and sixty-nine.

There was a Constable and a Headborough for this Liberty: But divers Things here wanted providing for; in Respect whereof, they that lived out of the Liberty were in better Condition. Sundry of the Inhabitants refused to watch and ward,

ward, when upon Occasion they were required, as good Subjects and honest Neighbours, so to do; they refused to contribute to such Taxes and Payments as were set upon them for her Majesty's Service, with the rest of their Neighbours; several visited with the Sickness, would not obey the Orders appointed in that Behalf; that is, they would not keep their Doors and Windows shut, nor keep themselves within their Houses, but walked forth, and struck out the *Red Cross* set upon their Doors, and threatened to do mischief to such as should come to set any such Crosses there; and some repaired to the Court with their Wares, a Thing dangerous to the Queen and Nobility. There was no Prison in the said Liberty to commit such as should be troublesome and offensive, but the *Gatehouse* in *Westminster*, which was in another Shire, and out of the Liberty; and so they that were thus committed, commonly brought their Actions against those that committed them, and put them to great Trouble.

Hence, in the Year 1593, the Officers and Inhabitants petitioned the Lord-Treasurer to grant them such good Ordinances for the Redress of the said Disorders, and sufficient Authority for Execution of the same, for the good Government of the said Liberty, and Conservation of the People in Peace, as to his Lordship's discreet Wisdom should be thought meet; and that they might have a Prison and Execution of Justice within the Precinct of the Liberty; and that he would send his Letters to the Constable and Headborough, to find out a convenient Place for such Purpose; and to assess all the Inhabitants of the Liberty to the Charge thereof. The Lord-Treasurer recommended this Matter to Serjeant *Owen* and Mr. *Lewis*, two Lawyers, who gave their Judgments, That, for all Matters for the Service of the Queen, the Inhabitants were compelled to perform the same; but, for other Matters, they must make some By-Laws and Orders among themselves, to bind themselves to Performance. And that such disorderly Persons, whose Houses were limited within the College, might be punished by Imprisonment; and, in that contagious Time, very convenient to be executed.

The Inhabitants also complained at this Time, that the Mayor's Officers entered into their Liberty at their Pleasure, and searched and viewed all the Wares of the Shoemakers, according to a Statute lately made, not calling the Officer of the Liberty, or making him privy thereto. To this the Judgment of the aforesaid Lawyers was, That the Searcher might enter into the Liberty, and search alone: But, for that the Benefit of the Forfeitures were given to the Liberty, they thought it convenient that the Lord-Mayor's Officer should be with them: Which they thought might be obtained, if it pleased the Treasurer to write to the Lord-Mayor in that Behalf.

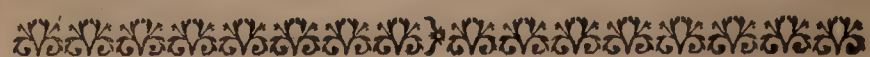
See P. 771.

This Place, though in the Heart of the City of London, is still in the Liberty of *Westminster*, and is governed, and votes for Parliament-Men accordingly; and Persons unfree may here follow their Professions and Trades.

Lower down, on the West Side of *St. Martin's Lane*, in the Parish of *St. Anne*, almost by *Alders-*

gate, was one great House, commonly called *Northumberland-House*; it belonged to *Henry Percy*. King *Henry IV.* in the seventh of his Reign, gave this House, with the Tenements thereunto appertaining, to Queen *Jane*, his Wife, and then it was called her *Wardrobe*.

Antiently the Kings of *England* have sometimes lodged here. A Writ of King *Edward I.* was dated hence: *Thomas de Clirowe de Blechweeth captus & detent. in Prisons North. pro Transgr. Forrest. habet Literas Rogero de Cliford Justic. Forrest. citra Trentam, quod ponatur per Ballium. Dat. apud S. Martinum Magnum, London, 20 Die Octobris.*



CHAP. VII.

ALD GATE WARD.

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a NEW Survey.

The Etymology and Bounds of Aldgate Ward.

The antient and present State. Priory of the Holy Trinity. The Papey. The Portuguese Jews Synagogue. Crutched-Friers. Sir John Milburn's Charity. Parishes and Churches. Navy-Office, Halls, and other publick Buildings, and antient Monuments. Aldermen and Common Council.

ALDGATE Ward takes its Name from the East Gate of the City, called *Aldgate*, or antiently *Ealdgate*. The principal Street of this Ward, called *Aldgate High-street*, beginneth at *Aldgate*, stretcheth West, where was once a handsome Well, but now a Stone Pump, adorned with four Lamps, is placed. From thence, the Way being divided in two, it runneth on the South Side of *Leadenhall-street* to *Lime-street* Corner, and half down that Street on the Left Hand.

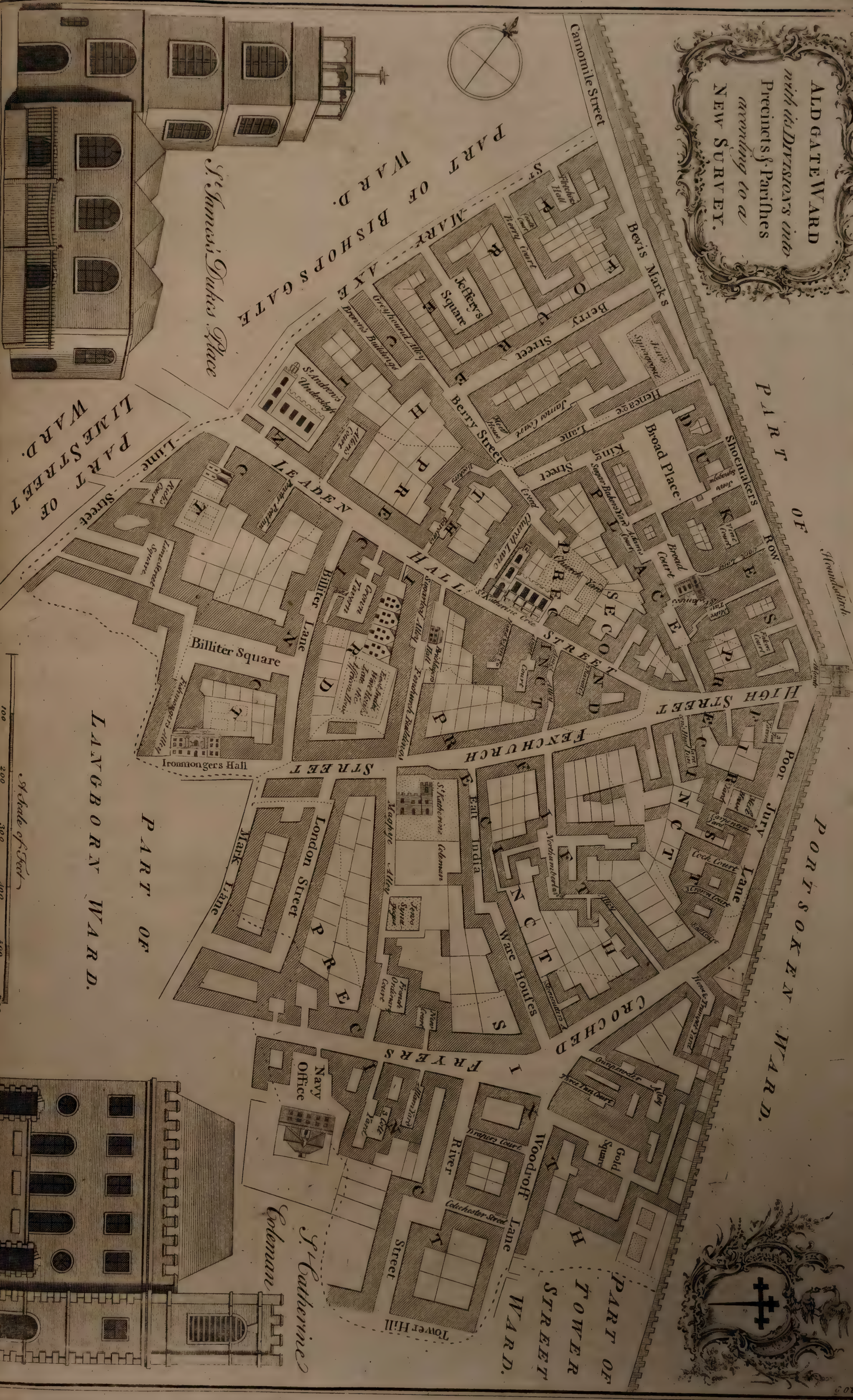
In the Midway, on that South Side, betwixt *Aldgate* and *Lime-street*, is *Angel-alley*, a Thoroughfare into *Fenchurch-street*; and another Alley, once called *Sprinkle-alley*, from an holy Water-pot, which used to hang there, but now *Sugar-loaf-alley*.

Near this was a large House, and divers Tenements near adjoining, which some Time belonged to a dissolved Priory, but afterwards given by King *Henry VIII.* to one Mrs. *Cornwallis*, Widow, and her Heirs, in Reward for some fine Puddings which she made and presented to him: Such was the Princely Liberality of those Times. A little farther was the House of Sir *Nicholas Throgmorton*, and of late the *African-House*, now pulled down to enlarge the *East-India Warehouse* in *Billiter-lane*.

Then, somewhat more West, is *Belzeter's-lane*, so called from the first Builder and Owner thereof, now corruptly called *Billiter-lane*; a Place consisting formerly of poor and ordinary Houses, where it seems needy and beggarly People used to inhabit; whence the Proverb, *A Bawdy Beggar of Billiter-lane*; which is somewhere used by Sir *Thomas More*, in the Book he wrote against *Tyndal*.

Betwixt

ALDGATE WARD
with its Divisions into
Precincts & Parishes
according to a
NEW SURVEY.



Scale of Feet
100 200 300 400 500 600

Betwixt this *Belzeter's-lane* and *Lime-street*, three new Houses being to be built, in the Year 1590, in a Place where before was a large Garden Plat, inclosed from the Street by a high Brick Wall, upon taking down the said Wall, and digging for Cellarage, another Wall of Stone was found directly under the Brick Wall, with an arched Gate-way of Stone, and Gates of Timber to be closed in the Midst towards the Street; the Timber of the Gates was consumed, but the Hinges of Iron were then remaining on their Staples on both Sides. Moreover, in that Wall were square Windows, with Bars of Iron on each Side this Gate; the Wall was above two Fathoms deep under Ground, supposed to be the Remains of those great Fires, mentioned on p. 32. or to be the Ruins of some House burnt in the Reign of King Stephen, when the Fire began in the House of one *Aelward*, near *London-stone*, and consumed East to *Aldgate*, See p. 41. Whereby it appeareth, how greatly the Ground of the City hath been raised in that Place.

On the North Side, this Ward stretcheth to the West Corner of *St. Andrew's Church*, and then turneth towards the North, by *St. Mary-ax-street*, on the East Side of *St. Augustine's Church*, which stood in the Wall, and by *Bury's* (corruptly now called *Bevis*) Marks again, or about by the Wall thro' *Shoemaker's-row* to *Aldgate*.

The Way towards the South, from the Pump aforesaid, is called *Fenchurch-street*, down which *Aldgate Ward* reaches to *Culver* or *Fishmongers-alley*, which is on the West Side of *Ironmongers-Hall*.

Again, from *Aldgate*, out of the principal Street, close by the Gate and Wall of the City, runneth *Poor-jury-lane*, South to *Crouched-friers*, thence to *Woodrose-lane*, and so to *Tower-bill*: And out of this Lane, West, is a Street called *Hart-street*, which in that Ward stretcheth to *Sydon*, or *Seething-lane*, by *St. Olave's Church*: One other Lane, more West from *Aldgate*, goeth by *Northumberland-house* toward *Crossed*, or *Crouched-friers*: Then on the same Side is the North End of *Mark-lane*, and *Blanch-appleton*, where the Ward endeth.

The antient Bounds of this Ward may be taken from the Extent of the Soke of the Priory of *Christ-church*; and what that is, may be known from what is wrote by one of that Convent, and preserved in an old Book, called *Dunthorne*; where we read, *Sciendum igitur quanta sit Soka, cujus fines tales sunt. A Porta de Aldgate, &c. i. e.* "We must know therefore, how great the Soke is, which hath such Bounds: "From the Gate of *Aldgate*, as far as the Gate "of the Bailey of the *Tower*, called *Cungate*, and "all *Cheken-lane*, towards *Barking Church*, as "far as the Church-yard, except one House "nearer than the Church-yard; and the Journey is returned the same Way, as far as the "Church of *St. Olave's*; and then we come "back by the Street which goes by *Coleman-church*; then it goes forth towards *Fenchurch*, and so there on this Side our Houses is "a Lane, through which we went unto the "House of *Theobald Fitz-Ivo*, Alderman; "which Lane now is stopped, because it had
No. 66.

"been suspected for Thieves in the Night: "Therefore, because a Way was not open there, "we come back again by a Lane towards the "Church of *St. Michael*, and as far as *Lime-street*, to the House of *Richard Cavel*. This "therefore is our Inward Soke, and these are "the Bounds of it. This the Queen-Mother "gave to us, with the Gate of *Aldgate*. From "*Lime-street* we go through the Street by the "Church of *St. Andrew's*, as far as the Chapel "of *St. Augustine upon the Wall*; then as far "as the Gate of the Church-yard. This is the "Circuit of our Inner Soke."

As to the present State of the whole Ward, it stands thus:

It first begins with *Aldgate-street*, which is broad, but short, and very well inhabited by Tradesmen, and, by giving Passage through the Gate, to and from the adjacent Parts, is a very great Thorough-fare. This Street begins at the Gate, and runs Westward to the Pump, where it divides itself into two Streets; one falling into *Leadenhall-street*, and the other into *Fenchurch-street*. About 100 Feet N. W. of the Gate is the chief, but narrow Entrance into *Duke's-place*, which is large, and for the most Part inhabited by Jews.

In this Place are several Courts, some of which are very large; as *Broad-court*, where the Church of *St. James Duke's-place* stands. Out of this Court, where the Church stands, is a Passage under an Arch into another large one, called *Duke's-place-court*, or *Broad-place*; at the South East Corner of which is the *Dutch Jews Synagogue*: And to these two Courts there are two Outlets into that Part of *Duke's-place* which fronteth *London-wall*: Along which is a narrow Lane, called commonly *Shoemaker's-row*, which turning South, leads to *Aldgate*, and North-West to *Bevis-marks*, and was formerly full of Shoemakers Shops. Here is a small Place, called *Vine-court*, which is but ordinary. Likewise out of *Duke's-place-court* is a Street which leadeth to another, and both formerly called *Duke's-place*, now *King's-street*. In this Place, in a large upper Room, was the old *Jews Synagogue*. From this Part is *Henage-lane*, which falls into *Bevis-marks*, close by the *Portuguese Jews Synagogue*, and then into *Camomile-street*, which runs along by the Wall, as far as *St. Mary-axe*: But neither this nor *Bevis-marks* are Places of great Account. On the South Side here is *Plough-yard*, which is pretty large, but chiefly taken up for Stabling and Coach-houses, but towards the upper End hath one handsome House, with a Garden before it; and near this Yard is *Berry-street*, which is very handsome and cleanly kept, with good uniform Buildings on both Sides, well inhabited, mostly by Jews, who dwell privately, without Shops: This Street falls into one Part of *Duke's-place*, where to the East is a Dissenting Meeting, and to the West a Passage into *St. Mary-axe*, called *Greyhound-alley*, which was formerly very ordinary, but now well built, and inhabited by Merchants and other Persons of Repute.

St. Mary-axe, a Street that comes out of *Bevis-marks* by *London-wall*, and runneth up South to *Leadenhall-street* against *Lime-street*. And this Street, especially the East Side, (which is only in this Ward) is generally taken up by Merchants,

there being divers large and handsome Buildings seated backwards, with good Entrances to them shut up by Gates; and many of them have Gardens behind them.

At the North End of *St. Mary-axe* is *Fletcher's-ball*, and at the South Corner the Parish-Church of *St. Andrew Undershaft*.

Leadenhall-street, a Place of great Trade, well inhabited, and a great Thorough-fare. In this Street are these Places; *Pewter-pot-linn*. *Allen's-court* is the Scite on which formerly stood the Seat of *Sir Thomas Allen*. *Axe-alley*, or *Booker's Gardens*, hath several Turnings, and leads into *Duke's-place*. The *Crown Tavern*, a large and convenient House. The Scite of the *Royal African-house*, being the Place for the Management of the Affairs of that Company, before it was dissolved by Parliament, and since purchased by the *India Company* for Ware-houses now building. *Sugar-loaf-court*, a pretty handsome Place, with a Free-stone Pavement, well built and inhabited at the End towards *Fenchurch-street*. *Creed-lane*, at the West Corner of *St. Catherine Cree-church*, which runs North into *Duke's-place*, and chiefly inhabited by Jews.

Lime-street, on the South Side of *Leadenhall-street*, leads into *Fenchurch-street*, and is for the generality taken up by Merchants and Persons of Repute. The West Side of this Street lieth in *Lime-street Ward*; some Part in *Langborn Ward*; there being in this Ward but the East Side, from *Leadenhall-street* Corner unto *Cullum-street*, so called from the Builder: And in this Part is *Axe-yard*, which is but indifferent; *Lime-street-alley*, by some called *Billiter-alley*, as leading into *Billiter-square*, and through that Square East into *Billiter-lane*; betwixt this Alley and *Axe-yard* is a new Court, built out of some Houses pulled down.

Ebenezer Muffell, Esq; informs us, that before the Fire of *London*, on the East Side of *Lime-street*, there was a large House and Garden, extending further East, and opening into *Fenchurch-street*, on whose Scite, after the Fire, were built thirty Houses by *Sir Thomas Cullum*, which descended by Sale from *Sir Jasper Cullum* to the Father of *Mr. Muffell* aforesaid, who now enjoys that Estate. And that lately, the Cellar of one of the Houses giving way, there was discovered an arched Room, ten Feet square, and eight Feet deep, with several arched Doors round it, stopped up with Earth. This happened on the Scite of the old Mansion-house.

East of *Lime-street* is *Billiter-lane*, which goes out of *Leadenhall-street*, and falls into *Fenchurch-street* against the End of *Mark-lane*. The Buildings in *Billiter-lane* are mostly very old ruinous Timber Houses, and may serve to give us the best Idea of the Manner in which this City was generally built before the Fire. But the Inhabitants are chiefly petty Shop-keepers. On the East Side the *East-India Company* have built large Warehouses, and there are several good modern Buildings. About the middle on the West Side is *Billiter-square*, an handsome, open, and airy Place, graced with good new Brick Buildings, well inhabited; and out of this Square to the South-West, is a handsome Free-stone Passage, called

Smith's Rents, which leadeth down *Fishmongers-alley* to *Fenchurch-street*. At the South-East Corner of *Billiter-lane*, in *Fenchurch-street*, was a House, or an Estate, belonging to *Cardinal Wolfey*, now made two Houses, almost facing *London-street*.

Mark-lane, or *Mart-lane*, (where once used to be kept a publick Mart) entering into which, on the Left Hand, there is a large, open, square Place, with a Passage to it for Carts, called *Blanch-apleton-court*: It hath a turning Passage on the South Side, by an Alley, which encompasseth some of the Houses. In this Parish was the Manor of *Blanch-apleton*, now corruptly called *Blind-chapel-court*: It belonged to *Sir Thomas Roos* of *Hame-lake*, Knt. in the seventh of *Richard II.* standing at the North-East Corner of *Mark-lane*. In the third of *Edward IV.* all Basket-makers, Wire-drawers, and other Foreigners, were permitted to have Shops in the Manor of *Blanch-apleton*, and no where else, within the City or Suburbs. More South is *Pick-axe-alley*, very small and ordinary, with a dark Entrance into it. This Lane is very long, falling into *Tower-street*; but the Part in this Ward is but small, viz. the East Side from the Corner of *Fenchurch-street*, to *Pick-axe-alley*, the greatest Part being in *Tower-street Ward*, with some Part in *Langborn Ward*.

Fenchurch-street is long, reaching from the Pump within *Aldgate* to *Gracechurch-street*, and, for the generality, well inhabited by Merchants, and eminent Warehouse-men and Shop-keepers: But of this Street there is in this Ward no more than from *Aldgate-street* to the West End of *Ironmonger's-ball*, on the North Side; and a little beyond *Mark-lane* to *Aldgate-street*, on the South Side; the rest being in *Langborn Ward*. Between *Mark-lane* and *St. Catharine Coleman Church*, is built, with very handsome Houses in it, *London-street*; at the Corner of which, in *Fenchurch-street*, was a few Years ago a large House called the *London-Tavern*. Over against *St. Catharine Coleman Church* is a magnificent House, built and inhabited by two Jews, Brothers, whose Names are *Franco*. More to the West is *Fenchurch Buildings*, a new, large, well built and inhabited Court, with a Passage into *Leadenhall-street*. Adjoining to this Church, Westward, is *Magpye-alley*, in which is a *Jews Synagogue*, and by a narrow Passage there is a Way into *French-ordinary-court*, and so into *Crutched-friers*. A little to the East of *St. Catherine Coleman's*, is a very extensive Range of Warehouses belonging to the *East-India Company*, which reach quite thro' into *Crutched-friers*, with a Passage under for Carriages. *Northumberland-alley*, the Scite on which *Northumberland-house* once stood, but now converted into other Buildings, is very long, which, with several turning Passages, falls into *Crutched-friers*; and for the generality is but an ordinary Place, as well for Houses as Inhabitants. This was formerly a noted Place for Gaming and Debaucheries.

Crutched, Crouched, or Crossed-friers, begins in the West at *Hart-street*, and runs Eastward, taking in Part of the *Navy-Office*; and then turning Northwards falls into *Aldgate*; but that Part that runs Northward is called *Poor-jury-lane*, which is but ordinary in its Buildings. This *Crutched-friers-*

friers-street hath several good Buildings and Places of Name, viz. on the North Side, *French-ordinary-court*, already mentioned, being a large open Place, with good Buildings, especially on the East Side; having Palisado Pales, with Trees before the Court-Yards of the Houses, and a Free-stone Pavement between the Houses. Out of this Court is a Passage down Steps into *Fenchurch-street*, thro' *Magpye-alley*.

The *Navy-Office*, on the South Side of the Street, hath some Part in this Ward, viz. almost all the first Court, with the Side Buildings, and some small Part of the Office itself; the other Part, viz. the back Part, being in *Tower-street* Ward.

Bunt's-yard seated not far from the *Navy-Office* Eastward, a pretty large Place, but only for Stabling. *Allam-yard*, taken up for Warehouses. *River-street*, a good large open Place, with Brick Buildings, well inhabited, leads to *Great Tower-hill*. Out of this Street, on the East Side, is *Colchester-street*; it hath good Brick Buildings, and falls into *Woodrofe-lane*, which begins at *Crutched-friers*, and so leads to *Tower-hill*, in which Lane is a Mixture of Brick and Timber Houses, pretty well built and inhabited. In this Lane is *Chain-alley*, which hath one good House and Garden to it. At the upper End of this Lane, and fronting *Crutched-friers*, are good Brick Buildings, called *Gold-square*, well inhabited. *Gunpowder-alley* hath at the upper End ten Alms-houses for Men and their Wives, being the Gift of the Lord *Banning*, and now called *Oxford's Alms-Houses*, the Earl marrying an Heiress of the *Bannings*; these have but small Allowances. *Northumberland-alley* comes out here into *Poor-jury-lane*, where is a large Brew-house. *Black-horse-yard*, for Stabling, with some Dwelling-Houses in it. *Flower-de-lis-court*, but small. *Three-crown-court*, a handsome open Place, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Holsey's-rents*, very small and ordinary. *Carpenter's-yard*, a good handsome Court, very well inhabited. *George-alley*, long and narrow, with a Passage to *Aldgate*.

This Ward hath an Alderman, his Deputy, six Common-Councilmen, (including the Deputy) six Constables, nine Scavengers, eighteen Wardmote-Men for Inquest, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen in *London* at five Pounds.

There are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward, every Night, besides the Constable and Beadle, thirty-four Watchmen, and for the Liberty of *Duke's-place* ten; in all forty-four.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest are to serve as Jurors in the several Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *January*.

The Alderman of this Ward is *Robert Scott*, Esq; *Thomas Cockfedge*, Deputy; and the Common-Councilmen are, *Christopher Fullagar*, *John Hall*, *Stracy Till*, *John Platt*, and *William Rogers*.

Thus much for the Bounds. Now for Monuments, or Places most antient and notable. First, to begin with the dissolved Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, called *Christ Church*, on the right Hand within *Aldgate*. This Priory was founded by Queen *Matilda*, Daughter to *Malcolm*, King of Scotland, Wife to *Henry I.* by the Persuasions of

Archbishop *Anselm*, and *Richard Beaumeis*, Bishop of *London*, A. D. 1108, in the same Place where *Siredus* had begun to erect a Church in Honour of the Holy Cross and *St. Mary Magdalen*, out of which the Dean and Chapter of *Waltham* were entitled to receive thirty Shillings: But the Queen gave them a Mill in Exchange, and had this Agreement confirmed by King *Henry*, her Husband; and gave the Church to *Norman*, the first Canon Regular in all *England*, for Canons of his own Rule.

Her Majesty also endowed the same Church, and those that served God therein, with the Port of *Aldgate*, and the Soke thereunto belonging, with all Customs, and twenty-five Pounds Blanks, as mentioned in the following Deed, Charter, &c. as it was taken out of the Register of the said Priory, called there *Prioratus de Cricchurch*:

"*Matildis Dei Gratia Anglorum Regina R. Episcopo London. & omnibus Sanctæ Ecclesiæ fidelibus, Salutem. Notum sit vobis me Confilio Archiepiscopi Anselmi & Concessione & Confirmatione Domini Regis Henrici dedisse & confirmasse Ecclesiam Christi infra muros London. veram, liberam, & quietam ab omni subjectione tam Ecclesiæ de Waltham, quam aliarum Ecclesiarum, præter Ecclesiæ Sancti Pauli London. & Episcopi cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus ad honorem Dei Canonicis in ea regulariter cum Normanno Priore Deo servientibus, in perpetuum, pro redemptione animarum nostrarum, scil. dedi eis Portam de Aldgata cum Soca ad eam pertinentem quæ fuit mea Dominica, & duas Partes reddit. civitatis Exoniæ. Et volo & præcipio, quod iidem Canonici bene & in Pace & honorifice & libere teneant terras suas & omnia ad Ecclesiam suam pertinent. cum omnibus libertatibus & consuetudinibus quas Dominus meus Rex Henricus eis per chartam suam confirmavit, ita, ne eis injuria vel contumelia fiat. Teste Episcopo Wint. &c.*"

"*Henricus, Rex Angliæ, Willielmo Exoniæ Episcopo et Balio. Vic. & Præposit. Exoniæ & omnibus Baronib. & Fidelibus suis Devenest. & omnibus Burgens. & Ministris suis Exoniæ, Salutem. Sciatis me concessisse Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Trinitatis London. & Canonicis ibidem servientibus pro Anima Matildis Reginæ conjugis meæ xxv. lib. ad Scalam per Annum de reddit. ipsius Reginæ in Exoniæ quas præd. Regina Matild. iis dedit in vita. Et volo & firmiter præcipio, quod Vicecom. quicumq; sit aut fuerit in Exoniæ eas reddit ipsi Canonicis singulis Annis, sicut unquam melius & plenius reddidit. fuerunt, & eisdem terris quibus reddi solent. Teste Galfridi, Cancellar. & niger. de albiis, & Galfrid. de Clinton apud Potest. mudam.*"

"*Henricus Rex Angliæ Rogeri Episcopo Sarum & Baronibus Scaccarii Salutem. Sciatis me concessisse, esse stabile Donum quod Matildis Regina Uxor mea dedit & concessit Canonicis Sanctæ Trinitatis London. viz. xxvj. Blanc. Quas ei dedit de Firma Civitatis Exoniæ. Et præcipio vobis, ita inde constingatis Vicecom. ut eas reddat eis, sicut faceretis de mea propria Firma. Test. Galfrid. de Clynton apud Winton.*"

Tanner's
Notitia,
fol. 303.

The Deed
of Queen
Maud.

K Hen. I.
Charter of
Confirmation.

His Letter
to the
Bishop of
Sarum, &c.

The Priory
of the Holy
Trinity.

King

Confirmed
by King
Stephen.

King Stephen also confirmed this Payment of twenty-five Pounds *ad Scalam*, by a Charter, directed to William, Bishop of Exeter, the Sheriffs, &c.

And when Henry II. styled Fitz-Empress, Anno 1180, and the twenty-sixth of his Reign, made a new Money current, the Sheriff of Exeter would not pay the Prior of Christ-Church at Michaelmas the Half-Year's Rent, viz. twelve Pounds sixteen Shillings and three Pence *secundum pondus Blanc*, i. e. according to the Weight Blank, (this new Money being of less Weight than Money was when Queen Maud gave the said Gift) the said Prior, whose Name was Sir Stephen, obtained the full Payment by a Charter from that King: For new Money was twenty Pence *ob.* the Ounce, twenty Shillings and six Pence the Pound; so that now the Prior's Due was twenty-five Pounds twelve Shillings and six Pence, i. e. twenty-five Pounds *ad Scalam*, at the Scale, in the following Terms:

"Henricus Rex Anglie, & Dux Normann. & Aquitan. & Comes Andagav. Præpositis & Civib. Exonie Sal. Præcipio vobis, quod sine dilatione & juste habere faciatis Canonicis meis Sancte Trinitatis London. Reddit. suos de Exon, sicut unquam melius & plenius habere solebant, tempore Regis Henrici Avi mei, & ad terminos Statutos; & nisi feceritis justiciam, vel Vic. meus faciat fieri, ne inde a modo clamorem audiam pro penuria Reddi. Et de hiis qui Reddit. suos eis detinuerint, justiciam faciatis. Teste M. Biset. Dat. apud Wirecest."

And, in consequence of this Charter, it was recorded in the Rolls of the Exchequer, "Quod Ecclesiam Christ. London. debet habere prædict. denarios blanc. & ad Scalam, i. e. ad pondus, qui fuerint meliores in pondere quam illa nova moneta per 6s. 3d. pro termino Sancti Michaelis Archang. præd. Et sic prædict. Prior & Conventus haberent quolibet anno 12s. 6d. de incremento 25l. Blanc. prout patet in Cart."

There was another Charter, whereby this Priory was privileged to inclose the Way along London-Wall, and stop the Passage, and enlarge their Priory to the very Wall:

"Henricus Rex Anglie, &c. Rich. Episcopo & Alberico de Vere Vic. & omnibus Baronibus & Fidelibus London. Salutem. Sciatis me concessisse Sancte Trinitati & Normanno, Priori, & Canonicis Sancte Trinitatis London. ut claudant muro viam quæ erat inter Ecclesiam & Officinas eorum, & Murum Civitat. & in pace teneant, & via quæ solebat ibi esse sit a modo, ante Ecclesiam suam ex alia Parte. Et hoc concedo eis pro animab. Patris mei & Matris & Prædecessorum & Successorum meorum, & pro salute mea & statu Regni mei. Test. Ranulph. Cancellario meo, & Gaufr. de Guntona & Rad. Bassett apud Northampton."

Norman,
the first
Prior.

Norman took on him to be Prior of Christ-Church, in the Year of Christ 1108, in the Parishes of St. Mary Magdalen, St. Michael, St. Catharine, and the Blessed Trinity, which now were made but one Parish of the Holy Trinity.

The Priory was built on a Piece of Ground upwards of three hundred Feet long, in the Parish of St. Catharine, towards Aldgate, near the Parochial Chapel of St. Michael, whose Remains are still to be seen under the House inhabited by Mr. Gilpin, an eminent Chemist, at the S. E. Corner of Leadenhall-Street, and measures thirty-six Feet from North to South, and sixteen Feet from East to West, with a Gothic arched Roof, supported by two handsome Pillars, and built with square Bricks, Chalk, and Stone, in the Manner of the Ruins of Rochester Castle. The Soke and Ward of Aldgate was then bounded, as is before shewn. This Priory, in Process of Time, became a very large Church, rich in Lands and Ornaments, and surpassed all the Priories in the City of London, or Shire of Middlesex; the Prior whereof was an Alderman of London, viz. of Portsoken Ward, as will be shewn in the Account of that Ward.

After this great Priory had swallowed up those four Parishes above-named, and was appointed the Parish Church, the Inhabitants of the Parish of St. Catharine's prevailed with the Prior to let them build a Chapel in the Church-yard of the Priory, for their more convenient and quiet Resort to perform their Divine Service in, and to appoint them one of his Canons to say Mass to them, on Condition that they continued to christen their Children in the Conventual Church, and to come thither at all solemn Times; their Devotions at the Altar of St. Mary Magdalen, where they had before resorted, being greatly disturbed by the Noise of several celebrating Mass together. But in Time the Parishioners neglecting to come to the Conventual Church, the Prior insisted upon their Agreement to resort to the great Church for the christening of their Children, and upon all the Holidays, especially the greater; as in the Night and Day of our Lord's Nativity, Good Friday, the Day of the Benediction of the Easter Wax-Candle, the Morning of Easter-Day, the Vespers and Vigils of the Feasts of the Holy Trinity, and the Dedication of the Conventual Church of the Holy Trinity; on which Days he would allow no Service to be performed in the parochial Chapel. This occasioned great Contentions between the Prior, Robert Exeter, and the Convent, and the aforesaid Parishioners; which continued to the Time of William Haradon, and Lord Richard Clifford, Bishop of London; who, in the Year 1414, accommodated their Differences by a Composition between them on the following Terms, viz. That the said Parishioners of St. Catharine's, Christ's, or Creechurch, should have a Baptismal Font anew set up in their Church, or Chapel, for baptizing of Children, and to have other Solemnities to be there performed; (about which such Contentions had before arisen among them) for all Times hereafter: That they should resort to the Conventual Church on the Festivals and Dedication of the said Conventual Church in the Eve of St. Bartholomew, yearly; and there, in Token of their Submission and Acknowledgment, each should, in those Festivals, offer their Pence, Halfpence, and Farthings; and that they might, if they pleased, keep the Dedication of St. Catharine in their own said Chapel or Church; which he, the Bishop, out of his paternal Affection towards

The Site
of the
Priory.

See P. 777.

Contention
with the
Parishion-
ers.

Terms of
Accommo-
dation.

wards them, yielded unto. Further, that they might not ring the Bells on *Easter-Day*, till the Office was finished at the Conventual Church. That one of the Canons, to be placed or removed at the Pleasure of the Prior, should serve in the said Chapel, as was usual before this present Ordinance, to administer to the said Parishioners the Sacraments and Sacramentals, as antiently was done. That the Prior and Convent henceforth be not obliged to find the Ornaments, nor be at other Charges for the Chapel. All which Ordination and Composition the Prior and Convent, and the said Parishioners, received and promised inviolably to observe perpetually.

Eustacius, the eighth Prior, about the Year 1264, because he would not deal with temporal Matters, instituted *Theobald Fitz-Juonis*, or *Ivo*, Alderman of *Portfoken* Ward under him; and *William Rising*, Prior of *Christ-Church*, was sworn Alderman of the said *Portfoken* Ward in the first of *Richard II.* These Priors sat and rode among the Aldermen of *London*, in the same Livery, only the Prior's Habit was in Shape of a spiritual Person, as *Stow* saith he himself saw in his Childhood; at which Time the Prior kept a most bountiful House, both for Rich and Poor, as well within the House as at the Gates, to all Comers, according to their Conditions.

Monuments
in the
Priory
Church.

There were Monuments in this Church for the following Persons:

Sir *Robert Turke*, and Dame *Alice* his Wife. *John Tirell*, Esq; *Simon Kempe*, Esq; *James Manthorpe*, Esq; *John Ascue*, Esq; *Thomas Pauset*, of *Scalfet*, Esq; *John Kempe*, Gent. *Robert Chirwide*, Esq; Sir *John Heningham*, and Dame *Isabel* his Wife.

Dame *Agnes*, Wife to Sir *William Bardolph*, and then to Sir *Thomas Mortimer*. She made her Will 1403, bequeathing her Body to be buried in the Conventual Church of the *Holy Trinity*, *London*.

John Ashfield, Esq; Sir *John Dedham*, Knt. Sir *Ambrose Charcam*. *Joan*, Wife to *Thomas Nucke*, Gent. *John Hulse*, Esq; *John Beringham*, Esq; *Thomas Goodwine*, Esq; *Ralph Walles*, Esq;

Dame *Margaret*, Daughter to Sir *Ralph Cheney*, Wife to Sir *John Barkley*, to Sir *Thomas Barnes*, and to Sir *W. Burfire*.

William Roope. *Simon Frauncis*. *John Breton*, Esq; — *Helling*, Esq; *John Malwen* and his Wife. *Anthony Wels*, Son to *John Wels*. *Nicholas de Avesey*, and *Margery* his Wife. *Anthony*, Son to *John Milles*.

Baldwine, Son to King *Stephen*; and *Matilda*, Daughter to King *Stephen*, Wife to the Earl of *Millen*.

Henry Fitz-Alwine, Mayor of *London*, 1213.

Geffrey Mandevile, 1215.

Lady *Margaret le Scroope*, who, 1431, bequeathed her Body to be buried in the Church of *St. Trinity*, of *Christ-Church*, *London*. She was Wife of *Roger le Scroope*, Knight, and Daughter of Sir *Robert Tiptoft*.

These, and many more sepulchral Monuments, were destroyed at the Dissolution of this Priory,

No. 66.

which happened in *July*, 1531; for King *Henry VIII.* desirous to reward Sir *Thomas Audley*, Speaker of the Parliament against Cardinal *Woolsey*, sent for the Prior, and, after commending him for his Hospitality, with Promises of Preferment, persuaded him to surrender all the Priory, with the Appurtenances, into his Hands, in the twenty-third Year of his Reign. The Canons were sent to other Houses of the same Order; and the Priory, with the Appurtenances, King *Henry* gave to Sir *Thomas Audley*, newly knighted, and afterwards made Lord Chancellor.

Sir *Thomas Audley* offered the great Church of this Priory, with a Peal of nine well-tuned Bells, (whereof the four largest are now at *Stepney* Church, and the other five at *St. Stephen's*, *Coleman-Street*) to the Parishioners of *St. Catharine Christ* or *Cree-church*, in Exchange for their small Parish Church, being willing to have it pulled down, and to have it built there towards the Street; but the Parishioners, fearing some After-claps, refused the Offer. He also proffered the Church and Steeple of the Priory Church to whomsoever would take it down and carry it from the Ground, but no Man would undertake the Offer; whereupon Sir *Thomas Audley* was obliged to be at more Charges to take it down, than could be made of the Stones, Timber, Lead, Iron, &c. for the Workmen, with great Labour, beginning at the Top, loosed Stone from Stone, and threw them down, whereby the most Part of them were broken, and few remained whole, and those were sold very cheap; for all the Buildings, then made about the City, were of Brick and Timber. However, the said *Thomas Lord Audley* built a noble Mansion of this Priory, and dwelt in it during his Life, and died there in the Year 1544; whose only Daughter being married to *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, this Estate descended to his Grace, and was then called the *Duke's-Place*.

A little more to the North-West, and near the North End of *St. Mary-at-Axe Street*, stood another religious House, called the *Papey*, an Hospital belonging to the Brotherhood of *St. Charity* and *St. John the Evangelist*, founded A. D. 1430, by *William Oliver*, *William Barnabie*, and *John Stafford*, of *London*, Priests, for a Master, two Wardens, &c. Chaplains, Chantry Priests, Conducts, and other Brethren and Sisters, that should be admitted into the Church of *St. Augustin Papey* in the Wall. The Brethren of this House becoming lame, or otherwise in great Poverty, were here relieved; as to have Chambers, with certain Allowance of Bread, Drink, and Coals, and one old Man and his Wife to see them served, and to keep the House clean.

These poor Priests of the *Papey* (as also the Brotherhood of the threescore Priests, and the Company of Clerks that were skilled in singing *Diriges*, and Church Offices) commonly attended at solemn Funerals, as may be collected from the Will of Dame *Jane Milbourn*, Widow of Sir *John Milbourn*; who, Anno 1543, bequeathed to the Brotherhood of *Papey* to come to her Burial, and to pray for her Soul, ten Shillings; and likewise to the Brotherhood of Threescore Priests in *London*, to come to her Burial, and to pray for her Soul, ten Shillings.

This Brotherhood (amongst others) was suppressed in the Reign of *Edward VI.* since which Time in this House hath been lodged Mr. *Morris*, of *Essex*, Sir *Francis Walsingham*, Principal Secretary of State to Queen *Elizabeth*; Mr. *Barret*; of *Essex*, &c.

Next to this was one great House, with handsome Courts and Garden Plats, some Time pertaining to the *Bassets*, since that to the Abbots of *Bury* in *Suffolk*, and therefore called *Buries Mark*, corruptly *Bevis Marks*; and, since the Dissolution of the Abbey of *Bury*, to *Thomas Heneage* the Father, and Sir *Thomas Heneage* the Son.

Jews Synagogue.

This House and Ground is now increased into many Tenements; and, amongst the rest, the *Portuguese Jews* have built themselves a large Synagogue here, wainscotted round. It stands East and West, like one of our Churches. The great Door is on the West; near to which West End is a long Desk upon an Ascent, somewhat raised from the rest of the Floor, where the Law is read. The East Wall is in Part railed in, and before the Wall is a Door, which is to open with a Key, where their Law seems to be laid up. Aloft on this Wall are the *Ten Commandments*, or some Part of them, inscribed in golden *Hebrew* Letters without Points. There are seven great branched Candlesticks of Brass hanging down from the Top, and many other Places for Candles and Lamps. The Seats are Benches, with Backs to them, that run along from West to East; and the Galleries above, for the Women to sit in, have Lattices before them.

The House of the Crossed or Crutched Friars.

At the South-East Corner of *Hart-Street*, some Time stood a House of *Crouched* (or *Crossed*) *Friars*, founded by *Ralph Hosier* and *William Sabernes*, about the Year 1298. *Stephen*, the tenth Prior of the *Holy Trinity* in *London*, granted three Tenements for thirteen Shillings and eight Pence by the Year, unto the said *Ralph Hosier* and *William Sabernes*, who afterwards became *Friars* of *St. Croffe*. *Adam* was the first Prior of that House. These *Friars* founded their House in the Place of certain Tenements, purchased of *Richard Wimbush*, the twelfth Prior of the *Holy Trinity*, in the Year 1319, which was confirmed by *Edward III.* the seventeenth of his Reign, valued at fifty-two Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence, surrendered the twelfth of *November*, 30 *Henry VIII.*

One *Andrew de Bures* gave to this House, 5 *Edward III.* one Messuage and twenty-eight Acres of Land, and one Acre of Meadow, in *Aketon*; and one Messuage, and sixty Acres of Land, in *Waldingfield*, in the County of *Suffolk*.

There was a Licence granted, 23 *Edward III.* to the Prior of the *Holy Cross*, to get Lands in *Oxon*; and likewise the Prior obtained a Grant for a Tenement in *Synedene-Lane*, the same with that now called *Seetking-Lane*.

The very Ruins of this religious House are not now to be seen, and nothing of it remains, only it gives Name to the Street, being more commonly called *Crutched-Friars* than *Hart-Street*; but in the Place thereof now stands the *Navy-Office*, a noble Structure; and within the Compass of it many other fine Buildings.

At a Common-Council, not long before the Beginning of *Henry VIII.*'s Reign, an Act passed for granting unto the Prior and Convent of the *Crossed Friars*, beside the Tower of *London*, (to the Intent that they should pray for the good Estate of the City) some common Ground of the said City, for the Enlargement of their Church, viz. in Breadth, from the East End of their Church; from the main Wall thereof on the North Part, into the high Street there, five Feet of Aftize; and at the West End of their Church, in Breadth four Feet and a Half, stretching in Length from the East toward the West Part, seven Score and eight Feet and an Half.

Afterwards, at a Common Council, holden on *Tuesday, September 25, Anno 12 Henry VIII.* the said Prior and Convent petitioned for Succour towards the Edifying and Maintenance of their new Church; and to take upon them, and the whole City, to be their second Founders. Whereupon it was agreed, that several Exhortations should be made in Writing to every Fellowship or Company in *London*, to see what they would do for their Devotions towards the same; and such Sums to be certified to the Mayor and Aldermen, to the Intent it may be known to what it will amount.

A Prior of this House, in *Henry VIII.*'s Time, was not so observant as he should be of the Rules of his Order; who, on a *Friday*, (a Day of somewhat more Mortification and Devotion than others) was found at eleven o'Clock in Bed with a Whore, and taken by *Barthelot* and others, appointed Visitors by Order of *Cromwell*, the Vicar-General. For the concealing of this Incontinency, the surprized Prior distributed thirty Pounds presently among them, and promised thirty Pounds more: All which was certified to *Cromwell*, in a Letter wrote by the said *Barthelot*. These scandalous Crimes hastened the Dissolution of these Monasteries.

In the Church of this House was buried Mr. *John Tirres*.

Monuments in this Church.

Nicholas, the Son of *William Kyriell*, Esq;

Sir *Thomas de Mollinton*, Baron of *Wemese*; who bequeathed by Will, dated 1408, his Body to be buried in the Chapel of *St. Mary*, within the College of the *Friars* of *St. Crucis*, *London*; and Dame *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *William Botelar*, Baron of *Wome*, according to her last Will, Anno 1410.

Robert Mollinton, Esq; and *Elibabeth* his Wife, Daughter to *Ferreis* of *Ousley*.

Henry Lovell, Son to *William Lord Lovell*.

Dame *Isabel*, Wife to *William Edwards*, Mayor of *London*, 1471.

William Narborough, and Dame *Elibabeth* his Wife.

William Narborough, and Dame *Beatrix* his Wife.

William Brooked, Esq;

William Bowes.

Lionel Mollinton, Esq; Son of *Robert Mollinton*.

Nicholas Couderow, and *Elizabeth* his Wife.

Sir *John Stratford*, Knt.

Sir *Thomas Asselley*, Knt. Clerk of the Crown, Sub-Marshal of *England*, and Justice of the Shire of *Middlesex*.

John

John Rest, Grocer, Mayor of London, 1516.

Sir John Skevington, Knt. Merchant-Taylor, Sheriff, 1520.

Sir Rice Griffith, beheaded on the Tower-hill, 1531.

Sir John Milbourn.

Sir John Milbourn was a Benefactor to this House of the *Crutched-friars*. He set up his Tomb in their Church in his Life-time, and appointed a solemn *Obit* to be kept there, during the Life of himself, and his Wife Dame *Johan*; and, after his Decease, to be also kept in the said Church by the said Friars, for their Souls. He was buried here, but afterwards removed to *St. Edmund's the King*.

And his thirteen Beadsmen, dwelling in his Alms-House hard by, were to come daily unto this Church, where they should, in some convenient Place near unto the said Tomb, abide and continue while the Service of God, or, at the least, until such Time as the whole Mass, which daily should be begun in the said Church by the Hour of Eight o'Clock in the Morning, or thereabouts, should be sung or said, for evermore, at the Altar called *Our Lady's Altar*, in the middle Isle of the said Church, founded by the said *Sir John Milbourn*; to the Intent that the said thirteen poor Beadsmen, afore the Beginning of the said Mass, one of them standing right over-against the other, about, and encompassing the same Tomb or Burial-Place of *Sir John Milbourn*, shall severally, two and two of them together, say the Psalm of *De Profundis*, and a *Pater-noster*, *Ave*, and *Creed*, with a Collect thereunto belonging; and such of them as could not say the Psalm of *De Profundis*, were to say a *Pater-noster*, *Ave*, and *Creed*: Which Prayers, as the Will directs, they should especially say for the good and prosperous Estate of the said *Sir John*, and Dame *Johan*, their Children, and Friends now living; and, after their Decease, for the Souls of the said *Sir John*, and Dame *Johan*, and Margaret his first Wife, their Fathers and Mothers, Children, and Friends Souls, and all Christian Souls.

Two Dutch Fraternities.

Two Fraternities of Dutchmen, which Nation seemed chiefly to inhabit hereabouts, were founded in the Church of these Friars; the Foundations and Ordinances whereof follow:

The Holy Blood of Wilsuak.

"In the Name of God that is Almighty, and of our Lady Seynt Mary his Moder, and for the blissed Blode of hir Sone *Ihu Cryst*, which is by all Cristen People wourshipped *ad Wilsuak* in *Saxon*, and opynly called *The Holy Blode of Wilsuak*, and of all the Seynts of Heveyn, the *xiiij* Day of *April*, the Yere of our Lord God *M.CCCCC.lix*, and the Yere of Kyng *Henry* the Sixt *xxxvij*, a *Fraternite* in the special Honour of the seid Holy Blode of *Wilsuak*, and of all the Holy Seynts of Heveyn, is ordeyned, founded, and devised in the Chirche of the *Crossed Freres of London*, for to nourish, encrease, and engender Love and Peas amonge gode Cristen People, in the Fourme sewying, that is to weten:

"First, Hit is ordeyned, That no maner of Person shall come in the same *Fraternite*; but with good Will of all the Brethren, as well of the most as of the lest, and shall pay at his *Entre xx d.* to the Use of the same *Fraternite*;

"and he shall be of good Conditions and Conversations.

"Also if any Brother or Sufter of the same *Fraternite* have any Action ageyn any Brother and Sufter of the foresaid *Fraternite*, the Pleyntiff shall complayne hym to the Masters of the same *Fraternite*, beyng for the Time, and they shall make an Ende, Reste, and Peas, between them, as good Fay and Conscience asken; and who that will nought stonde to the Accorde and Warde of the same Maysters, shall pay a Pound of Wex, for to be awarded of him by the same Mastys, to the Use of the same *Fraternite*. And who that will nought do so, shall be put oute of the same Bretherhede, and never have no manner Good longyng therto.

"Also what Maner Brother or Sufter disklaundreth or defameth other of the same Bretherhede in Wourdis of Malice, or otherwise, in unhonest Manner, that hit be proved and verified on him, with good and trew Men, withoute Fraude or Maleengyne, shall pay *ij l.* Wex, to be awarded of him to the Use of the same Bretherhede, within *xv* Days sewying, without any longer Respite; and he that will not pay so, if he be funde gilte in the Maner aforeseyd, shall be put oute of the Bretherhede for evermore.

"Also, yf any Brother or Sufter of the same Bretherhede desese, greve, or disklaundre other on the Day of the Bretherhede, holden of the seid holy Blode of *Wilsuak*, which shall be yerely on *Holyrode-Day*, which is the *iiij* Day of *May*, by any grevouise Words, what they be founde in Defaute, shall make Amendes hey and lowe, after the Awarde and Jugement of the Mestrifs, beyng that Tyme, upon the Payne of *ij l.* Wex, or else to be pute oute, as it is aforeseyd.

"And yf any of the same Bretherhede greve, or decesse with grevouise and evil Words the Mastris, when they go about to gadyr Money and Dewttis, longyng to the Bretherhede, what may be founde in Default shall pay a *l.* Wex within *xv* Days sewying.

"Also by oon Assent of all the Brethren of the same Bretherhede, every Yere, shall be chosyn *ij* or *iiij* sufficiaunt and honest Men of the same Bretherhede, for to be Mastris for the Yere sewying, for to rule and governe all Manner of Constitutions and Ordainments to the same Bretherhede belonging, and for to yelde and geve at the Yere's Ende good and trewe Rekenyng, and Acomptes of all Manner of Receytes and Paymentes by them ydo during theyr Yere; and all the Bretherne shall be at the same Rekenyng; and who that will not come thereto, and be weanid, shall pay at every Time at his Absence a *l.* Wex, but if he maye reasonable excuse him.

"Also when any Brother or Sufter of the same Bretherhede is dede, he or she shall have *iiij* Torchys of Wex of the Bretherhede, to bryng the Body in Erthe: And every Brother and Sufter shall come to his Masse of *Requiem*, and offer *id.* and abide still in to the Tyme the Body be buryed, uppon Pain of a *l.* Wex, yf he or she be within the Cite, but yf he or she can reasonable excuse them.

Also

"Also yf any Brother or Sufter of the fame Fraternite, by Fortune, shall (fall) yn Natural Sekenefs by Visitation of God, so that he nor she nought laboure and travel to helpe themselfe, the same seke, by warnyng to the Mastris fro the Tyme beyng the same Day of the Sekenefs comyng, or on the Morow at forthest, shall have xx *d.* every Wike sewyng, unto the same seke be recovered of the Sekenefs, and that trewly be paid at every Wikes Ende, without any longer Delay.

"Also every Brother and Sufter of the same Fraternite, shall have every Yere a Hode of Lyverey the which shall be kept ij Yere sewyng: And every Brother and Sufter, when any of the same Bretherhede be dede, shall be there in his Hode of Lyverey to bring him in Erthe, as it is aforseyd: And every Brother and Sufter shall kepe his Hode the first Yere after it be ordeyned for Holy Days; and who that worketh in his Hode the Worke-Dayes, or worke, having on the same of the same Yere, shall pay ij *l.* Wex: And what Brother or Sufter of the same Fraternite, that is behind unpaid of the Quarterege by iiij *d.* ob. shall not obtyne the Right of Guylde, without Amends making bi the Discretions of the Mastris for Tyme being.

"Also, ther shall no Brother ne Sufter go oute of the Bretherhede without special Licence of all the Fraternite, and to pay iij *s.* iiij *d.* for the Licence to be hadde.

"Also every Brother and Sufter of the same Bretherhede shall be swourn to be goode and trewe, and to perfourme and to fulfill to his Power all Manner of good Conditions and Ordinaunces longyng to Encrese and Profit of the same Bretherhede: And thereupon an Instrumente shall be made, and every Brother's Name entered in Record of a Notari, for to fulfill the Conditions aforseyd: And that every Brother and Sufter shall be of good Conversation and good Conditions."

There was also another Guild of *Dutchmen* in this Church, who had the following Establishment:

The Fraternite of St. Catharine in Crutched-Fryers.

"In the Name of God, Amen. We Richard Blodyswell, Doctor of Lawe, and Commissary of London. To all Cristene Peopill to whom this presente Wryting shall come, or shall hereof know, send greting in our Lord: And whereas it is so, that of late the Rulers and Wardens of the Bretherhede of the Fraternite of St. Catharyn, founded and ordenyd by Duyckmenne, fourscore Years passed, in the Crosse Fryars, in the Cite of London: And the Brothers of the same Fraternite, that is to say, Rolland Johnson and Henry Percy, now being Rewlers and Wardens of the said Fraternite, Gerard Wygarson, Jamys Edward, Cornelys Walter, Cornelys Femys, John Cornelys, John Johnson, Peter Andrew, Peter Johnson, Thomas Herryes, Henry Wyssell, Peter Arnoldson, John Harryson, Gilbert Arnoldson, Reynolde Frederykson, William Williamson, Jamys, Lambert, Poles Husman, John Baton, Peter Bell, Leonard Herryes, John Tomson, John Vansanton, Cornelys Krynsward, John Godfrey, Leonard Higbarson, Matthew Johnson, John Johnson, Deryck Bruer, Rayntyn Egbarson, Bar-

nard Egbarson, John Cleve, John Arnoldson, Gyles Clayson, Matthew Godfrey, and John Kirckinson: Being all, or the more Parte Doble of the Fraternite aforesaid; Have with good Mynd, and the Entent of good Rule to be had and kept in the said Fraternite in good Tyme comyng with grete Instancis had in this Party, presented unto Us all suche the Rules, Ordinaunces and Statutis within written; mekely beseeching and desiring us the Commissary aforesaid to ratify, stabelishe, auctorise and conferme the said Rules, Ordinaunces and Statutis: We therfor Richard Blodyswell, Commissary aforesaid, considering that the said Beseeching and Desire being resonable and consonant to good Lawe and Consciens, with the Consent of the said Rulers, Wardens and Bretherne, ratify, stabelishe, auctorize and conferme, as fer as is in us, all and singuler Rules, Ordinaunces and Statutis within written: Effectually charging the said Rulers, Masters and Bretherne, all and eche of theme, that they and eche of theme doo dewly and truly obbey, observe and kepe all the said Rules, Ordinaunces and Statutis, as it to theme and eyther of theme concernyth, and to theme perteyneth, under payne of the Grete Curse, and other Paynes expressid in the same Statutis, Ordinaunces and Rewlis: And for the more Feyth and Credence to be gevyn to this presente Wrytyng, we the said Commissary have put to this Wryting, Rules, Ordinaunces and Statutis, our Seale of Office the xxvth Day of the Monyth of Octob. the Yere of our Lord God M, CCCC, lxxxv.

"First, that no manner of Persone or Persones fro hensforth be admitted or recyvid unto the said Fraternite, but with the good Will of all the Bretherne of the same Fraternite, or of the Senior or Sainor Parte of theme; and that he or they soo admitted and receyvid pay at Entre ij *l.* of Wex, to the Encreffe of the Light of the saide Fraternite; and opynly to be sworn to kepe and observe the Ordinaunces, Statutis, Determinationis hereafter folowing.

"Also, that no Brother nor Sistr of the said Fraternite from hensforth fray not, unssay, ne Pyke bare, nor quarrel one with another, nor have any slaunderous or rebukfall Words or Disfamation one ageynst another; uppon payne that he or she that is proud in the Defaute, and will not abyde the Rules, Sayings and Awarde in that Behalf of the Governors for the Tyme being, forfett as often x *l.* of Wex, or ellis give for every Pound vi *d.* of Money, to be leved and applyed half thereof to the Use and Behoof of the Werks of Paules, and that other half to the Use of the saide Fraternity.

"Also, that every Broder of the said Fraternite from hensforth faythfully and trewly pay theyr Quartages and Dewtis longyng to the said Fraternite; as of olde Tyme accustomed it hath benne used, and he that is behynde by iiij *d.* and will not pay it within the Space of vij Days, after that he is therto lawfully required, forfett as often ij *l.* of Wex, to be leved and applyed to the Uses, Manner and Form abouesaid.

"Also,

“ Also, that every Person and Persons of the
 “ said Fraternite for the Tyme being, from hens-
 “ forth honestly, as well in theyr Wordis, as in
 “ theyr Dedis, demeane and behave themselff
 “ amonst the Rulers and Governours of the said
 “ Fraternite for the Tyme being, whanne they go
 “ about to gadder Quartagis, Fyns and other
 “ Dewtis longing to the said Bretherhede; uppon
 “ Payne that he or they that doo the contrary
 “ forset as often v l. of Wex, to be levid and ap-
 “ plyed to the Uses aforesaid.

“ Also, whereas often tymes at the Assemblies,
 “ and Drinking togidders of the said Bretherne,
 “ and specyally uppon Saint *Katheryn*s Day, cer-
 “ teyne misavyfed and evill dispond Brethrene
 “ of the said Fraternite brall and chyde togid-
 “ ders, with gret revylis and rebukefull Wordis;
 “ and sum whylle the same misavyfed Persones
 “ rebuke the Rulers for the Tyme being; and
 “ other fadd and well-avyfed Personnes of the
 “ said Bretherhede; whereby grete Wrath, Ire
 “ and Derysion have benne often provoked
 “ among the saide Bretherne, to the great Grudge
 “ and Trowbill of all the good Folks of the
 “ said Fraternite. Therefor to kepe a good Or-
 “ der and Rule among theme, by Way of Pe-
 “ naltys for Reformation and Scilence of all
 “ suche froward and seducious Peopill; it is
 “ ordeyned, that what Person or Persons of the
 “ said Fraternite, that from hensforwardis at
 “ eny such Assemblies or Drinkyns, or uppon
 “ St. *Katheryn* Day; that so ungoodly demeane
 “ and behave themselff, and at the Commaund-
 “ ments and Biddings of the Rulers and Gover-
 “ nours of the said Fraternite, for the Tyme
 “ being, woll not keep Silence, nor be in Peas,
 “ forset for the first Tyme v l. of Wex, for the
 “ ij Tyme x l. of Wex, for the iij Time xv l. of
 “ Wex, and for the iiij Time xx l. of Wex:
 “ And so as often as the said Rebellis of their
 “ mallicious Frowardness disobbay the said Com-
 “ mandments and Biddings of the said Rulers
 “ to be leved withoute Redemption, and applied
 “ to the Uses aforesaid.

“ Also that no Person or Persones, being y
 “ Bretherne of the said Fraternite, from hens-
 “ forwardis, mayte nor support ne bere out in
 “ Worde or Dede eny of the saide Rebellis
 “ or Transgressours in theyr ungoodly De-
 “ menours ayenste the said Rulers and Gover-
 “ nours for the Tyme being, or ayenste eny
 “ good Brother of the said Fraternite, being of
 “ good and honest Demeanours, uppon Paine
 “ that he or they that soo doone forset as often
 “ x l. of Wex, to be leved and applyed to the
 “ Uses aforesaid.

“ Also, that the Rulers and Governours of the
 “ said Fraternite for the Tyme being shall every
 “ Year from henceforth, xiiij Days after the Feste
 “ of St. *Katherine*, the Virgin and Martyr, call
 “ unto theme the iij old Bretherne of the saide Fra-
 “ ternite, that were Rulers and Governours in
 “ Yere next before passid; and they all vi to-
 “ gidders, with one Will and Consent, within the
 “ said xiiij Days shall chose betwix themselff, of
 “ the Feloship of the saide Fraternite, iij new
 “ Rulers Bretherne, to governe the same Feola-
 “ shipp for the Yere following. The which iij
 “ new Rulers Bretherne, soo chosen uppon the
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“ Day of Saint *Katheryn*, shall be opinly present-
 “ ed and shewed unto all the Bretherne ther and
 “ thenne being, and shall be sworene discretly
 “ to rule the said Bretherhede in good Love,
 “ Peas, and Condition, to theyr Powers, and to
 “ make Levey of the Fyns, Quartagis, and
 “ Dewtis growing and longing to the same
 “ Bretherhede for the Yere following: And in
 “ Case be that iij or v of the said vi Persones
 “ in chosing of the said new Rulers agre to-
 “ giddes; and other ij or i of theme, of his or
 “ theyr Obstinacy and Frowardness, woll not con-
 “ sent to the same Agrement, that thenne, those
 “ ij Persones, or that one Person, that soo of his
 “ or theyr Wilfulness disagre, shall eyther of
 “ theme, or that one, forset and pay v l. of
 “ Wex, to be levyd and applyd to Use afore-
 “ said: And yet those iij Bretherne, which the said
 “ iij or v chosyn in new Rulers and Governours,
 “ shall stand in Forse and Strength for the said
 “ Yere: And over that, in case be, that the said iij
 “ old Rulers and Governours that were in the
 “ Yere passid as afore is sayde, or eny of theme,
 “ refuse and will not come to the said Election,
 “ whanne they there benne required and called
 “ in Forme abovesaid, that thenne they or such
 “ of theme as so refusith and will not come,
 “ shall pay and forfett every of theme as often
 “ v l. of Wex, to be levid and applyd to the Uses
 “ abovesaid, without a lawful Impediment or
 “ Causes provid.

“ Also, that the olde Rulers and Governours
 “ of the said Fraternite, which for the Yere
 “ passid all way have benne within xxi Dayes
 “ after the Presentation, and shewing of newe
 “ Rulers and Governours, in Forme abovesaid,
 “ to be elected and presented, shall gyve unto
 “ the same newe Rulers and Governours a law-
 “ ful Rekenyng and Accompt for theyr Time;
 “ that is to say, what they have receyvid and
 “ taken upp, and what they have paid or gevyn
 “ out: And in all things what remayneth to the
 “ Use of the said Fraternite, as trew and feythful
 “ Governours ought to do, without conceylyng
 “ or hyding eny Point thereof, uppon Payne that
 “ every of the said olde Rulers and Governours
 “ forfeit xx l. of Wex, to be leved and applyd to
 “ the Uses aforesaid.

“ Also, that all other Ordenaunces, Actis,
 “ Constitutions, and Rules made among the saide
 “ Bretherhede by theyr own free Willis and
 “ Consencions, specyfied and declared in *Duych*
 “ Tong, whereof a Copy in a Seducle indented
 “ to these Presentis is annexed, by the said Ru-
 “ lers and Governours, and theyr Successors for
 “ the Tyme being, and by all the Bretherne and
 “ Sufterne of the saide Fraternite, that now
 “ benne, and all those that hereafter shall be,
 “ and everych of theme, from this Tyme for-
 “ wardis, be faythfully holden, kepte, perform-
 “ ed, and inviolably observed, uppon the Paynes
 “ therein comprised and written, to be leved and
 “ applyd halff thereof to the Use of the said
 “ Werkis of *Paules*, and that other halff to the
 “ Use of the Fraternite.

“ Also, that the Rulers and Governours of the
 “ said Fraternite for the Tyme being from hens-
 “ forth trewly presente, without Favour or Ex-
 “ cuse, unto the Judge Ordinary of my Lord
 “ Bishop

"Bishop of London, for the Tyme being, the
 "Names of all Manner of Persones, Trangres-
 "sours, and Rebellis, being Bretherne of the
 "said Fraternite, that offend in eny Point or
 "Article of the Premisses, and woll not be re-
 "formed by the Rulers and Governours within
 "the Space of xv Dayes after theyr Offencis and
 "Trespases committed, and no Manne spare
 "contrary to Truth. And yf the said Rulers
 "and Governours, or any of them, for eny
 "Mede, Favour, or Love, lete spare, or woll
 "not truly presente suyche Transgressours and
 "Rebellis, and say trough in that Behalf, forfeit,
 "he, and every of theme, as often as he, or they,
 "be founden in Faute, xl. of Wex, to be leved
 "and applyd to the Uses aforesaid.

"Provided always, that yf eny of the said
 "Transgressours, being Bretherne of the said
 "Fraternite, fortune to be of suyche Poverty
 "and Insufficiētness, that he is not able to pay
 "the saide hoole Fyns and Forfeitures, or ellis
 "yf eny other Consideration, or Remorse of
 "Consciens, or Pitty, canne be thought in
 "suyche Losses and Forfeitures, that Consciens
 "and Pitty wolde not that they shulde not be
 "hoole leved, That thenne by the Advyse of the
 "said Ordinary Judge, and of the saide Rulers
 "and Governours of the saide Fraternite, for
 "the Tyme being, the said Fyns and Forfeit-
 "tures, by Grace, shall be mittigated and
 "lessid, as the Case shall require, after theyr
 "Dischrecious."

*The Fryars
Hall made
a Glas-
House.*

In Stow's Time, the Place where this Church
 stood was made a Carpenter's Yard and a Ten-
 nis-Court, and the Fryars-Hall a Glas-House;
 which House, in the Year 1575, on the fourth
 of September, burst out in a terrible Fire, and
 having in it about 40,000 Billets of Wood, was
 consumed to the Stone Walls, which were so
 thick, that they prevented the Fire spreading
 any farther.

*Sir John
Milbourn's
Alms-
Houses.*

Adjoining to this Fryars Church, by the
 East End thereof, in Woodroff-lane, towards
 Tower-bill, are certain Alms-Houses, fourteen in
 Number, built of Brick and Timber, founded
 by Sir John Milbourn, Draper, some Time Mayor,
 1521.

*The In-
scription.*

And over the Gate towards the Street, the
 old Inscription, on a four-square Stone, is still re-
 maining, with the Figure of the Assumption of
 our Blessed Lady, supported by six Angels, in a
 Cloud of Glory. The Inscription is, *Ad laudem*
Dei & gloriose Virginis MARIE, hoc Opus erexit
Dominus JOHANNES MILBOURN,
Miles & Alderman. hujus Civitatis, A. D. 1535.

*Number of
Alms-Men.*

Wherein are placed thirteen aged poor Men,
 and their Wives, if they have Wives: These
 have their Dwellings, Rent-free, and 2 s. 4 d.
 a-piece, the first Day of every Month, for
 ever.

*Champi-
on's Bene-
faction
thereto.*

Sir Richard Champion, Draper, Mayor, about
 the eighth of Queen Elizabeth, gave 19 l. 14 s.
per Annum, to thirteen poor Alms-Men at Tower-
 bill: On whom Sir John Milbourn, Draper, and
 Founder, had settled the like Maintenance of
 19 l. 14 s. before.

Concerning this Gift of Sir John Milbourn, it
 appears by Dolphin's Will, that he built thirteen

Alms-Houses in his Life-time on a Plat of Dolphin's
 Ground in the Parish of St. Olave's, near the
 Tower, in Aldgate Ward, next adjoining on the
 South Part of the Choir or Chancel of the Con-
 ventual Church of the Priory of Crossed-Fryars of
 London, and the Convent of the said Place, with-
 in the Precinct some Time of their House. Which
 Plat or Parcel of Ground contained in the East
 Part thereof from North to South, that is to say,
 from the South-East Corner of the said Church
 along by the Highway there, unto the new House
 of one John Martin, 115 Feet and one Inch of
 Assize: And in Breadth from East to West, that
 is to say, from the aforesaid Way to the Convent
 Garden, 16 Feet and six Inches of Assize, &c. and
 so it goes, on setting out the Dimensions. The
 said 13 Tenements, or Cottages, contained about
 the eighth Part of an Acre, with the Appurte-
 nances. This Sir John Milbourn had of Edmund
 Strettham, Prior of the Crossed Fryars, and the
 Convent; recovered 26 Henry VIII. as in the
 Hustlings of London appeareth of Record.

Of these said thirteen Tenements, or Cottages,
 the said Milbourn, and Dame Johan, his Wife,
 made a Gift in Trust unto one William Dolphin,
 Citizen and Draper; as also of eleven other
 Messuages in several Parishes in London: Which
 were bought with the Money and Goods of the
 said Sir John Milbourn and Dame Johan.

The Houses were these: Five Messuages in
 Thames-street, in the Parish of St. Laurence Pount-
 ney: Two Messuages with their Appurtenances
 in the Parish of St. Nicholas near Newgate: Two
 Messuages with their Appurtenances in St. Mar-
 tin's the Great, some Time belonging to the Re-
 verend Father in Christ, John, Archbishop of
 Thebes, and Commendatory perpetual of Carlisle:
 Two Messuages or Tenements and Gardens, some
 Time John Chester's, afterwards Dame Johan, his
 late Wife, married to Sir John Milbourn, lying
 in the Parish of our Blessed Lady of Aldermay:
 Eleven in all.

All these eleven Messuages, with the said thir-
 teen Cottages, the said William Dolphin, by his
 Last Will, bearing Date the eighth Day of Decem-
 ber, 36 Henry VIII. devised and bequeathed to
 the Master and Wardens, Brethren and Sisters of
 the Guild or Fraternity of our Blessed Lady of
 Drapers; to have and to hold to them and their
 Successors for ever, for these Uses, viz. with
 Part of the Rents and Issues, to dispose and dis-
 tribute 32 s. 10 d. Sterling, at twelve Times of
 the Year, to thirteen poor People, Householders,
 either wedded Persons or unmarried, Brethren or
 Sisters, of the same Fraternity of Drapers, as
 should be admitted to the thirteen Rooms:
 That is, 7 d. a Week a-piece, on every first Day
 of the Month, beginning the first Day of May in
 the Year 1536.

And in case there should not be found within
 the Company of Drapers so many poor House-
 holders as would receive the same Alms, then
 there should be named, to supply the same
 Number of Alms-men, other Householders of
 the Parish of St. Edmund's in Lombard-street, and
 St. Bartholomew the Little, to receive the said
 Alms.

These poor People were to be thus qualified,
 viz. to be of honest Conversation, and not detect-
 ed

ed of any open Crime; and after their Admission, should be reſtant and abiding upon the ſame; and not to keep any common Selling of Ale, Beer, or Wine, or any other Thing concerning Tippling, or any petty Oſtrey.

They were to be nominated, and put in, by Sir John Milbourn, and Dame Johan his Wife, during their mortal Lives; and after their Deceaſes, by their Executors, and then by the Maſter and Wardens and Aſſiſtants of the Drapers for ever: And the ſaid Beadſmen, or Alms-Men, were daily to come unto the Church of the *Croſſed Fryars*, in ſome Place near to the Tomb of the ſaid Milbourn, and Dame Johan; and there to abide and continue while the Service of God was ſaid.

Next to the Alms-Houſes was the Houſe of the Lord Lumley, built in the Time of Hen. VIII. by Sir Thomas Wiat, the Father, upon a Piece of Ground that belonged to the *Croſſed Fryars*; which is the fartheſt Part of *Aldgate Ward*.

On the South Side of *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, over-againſt the Pump, among other large and handſome Houſes, was one, ſome Time belonging to the Prior of *Monte Jovis*, or *Monaſtrie Cornute* (*Hornchurch*) in *Effex*. It was the Prior's Inn, when he came to *London*.

Remarkable Things.

The moſt remarkable Things in this Ward at preſent are,

Parishes.

Fiſt, Four Pariſh-Churches, (1) *St. Katherine-cree* or *Chriſt-church*, (2) *St. Andrew Undershaft*, (3) *St. Catherine Coleman*, (4) *St. James Duke's Place*, and the Pariſh of *St. Mary-axe*, united and annexed to the Pariſh of *St. Andrew Undershaft*; of which more particularly in the Parochial State of this City.

Secondly, The *Navy-Office*, which is a large modern Building, very commodious for Buſineſs; the Office where the Commiſſioners meet, and the ſeveral Clerks keep their Books, being placed in the miſt of a large Court, apart from the reſt of the Buildings round about it, which are ſet apart for the Reſidence of the Commiſſioners and principal Officers; the Office being thus built apart to prevent the Danger of firing the Books, &c. This Office has another Entrance into *Seething-lane*, and another by *Tower-hill*.

Thirdly, The HALLS:

Halls.

(1.) *Bricklayers-hall*, a Building of Brick in the Year 1627, on the South Side of *Leaden-ball-ſtreet*, almoſt facing *St. Katherine-cree Church*: But ſo covered with private Houſes and Shops in the Front, that it cannot be ſeen from the Street, the Way to it being thro' a very narrow Paſſage.

(2.) *Fletcher's-hall*, at the North-Eaſt Corner of *St. Mary-axe-ſtreet*.

(3.) *Ironmongers-hall*, at the Extremity of the Ward, in *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, a very fine modern Building, erected in the Year 1748, with a Stone Front, agreeable to the Elevation annexed.

Publick Buildings.

Fourthly, Other publick Buildings:

(1.) An Independent Meeting-houſe at the South End of *Bury-ſtreet*, and another on the Side of *Poor-jury-lane* near the North End.

(2.) Three *Jews Synagogues*, one at the North End of *Bury-ſtreet*, as mentioned before; and another in *Magpye-alley* for the *Portugueze*, and other *Jews*

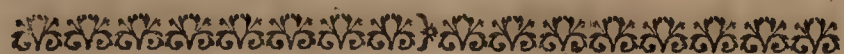
from *Spain*, *Italy*, and other Countries on the South and Eaſt; and one in *Duke's-place* for the *Dutch*, *German*, and other *Jews* from the North and Western Parts.

(3.) *Aldgate*; of which there has been given a Deſcription on Page 22, Vol. I. where for Sir John Taſh read Sir John Caſs.

Sir John Caſs, Knt. Alderman, Sheriff, and one of the Representatives of this City in two ſucceſſive Parliaments, built two Schools near the Church of *St. Botolph without Aldgate*, (A. D. 1709.) in his Life-time, and at his own Expence, for the Charity-Children belonging to *Portſoken Ward*, who till then were clothed and educated by voluntary Contributions. Theſe Schools, for fifty Boys and forty Girls, were at firſt endowed by him with an Annuity out of ſome contiguous Building; and from the Profits ariſing out of the Burials in a certain Vault near the Church, built at the ſame Time; and opened with great Solemnity in 1710, by a Sermon in *St. Botolph's*, the Pariſh-Church, preached by the Moſt Rev. Sir William Dawes, attended by ſixteen Peers, and forty Members of the Houſe of Commons. This Benefaction was afterwards, by his laſt Will, dated July 5, 1718, augmented with an Annuity of 150 *l.* more, for providing Salaries for the Maſter and Miſtreſs, and Cloathing for the Children; and with the Reſidue of his Eſtate after the Death of his Wife, which he gave to Mr. *Valentine Brewis*, and eight other Truſtees, in Truſt, to provide a ſufficient Dinner every Day for the ſaid Children, and for other Purpoſes. But Sir John's Breath failing him, when he had ſigned with his Name only two Sheets of his Will, which conſiſted of ſeveral Sheets of Paper, it was neceſſary after his Death to apply to Parliament to get this his laſt Will eſtabliſhed by an Act; in which the Truſtees were greatly aſſiſted by the Lady Caſs; and the Act paſſed the Houſe of Lords. But the Heirs at Law claiming the Freehold Eſtates, which could not be conveyed by ſuch an imperfect Will, the Commons threw it out at the ſecond Reading. This was in the Year 1726.

On the Death of Lady Caſs, on July the 7th, 1732, Mr. *Valentine Brewis*, then Deputy of *Portſoken-Ward*, ſolely ſtood up in behalf of Sir John's laſt Will; which he proved in due Form, and then commenced a Suit in *Chancery* for the Eſtabliſhment of this Charity, none of the other Truſtees being willing to embark in ſo knotty an Affair. But this Gentleman dying in October 1738, tho' the Suit abated for awhile after his Death, the Ward was prevailed upon by their Principals, in 1742, to revive it, and obtained a Decree in *Chancery* to eſtabliſh as well the Freehold as Copyhold Eſtates for the Uſes declared by the ſaid Will. However, the Charity ſtill remained dormant. The many and long Accompts that were now ordered to be paſſed before a Maſter in *Chancery* had like to have fruſtrated the Deſigns of the pious Founder, had not Mr. *Gascoyne*, then one of the Common Council of *Portſoken Ward*, now Sir *Criſpe Gascoyne*, Knt. Alderman, and late Lord-Mayor of *London*, with indefatigable Pains unravelled and digeſted the Proceedings of the Accomptant and

and two Attornies, who had got the Management of the Estate, and the Receipt of its Profits, in their Hands; which was finally adjusted and laid before a general Vestry of the Freedom Part of St. Botolph's Parish, or whole Ward of *Portfoken*, on the first of *April*, 1747, to their general Satisfaction. And, in Consequence of this Proceeding, the Master's Report was finished and confirmed by the Lord Chancellor in *April* 1748; when his Lordship approved of the Scheme stated therein, for the present Establishment of the Charity, and gave Directions for the Appointment of twenty-one Trustees for the Care and Management thereof, therein-named; and those to be from Time to Time filled up, when the Number of the Trustees is reduced to eleven. Nineteen of these Trustees appointed in *Chancery* met at the School-Room on the thirteenth of *July* following, and elected Mr. Alderman *Gascoyne* Treasurer of the Trust-Estate. And upon an Account delivered in the Year 1749, the Estate consisted of a Capital Fund of between 400 and 500 *l.* per *Ann.* Real Estate, and 5000 *l.* in Money. Their next Care was to provide a Master and Mistress with their Lodging, and a School-Room convenient, which at present is over *Aldgate*.



C H A P. VIII.

BASINGHALL, or BASSISHAW
WARD.

[See the PLAN of this WARD, joined to that of
COLEMAN-STREET WARD.]

The Situation and Bounds of Basinghall Ward.

Whence it takes its Name. Its present State and Government. Remarkable Things therein. Of Blackwell-hall, Mafons-hall, Girdlers-hall, Weavers-hall. Their Charter from King Henry II.

The Situation and Bounds of this Ward.

Basinghall Ward is very small, consisting of one Street, called *Basinghall-Street*, from *Bassings-hall*, which was the principal House in it. This Ward is bounded on the East and South by *Coleman-street* Ward, on the North by *Cripplegate* Ward, on the West by *Cheap* Ward and *Cripplegate* Ward: It begins in the South at *Bakewell-hall*, alias *Blackwell-hall*, which is the last of *Coleman-street* Ward; and runs from thence North down to *London-wall*, and 88 Feet East, and 54 West against the said Wall.

The Origin of its Name.

Of old Time, the most noble Persons that inhabited this City were appointed to be principal Magistrates there; as was *Godfrey de Magun* (or *Magnaville*) *Portgrave*, or Sheriff, in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, and of *William Rufus*. *Hugh de Buck*, in the Reign of *Henry I.* *Aubery de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*. After him *Gilbert Becket*, in the Reign of King *Stephen*. After that, *Godfrey de Magnaville*, the Son of *William*, the Son of *Godfrey de Magnaville*, Earls of *Essex*, were *Portgraves*, or Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*. In the Reign of *Henry II.* *Peter Fitzwalter*; after him, *John*

Fitznigel, &c. So likewise in the 16 of King *John*, A. D. 1214, a Time of great Troubles, *Solomon Bassing*, and *Hugh Bassing*, Barons of this Realm, were Sheriffs; and the said *Solomon Bassing* was Mayor in the Year 1216, which was the first of *Henry III.* Also *Adam Bassing*, Son of *Solomon*, was one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1643, the 28th of *Henry III.* unto which *Adam de Bassing* the said King, in the 31st of his Reign, gave and confirmed certain Messuages in *Aldermanbury*, and in *Milk-street*, (Places not far from *Bassings-hall*) and the Advowson of the Church at *Bassings-hall*, with certain Liberties and Privileges. He was afterwards Mayor, A. D. 1251, the 36th of *Henry III.* and *Thomas Bassing* was one of the Sheriffs, A. D. 1269.

Robert Bassing was Sheriff, 1279, and *William Bassing* served the same Office for this City in 1308. This Family spread itself into *Cambridgeshire*, near to a Water, or *Bourn*, and was therefore, for a Difference, called *Bassing* at the *Bourn*, and, more shortly, *Bassingbourn*; which gave the same Arms, and left their Name to the Place where they dwelt.

Basinghall-street, of which this little Ward consists, is of no great Uniformity, as not running strait, nor of an equal Breadth. But it is graced with good Buildings, and well inhabited by Merchants.

Present State of this Ward.

On the East Side, beginning at the South End, is *Mafons-alley*, which, by Permission of the Owner of the House under which the Way is made, is a Passage into *Coleman-street*, facing *Bell-alley*, of great Convenience to the Inhabitants and all the Passengers from the North-West to the *Royal Exchange*, &c. This Alley is paved with Flag-Stones, and kept very clean. More Northward is *Potters-alley*, or *Court*, as some call it, a small Place; and *Shooters-court*, also small, with a Free-Stone Pavement: Here is another Court at the North-East Corner, which takes its Name from the Street, and leads through to *London-wall*. Then, turning from the Wall down the West Side, we meet with no Alleys or Courts 'till we come to *Church-alley*, the Name of the Passages on both Sides the Church, which lead into *Aldermanbury*; but there are a Pair of Gates in the Centre at the West End of the Church, shut up at Nights. In the Alley on the North Side is *Youngs-court*, a very decent small Place. More to the South is *Guildhall-court*, which is well built and inhabited by the Chamberlain, Town-Clerk, and some other Officers chiefly depending on the City Business transacted in *Guildhall*. This Court has a Thoroughfare into *Guildhall-yard*, that opens between the Hall and the Chapel; and it leads into the great Hall by a back Stairs.

There are 25 Feet West of *Cateaton-street*, Northward, in this Ward.

There are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Constable, a Beadle, and 12 Watchmen.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest, for this Ward, are to serve in the several Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *March*.

This Ward hath an Alderman, his Deputy, four Common-Councilmen, two Constables, two Scavengers,

Scavengers, 17 Wardmote Inquest Men, and a Beadle.

It is taxed to the Fifteen in *London* at 7*l.* and likewise in the *Exchequer* at 7*l.*

Aldermen,
Common-
Council-
men.

The present Alderman of this Ward is *William Baker*, Esq; and the Common Council are, Mr. *William Colthurst*, Deputy, *Francis Cooper*, Esq; Mr. *Samuel Ellis*, Mr. *Thomas Fludyer*.

The most remarkable Things in this Ward are,

(1.) *St. Michael's Church*, called *Bassishaw Church*; of which hereafter.

(2.) On the West Side, almost at the South End of the Street, is *Bakewell-hall*, corruptly called *Blackwell-hall*, and antiently *Bassings-hall*, a Building of great Antiquity, belonging to the antient and renowned Family of *Bassings*, and was therefore called *Bassings-haugh*, or *Hall*. Authors, who saw the Arms of this Family on several Parts of the antient Building, confirm this Opinion. These Arms were, a *Gerond of twelve Points*, Or and Azure.

Blackwell-
hall.

But how *Bakewell-hall* took that Name, is another Question. It is said that *Thomas Bakewell* dwelt in this House in the 36th of *Edward III.* and that in the 20th of *Richard II.* the said King, for the Sum of 50 *l.* which the Mayor and Commonalty had paid into the *Hanaper*, granted Licence, so much as was in him, to *John Frosh*, *William Parker*, and *Stephen Spilman*, Citizens and Mercers, that they, the said Messuages, called *Bakewell-hall*, and one Garden, with the Appurtenances, in the Parish of *St. Michael of Bassings-haugh*, and of *St. Laurence* in the *Jewery* of *London*, and one Messuage, two Shops and one Garden, in the said Parish of *St. Michael*, which they held of the King in Burgage, might give and assign to the Mayor and Commonalty for ever, *ad opus Communitatis*; i. e. for the Use of the Corporation: And *Bakewell-hall* from that Time has been chiefly employed as a weekly Market-Place for Woollen Cloths, broad and narrow, brought from all Parts of this Realm to be sold there. In the 21st of *Richard II.* *Richard Whittington* Mayor; and in the 22d, *Drew Barrington* being Mayor, it was decreed, that no Foreigner or Stranger should sell any Woollen Cloth, but in *Bakewell-hall*, upon Pain of Forfeiture thereof.

An Act of Common Council, held *August* the first, in the eighth of *Henry VIII.* concerning *Blackwell-hall*:

"Whereas by an Act of Common Council, in the twenty-second Year of the Reign of King *Richard II.* it was ordained and established, That no manner of Person should bring or convey any Woollen Cloths to the said City, to be sold, except they were first brought, harboured, and discharged, at the common Market of *Blackwell-hall*, therefore ordained and provided, and of old Time accustomed, upon Pain of Forfeiture of all the said Cloths so harboured and laid, contrary to the said Ordinance, was, by another Act of Common Council, held at the *Guildhall* afore said, the Day and Year above said, ratified, approved, and confirmed. And over that, it is now at this present ordained, established, and enacted,

No. 67.

"That no Manner of Person, being Freeman of this City, after the Feast of the Nativity of our Lady, next coming, suffer any Manner of Person whatsoever, be he Free or Foreign, to buy or sell any Manner of Woollen Cloths, harboured, or lodged, contrary to the said Ordinance: As Broad-cloth, Kerseys, Cottons, *Bridgewater* Frizes, Doffeins, or any other Manner of Cloth made of Wool, within his Shop, Chamber, or other Place within his House, unless the said Cloths were first brought to *Blackwell-hall* afore said, and there bought and sold: Or else the said Freeman, the said Cloths lawfully brought in the Country, out of the said City; upon Pain to forfeit and to pay, to the Use of the Commonalty of this City, for the first Offence, for every Broad-cloth so sold, harboured, or lodged, contrary to the said Ordinance, 6*s.* 8*d.* for every Kersey, 3*s.* 4*d.* for every Doffein, *Bridgewater*, and other Pieces of Cloth made of Wool, 20*d.* And for the second Offence, the said Pains to be doubled. And for the third Offence, the Party so offending to be disfranchised, and deprived clearly from the Liberties of this City for ever."

This House growing ruinous, and in Danger of falling, was taken down; and in the Month of *February* next following, the Foundation of a new, strong, and beautiful Store-House being laid, the Work was finished in the Space of ten Months, in the Year 1558, at the Charge of 2500 *l.* 300 *l.* whereof was a Legacy of Mr. *Richard May*, Merchant-Taylor. This was demolished in the Flames of 1666, and re-erected Anno 1672. The Door-Case in the Front, next *Guildhall*, is of Stone, adorned with two Columns, Entablature and Pediment of the *Dorick* Order; in the Pediment are the King's Arms, and the Arms of the City are lower, enriched with *Cupids*, &c.

The City gave to *Christ's Hospital* the Profits arising from Lodging and Pitching of Cloth in the several Warehouses, or Halls; for here is the *Devonshire*, *Glocester*, *Worcester*, *Kentish*, *Medley*, *Spanish* and *Blanket Halls*; besides the like Profits of the Bays at *Leadenhall*. Cloths pay 1*d.* each Pitching, and a Half-penny per Week Resting; and, to avoid Trouble, every Factor has a Rest, or one certain Number, for which he pays; as for Example, admit a Rest to be 180 Cloths:

And the next Week there are Cloths pitched. — — — } 90

	s.	d.
He pays 90 <i>d.</i> Pitching	7	6
And Resting 90 Half-pence	3	9

In all 11 3

Stockings and Blankets pay by the Pack; all which, it is said, amounts to about 1100 *l.* per Ann. clear. There are also several Statutes relating to the Regulation of this Market, as to Factors, and others concerned; and the whole Management is under the Inspection of the Governors of *Christ's Hospital*. See p. 462.

From this Hall Northward, are several good Houses, to the Back-gate of *Guildhall*; which Gate, and Part of the Building within the same, are of this Ward.

Coopers
Hall.

(3.) Some small Distance from this Gate the *Coopers* have their Common Hall: It is well built of Brick, and the Hall is a handsome Room, wainscotted about fourteen Feet high, paved with Marble, adorned with several Coats of Arms in the Glass, and the Portraiture, at full Length, of Sir *John Fleet*, Lord-Mayor, 1693, and that of Mr. *Henry Stroud*, another worthy Member, who at his Decease, *An.* 1704, when he died Master of the Company, gave 6500 *l.* to build and endow a Free-School and Alms-Houses at *Egham*. And under the King's Arms is the Bust of King *William III.*

Masons
Hall.

(4.) On the East Side is *Masons-hall*, in *Masons-alley*. It is small, but well built of Stone, and is bounded on the West by *Coleman-street Church-yard*.

Weavers
Hall.

(5.) The next is *Weavers-hall*, which is neatly adorned on the Inside with Hangings, Fret-Work, and a Screen of the *Ionick* Order. The Company is of great Antiquity, as appears by a Charter of *Henry II.* in these Words, *Rex omnibus, ad quos, &c.*

“*Henry, King of England, Duke of Normandy, and of Guian, Earl of Anjou, to the Bishop, Justices, Sheriffs Barons, Ministers, and all his true Lieges of London, sendeth greeting. Know ye, that we have granted to the Weavers in London, their Guild to be had in London, with all the Freedoms and Customs that they had in the Time of King Henry, my Grandfather. So that none but they intromit within the City of their Craft, but he be of their Guild; neither in Southwark, or other Places pertaining to London, otherwise than it was done in the Time of King Henry, my Grandfather. Wherefore I will and straightly command, that over all lawfully they may treat, and have all aforesaid; as well in Peace, free, worshipful, and wholly, as they had it, freer, better, worshipfullier, and whollier, than in the Time of King Henry, my Grandfather. So that they yield yearly to me two Marks of Gold, at the Feast of St. Michael. And I forbid, that any Man to them do any Unright, or Disease, upon Pain of ten Pounds. Witness Thomas of Canterbury, Warwick fil. Gar. Chamberlaine, at Winchester.*”

The same *Henry II.* in the thirty-first of his Reign, confirmed to the Weavers in *London*, that made Woollen Cloth, the Correction thereof; and amongst other Articles decreed, *That if any Man made Cloth of Spanish Wool, mixed with English Wool, the Portgrave, or chief Magistrate of London, ought to burn it.*

King *Henry III.* granted to the Citizens of *London*, that they should not be vexed for the Burrels, or Cloth-listed, according to the Constitution made for Breadth of Cloth the 9th of his Reign. *Richard II.* in the 3d of his Reign, granted an Order of Agreement between the Weavers of *London, Englishmen, and Aliens or Strangers born, brought in by Edward III.*

(6.) Almost at the North End of the Street is

Girdlers Hall, well wainscotted within, and adorned with a beautiful Screen of the *Composite* Order.

CHAP. IX.

BILLINGSGATE WARD.

With a PLAN on a COPPER-PLATE, neatly engraved from a NEW SURVEY.

Situation, Bounds, and Contents of Billingsgate Ward. Whence it derives its Name. Parishes and Parish-Churches. Government and Present State. Billingsgate Market. Keys or Docks. Butchers Hall. Fire of London. Antiquities.

BILLINGSGATE Ward is situated on the River Side, and is therefore bounded on the South by the *Thames*, on the East by *Tower-street Ward*, on the North by *Langborne Ward*, and on the West by the Ward of *Bridge Within*. It begins at the West End of *Tower-street Ward* in *Thames-street*, about *Smart's Key*, and runs along that Street, on the South Side, to *St. Magnus Church*, at the Bridge Foot, and on the North Side of the said *Thames-street*, from over-against *Smart's Key*, till over-against the North-West Corner of *St. Magnus Church* aforesaid.

The Contents, from *Thames-street* to the North, are the Street of *St. Mary-at-Hill, Love-lane, Botolph's-lane, Pudding-lane, Little Eastcheap*, and a considerable Part of *Rood-lane* and *Philpot-lane*, with several other cross Lanes, Alleys, and Courts.

As to the Derivation of the Name given to this Ward, Authors are not agreed; but the most probable Opinion refers us to some eminent Person, who, in antient Times, had large Possessions in this Part of the City, or held this Ward by the same Tenure, as the *Basings, &c.* held other Wards; and tho' we do not attempt to support the exploded History of King *Belinus*, related by *Fabian* and others, it is certain this Name appears in the first List of Wards. See Page 105.

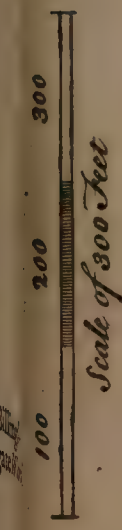
The present State and Condition of this Ward:

Thames-street is a Place of very considerable Trade, on Account of its convenient Situation near the Water, the *Custom-House, Billingsgate*, and the several Wharfs and Keys for lading and unlading Merchants Goods, &c. and is very well built for that Purpose.

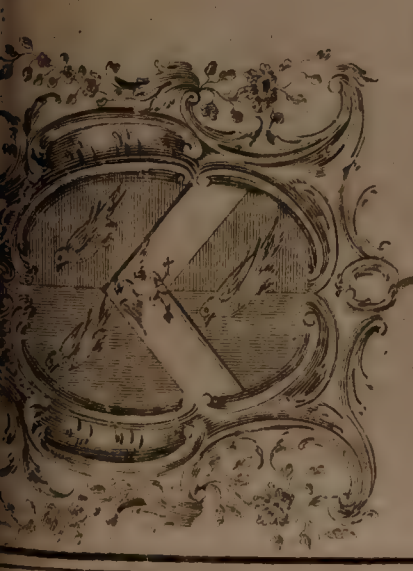
The Keys, Wharfs, and Docks, which are now assigned and allowed to be lawful by an Act of Parliament, for shipping, lading, and landing of Goods and Merchandizes, are these: 1. *Brewer's-key*, 2. *Chester's-key*, 3. *Galley-key*, 4. *Wool-dock*, 5. *Customhouse-key*, 6. *Porter's-key*, 7. *Bear's-key*, 8. *Sab's-key*, 9. *Wiggan's-key*, 10. *Young's-key*, 11. *Rafe's-key*, 12. *Dice-key*, 13. *Smart's-key*, 14. *Billingsgate*, 15. *Somer's-key*, 16. *Lion's-key*, 17. *Botolph's-key*, 18. *Hamon's-key*, 19. *Gaunt's-key*, 20. *Cock's-key*, and *Fresh-wharf*. These Keys or Wharfs are chiefly named from their first Proprietors, or particular Use or Situation; as *Botolph's-wharf*, called in the Con-

Billings-
gate Ward.

Present
State of
this Ward.



PART OF
CANDLEWICK WARD



The Arms of William Beckford Esq.



The Arms of William Stephenson Esq.

BILLINGSWATER
BRIDGE WARD WITHIN
with their Divisions into
PARISHES
According to a new SURVEY

Botolph's Wharf. *quoror's Days Botolph's-gate:* And we observe, that this Wharf was in the Crown in *Edward I's* Time, who granted it to *Richard de Kingston* in these Words: "Our common Key of *St. Botolph* next *Billinggate*, *London*, with free going in and out to the same, in the East Head of the same Place: Which Place hath Land contained from the Tenement of the said *Richard* against the West, and to the Head of the said Church, and the common Way which leadeth to the *Thames* against the West, eighteen Ells and one Quarter of an Ell, of the Iron Ell of our Sovereign Lord the King of *England*, without Inches measured: And it containeth in both Heads, from the Wall of the said Church unto our common Key, in Breadth six Ells of the Ell aforesaid, without Inches measured. To have and to hold to the said *Richard* and his Heirs, and to whom he will give, sell, bequeath, assign, or any other mannerwise alien, and their Heirs, of us, our Successors, &c. freely, quietly, well, and in Peace, &c. yielding therefore a Silver Penny at the Feast of the Nativity of *St. John Baptist*, for all Services, &c."

Billinggate. *Billinggate* is that from which the Ward takes its Name, being a large Water-gate, Port, or Harbour for small Vessels, which here arrive with Fish, Salt, Oranges, Lemons, Onions, and several other Commodities; and in the Summer Season with Abundance of Cherries from *Kent*. Likewise Wheat, and other Grain at *Smart's-key*. And these Stairs of *Billinggate* are very much resorted unto by the *Gravesend* Watermen, this being the noted Place to land and take Water at, for that and other Eastern Towns down the River. And here the Coalmen and Woodmongers meet every Morning about Eight or Nine o'Clock, this Place being their *Exchange* for the Coal Trade, which brings a great Resort of People, and occasions a great Trade to the Inhabitants.

Touching the antient Customs of this *Billinggate*, I have not read, saith *Stow*, in any Record, more than that in the Reign of *Edward III.* every great Ship landing there paid for Standage two Pence; every little Ship with Orelocks, a Penny; the less Boat, called a *Battile*, a Halfpenny. Of two Quarters of Corn measured, the King was to have one Farthing; of a Comb of Corn, a Penny; of every Weight going out of the City, a Halfpenny; of two Quarters of Sea-Coals measured, a Farthing; and of every Tun of Ale going out of *England* beyond the Seas, by Merchant Strangers, four Pence; of every thousand Herrings, a Farthing, except the Franchises.

Altho' *Stow* saith these Payments were not made before the Reign of *Edward III.* yet it appears in *Brompton's Chronicle*, *inter Leges Ethelredi*, which was *Anno 1016*, that Tolls were then paid at *Billinggate*.

An Act of Parliament was made (10 & 11 of *William III.*) to make *Billinggate* a free Market for the Sale of Fish; when it was enacted, "That after the tenth of *May*, 1699, *Billinggate* Market should be every Day in the Week, except *Sunday*, a free and open Market for all Sorts of Fish; and that it should be lawful for any Person to buy or sell any Sort of Fish without Disturbance."

This Act also settled the Tolls to be paid by the Fisher-Boats; enacting, "That after the said tenth of *May*, no Person selling any Sort of Fish in the said Market, should pay any other Toll or Duty, to any Person or Persons, for coming with his Boat or Vessel, or landing, standing, or selling, in or at this Market, than it was hereafter expressed, *viz.* for every Vessel of Salt Fish, for Groundage, eight Pence per Day, and twenty Pence per Voyage, and no more, in Full of all Duties and Demands, to be distributed and disposed of as the Lord-Mayor, &c. shall yearly order and direct, according to the Right of the respective Persons thereunto. For a Lobster-Boat, for Groundage, per Day, two Pence, and per Voyage thirteen Pence, and no more, in full as aforesaid. For every Vessel of fresh Sea Fish, Groundage, per Day, two Pence, and per Voyage thirteen Pence. For every Dogger-Boat or Smack with Sea Fish, for Groundage, per Day, two Pence, and per Voyage thirteen Pence. For every Oyster-Vessel or Cock, per Day, two Pence, for Metage one Halfpenny per Bushel.

"And that it should be lawful for any Person, that bought any Fish in the said Market, to sell the same again in any other Market, Place, or Places in the City of *London*, or elsewhere, by Retail, being found and whole-some Fish, without any Disturbance or Molestation.

"And that from and after the tenth of *May*, that Person that should take or demand any Toll or Sample, or any Imposition, or set Price of Sea Fish, of *English* catching, should forfeit the Sum of ten Pounds, the one Half to his Majesty, and the other Half to him that will sue for the same."

And because the Fishmongers caused the greatest Part of the Fish to be bought up at *Billinggate*, and then divided the same by Lot among themselves, in order to buy and sell at what Rate they pleased, it was also enacted, "That no Person whatsoever should, after the said tenth of *May*, buy, or cause to be bought, at the said Market of *Billinggate*, any Quantity of Fish, to be divided by Lot among any Fishmongers, or other Persons, with an Intent to be put afterwards to Sale by Retail, or otherwise; nor any Fishmonger to engross or buy in the said Market any Quantity of Fish, but what shall be for his own Sale or Use, and not on the Behalf of any other Fishmongers exposed to Sale, on Pain of forfeiting twenty Pounds for every such Offence, the one Half to the Use of the Poor of the Parish where he lives, the other Half to his own Use that shall sue for it. Provided nothing contained in this Act should be construed to prohibit the Selling of Mackarel before or after Divine Service."

Afterwards, upon the ingrossing of great Quantities of Fish by some Persons, to the Violation of this Act, this Order came forth, *Anno 1707*, Sir *Robert Bedingfield*, Lord-Mayor:

Jovis vicesimo sexto die Junij, 1707, Annoq; Regni Reginae Annæ, Magnæ Britannia, &c. sexto.

"Whereas in and by an Act of Parliament made

“made in the tenth and eleventh Years of the
 “Reign of King *William III.* intituled, *An Act to*
 “*make Billingsgate a free Market for Sale of Fish,*
 “it is enacted, That it shall and may be lawful
 “for any Person or Persons to buy or sell any
 “Sort of Fish in the said Market, without any
 “Disturbance or Molestation whatsoever, and to
 “sell the same again in any other Market-Place
 “or Places within the City of *London*, or else-
 “where, by Retail: But, contrary to the true
 “Intent and Meaning of the said Act, divers
 “Persons do frequently buy and ingross to them-
 “selves great Quantities of Fish, in or at *Bil-*
 “*lingsgate* Market, and sell the same again in the
 “said Market; which Practice tends greatly to
 “the enhancing the Prices of Fish, and is punish-
 “able by the Statute made against Regrators, in
 “the fifth and sixth Years of the Reign of King
 “*Edward VI.* Chap. 14.

The Hours
 of the Fish-
 Market
 at Bil-
 lingsgate.

“For Prevention whereof for the future, it is
 “now ordered by this Court, That no Fishmonger,
 “Fishwoman, or other Person or Persons whatso-
 “ever, do or shall hereafter sell or expose to Sale
 “any Fish in or at *Billingsgate* Market, which
 “was then before bought in the same Market;
 “and that none but Fishermen, their Wives,
 “Apprentices, or Servants, be permitted to
 “stand, stay, or remain there, to sell, by Retail,
 “the Fish by them taken and brought to the said
 “Market to be sold, so that the Citizens may
 “have Fish at the first Hand for their own Use,
 “according to the true Meaning of the Law.
 “And it is further ordered by this Court, That
 “the Hours limited for beginning of the said
 “Fish-market at *Billingsgate* shall hereafter be
 “strictly observed; that is to say, from *Lady-*
 “*Day* to *Michaelmas*, at Four of the Clock in the
 “Morning, and, from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-Day*,
 “at Six o’Clock in the Morning; and that before
 “those Hours none do presume to buy or sell any
 “Sort of Fish at the said Market, (except *Her-*
 “*rings*, *Sprats*, *Mackarel*, and Shell-Fish) on
 “Pain of being proceeded against as Foretallers
 “of the Market. And the Yeomen of the Water-
 “side are strictly enjoined and required to see
 “this Order duly and constantly observed; and
 “also constantly to ring the Bell at *Billingsgate*,
 “precisely at the Times aforesaid, for the Begin-
 “ning of the Market there: And that without
 “Fail they cause all Persons that shall buy or
 “sell Fish there, before the said Hours and Ring-
 “ing of the said Bell, or shall regrate Fish, that
 “is to say, buy Fish, and sell the same again in
 “the said Market, to be apprehended, and
 “brought before the Right Honourable the Lord-
 “Mayor of this City for the Time being, or some
 “Justice of the Peace, to be bound over to the
 “Sessions, there to answer the same. And it is
 “further ordered, That no Fish, except *Herrings*,
 “*Sprats*, *Mackarel*, and Shell-Fish, be sold aboard
 “any Vessel or Boat at *Billingsgate*; which the
 “said Yeomen of the Water-side, and the Under
 “Water-Bailiff, are likewise carefully to see
 “observed, as they will answer the contrary at
 “their Perils.

GIBSON.”

And this Place is now more frequented than in
 ancient Time, when *Queenhithe* was made Use of

for the said Purpose, this being more commo-
 dious; and therefore it was ordained to be the
 only Port for all such Sorts of Merchandizes.

Boss-alley, so called from a *Bosse* of Spring-
 Water which was erected facing this Alley by the
 Executors of *Richard Whittington*, is long, but
 very ordinary, narrow, and dirty.

Near this Alley is *St. Mary-bill*, which runs
 Northwards unto *Eastcheap*, facing *St. Margaret*
Pattens Church. This *St. Mary-bill* has very
 good Houses on it, inhabited by several Mer-
 chants. On the East Side is *Cross-lane*, which
 falls into *Idle-lane*, against *St. Dunstan’s* Church.
Austin’s-court, but mean, lying Northwards of
Cross-lane. *Maffie’s-court*, a little more North-
 wards, hath a dark Passage up Steps, and then is
 an open Court, but mean.

The Church here *Stow* calls *St. Mary on the*
Hill, but others have called it *St. Mary at Hill*,
 because it stands not on the Hill, but at, or about
 the Middle of the Ascent from *Billingsgate* to
Little Eastcheap. The back Part of the Church
 stands in *Love-Lane*, and adjoining to it is an
 Alley called *Church-alley*, which leadeth into
Love-lane, and hath Buildings only on the South
 Side, pretty good, the other Side lying open to
 the Church-yard.

Love-lane comes out of *Little Eastcheap*, and
 falls into *Thames-street*, where it hath but a narrow
 Entrance only for a Coach or Cart.

St. Botolph’s-lane is also a Descent from *Eastcheap*
 into *Thames-street*, but is well inhabited by whole-
 sale Dealers in the Orange Trade, &c. It is nar-
 row towards *Thames-street*, but broader upwards,
 adjoining to the Church: And it must not be
 forgot, that the first *London* Bridge across the
Thames abutted towards the South End of this
 Lane. See Page 45.

George’s-lane, on the North Side, gives an En-
 trance into the Church, and hath a good Pas-
 sage into *Pudding-lane*. Over-against this Church
 is *St. Botolph’s-alley*, indifferently well inhabited,
 with a broad Free-stone Passage into *Love-lane*.
 More Southward is *St. Botolph’s* Church-yard, at
 the upper End of which are two or three ordinary
 Houses.

Pudding-lane, another Descent from *Eastcheap*
 into *Thames-street*, is narrow and steep, but a
 Place of Trade, and well inhabited by considera-
 ble Dealers in foreign Trade. This was antiently
 called *Rother-lane*, or *Red-rose-lane*, from such a
 Sign there. *Stow* says, it was afterwards called
Pudding-lane, because the Butchers of *Eastcheap*
 had their Scalding-House for Hogs there; and
 their Puddings, with other Filth of Beasts, were
 voided down that Way to their Dung-Boats on
 the *Thames*.

In this Lane it was that the dreadful Fire of
London, on the second of *September*, 1666, first
 began. See Page 432, and hereafter in *Bridge*
 Ward within.

On the House where this dismal Fire began,
 this Inscription was set up by Authority:

“Here, by the Permission of Heaven, Hell brake loose
 “upon this Protestant City, from the malicious
 “Hearts of barbarous Papists, by the Hand of
 “their Agent Hubert, who confessed, and on the
 “Ruins of this Place declared the Fact, for which
 “he



BISHOPS-GATE WARD
within and without
According to a
NEW SURVEY.



Scale of 500 Feet
100 200 300 400 500

The Parish Church of
St Ethelburga
within Bishopsgate

"he was hanged, viz. That here began the dreadful Fire, which is described and perpetuated on and by the neighbouring Pillar, erected Anno 1680, in the Mayoralty of Sir Patience Ward, Knight."

N. B. This Inscription has been taken away some Years.

It was then a Baker's, now a Gentleman's House; and, in Commemoration thereof, there is erected a stately Monument of Free-stone on the East Side of *Fish-street-hill*; of which in *Bridge Ward Within*.

On the East Side of *Pudding-lane* is *George-lane*, and *Fish-yard*, a small Court, with a Free-stone Pavement. On the West Side is a Passage to *Fish-street-hill*, by the Monument; and lower down, to the South, *King's-head-alley*, paved with Free-stone.

Little Eastcheap is severed from *Great Eastcheap* by *Gracechurch-street* and *Fish-street-hill*. It is well inhabited by different Sorts of Tradesmen. On the North Side, and at the Corner of *Rood-lane*, stands *St. Margaret Pattens Church*; and betwixt *Rood-lane* and *Philpot-lane* is *Turner's-alley*, small and narrow.

Rood-lane is well built, and inhabited by Merchants and others; as is also *Philpot-lane*; of which more in *Langbourn Ward*.

Talbot-court, in *Little Eastcheap*, is a large and well inhabited Place; out of which a narrow Passage leadeth into another handsome Court, which hath an Entrance into *Gracechurch-street*.

There are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward every Night, besides a Constable and Beadle, thirty Watchmen.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest for this Ward, are to serve as Jurors in the Courts of *Guildhall* in the Month of May.

This Ward hath an Alderman and ten Common-Councilmen, eleven Constables, six Scavengers, fourteen Men of the Wardmote Inquest, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteenth in *London* at thirty-two Pounds, and in the *Exchequer* at thirty-one Pounds ten Shillings.

The Alderman of this Ward is *William Beckford*, Esq; one of the present Representatives of this City in Parliament. The Common-Councilmen are, *George Woods*, Deputy, *Mr. Samuel Harris*, *Mr. Edward Robinson*, *Mr. John Cbeaney*, *Mr. Henry Cowling*, *Mr. Thomas Merrick*, *Mr. Charles Easton*, *Mr. William Harris*, *Mr. John Reed*, and *Mr. James Rossiter*.

The most remarkable Things in this Ward are,

1. The three Parishes and Parish-Churches of *St. Mary-at-Hill*, of *St. Margaret-Pattens*, and of *St. George Botolph-lane*; and two Parishes without their Churches, viz. the Parish of *St. Botolph Billingsgate*, and of *St. Andrew Hubbard*.

1. In *Pudding-lane* is seated Butchers-Hall, in which are three handsome Rooms, finely adorned with Fret-work and Wainscot, viz. an upper and lower Hall, and a Parlour.

3. In *Love-lane*, on the North-West Corner, entering into *Little Eastcheap*, is the *Weigh-house*, No. 67.

built on the Ground where the Church of *St. Andrew Hubbard* stood before the Fire of *London*, 1666; which said *Weigh-house* was before in *Cornhill*. In this House are weighed Merchandizes brought from beyond the Seas by the King's Beam; to which doth belong a Master, and under him four Master-Porters, with labouring Porters under them. They used to have Carts and Horses to fetch the Goods from the Merchants Warehouses to the Beam, and to carry them back. The House belongeth to the Company of Grocers, in whose Gift the several Porters, &c. Places were. But of late Years little is done in this Office, as wanting a compulsive Power to constrain Merchants to have their Goods weighed, they alledging it to be an unnecessary Trouble and Charge. Over this Office or Weigh-house is a large Room, now made Use of as a Meeting-house for some Dissenters from the Church of England. On the Backside of this Building is a Passage into *St. Botolph's-lane*. The chief Entrance into this Weigh-house is in *Little Eastcheap*. See Page 469.

In this Ward there was a House called *The Boar's Head*, inhabited by *William Sanderson*, which came to King *Edward VI.* by the Statute about Chantries; which, with the Shops, Cellars, Solders, and other Commodities and Easements, he sold in the second of his Reign, together with other Lands and Tenements, to *John Sicklemore* and *Walter Williams* for two thousand six hundred and sixty-eight Pounds, and upwards.

In the Parish of *St. Mary-hill* there was a Place called *Septem Camerae*, which was either one House, or else so many Rooms or Chambers, which formerly belonged to some Chantry; the Rent whereof went towards the maintaining of a Priest to pray superstitiously for the Soul of the Deceased, who left those *Septem Camerae* for that Use. These, with other Lands and Tenements in the City, and elsewhere, were sold by King *Edward VI.* to *Thomas Heybarn* and *Thomas Brand*, for the Sum of nine hundred and eighty-eight Pounds eight Shillings and a Penny.

CHAP. X.

BISHOPSGATE WARD.

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a NEW Survey.

Its Name, Bounds, and Extent. Its present State.

Parishes. The Artillery-ground. *St. Mary Spittle*. *Devonshire-house*. Clerk's-hall. Leathersellers-hall. Crosby-square. South-Sea-house. Gresham College.

THIS Ward takes its Name from the Gate, which stands almost in the Center thereof, and is described on p. 23. Vol. I; on the East it is bounded by *Aldgate Ward*, *Portoken Ward*, and Part of the *Tower Liberty*; on the South by *Langborn Ward*; on the West by *Broadstreet Ward*, and *Moorfields*; and on the North by *Shoreditch*; and extends from the Bars at the North End near *Spital-square*, on both Sides of the Way, including almost half of *Hounsditch*, as

as far as the Pump, at the Corner of *St. Martin's Outwich*; and then winding by the West Corner of *Leadenball*, down *Gracechurch-street*, to the South-West Corner, over-against *Fenchurch-street*.

As to the present State of this Ward, we shall divide it into two Parts, as it is commonly called *Bishopsgate within*, and *Bishopsgate without*, tho' under only one Alderman.

The present State of Bishopsgate Ward.

Of these two general Parts, first to begin with that within the Wall, wherein are these Streets, Lanes, and Alleys, in whole, or in Part, viz.

Gracechurch-street, on both Sides the Way, from the North-West Corner of *Leadenball-street*, and North-East Corner of *Cornhill*, to *Lombard-street*, and *Fenchurch-street*.

All *Bishopsgate-street*.

Both the *Great* and *Little St. Helen's*, in the whole.

All *Crosby-square*.

All *Camomile-street*.

Wormwood-street, but a small Part. And in these Streets are divers Courts and Alleys.

Grace, or *Grass-church-street*, a large and spacious Street, with well built and lofty Houses, inhabited by good Tradesmen. The whole Street begins at *Eastcheap*, and falls into *Leadenball-street* at the four cross Streets: But the Part in this Ward begins only at *Lombard-street* End, as noted above.

In this Street, on the West Side, are these Courts and Places of Name, viz. *Cross-keys-Inn*, a Place of great Resort, large and well built, hath a Passage into *George-yard*, *Lombard-street*. *Bell-yard*, a good, large, and well built Place, having a Passage into *St. Michael's Church-yard*. *Corbet's-court*, a large, open, well built and inhabited Place: Near this Court is *Tobacco-roll-court*, which has but one good House in it: *Church-alley*, adjoining to *St. Peter's Church*: This Alley, with a turning Passage, falls into *Cornhill*.

Then on the East Side of this Street, within the Limits of this Ward, which begins at *Fenchurch-street*, is *Boar's-head-court*, an open Place, taken up with Warehouses for Wholesale Dealers.

Leadenball-herb-market, large, and not inferior to any in *London*, is in this Ward; but the other Parts of *Leadenball*, viz. the *Flesh-Market*, and the *Fish-Market*, &c. are in *Lime-street* Ward.

Bishopsgate-street is large, long, and spacious, and generally well inhabited: But the Fire of *London*, 1666, not coming into these Parts, many of the Houses are old Timber Buildings, and not uniform.

In this Street are these Courts, Alleys, and Places of Name, beginning on the Southern Part, and so towards the Gate, North: *Sun-yard*, a large Place, with a Passage into *Broad-street*, taken up for Stablings and Coach-Houses, a Coach-maker, and some private Houses.

Gresham College, a large, but old Building, which encompasseth a large square Court; this being antiently the Seat of *Sir Thomas Gresham*, Knight, and now called *Gresham College*.

A little beyond this College are divers great Inns, viz. the *Bull Inn*, the *Green Dragon*, and the *Four Swans*, all three large, and of a confi-

derable Trade and Resort for Waggons and Stage-Coaches, that go Northwards. *Sutton-court*, but narrow, with a Free-stone Pavement, being a regular built Court, with neat Brick Houses: It leads by a few Stairs into *Wormwood-street*, thro' *Peaben-alley*, which is but ordinary. The *Vine Inn*, seated near *Bishopsgate*.

Some Part of *Wormwood-street* is in this Ward; but the greatest Part, which are mostly old Buildings, is in *Broad-street* Ward.

The Places East of *Bishopsgate-street*, beginning at the Gate within, are as followeth:

Camomile-street, the Part in this Ward goeth but a little beyond *Cook's-court*, which is the first Court on the South-East from the Gate. This Street was but of small Account, either as to its Buildings, or Inhabitants; but is lately much amended in both. *Clark's-alley* in *Bishopsgate-street*, but ordinary, especially that Part which leadeth to *Camomile-street*. *Angel-court*, is both small and ordinary.

Little St. Helen's, a good large Place, having one or two Courts within it, with good old Timber Houses, well inhabited, some by Merchants; at the lower End of which is seated *Leathersellers-hall*, and in another Part a Dissenting Meeting-House.

Great St. Helen's, a handsome, open, and large Court, with Rows of good Houses, well inhabited, on the East Side of the Church and Church-yard, which is gracefully seated in the midst of the Court, with Rows of Trees round about the Church-yard, very pleasant in the Summer-Season.

Passing this Court, the Passenger is led to two others, both of the same Name, well built and inhabited; which, with a winding Passage, lead Eastward into *St. Mary-axe*, over-against *St. Andrew Undershaft Church*, and Westward to *Crosby-place*, a curious open Square, with fair Brick Houses, well inhabited by Gentry and Merchants; several of the Houses having Palisado Pales before, and Gardens behind them: And here is a large Meeting-House. Out of this Square is a Passage through a back Gate-way, shut up at Nights, passing by a large Warehouse belonging to the *East-India Company*, and so into *St. Mary-axe*, &c.

Bishopsgate-street without.

Having viewed the Ward within the Gate, we now pass to that Part that stands without it.

This is also a very broad and spacious Street, but not so well built and inhabited as that within the Wall. It runs Northward a great Length, but no farther in the Freedom than to the Bars. In the Account of this Street, we begin next the Gate, at *St. Botolph Bishopsgate Church*, taking in all Places to the Bars on the West Side; and then come back from the Bars on the East Side to *Bishopsgate*.

In *St. Botolph Bishopsgate Church-yard* is the Rector's House, a handsome and capacious Brick Building; and close to the North Side is an open Passage, called *Alderman's-walk*, and leads to a very magnificent House, with a fine Garden, and a Court-yard before it, graced with Trees, and a Stone Statue standing on a Pedestal in the Middle. This House did formerly belong to the Family of the *Darbwoods*.

Old

Old Bethlem, or *Bedlam*, as it is vulgarly called; a Lane wherein stood an antient charitable House for keeping and curing Lunaticks. This was founded, *A. D.* 1246, by *Simon Fitzmary*, Sheriff of *London*. King *Henry VIII.* gave this House to the City of *London*. They converted it to a House or Hospital for the Cure of Lunaticks. But, its Situation near unto many common Sewers, and its Incapacity for the numerous Patients which offered, being found inconvenient for the Purpose, it was removed unto the South Side of *Moorfields*; as shall be shewn in its proper Place.

The Place that generally goes by the Name of *Old Bethlem*, is very large, containing several Courts and Alleys; the principal Street comes out of *Bishopsgate-street*, and runs into *Moorfields*, being a great Thoroughfare, and has been greatly improved with new and handsome Buildings of late Years; and its Inhabitants, who were formerly only Flax and Hemp-Dressers, Shoemakers, Yarn and Worsted-Sellers, and Turners, are now many of them Merchants, &c. In this Place is *Bethlem-court*, an open Place, where the Hospital stood, at the upper End of which is a Passage out of the principal Street of *Bethlem*; *Crown-court*, large, with indifferent Buildings; *Loom-alley*, narrow, and ordinary; *Housewives-alley*, narrow, which with a turning Passage runs a great Length; *Halfmoon-alley*, long, but narrow and ordinary, and fell into *Round-court*, which now is included in *Broad-street* Buildings. *Rose-and-Crown-court*, a large and open Place, but ordinary, leading to *Moorfields*, and also into *Halfmoon-alley*, which leadeth into *Bishopsgate-street*; near to this Alley is *Baker's-court*, which hath a Passage into *Halfmoon-alley*, as also into *Vine-court* and *Chequer-court*; *Bell-court*, but small, and opposite to *Bethlem Church-yard*; as is *Three-leg-alley*, which is narrow and ordinary, with a turning Passage; likewise *Dyer's-court*, but ordinary, so called, as having had a *Dyer's House* at the upper End.

Petty-france, formerly so called; the greatest Part of this is new built, and called *New Broad-street*; it is a most regular Building, and has the most elegant Houses in the City; at the East End is a Passage into *Bishopsgate-street* thro' *St. Botolph's Church-yard*.

Northwards of *Bethlem*, in *Bishopsgate-street*, is *Still-alley*, which is but small; *Garland-alley*, an open Place, at the upper End of which is an Inn, as also a large Yard for Stabling and Coaches, and but ordinarily inhabited; *Bottle-alley* hath a narrow Entrance, but openeth into a Free-stone Court, with well built Houses, which said Alley leadeth into a another down Steps, bearing the same Name; and out of this is a Passage into *Garland-alley*; *Swan-yard* Inn, at the lower End hath Stables and Coach-houses; *Halfmoon-alley*, ordinary, and ill inhabited; in a strait Line it runs Westward into *Moorfields*; on the South Side of this Place is *Stone-cutters-yard*, an open, but ordinary Place; and on the North Side is a small Alley that leads to *Dunnings-alley*; *Three Tun-alley*, but indifferent; *White Hind-court*, an open Place, with a narrow Passage into it, and indifferent as to its Houses and Inhabitants; *Sweetapple-court*, so called from Sir *John*

Sweetapple, Goldsmith, the Owner thereof, a handsome new built Place, with an open Passage for Carts; this Place before its new Building was two, viz. *Soper's-alley*, and *Horshoe-yard*; the upper End of this Court, or rather Lane, is taken up for Stables for Livery-Horses, with Coach-houses; *Dunning's-alley*, very large, and ordinary; the West End divides itself, and falls into *Halfmoon-alley*, which leads into *Moorfields*: In this Alley are these Courts; *Tripe-yard*, very small and ordinary; *Adams-court*, but small, with a Passage into *Sweetapple-court*; *Pump-court*, but mean; *Westminster-ball-court*, indifferent, with a Free-stone Pavement; *Cripple-court*, very small and mean, with about two Houses; *Harrow-yard*, also small and ordinary; *Bell-yard*, inconsiderable; *Lamb-alley*, very narrow and ordinary, which, running a great Length, divides itself, one Part falling into *Sugar-loaf-court*, and the other into *Long-alley*: In this Alley are these Courts, *Paved-court*, *Lamb-yard*, and *White-bart-yard*, all three very mean; *Angel-court*, likewise very ordinary; *Angel-alley*, long and mean, at the upper End of which is a *Timber-yard*, and on the West Side is a small Court, and passing further leads into *Angel-court*, which is very inconsiderable: In this Alley are these Courts, *Brown's-court*, but small; *Balaam's-court*; *Sugar-loaf-yard*; *Pheasant-cock-yard*; *Three-colts-alley*, all four but small and ordinary; *Jews-harp-court*, a handsome new built Place with a Free-stone Pavement; *Brown's-yard*, but ordinary; *Cock-yard*, very mean, at the upper End of which is *Thacker's-court*, but mean; *Acorn-court*, very narrow and ordinary; at the upper End it opens into a little Court, and out of this is a Passage into *Skinner's-street*; *George-yard*, inconsiderable; *Skinner's-street*, a handsome open Place, with well built Houses, chiefly inhabited by Master-Weavers; *Ship-yard* is very well built and uniform, with a Free-stone Pavement on the West Side; *Primrose-alley*, long, narrow, and ordinary, hath a Passage into *Long-alley*; *Gun-yard*, indifferent long, at the upper End opens itself into two Parts.

Having thus enumerated the various Places on the West Side of *Bishopsgate*, we come next to those on the East Side, beginning next the Bars.

Bishopsgate-street without, the East Side.

Mountague-court, a handsome open Place, with a Free-stone Pavement, and good Buildings; *Catharine-Wheel* and *George-yard*, long, hath a Passage into *Mountague-court*, and another into the *Artillery-ground*; *Red-lion Brewhouse*, near which is the *Red-lion Inn*.

Artillery-lane, an open Place, with good Houses, which, passing by *Petticoat-lane*, hath the South-West Side in this Ward, and runs behind *Gun-street*.

Wide [or White] Gate-street, a Place well built, and of some Account, falls into *Petticoat-lane*: In this Street is *King's-head-court*, as also *Savage-court*, which have been all rebuilt, and inhabited by substantial Tradesmen and Dealers, chiefly in the Silk Way; and *Rose-alley*, with a turning Passage, falls into *Petticoat-lane*; *Swedeland-alley*, very ordinary; *Sutton's-alley*, both narrow and mean; *Catharine-*

Catharine-wheel-alley, narrow, and without Houses, having only back Yards. It hath one Passage into *Hand-alley*, and another into *Petticoat-lane*. Nigh to this Alley is *Catharine-wheel Inn*. *Rose-alley*, long and narrow, falling into *Hand-alley*. *Vine-court*, a handsome Place, with good Houses on the North Side, the South lying open to *New-street*, formerly called *Hand-alley*, having a Passage for Cart or Coach; its Buildings are good, and well inhabited. *King's-head-court*, but small, with Free Stone Pavement. *Three Slippers-court*, also small, with Free Stone Pavement. *Handscourt*, but small, and falls into *Rose-alley*. *Walnut-tree-court*, both small and mean. *Still-court* or *Alley*, indifferent good, falls into *Houndf-ditch*.

Devonshire-square and *Street*, made out of an House called *Fisher's Folly*, an airy and creditable Place, and where the Countess of *Devonshire*, about eighty Years ago, dwelt in great Repute for her Hospitality: It consists of good Buildings, and they well inhabited by Merchants, and Persons of Wealth. In the Middle of the Square, upon a Pedestal carved with Figures on each Side, and ascended by three Steps, and inclosed with Iron Bars, stands a gilt *Mercury*: Hence is a Passage called *Cavendish-court*, which hath good Buildings, with a Free-stone Pavement, leading to *Houndf-ditch*; and another Passage by Steps Eastward towards *Gravel-lane*, at the Top of which Steps stands a noted Quaker's Meeting-House.

More towards *Bishopsgate* is *Magpye-alley*, which is narrow: Near unto this Alley is the *Dolphin*, an old Inn, large, and of good Account; and adjoining to *Bishopsgate* is the *Flying-horse Inn*.

Houndf-ditch, over-against *St. Botolph's Church*, is a long Street, running from *Bishopsgate* to *Aldgate*: But the Part in this Ward goeth but to the *Blue Anchor*, the rest is in *Aldgate Ward*. This Street is a Place of great Trade, and of Note for Still-worm-makers, Pawnbrokers and Salesmen, whose Dealings are in Apparel, Linnen and Upholsterers Goods. In this Street are a great many Alleys and Courts, of which some are without Name, and for the most Part are but ordinary, viz. *Flying-horse-yard*, hath a turning Passage into *Bishopsgate-street* a Place of small Account, only for Livery-stables; and *Cavendish-court* falls into *Devonshire-street*, already mentioned; *Buckle-court*, small and ordinary.

There are to watch at *Bishopsgate*, and the several Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Constable, the Beadle, and eighty Watchmen, both within and without.

The Jurymen returned by the Inquests are to serve for Jurors in the several Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *December*.

Thus much for this *Bishopsgate Ward*, which hath an Alderman, two Deputies, one without the Gate, another within, six Common-Councilmen, seven Constables, seven Scavengers, thirteen for the Wardmote Inquest, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteenth at thirteen Pounds.

The Alderman of this Ward is *Matthew Blakiston*, Esq; The Common-Councilmen are, Mr. *Thomas Long*, Deputy, Mr. *George Wyld*, Mr. *Samuel Palmer*, Mr. *William Cramond*, Mr. *Samuel Vickers*, Mr. *William Mottershed*, *Henry Hall*, Esq; Mr. *John Pepys*, Mr. *William Hufsey*, Mr.

Richard Chapman, Mr. *Uppington Bracee*, Deputy, Mr. *John Forty*, Mr. *Jonathan Farr*, and Mr. *Calvert Benn*.

The most remarkable Things and Places within this Ward are,

1. Three Parish-Churches, viz. *St. Botolph's* without *Bishopsgate*; *St. Ethelburga's*, and *Great St. Helen's*, both within the Gate, on the East Side of the Street; of which more particularly in the Parochial History of this great City.

2. *Leathersellers-Hall*, Part of the Convent for Nuns, which was there dedicated to *St. Helen*. This Hall, considering the Antiquity of its Building, has some of the best Joiners and Plaisterers-Work in the Kingdom. The Screen is magnificent, adorned with six Columns of the *Ionic Order*, Enrichments, &c. with Ceiling of Fret-Work. The Entrance into the common Hall is up a handsome Flight of Stone Stairs from the Court-yard.

3. This Ward was formerly distinguished by more publick Buildings. In the Parish of *St. Botolph* without the Gate was the antient Hospital of *St. Mary of Bethlehem*, founded by *Simon Fitz-Mary*, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, in the Year 1246. He founded it to have been a Priory of Canons, with Brethren and Sisters: And King *Edward III.* granted a Protection for the Brethren, *Militie beate Marie de Bethlem*, within the City of *London*, the fourteenth Year of his Reign. It was an Hospital afterwards for distracted People; as mentioned before, and will more largely appear by this original Deed:

The Copy of an antient Deed of Gift, given to Bethlem, or Bedlem, by Simon the Son of Mary.

"To all the Children of our Mother Holy Church, to whom this present Writing shall come, *Simon* the Son of *Mary* sendeth greeting in our Lord. Where, among other Things, and before other Lands, the high Altitude of the heavenly Councils, marvelously wrought by some readier Devotion, ought to be more worshipped, of which Things the mortal Sickness (after the Fall of our first Father *Adam*) hath taken the Beginning of this new repairing: Therefore, forsooth, it beseemeth worthy, that the Place in which the Sonne of God is become Man, and hath proceeded from the Virgin's Womb, which is Increaser and Beginner of Man's Redemption, namely, ought to be with Reverence worshipped, and with beneficial Portions to be increased. Therefore it is that the said *Simon*, Sonne of *Mary*, having special and singular Devotion to the Church of the glorious Virgin at *Betblem*, where the same Virgin of her brought forth our Saviour incarnate, and lying in the Cratch, and with her own Milk nourished, and where the same Child to us there born, the Chivalry of the heavenly Company sang the new Hymn, *Gloria in excelsis Deo*. The same Time, the Increaser of our Health (as a King, and his Mother a Queene) willed to be worshipped of Kings. A new Starre going before them at the Honour and Reverence of the same Child, and his meek Mother: And to the Exaltation of my noble Lord *Henry*, King of *England*, whose Wife and Child the

"aforesaid

Leather-sellers-Hall.

Bethlem Hospital.

“aforefaid Mother of God, and her only Son,
 “have in their Keeping and Protection; and to
 “the manifold Increafe of this City of *London*;
 “in which I was born; and alfo for the Health
 “of my Soul, and the Souls of my Predeceffors
 “and Succeffors, my Father, Mother, and my
 “Friends; and efpecially for the Souls of *Guy* of
 “*Marlowe*, *John Durant*, *Ralph Afhweye*, *Maud*,
 “*Margaret*, and *Dennis*, Women; have given,
 “granted, and by this my prefent Charter here
 “have confirmed to God, and to the Church of
 “*St. Mary of Bethlem*, all my Lands which I
 “have in the Parifh of *St. Botolph without*
 “*Bifhopsgate* of *London*; that is to fay, what-
 “foever I there now have or had, or in Time
 “to come may have, in Houfes, Gardens, Pools,
 “Ponds, Ditches, and Pits, and all their Appur-
 “tenances, as they be clofed in by their Bounds,
 “which now extend in Length from the King’s
 “high Street, Eaft, to the great Ditch in the
 “Weft, which is called *Deep Ditch*, and, in
 “Breadth, to the Lands of *Ralph Downing* in
 “the North, and to the Land of the Church of
 “*St. Botolph* in the South, to have and to hold
 “the aforefaid Church of *Bethlem*, in free and
 “perpetual Alms; and alfo to make there a
 “Priory, and to ordain a Prior and Canons,
 “Brothers, and alfo Sisters; when *Jefus Chrift*
 “fhall enlarge his Grace upon it: And in the
 “fame Place, the Rule and Order of the faid
 “Church of *Bethlem*, folemnly profefling which
 “fhall bear the Token of a Star openly in their
 “Copes and Mantles of Profefion, and for to
 “fay Divine Service; therefore the Souls afore-
 “faid, and all Chriftian Souls, and efpecially to
 “receive there the Bifhop of *Bethlem*, Canons,
 “Brothers, and Meffengers of the Church of
 “*Bethlem*, for evermore, as often as they fhall
 “come thither. And that a Church or Oratory
 “there fhall be built, as foon as our Lord
 “fhall enlarge his Grace, under fuch Form, that
 “the Order, Inftitution of Priors, Canons, Bro-
 “thers, Sisters, of the Vifitation, Correction,
 “and Reformation of the faid Place, to the
 “Bifhop of *Bethlem*, and his Succeffors, and to
 “the Charter of this Church, and of his Mes-
 “fengers, as often as they fhall come hither, as
 “fhall feem to them expedient, no Man’s Con-
 “tradiction, notwithstanding, fhall pertain ever-
 “more, faving always the Services of the chief
 “Lords, as much as pertaineth to the faid Lands.
 “And, to the more Surety of this Thing, I have
 “put myfelf out of this Land, and all mine;
 “and Lord *Godfry*, then chofen of the Nobles of
 “the City of *Rome*, Bifhop of *Bethlem*, and of
 “the Pope, confirmed then by his Name in *Eng-*
 “*land*, in his Name, and of his Succeffors, and
 “of the Chapter of his Church of *Bethlem*, into
 “bodily Poffeffion. I have indented and given
 “to his Poffeffion all the aforefaid Lands, which
 “Poffeffion he hath received and entered in Form
 “abovesaid. And, in Token of Subjection and
 “Reverence, the faid Place in *London*, without
 “*Bifhopsgate*, fhall pay yearly in the faid City a
 “Mark Sterling, at *Eafter*, to the Bifhop of
 “*Bethlem*, his Succeffors, or his Meffengers, in
 “the Name of a Pension. And, if the Faculties
 “or Goods of the faid Place (our Lord granting)
 “happen to grow more, the faid Place fhall pay

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“more in the Name of Pension at the faid Term
 “to the Mother Church of *Bethlem*. This (for-
 “footh) Gift and Confirmation of my Deed,
 “and the putting to of my Seal for me and
 “mine Heirs, I have ftedfaftly made ftrong, the
 “Year of our Lord God a thoufand two hundred
 “forty-feven, the *Wednesday* after the Feaft of
 “*St. Luke the Evangelift*: Thefe being Witneffes,
 “*Peter*, the Son of *Allen*, then Mayor of *Lon-*
 “*don*; *Nicholas Bet*, then Sheriff of the faid City,
 “and Alderman of the faid Ward; *Ralph Spar-*
 “*ling*, Alderman; *Godfrey of Campes*, *Simon Co-*
 “*micent*, *Simon Bonner*, *Robert of Woodford*, *Tho-*
 “*mas of Woodford*, *Walter Pointell*, *Walter of*
 “*Woodford*, &c.”

Stephen Gennings, Merchant-Taylor, gave forty-four Pounds towards the Purchase of the Patronage of this Hofpital, by his Testament, *Anno* 1523.

And, in the Year 1546, the Mayor and Commonalty purchafed the Patronage thereof, with all the Lands and Tenements thereunto belonging. The fame Year King *Henry VIII.* gave this Hofpital unto the City.

In the Year 1551, a Protection was granted, by Letters Patents from King *Edward VI.* dated *March 7*, to *John Whitehead*, Proctor for this Hofpital of *Bethlem*, to beg within the Counties of *Lincoln* and *Cambridge*, the City of *London*, and the Ifle of *Ely*, to endure for an whole Year.

At a Court of Aldermen, held on *Tuesday* the twentieth of *January*, *Anno 4 Edward VI.* a Carroon was freely given to the Inhabitants of *Bifhopsgate* Ward, to the Intent that they fhould caufe the utter Parts of the faid Ward, without the Gate, to be kept clean.

Alfo at a Court of Aldermen, held on *Tuesday* the feventh of *April*, *Anno 5 Edward VI.* it was ordered, That the Inhabitants within the Precinct of *Bethlem* fhould be, from thenceforth, united to the Parifh-Church of *St. Botolph without Bifhopsgate*, and fo by the Parfon and Parifhioners of the fame Parifh accepted and taken, and to be allotted and charged with them to all Offices and Charges (Tythes and Clerks Wages excepted;) in Confideration whereof, the Parfon of the Parifh was to receive yearly out of the Chamber of *London* twenty Shillings, the Parifh-Clerk fix Shillings and eight Pence.

In the Year 1569, Sir *Thomas Roe*, Merchant-Taylor, Mayor, caufed to be inclofe with a Wall of Brick about one Acre of Ground, being Part of the faid Hofpital of *Bethlem*, to wit, on the Weft, on the Bank of *Deep Ditch*, fo called, parting the faid Wall of *Bethlem* from the *Moorfield*. This he did for Burial Eafe to fuch Parifhes in *London* as wanted convenient Ground within their Parifhes. The Lady his Wife was there buried, (by whose Perfuaftion he inclofed it) but himfelf, born in *London*, was buried in the Parifh-Church of *Hackney*.

This was called *New Church-yard*, near *Bethlem*; where, upon *Whit-Sunday*, the Lord-Mayor, and his Brethren the Aldermen, ufed to refort to hear a Sermon: And this was praftifed *Anno* 1584, “When (according to a Letter from Recorder *Fleetwood* to the Lord Treafurer) a very good
 “Sermon

“ Sermon was preached at this New Church-yard
 “ before the Lord-Mayor, Sir *Edward Osborn*,
 “ and his Brethren; and, by Reason no Plays
 “ were the same Day, [*i. e. Whit-Sunday*, as there
 “ used to be] all the City was quiet.”

The Church and Chapel of this Hospital were taken down in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and Houses built there by the Governors of *Christ's-Hospital* in London.

On the South Side of this Church-yard, over a folding Gate, this Inscription was engraven in great Letters :

“ *Thomas Roe*, Miles, cum Prætor esset *Londinensis*, hunc Locum Reipublicæ, in Usus
 “ publicæ Sepulturæ communem, suo Sumptu
 “ dedicavit, Anno Dom. 1569.”

Which Inscription, even in the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, began to decay, and some Letters were utterly defaced; which was the Cause that *A. F.* one of the Compilers of *Hollingshed's* Chronicle, inserted it in the said Book; that so the Memory of the worthy Benefactor might not vanish, and be lost with the fading Inscription.

Fisher's
Folly.

On the other Side *Bishopsgate-street* was a large House, built by the Lord *John Powlet*; and near that a larger and more beautiful House, built by *Jasper Fisher*, free of the Goldsmiths Company, one of the Six Clerks in *Chancery*, and a Justice of Peace. It was afterwards the Earl of *Oxford's* House, and then the Earl of *Devonshire's*, whose Name is still preserved in the Street and Square built upon its Ruins. This House being so large and sumptuously built by a Man of no great Birth or Fortune, (for he was much in Debt) was mockingly called *Fisher's Folly*.

Artillery
Ground.

North-East from this Fabrick, at the Distance of about three hundred Yards, lies a spacious Inclosure, called the *Artillery-Ground*. This Ground was originally a large Close, called *Tasell-Close*, because there were some Time *Tasels* planted there for the Use of Clothworkers; afterwards let to the Cross-Bow Makers, wherein they used to shoot for Games at the Popingey. Then the same being inclosed with a Brick Wall, served as an *Artillery-Ground*, to which the Gunners of the *Tower* repaired weekly, namely, every *Thursday*, and there levelled certain Brass Pieces of great Artillery against a Butt of Earth made for that Purpose.

William, the last Prior of *St. Mary Spital*, with his Convent, granted over this *Artillery-Ground* for thrice ninety-nine Years, for the Use and Practice of great and small Artillery.

There was a Charter granted to the Fraternity of Artillery in great and small Ordnance by the famous Prince King *Henry VIII.* and the Piece of Ground, called the *Artillery-Ground*, by his Means was appointed for the Exercise of the same Fraternity; as by the Lease thereof appeared, granted to the same Fraternity; which Lease was put into the Hands of Sir *William Pelham*, Lieutenant of the Ordnance: And the same Charter since was delivered to the Lord *Burleigh*, Lord Treasurer under Queen *Elizabeth*.

Now, for the further Improvement of this

Fraternity, and to make it useful to the Kingdom, one *William Thomas*, Master-Gunner of the Queen's Ship the *Victory*, in the Year 1584, moved the Lords of her Council, that the same Charter might be confirmed, and new established, with other needful Additions thereto; and chiefly for the increasing of good Gunners for the Queen's Navy and Forts, *viz.* That some of their Honours, with the Earl of *Warwick*, (who was Master of the Ordnance) should be the chief Masters or Governors of the said Fraternity. That there might, by the chief Masters or Governors, be chosen four of the chief of her Majesty's Gunners to be Under-Masters; who, with the Master-Gunner of *England*, might have the Teaching of all the Scholars, and the Proving of all such Men as should take upon them the Charge of a Gunner in any of her Majesty's Ships, Forts, or Castles, or should have any Gunner's Fee; and to make Report to the chief Masters of their Knowledge, before they should be admitted to any Service. That no Ship or Vessel, having Ordnance in her, should cross the Seas, without the same had in her such Number of Gunners as followeth, *viz.* that every Ship of the Burthen of sixty Tons have three Gunners, whereof the Chief or Master-Gunner to be such an one as should be tried, allowed, and licensed by such as should be for that Purpose appointed; and every Ship of eighty Tons, four Gunners, to be tried as aforesaid; and so for every twenty Tons, one Gunner more. That the chief Officers in the Havens, Towns, Ports, and Places where Shipping is used, should take the Names of all Persons in the same Towns, Ports, and Places, which took Charge or served as Gunners in any Ship or Vessel, and the same to register in a Book for that Purpose; and in every *Easter* Term to send up the same Names, and their Dwelling-Places, to the Master-Gunner and his four Associates; by which it might be known where to have skilful Gunners to serve her Majesty, when Opportunity required. That all such Ships as should be freighted within the River *Thames* with Merchandizes or Goods, should, for the Safeguard thereof, have, for every two Pieces, one such seafaring Man as should be a Scholar, to be taught and instructed in the Science of Shooting in great and small Ordnance, according to the Intent of her Majesty's Allowance for the same Purpose. That there might be, by the chief Masters, such strict Commandment given to the four Under-Masters and the Master-Gunner, that the Powder, and other her Majesty's Allowances for teaching and instructing Scholars in the Science or Mystery of Shooting in great and small Ordnance, be by them justly and truly expended about the same Purpose that it was allowed for, and not otherwise, upon some Pain and Penalty. That the four Associates or Under-Masters, with the Master-Gunner, for the better Service of her Majesty, might have the Proof of all such Saltpetre, Coal, Sulphur, Powder, Match, Ordnance, Carriages, Wheels, Stocks, and Iron Work, as should be for her Majesty's Service and Store; and that none should be received, but that which they should find to be good and fit for Service, and that upon a Penalty to be appointed by their Honours. *Lastly*, That there might be set down

down such a perfect Government in every of her Majesty's Ships by their Honours, both for their own Safe-guards, and for a Terror to the Enemy, as heretofore was never put in Practice by any.

And all this the said *Thomas* the rather offered at this Time, since the Queen had now gotten a puissant Navy of Ships for Defence, and the Nobility, at their own great Charges, had furnished it with great and terrible Ordnance, for the Terror of her Enemies; but there was a great Want of skilful Men to supply the Room of Gunners: So that, if Proof were made, he asserted, there would not be found skilful Gunners sufficient for four of her Men of War. But this Motion came to nothing.

There was also afterwards, for the laying up and preserving of the Arms, an Armoury built. The Foundation of this Armoury was begun to be erected the first Day of May, Anno Dom. 1622, and was finished the last of November then next following; Colonel *Hugh Hamersley* being then President; *Edward Pierse*, Treasurer; *Henry Petowe*, Marshal; and *John Bingham*, Captain, and one of the Council of War for this Kingdom.

Upon which Monument these Lines following were composed:

London's Honour, and her Citizens approved
Love, exercising Arms in the Artillery-Garden,
London.

The
Fabrick.

This Architecture, Phoenix of our Age,
(All Europe cannot shew her Equipage)
Is Mars his Mistress, which retains the Store
Of Mars his Arms, being Mars his Paramour.
This Fabrick was by Mars his Soldiers fram'd,
And Mars his Armouries this Building nam'd.

The Soldi-
ers Honour.

It holds five hundred Arms, to furnish those
That love their Sovereign, and will daunt his Foes.
They spend their Time, and do not care for Cost;
To learn the Use of Arms, there's nothing lost.
Both Time and Coin, to do their Country good,
They'll spend it freely, and will lose their Blood.

The Alder-
mens Love.

Our City London is a Royal Thing,
For it is call'd The Chamber of our King:
Whose worthy Senate we must not forget;
Their Grant and our Request together met:
They cherish us, and we do honour them:
Where Soldiers find true Love, they'll love again.

The Ground

The Ground whereon this Building now doth
stand,
The Teasel Ground hath heretofore been nam'd.

The Donor
of the
Ground.

And William, Prior of the Hospital
Then of our blessed Lady, which we call
Saint Mary Spittle, without Bishopsgate,
Did pass it by Indenture, bearing Date
January's third Day, in Henry's Time,
Th'Eighth of that Name; the Convent did conjoin.

The Use.

Unto the Guile of all Artillery,
Cross-Bows, Hand-Guns, and of Archery.

The Term
of Years.

For full three hundred Years, excepting three;
The Time remaining we shall never see.

Now have the noble Council of the King
Confirm'd the same, and, under Charles his Wing,

We now do exercise, and of that little
Teasel of Ground, we enlarge St. Mary Spittle.
Trees we cut down, and Gardens added to it.
Thanks to the Lords, that gave us Leave to do it.

The Coun-
cil's Confir-
mation.

Long may this Work endure, and ne'er decay,
But be supported to the latest Day.

A loyal
Subject's
Desire.

All loyal Subjects to the King and State
Will say Amen, maugre all Spleen and Hate.

Marischallus Petowe composuit.

Next to this Field, on which are now Duke and Stuart Streets, was the dissolved Priory and Hospital of our blessed Lady, commonly called St. Mary Spital, founded by *Walter Brune* and *Rosia* his Wife, for Canons Regular. *Walter*, Archdeacon of London, laid the first Stone, in the Year 1197. *William*, of St. Mary Church, then Bishop of London, dedicated it to the Honour of *Jesus Christ*, and his Mother, the perpetual Virgin *Mary*, by the Name of *Domus Dei et Beate Mariæ extra Bishopsgate*, in the Parish of St. Botolph: The Bounds whereof, as appeareth by Composition betwixt the Parson and Prior of the said Hospital concerning Tythes, begin at *Berward's-lane*, towards the South, and extend in Breadth to the Parish of St. Leonard Shoreditch, towards the North, and in Length from the King's-street on the West, to the Bishop of London's Field, called *Lolleworth*, on the East. The Prior of this St. Mary Spital, for the Emortising and Propriation of the Priory of *Bikenacar* in *Essex* to this said House of St. Mary Spital, gave to *Henry VII.* four hundred Pounds, in the twenty-second of his Reign.

The Hospi-
tal of St.
Mary,
called the
Spital.

This Hospital, surrendered to *Henry VIII.* was reckoned to dispend four hundred and seventy-eight Pounds; wherein, besides Ornaments of the Church, and other Goods pertaining to the Hospital, there were found standing an hundred and eighty Beds, well furnished, for Receipt of the Poor of Charity; for it was an Hospital of great Relief. *Sir Henry Plesington*, Knight, was buried there A. D. 1452.

In the Place of this Hospital, and near adjoining, are now built many handsome Houses for Merchants and others.

Here was the House of a famous Italian Merchant and Embassador, much employed by Queen *Elizabeth*, namely *Sir Horatio Pallavicini*. And in this same House, in the first Year of King *James I.* the Ambassadors from the Archduke of *Austria* lodged, with his Company.

Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Month of April, 1559, came in great State from St. Mary Spital, attended with a thousand Men in Harnefs, with Shirts of Mail, and Crosslets, and Morris-Pikes, and ten great Pieces carried through London unto the Court, with Drums, Flutes, and Trumpets sounding, and two Morris-Dancers; and in a Cart two white Bears.

A Part of the large Church-yard pertaining to this Hospital, and severed from the rest with a Brick Wall, was for a long Time remaining, with a Pulpit Cross therein, somewhat like to that in St. Paul's Church-yard; and against the said Pulpit, on the South Side, before the Chancel and Chapel of St. Edmund the Bishop, and St. Mary Magdalen, (which Chapel was founded about

Sermons in
the Easter
Holidays at
the Spital.

about the Year 1391, by *W. Evesham*, Citizen and Pepperer of *London*, who was there buried) there was a handsome House of two Stories high, for the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and other Persons of Distinction to sit in, to hear the Sermons preached in the *Easter* Holidays. In the Part over them stood the Bishop of *London*, and other Prelates; afterwards the Aldermens Ladies used to stand or sit at a Window there.

It was for a long Time a Custom, on *Good-Friday* in the Afternoon, for some learned Man, by Appointment of the Prelates, to preach a Sermon at *Paul's-Cross*, treating of Christ's Passion; and upon the three next *Easter* Holidays, *Monday*, *Tuesday*, and *Wednesday*, other learned Men, by the like Appointment, used to preach in the Forenoon at the said *Spital*, to persuade the Articles of Christ's Resurrection: And then, on *Low-Sunday*, before Noon, another learned Man, at *Paul's-Cross*, was to make Rehearal of those four former Sermons, either commending or reproving them, as to him (by Judgment of the learned Divines) was thought convenient: And, that done, he was to make a Sermon of himself; which in all were five Sermons in one. At these Sermons, so severally preached, the Mayor, with his Brethren the Aldermen, were accustomed to be present in their Violets at *St. Paul's* on *Good-Friday*, and in their Scarlets, both they and their Wives, at the *Spital* in the Holidays, except *Wednesday* in Violet; and the Mayor, with his Brethren, on *Low-Sunday*, in Scarlet, at *Paul's-Cross*. (See Page 298.) The Pulpit was broken down in the Grand Rebellion. Since the Restoration these Sermons are continued by the Name of the *Spital Sermons* at *St. Bride's*, with the like Solemnity, on *Easter Monday*, *Tuesday*, and *Wednesday*, every Year.

Touching the Antiquity of this Custom: In the Year 1398, King *Richard* having procured from *Rome* Confirmation of such Statutes and Ordinances as were made in the Parliament begun at *Westminster* and ended at *Shrewsbury*, he caused the same Confirmation to be read and pronounced at *Paul's-Cross*, and at *St. Mary Spital*, in the Sermons before all the People. *Philip Malpas*, one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1439, the eighteenth of *Henry VII.* gave twenty Shillings by the Year to the three Preachers at the *Spital*. *Stephen Forster*, Mayor, in the Year 1454, gave forty Shillings to the Preachers of *Paul's-Cross* and *Spital*. The aforesaid House, wherein the Mayor and Aldermen sat at the *Spital*, was built (for that Purpose) out of the Goods, and by the Executors of *Richard Rawson*, Alderman, and *Isabel* his Wife, in the Year 1488. In the Year 1594, this Pulpit, being old, was taken down, and a new one set up, the Preacher's Face turned towards the South, which was before towards the West. Also a large House (on the East Side of the said Pulpit) was then built for the Governors and Children of *Christ's* Hospital to sit in; and this was done out of the Goods of *William Elkins*, Alderman: But, within the first Year, the same House decaying, and like to have fallen, was again, with great Cost, repaired at the City's Charge.

On the left Hand of *Bishopsgate-street*, from the

Gate, were certain Tenements of old Time, pertaining to a Brotherhood of *St. Nicholas*, granted to the Parish-Clerks of *London*, for two Chaplains to be kept in the Chapel of *St. Mary Magdalen*, near unto the *Guildhall* of *London*, in the twenty-seventh of *Henry VI.* The first of the Houses towards the North, and against the Wall of the City, was some Time a large Inn or Court, called the *Wrestlers*, from such a Sign; and the last in the high Street, towards the South, was some Time also an Inn, called the *Angel*, from such a Sign. Amongst these said Tenements was, on the same Street Side, an Entry or Court to the Common Hall of the said Parish-Clerks, with Alms-Houses, seven in Number, adjoining, for Parish-Clerks, and their Wives; their Widows, such as were advanced in Years, and not able for Labour. One of these, by the said Brotherhood of Parish-Clerks, was allowed sixteen Pence the Week; the other six had each of them nine Pence the Week, according to the Patent thereof granted. This Brotherhood, amongst other, being suppressed; in the Reign of *Edward VI.* the said Hall, with the other Building there, was given to Sir *Robert Chester*, a Knight of *Cambridgeshire*; against whom the Parish-Clerks commenced a Suit in the Reign of *Queen Mary*; and being likely to have prevailed, the said Sir *Robert Chester* pulled down the Hall, sold the Timber, Stone, and Lead, and thereupon the Suit was ended. The Alms-Houses remained in *Queen Elizabeth's* Hands.

Where *Crofsby-square* now stands was antiently one great House, called *Crofsby-Place*, being built by Sir *John Crofsby*, Grocer and Woolman, in Place of certain Tenements, with their Appurtenances, let to him by *Alice Ashfield*, Priores of *St. Helen's*, and the Convent, at ninety-nine Years, from the Year 1466 to the Year 1565, for the annual Rent of eleven Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence. This House he built of Stone and Timber, very large and beautiful, and the highest at that Time in *London*. He was one of the Sheriffs, and an Alderman in the Year 1470, knighted by *Edward IV.* in the Year 1471, and died 1475: So short a Time enjoyed he this stately Building.

What the Contents and Particulars of the Demises granted to *Crofsby* by the Priores were, may be understood by the Grant of *Crofsby-Place*, and the Appurtenances, made by King *Henry VIII.* to *Anthony Bonvixi*, an *Italian* Merchant, *Rex omnibus*, &c. *Cum* *Alicia Ashfield*, &c. Wherein are mentioned, first, the great Messuage or Tenement commonly called *Crofsby-Place*, with a certain Venell, *i. e.* Lane or Passage, that extended in Length from the East Part of the said Tenement, to the Corner or South End of a certain little Lane North, bending unto the Priory Close: Also nine Messuages, situate and lying in the said Parish of *St. Helen*; whereof six were situate and lying between the Front of the said Tenement, and the Front of the Ball-House or Steeple aforesaid, and the six Messuages mentioned before; together with a certain void Place of Land, situate in the said Parish, extending in Length, toward the East, by the said Messuage which which *Catharine Catesby* formerly held, from the outward Part of the Plat or Post of the Bell-

Clerks
Hall, and
their Alms-
Houses, in
Bishopsgate street

Crofsby-
Place.

Bell-House, abutting upon the North Part of the said six Messuages, and the *King's-street*, unto the Church-yard there, five Feet and an half Assize; and thence extending in Breadth toward the South, directly to a certain Tenement there, formerly in the Tenure of *Robert Smith*; and two Messuages more of the said nine Messuages jointly, situate within the Close of the Priory; of which one heretofore in the Tenure of the said *Robert Smith*. And these were the Tenements and Appurtenances held of the Priory of *St. Helen*, by *Sir John Crosby*.

Richard,
Duke of
Glocester,
lodged at
Crosby-
House.

Richard, Duke of *Gloucester*, and Lord Protector, afterwards King of *England*, by the Name of *Richard III.* was lodged in this House.

While his Nephew, *Edward V.* reigned, he here contrived his Plots, and here the Citizens came to him with the Professions of their Love, and desiring him to accept the Crown. See Page 210.

Since which Time, among other, *Antonio Bonvice*, a rich Merchant of *Italy*, dwelled there; on whom King *Henry VIII.* bestowed it, Anno 1542, with all belonging to it; as appears by the Copy of the Grant, running thus: *Sciatis, &c.*

“Know ye, that we, of our special Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, give and grant unto the said *Anthony Bonvice* the Reversion and Reversions of the said Messuage and Tenement, with the Appurtenances, commonly called *Crosby-Place*; and of all the said Houses, Solars, Cellars, Gardens, Lanes, Messuages, Tenements, void Places of Land, and all other and singular Premises with the Appurtenances, lying and situate in *St. Helen's*, and Parcel of the said late Priory, &c. *Teste Rege apud Westmonast. 9 die Sept. Ann. Regni Reg. Henrici Octavi 34.*”

After him *German Cioll* dwelt here.

Then *William Bond*, Alderman, increased this House in Height, with building a Turret on the Top thereof. He deceased in the Year 1576, and was buried in *St. Helen's Church*. Divers Ambassadors have been lodged there; namely, in the Year 1586, *Henry Ramelius*, Chancellor of *Denmark*, Ambassador unto the Queen's Majesty of *England* from *Frederick II.* King of *Denmark*; an Ambassador of *France*, &c. *Sir John Spencer*, Alderman, purchased this House, made great Reparations, kept his Mayoralty there, and afterwards built a very large Warehouse near thereunto.

In the first of King *James I.* when divers Ambassadors came into *England*, Monsieur de *Rosney*, Great Treasurer of *France*, with his Retinue, (which was very splendid) was there lodged; the House then belonging to *Sir John Spencer*.

Within *Bishopsgate* also, and very likely in this House, were lodged the youngest Son of *William Prince of Orange*, Monsieur *Fulke*, and the learned Monsieur *Barnevelt*, who came from the States of *Holland* and *Zealand*.

Hence returning Northward, by the West Side of *Bishopsgate-street*, we pass over to the *South-Sea-House*, a large, handsome Brick Building, coped with *Portland Stone*, at the North-West Corner of *Threadneedle-street*, which reaches backward into

No. 68.

Broad-street; in which Ward the greatest Part of it standing, we shall defer our Account thereof till we treat of *Broad-street Ward*.

More Northward, about an hundred Yards, is *Gresham-College*, formerly the Dwelling-House of *Sir Thomas Gresham*, Knt. who died in the Year 1579.

Gresham-
College.

Sir Thomas Gresham, Knt. a Merchant of *London*, Agent to Queen *Elizabeth*, by his last Will and Testament, dated *July, 1575*, gave the *Royal-Exchange*, and all the Buildings thereunto appertaining, that is to say, the one Moiety to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and their Successors, upon Trust, that they perform as shall be declared, and the other Moiety to the Mercers, in like Confidence. See Page 256.

The Salaries, and other Bequests of *Sir Thomas Gresham*, are payable out of the Rents of the *Exchange*, and other Rents of Houses belonging thereunto: But the excessive Charges in rebuilding the *Exchange*, by a Model which was shewn to, and approved by King *Charles II.* (which, some say, cost not less than eighty thousand Pounds) hath put the Company in Debt, and somewhat postponed the Payment of the Salaries.

The Will was to this Tenor: “That one Moiety of the Buildings of the *Royal-Exchange*, with all Pawns, Shops, Cellars, Vaults, Messuages, Tenements, &c. Parcel of the said *Exchange*, after the Expiration of an Indenture Quadripartite, should remain unto the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, and to their Successors, upon Trust, to perform certain Payments, and other Intents hereafter limited; and the other Moiety to remain to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of the Mercers of *London*, and to their Successors, upon Trust and Confidence, and to the Intents hereafter mentioned. And when that one Moiety of the said *Exchange* should come to the said Mayor and Corporation of the said City, they and their Successors shall every Year give and distribute, for the Sustentation of four Persons, to be chosen by the said Mayor and Commonalty, qualified to read the Lectures of *Divinity, Astronomy, Musick, and Geometry*, within his own Dwelling-House, within the Parish of *St. Helen's*, in *Bishopsgate-street*, and *St. Peter's the Poor*, the Sum of two hundred Pounds; that is, to every of the said Readers the Sum of fifty Pounds, yearly, each, for their Salaries and Stipends; to be paid at the Feast of the *Annunciation* of *St. Mary the Virgin*, and *St. Michael the Archangel*. And further, to give and distribute the Sum of fifty-three Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence, yearly, unto eight Alms-Folks, whom the said Mayor and Commonalty, or their Successors, appoint to inhabit his eight Alms-Houses in *St. Peter's the Poor*, to every of them the said Alms-Folks the Sum of six Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence, to be paid at the four usual Terms in the Year. And that the said Mayor and Commonalty should give and distribute, at the Terms aforesaid, to the Relief of the poor Prisoners in the Prisons known by the Names of *Newgate, Ludgate, the King's-Bench, the Marshalsea*, and the Compter in *Wood-street*, fifty

The Will
of Sir
Thomas
Gresham.

“ Pounds in Money, or other Provisions and Necessaries, viz. to every of the same five Prisons ten Pounds, at the four usual Feasts, or twenty-eight Days next after.

“ And, as concerning the other Moiety, disposed to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Corporation of the Mercers, they and their Successors, yearly, shall give and pay, to and for the Find and Sustentation of three Persons, by them from Time to Time to be chosen, and meet to read the Lectures of *Law*, *Physick*, and *Rhetorick*, within his said Dwelling-House, the Sum of one hundred and fifty Pounds; that is, to every of the said Readers, for the Time being, the Sum of fifty Pounds, for their Salaries and Stipends, at the two usual Times of the Year, viz. the *Annunciation* of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, and *St. Michael*. And that the said Wardens and Corporation of Mercers, and their Successors, shall yearly bestow and expend an hundred Pounds, at four several Times in the Year, in and about the Expences and Charges of a Feast or Dinner for the whole Company, to be had and made in the Mercers Hall, in the End of every their Quarter-Day, the Sum of twenty-five Pounds; and shall every Year give and distribute to the Relief of the poor Persons and Prisoners in the Hospitals and Prisons known by the Name of *Christ* or *Christ's-Church*, lately *Grey-Friars*, in *London*, the Hospital of *St. Bartholomew*, near *Smithfield*, the *Spital* and *Bedlam*, near *Bishopsgate*, the Hospital for the Poor in *Southwark*, and the Compter kept in the *Poultry*, fifty Pounds in Money, or other Provisions and Necessaries for them; that is, to every the said Hospitals and Prisons ten Pounds, at the four most usual Feasts, or within twenty-eight Days after, &c.

“ And, as concerning his said Mansion-House, with the Gardens, Stables, and all and singlaur the other Appurtenances, &c. he willed and disposed, that they should remain, and the Use thereof be, to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and to their Successors, and also to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mercers; to have and to hold in common, upon Trust and Confidence, that the same Mayor and Commonalty, and the said Wardens and Commonalty of the Mercers, and their Successors, shall permit and suffer seven Persons, by them to be elected and appointed, in Manner and Form afore said, meet, and sufficiently learned, to read the said seven Lectures, to have the Occupation of all the said Mansion-House, Gardens, and all other the Appurtenances, &c. for them, and every of them, there to inhabit, study, and daily to read the said several Lectures.

“ And his Will was, that none should be chosen to read any of the said Lectures after being married, nor receive any Fee or Stipend appointed for the Reading of the said Lecture.”

It is to be noted, that all this was thus disposed and given only during fifty Years: Then after, the Will proceeds: “ That moreover he willed and disposed, that if the said Mayor and Commonalty, and the said Wardens and

Commonalty, before the End of the said fifty Years, to them in Form afore said limited, should procure and obtain sufficient and lawful Dispensations and Licences, Warrant and Authority had and obtained, should have and enjoy the said *Royal-Exchange*, Messuages, Shops, Pawns, Vaults, Houses, and all other the Premises, &c. for ever severally, by such Moieties, Rates, and other Portions, and in such Manner and Form, as before was limited, upon Trust and Confidence, that they severally for ever should do and perform the Payments, Charges, &c. before limited and expressed.

“ And he required and charged the said Corporations, and chief Governors thereof, with circumspect Diligence, and without long Delay, to procure, and so to be done and obtained, as they would answer for the same before Almighty God. For if they, or any of them, should neglect the obtaining of such Licence, or Warrant, (which he trusted could not be difficult, nor so chargeable, but that the Overplus of his Rents, and Profits of the Premises, would soon recompence the same; because to so good a Purpose in the Commonwealth no Prince or Council in any Age would deny or defeat the same; and that if conveniently, by his Will or other Conveyance, he might have assured it, he would not have left it to be done after his Death) then the same to revert to his right Heirs, whereas he meant the same to the Commonwealth. And then the Default thereof should be to the Reproach and Condemnation of the said Corporations afore God.” The Proving of this Will bore Date, *November 26, 1579.*

This noble Foundation of Learning Mr. *Stow* and Mr. *Strype* have given a brief Account of; and we shall add a few other Things, whereof they are silent. The Lady *Gresham* being dead, at whose Decease the Salaries for the Lectures were to commence, from the Rents then growing out of the *Royal-Exchange* and the Mansion-House of Sir *Thomas Gresham*, and the Lecturers being now to be appointed, in the Year 1597; the Mayor therefore, Aldermen, and Commons, considering what a Trust this was committed to them, thought fit to write Letters to the University of *Cambridge*, importing, “ How that they might the better discharge the Trust committed to them, both in Conscience, and in Regard of their own Credit, as not doubting but the Eye of her Sovereign Majesty, her honourable Council, and all other of best Judgment throughout this Land, would observe their Doings, with what Care and good Discretion they performed this Duty, being Matter of so great Importance to the Church of God and this Commonwealth; and that for themselves, for Want of Judgment to discern Men of most Sufficiency in the said Faculties, they might make Default, and commit some Error in their Election; they thought good therefore to derive their Choice from the very Fountain, and in earnest and hearty Manner to crave the Help and Assistance of their learned Judgments, and to entreat of them the Nomination of two meet Persons, being unmarried, according to the Will of the Testa-

“ tor,

“tor, of best Knowledge in every Faculty of
 “those four that were referred to the bestowing
 “of the City; being also furnished with good
 “Utterance, and other meet and requisite Parts
 “for the publick Profession of the said Arts;
 “whose several Names they prayed them to set
 “down, and send unto them, under the Signa-
 “ture of the University; that they might make
 “Choice of the fittest Persons in every Faculty,
 “being assisted by so many grave and learned
 “Judgments; wherein, as they should perform
 “a special Part of their own Duty, so they
 “doubted not but that themselves should do a
 “good acceptable Work to Almighty God,
 “and bind them and the whole City in mutual
 “Respects, and good Correspondence of like
 “Desire to procure the Good, wherein they
 “might, of that University.”

To the like Effect they directed their Letters to the University of Oxford.

Some of the Heads in Cambridge were jealous that these Lectures, being to be read in London, might be prejudicial to that University, in hindering many from coming thither to study the Sciences, and drawing them to London. This occasioned Dr. Jegon, the Vice-Chancellor, to refrain for a little Time to nominate any, before he had acquainted the Lord Burleigh, their High Chancellor, with it, and had his Allowance for the doing it.

It is not known whether either of the Universities sent such Recommendations, but it is probable they never did, or at least, that the first Choice was made without any Regard to them; for, at the first Election, two of the Professors were chosen by Recommendations from the Court, namely, Dr. Matthew Gwinne, Professor of Physick, and Dr. John Bull, Professor of Musick. The first, viz. Dr. Gwinne, had, by his Interest at Court, been sent into France, Physician to Sir Henry Unton, Leaguer Ambassador to the King of France from Queen Elizabeth, and, after his Return, was designed to be made Physician to the Tower of London; but the first Election of the Professors for Gresham College happening at that Time, the Lord Thomas Egerton, Baron Ellesmere, Lord High Chancellor of England, recommended him, in two Letters, to the Mercers Company, to be chosen Physick Professor, which they did accordingly; and he was about the same Time admitted Fellow of the College of Physicians. The other, Dr. Bull, Musick Professor, had for some Years been travelling into France, Spain, and Germany, as Mr. Wood tells us, in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, and, on his Return, was one of the Gentlemen of the Queen's Chapel, for four or five Years at least, before the Election of the first Gresham Professors; and as he was in the Service of the Court, and in the highest Esteem there for his vast Knowledge in Musick, it is very likely he had his Recommendation from thence.

This noble Gift was afterwards confirmed by Act of Parliament, in the twenty-third of the Queen, and was intitled, “An Act for the
 “establishing an Agreement between Sir Henry
 “Nevyl, Knight, and Dame Anne Gresham, Wi-
 “dow, for the better performing of the last

“Will of Sir Thomas Gresham, Knight, deceased,
 “and for the Payment of his Debts.” The Clause ratifying and confirming the Donation of the Exchange for the aforesaid Lectures, was in these Words:

“And the Buildings in London, called the
 “Royal Exchange, and all Pawns, and Shops,
 “Cellars, Vaults, Messuages, Tenements, and
 “other whatsoever Hereditaments, Parcel of,
 “or adjoining to, the said Royal Exchange in Lon-
 “don, some Time the said Sir Thomas Gresham's,
 “shall be to the said Dame Anne, during her
 “Life; and, after her Decease, the one Moiety
 “thereof to the Mayor, Commonalty and Ci-
 “tizens of London, by whatever special Name
 “or Addition the same Corporation is made
 “or known, and to their Successors for ever;
 “and the other Moiety thereof to the Wardens
 “and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers
 “of the City of London, that is to say, to the
 “Body and Corporation of the Company of the
 “Mercers of London, by whatsoever special
 “Name or Addition the same Corporation is
 “made, known, and to their Successors, to the
 “good Uses and Intents, in the said Writing,
 “last Will and Testament, limited, or ap-
 “pointed.”

So that these Lectures began after the Decease of the Lady Anne Gresham, (which happened in the Year 1596) and so to continue for ever; whereupon the Lecturers were accordingly chosen and appointed to begin their Readings in Trinity Term 1597, which also they do at this Time perform. The Names of the first Professors were Anthony Wootton, for Divinity, Dr. Matthew Gwinne, for Physick, Dr. Henry Mountlow, for the Civil Law, Dr. John Bull, for Musick, Edward Breerwood, for Astronomy, Henry Briggs, for Geometry, and Caleb Willis, for Rhetorick, to the great Delight of many, both Learned and Lovers of Learning.

If the Trustees did not take the Recommendations of the Universities to direct their Choice, yet they seemed to make their Methods and Customs the Pattern by which the Gresham Lectures were to be modelled; and accordingly the Gresham Professors began, and ever performed their Lectures in a Method and Course in no material Point differing from the Universities; which appears to be altogether agreeable to the Intention of Sir Thomas Gresham, who, as he founded Professorships in the same Arts and Sciences as are in the Universities, must be supposed to design, that they should be cultivated in the same Manner at London. Thus Sir George Buck, in his Treatise of the third University of England, namely, London, says, That all the Liberal Arts and Sciences are there professed and taught, and that there are many and daily Lectures thereof read Particularly and Academically in Gresham-College; for which Reason, he afterwards styles Gresham-College a little University, *Academia Epitome*. And besides, That the Method of the Lectures themselves, the Times of Reading them, and the Intervals between the Times of Reading, were, in a great Measure, conformable to the publick Lectures in the Universities, and in the same Manner performed when the Gresham Lectures were first instituted,

is beyond Contradiction plain, from the Conclusion of Dr. Gwinne's second Oration, read in Gresham-College, wherein he says, That the *Exercises, or Lectures, required of the Professors in Gresham-College, are no other than what are required from the Professors in the Schools and Lecturers in the Colleges in the Universities; and that as they, the Universities, had their Vacation Time and Recesses between the Performance and Return of their Duty, so had Gresham-College; where the Lectures were read only at particular and appointed Times; namely, when such Exercises are usually performed in other the like Places: And that these usual and customary Times of Reading were the Term-Times only, is plain from Stow; for it appears from the first Edition of his Survey, written the same Year that Dr. Gwinne read the aforesaid Lecture, and not above seven Months after the first Lectures were read, that the first Professors began their Lectures in Trinity-Term 1597. That every Lecturer had his particular Day in the Week, on which he was to read twice, once in *English*, and the other in *Latin*; and the same Practice appears to have been followed in 1603, from the second Edition of the *Survey*, published by Mr. Stow himself, in that Year, improved, augmented, and carefully corrected; and it is as plain, that the same Practice continued in the Year 1618, from the third Edition, published by Mr. Anthony Monday; and in the Year 1633, from the fourth Edition published at that Time.*

There were two Things, that those who had the Care of this College, in order to the Settlement thereof, were busy about; the one was in concerting, whether the Lectures should be read in *Latin*, or *English*; the other, for the Regulation of the College with good Rules and Orders.

Concerning the former, it was much controverted, in which of the two Languages the Lectures should be read: And there were two Papers of Reasons assigned; one, Why the Lectures in *Divinity* should be read in *English*, all, or Part; and the other, Why all the other Lectures should be rather read in *English*, all, or Part: But the Judgment of learned Men differed, it seems, in this Point; some being for reading in *Latin*, some in *English*; the general Opinion was, That of the three Readings in the Week, the two former should be in *Latin*, and the last in *English*.

The Reasons given in the aforesaid Papers were as follow:

I. Because the Good that would ensue would be more publick.

And the Founder seemed to have a more special Respect to the Benefit of the Citizens, of whom few understood the *Latin* Tongue.

That there would be more Hope of Contribution from the Citizens for the perfecting this and other good Works, if they might be employed to the common Benefit of the People of the City.

That it would be less offensive and damageable to the Universities, that this Reading be in *English*.

That the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, to whom the Ordering these Lectures was committed by the Will of the Founder, thought

themselves bound in Conscience to provide that they might be read to the greatest Profit.

That if they be read in *Latin*, some of the Learned might probably resort to them, at first, for Novelty's Sake; but in a short Time they would become solitary, and void of Auditors; whereby Occasion would be taken to convert the Revenue to some other Uses, or else to transfer the Lectures to the Universities; both which were contrary to the Founder's Meaning.

That the *Grecians* taught all Parts of Learning in their own Tongue; *Varro*, *Cicero*, and *Cæsar*, and other of the wisest and learnedest of the *Romans*, laboured to have the like done in the *Latin*: That the vulgar Tongues at this Time, especially the *Italian*, *French*, and *Spanish*, both translate out of *Latin* and *Greek*, and write in their Languages all Parts of Learning; which hath much graced and benefited those Countries.

And Lastly, It will further the Estimation of Learning among the People, and will give them such a Taste of Learning as not to despise it, as the ruder Sort do; and make them withal to find their own Wants, and how necessary it is to have learned Men among them.

II. Reasons why the *Divinity* Lecture should be in *English*; viz.

That the former Reasons make most for the *Divinity* Lecture.

That the Exposition of the Texts of Scripture is fit for none more than the common People, who may and do mistake many Places of Scripture: And when Points of Doctrine, which they hear but shortly and slightly handled in Sermons and ordinary Lectures, shall be soundly and largely delivered in *English*, with plain Proofs of the Truth of our Doctrine, and Disproof of the Sophistry of the adverse Party; hereby Knowledge will come to be well settled in the Minds of the People, in whom there is a great and general Want of it.

That many, able to understand *Latin* when they read it deliberately, will not be able to understand the Reader when he speaketh it.

That it will be a good Means to beget a Reverence towards learned Ministers, when *Divinity*, and the Study thereof, shall appear to be a greater and harder Matter than is apprehended by many; since many simple Men and Women take themselves to be great Divines, upon meer Ignorance and vain Presumption.

Recusants, and other secret *Papists*, shall not be so easily able to shake the Faith, and disquiet the Minds of unlearned People, who, for want of Grounds, are snared and confounded with subtle Arguments, as *Papists* furnish themselves withal.

That that false and dangerous Opinion, That the Difference between us and the *Papish* Church is about small Trifles, and maintained by our Side for Contention rather than Conscience sake, may be found false and slanderous; and a true and grounded Detestation of *Popery* shall be bred in the Queen's Subjects Hearts.

That it may please God to make it a Means of the Conversion of some *Papists*, who, though they refuse to be present at Sermons, yet peradventure,

venture, will not shun altogether Scholastical Lectures.

If it be objected, That it will not be fit to have all Controversies, or the Reasons of both Sides made known to the People, it may be answered, That the Practice of the Adversaries, who have contrived the Controversies, and framed their Reasons in the *English* Tongue, with as much Subtilty as they can, shew the Necessity of writing and reading Scholastically and Learnedly in *English*, that the People may be able to maintain the Truth professed by Soundness of Reason.

There is a Collection of Rules prefaced in these Words: It is thought good by the "Mayor and Aldermen and Commons of the City, and by the Master, Wardens, and Company of the Mercers, to whom the Election of the said Professors, and the good Government of their said College is wholly committed by the last Will of the said Founder, to devise and set down certain Ordinances for the good Government of the said College, in Manner following."

But the Reader may observe, by what will be said hereafter, that these Orders were never kept up to.

The first whereof was, for a Priority among the Professors. This Priority to be in the Professors of *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Physick*, successively; so that these three principal Readers be Presidents in Succession. The *Divinity* Reader to be next the President. The other Readers, after the *Divinity* Professor, to have their Place according to their Seniority within the College.

The Readers to lodge and common within the House, as Collegiate Persons.

Deputy Readers to be allowed by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Wardens of the Mercers.

A common Table, or ordinary Diet, to be kept by the Professors, within the College, by a common Charge.

No Stranger to be entertained at their common Diet, above three Meals within one Month.

The publick Reading to be performed at five Terms; whereof the first to begin the *Monday* before *Trinity Term*, of the *Common Law*, and to continue for one whole Month, viz. the Space of thirty Days next ensuing; after which Term, a greater Vacancy and Intermission is granted to them for their private Study and other Business, and for avoiding the Concourse of People in the Heat of Summer. The second Term to begin the first *Monday* in *September*, and to continue for a Fortnight. The third Term to begin the *Monday* before *Michaelmas Term*, and to end with the same Term. The fourth Term to begin the *Monday* next after the *Epiphany*, and to continue for two Months, viz. the Space of threescore Days. The fifth Term to begin the *Monday* seven-night after *Easter Day*, and to end with *Easter Term*.

The *Divinity* Lecture to be read thrice every Week, twice in *Latin*, and once in *English*, between the Hours of eight and nine in the Forenoon, a whole Hour at a Time. The Lecture to be read in *Latin* for the Sake of Strangers (whereby the Memory of the Founder may be divulged) on *Mondays* and *Wednesdays*. To be read in *English*, for the common Benefit of the People of

the City, on *Fridays*. Which *English* Lecture may be the Effect of the two former *Latin* Lectures.

That the *Divinity* Reader employ his Time in handling Controversies that concern the chief Points of Christian Faith, especially those with the common Adversary, the Church of *Rome*: And to endeavour to confirm the true Doctrine established in the Church of *England*; and to bolt out the true State of each Controversy, especially drawn from the Council of *Trent*, and the late Writers of refined *Popery*; and to overthrow their false Opinions. First, by Scripture; then by Consent of Antiquity; and lastly, by Schoolmen, and chief Writers of their own Side; not intermeddling with domestick Questions, or intestine Differences, touching the Rites and Manner of Government of the Church.

The *Law* Lecture to be read thrice every Week for an Hour; the two former in *Latin*, and the third in *English*; as a brief Recapitulation of the two former. The Days to be *Tuesdays*, *Thursdays*, and *Saturdays*. The Law Lecture.

This *Law* Lecture, considering the Hearers, for the most Part, are like to be Merchants, or other Citizens, not to be read, after the Manner of the University, upon any Text of the Civil Course, but to cull out such Titles and Heads of Law, as best may serve to the good Liking and Capacity of the Auditory, and are more usual in Practice; which may be handled after the Method of *Waserbekius*, and certain others; by Definition, Division, Causes, Effects, Contraries, &c. To which are added the Heads and Titles of such Matters as were fitted for this Place and Auditory.

The *Physick* Lecture to be thrice every Week, viz. *Tuesdays*, *Thursdays*, and *Saturdays*, between the Hours of ten and eleven. The two first Lectures in the *Latin* Tongue, and the third in the *English*, as a brief Collection and Recapitulation of the two former. The Physick Lecture.

And for the Matter of the said Lecture, it is to be wished, that the Reader follow *Fernelius's* Method, by reading *Physiology*, then *Pathology*, and last *Therapeuticy*; whereby the Body of the said Art may be better imprinted by good Method in the studious Auditors, rather than be disjointed, and delivered out of Order, by Exposition of some Part of *Galen*, or *Hippocrates*.

The *Astronomy* and *Geometry* Lectures to be read likewise, viz. either of them thrice every Week. The Astronomy and Geometry Lectures.

The *Geometrician* to read every *Trinity Term*, *Arithmetick*; in *Michaelmas* and *Hilary Term*, *Theoretical Geometry*; and every *Easter Term*, *Practical Geometry*.

The *Astronomy* Reader to read, first, the Principles of the Sphere, and Theories of the Planets, &c. then to apply them to Use, by reading *Geography*, and the Art of *Navigation*, in some one Term of every Year. The Days for the *Astronomy* Lecture to be *Mondays*, *Wednesdays*, and *Fridays*, between the Hours of two and three in the Afternoon. For *Geometry*, *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday*, at the same Hour. The first Reading of the said Lectures to be in *Latin*, the next in *English*, and so following in the same Order.

The Rhetorick
Lecture.

The *Rhetorick* Lecture to be read thrice every Week, viz. *Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays*, for a whole Hour, in the *Latin* Tongue with a brief Recapitulation for one Quarter of an Hour in the *English*, between the Hours of ten and eleven in the Forenoon.

The Musick
Lecture.

The *Musick* Lecture to be also read thrice every Week, viz. the *Theorick* Part, for Half an Hour in the *English* Tongue; and the *Practick* Part, by Concert of Voices, or of Instruments, the other Half Hour: The Days appointed to be *Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays*, in the Afternoon, between the Hours of three and four.

For the greater Comeliness and Order, the Readers were obliged at their Lectures to appear with such Hoods and Habits as are proper to their Academical Degree.

In this Manner these Lectures began to be read; and thus they continued, without any Interruption, till the dreadful Fire of London in 1666; when the *Exchange* of London being consumed, this College was made Use of to supply the Want of Shops for the Inhabitants of the *Exchange*, and to be a Place for the Merchants to meet in. The City made Use of it for their Court and Chamber, and for other Publick Uses. The Inner Court-Yard for the Meeting of the Merchants, until such Time as the *Royal Exchange* could be re-built; also, the Galleries above the Court-yards without, and the Piazzas about the Inner Court, where the Merchants met, were all converted into Shops for those who had been burnt out by the Fire of the *Exchange*. This Alteration did, for some Time, impede the orderly Course of the Reading the aforesaid Lectures.

After which the Lectures were again renewed in the Manner they had before been practised; and thus continued till they had again been like to be interrupted in the Year 1699, thro' the Discouragement the Professors met with from the Trustees, who, under Pretence of a great Debt they had run into by re-building the *Royal Exchange* in the sumptuous Manner it now appears, thought it good to stop the Professors Salaries; but they, however, did not think this a sufficient Reason to omit their Duty, and continued in the Discharge of it, notwithstanding this great Difficulty they had to encounter with: The Particulars of which Matter were as follow:

The Professors Salaries
stopped by
the Trustees.

In the Month of *August* 1699, a grand Committee for *Gresham* Affairs was summoned to meet, and the Professors directed to give their Attendance: When the Professors came, the Committee acquainted them, that *Sir Thomas Gresham's* Gift had greatly run them into Debt; that the Expence of Re-building the *Exchange*, (to do which they were forced to take up great Sums of Money upon Interest) was so great, and the Income of the *Exchange* so small, the Trade thereof being greatly fallen off, that the present Profits of the *Exchange* were less than the Interest of the Money borrowed to re-build it, whereby there was no Revenue left to maintain and support the Uses of *Sir Thomas Gresham's* Will; wherefore they were not in any Condition to pay the Professors Salaries any longer, nor any more could be at any Expence in Repairing the College, tho' they had ever, before that, kept in constant Repair

both the publick Rooms of the College, and the private Apartments of the several Professors. The Professors used all possible Endeavours, in the most respectful Manner, to prevail with the Trustees to recede from these Resolutions, but without Success, 'till the following Year, when they were forced to apply to Counsel, to advise what proper Course to take to obtain Redress: The Counsel they applied to, were the then Attorney-General *Sir Thomas Trevor*, and Mr. *Henry Pooley*, to whom they gave a short State of their Case, in Substance as follows:

Sir Thomas Gresham, by Will, made 1575, left one Moiety of the *Exchange*, &c. to the City of London, to the Intent that they perform certain Payments mentioned in his Will; and the other Moiety thereof to the Company of Mercers, on the same Confidence and Trust: One of these Payments directed by the Will, was, that the City should find four Lecturers in *Divinity, Geometry, Astronomy, and Musick*, for ever, and pay them yearly 50 l. a-piece. And that the Mercers likewise find three Lecturers, for ever, in *Civil Law, Physick* and *Rhetorick*, and pay them also 50 l. a-piece. As to his Mansion-House, with the Gardens, Stables, and Appurtenances, &c. the Will directs the same to be and remain to the said City and Company, upon Trust and Confidence, that they permit and suffer the seven Readers aforesaid there to inhabit, and have the Use thereof to study and read the said Lectures daily. On the next Year, an Act of Parliament passed for the better performing this Will. The City and Company have accordingly enjoyed this Gift, and have nominated the Readers, paid the Salaries, and kept the College in Repair ever since, 'till of late, which they now refuse to do; alledging, that they were at a vast Expence in Re-building the *Exchange*, and had borrowed vast Sums to do it, and that the Interest thereof being first paid, the clear Profits of the *Exchange*, &c. will not pay the Salaries and other Payments appointed. The Trustees farther pretend, That the Ground *Sir Thomas* built the *Exchange* on was not his own Ground. On stating their Case after this Manner, the Professors made these Queries, and received the following Advice:

The first Question is, supposing they [the Trustees] have borrowed Money to build, "Whether they, enjoying the Rents and Profits, as they do, under the Will, so confirmed by Act of Parliament, and the Act for Rebuilding the City, not appointing in what Manner the *Exchange* should be re-built, are not in all Events to pay the seven Salaries, and the other Charities yearly, and whether they can be now admitted to controvert the Title to the Ground upon which the *Exchange* was built?"

I conceive this City shall not now be admitted to controvert Sir Thomas Gresham's Right to the Ground on which the Exchange is built; and I conceive no extravagant or extraordinary Expences which the City may have been at in Building the Exchange more sumptuously than needful, only for their own Grandeur and Magnificence, shall be allowed to them to sink the Rents in Disappointment of the Lecturers, and other Charities. The necessary Charges of Re-building, in such a Manner

as

as to make it answer a Rent sufficient to answer the Charities, must be allowed; and if, after such an Allowance, the rest of the Profits will not be sufficient to answer the Charities, I conceive the City ought to account for all the Rents and Profits from the Death of Sir Thomas Gresham, that so the Surplus of Profits may be applied to make up the Deficiency that now is.

The second Question is, "Whether the several Readers shall bring in a Bill in Chancery for Performance of the Will in their own Names, and for their Salaries only? or, Whether in the Name of the Attorney-General, at their Relation for the Payment of their Salaries, and the other Charities in the Will?"

I conceive it is most proper to bring the Bill in the Attorney-General's Name, at the Relation of the Lecturers, &c.

May 17,
1700.

HENRY POOLEY.

Upon this Advice, the Professors, who still sought the Trustees to give them Redress, without running to Extremities, but could not prevail, filed a Bill in Chancery against the Trustees in Michaelmas Term, 1700. This Information was in Substance as follows: "That Sir Thomas Gresham did, in the Reign of the late Queen Elizabeth, at his own Charge, build and erect in the City of London a Building, which was, by the said Queen, called the Royal Exchange: That by his last Will, made 1575, he left one Moiety of the said Exchange, &c. to the City of London, and the other Moiety thereof to the Company of Mercers, upon this special and express Trust and Confidence, and to the Intent that they should perform the Payments, and other Intents, in that his last Will appointed to be done and performed." Then the Bill recites the several Payments of Salaries and other Charities mentioned in the Will, and proceeds: "That the Overplus of the Rents and Profits of the Premises, above all the Payments thereout appointed to issue by the said Will, would soon abundantly recompence such Charge and Trouble as the Trustees should be at: And as to his Mansion-House, now commonly called Gresham-College, he gave that, and all the Appurtenances thereto belonging, to the said City and Company, to have and to hold, upon this express Trust and Confidence, that they should permit the said seven Lecturers to have the Occupation of all his said Mansion-House, &c. for them, and every of them, there to inhabit, study, and read, &c. That the said Trustees did pay the said Salaries and other Charities, until the twenty-fifth Day of March, 1699; but, since that Time, have stopped further Payment, whereby the Salaries of the Professors are in Arrear from the said twenty-fifth of March 1699, to the present October 1700, altho' Application has been several Times made of late to the Trustees for the Payment of the said Salaries; and when the Performance of the Founder's Will has been earnestly pressed upon them, the Answer was, *There was no Money to make good the said Salaries, &c.* on which

Pretence the Trustees do absolutely refuse to perform the Will of the said Testator, by paying the said Salaries, but do convert the Rents and Profits of the Premises devised to them to their own respective Uses; and their Pretence for this Want of Money, is, *That the Royal Exchange, and other Appurtenances devised to them in the said Will, were burnt in the Fire of London; that they re-built the same at a vast Expence, borrowing Money for that Purpose; and that the Incomes and Profits arising from the Exchange, thus re-built, do not answer the Money that was borrowed to rebuild the same.* Altho' this was true, the same ought not to prejudice the Payment of the said Salaries, &c. for that there was no Necessity for them to expend such vast Sums in outward Magnificence; and besides, they had, for above an hundred Years, enjoyed all the Rents and Profits of the Premises, being a very great Revenue, much above the said Payments charged on the same: Besides, had not the Trustees thought it for their Advantage, and so had refused to re-build the same, subject to the Trusts and Payments in the Testator's Will, some other Ways and Means would have been found out and provided for the Re-building, without defeating the several Payments appointed; and of this the Trustees are so sensible, that they have, ever since the Fire of London, continued to pay the same, and but lately, as is afore set forth, stopped Payment; and for some farther Colour to make this Stop, do pretend, that, by a late Act of Parliament for the Relief of Orphans, &c. the Revenues of the City are appropriated to answer for ever a Fund of 8000 l. a Year, to pay these Orphans Debts, &c. which is only a Pretence to defeat the Founder's Will, since this Act cannot affect the Salaries due to the Professors, &c. for that not the whole Benefaction of Sir Thomas Gresham, but only the Surplus of it, after paying the Uses of the Will, can be called or taken to be Part of the Revenue of the City. And so bent are the Trustees to defeat the Will of the Testator, that, tho' by his said Will his Mansion-House is expressly appointed for the Habitation of the said seven Readers, yet, to force the Readers from thence, they have let the said House run to Ruin, and refuse to repair, and keep in Repair, the same. All which Refusal of Paying the Salaries, &c. and of Repairing the Mansion-House, is against all Equity and good Conscience, and directly against the Will and Meaning of the Testator afore-said, and a Breach of the Trust reposed by the said Will in them. To the End, therefore, that the said Trustees may answer the Premises, and be decreed to make good the Salaries, &c. and to pay the Arrear, and put the said Mansion-House, and keep the same, in Repair, the Lord Chancellor is prayed to grant his Writ of Subpoena to the Trustees, commanding them personally to appear, &c."

The Consequence of Filing this Bill was, That not long after the Trustees met, and directed the Professors to attend, and at their Meeting ordered the Payment of one Year's Salary, telling them, That they would in convenient Time discharge

A Bill for Re-building Gre-sham College brought into Parliament.

charge the remaining Part of the Arrear, whereupon all Proceedings in *Chancery* were suspended. The Trustees said, likewise, That they had a Proposal to make for the mutual Advantage both of the Trustees and Professors, to which they desired the Concurrence of the Professors: Which Proposal was to bring a Bill into Parliament for the Re-building *Gresham-College* into a Square (to be let out for Rent, for the Use and Advantage of the Trustees) and Providing Houses more commodious for the Professors than the Lodgings they now enjoy; and to this Proposal all the Professors, save one, gave their Consent; and accordingly the Bill was brought into the House of Commons in 1701, and carried there; but, at the second Reading in the House of Lords, it was rejected, upon the Petition of Dr. *Robert Hooke*, Geometry Professor, who had before denied his Consent to it. The Contents of this intended Act of Parliament were as follow: In the Preamble it sets forth, "That the *Royal Exchange* was given to the Trustees, in Trust, to pay out "603 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann. That this *Exchange* was burnt down in the great Fire of *London*, and so no Revenue left to pay the annual Charge. That the Trustees re-built the *Exchange* at the Expence of 80,000 l. or thereabouts, and the Trustees lost thereby more than 2000 l. yearly, the Trade of the *Exchange* decreasing, and many of the Shops standing empty, altho' considerable Abatements have been made to encourage Tenants. That *Gresham-College* is grown old and ruinous, and the Repairs thereof have been very expensive; but the said College standing upon a considerable Quantity of Ground, and great Part of it lying waste, good Improvement may be made by Re-building it. That the Trustees and Professors are agreed upon a Scheme of Building seven convenient Houses for the Lecturers, and a publick Hall, and likewise Alms-Houses in a more airy and convenient Place for the Alms-Folks.

"Wherefore they pray, that it may be enacted, That it may be lawful to pull down the old College, &c. and to convert the Materials to their own Use, and also to let and dispose all, or any Part of the Ground belonging to the said College, except such Part as the Lecturers Houses and Hall are agreed to be built upon. Provided, however, that the Lecturers Houses and Hall be built in the Manner specified, and that all those new Buildings be liable, together with the *Royal Exchange*, &c. in the first Place, and before all other Charges, to the Payment of the Uses of Sir *Thomas Gresham's* Will, and that all the Arrears due to the Lecturers, &c. be fully paid, clear of all Taxes, either now assessed, or to be ever hereafter assessed; and that no Stoppage shall be made of the same Payments for the future, on Account of Re-building the *Exchange*, or otherwise howsoever; and that the Trustees shall support, maintain, and repair, at their own Costs and Charges, the said Lecturers Houses, &c. as often as Occasion shall be; and that the Trustees shall on any Vacancy of a Lecturer, for the future, come to a Choice within two Months."

The Bill being thus lost in the House of Lords, upon the Petition of Dr. *Hooke*, the Geometry Professor, the Trustees were much offended, and therefore went no farther in clearing the Arrears due to the Professors, than the above-mentioned Payment of the Year's Salary, and laid aside this Project of Re-building till the Death of Dr. *Hooke*, which happened within a Year or two after; soon after which, the Trustees again resumed their Design of bringing their Bill into Parliament, as hoping now for better Success, when the main Opposer of it was dead; and then again they desired the Professors Consent and Concurrence, which they readily had; and accordingly, in the Year 1703-4, they brought into the House of Lords the same Bill as before, where it passed; but with the following Clause added: "Provided always, that no Person shall hereafter be capable of being chosen a Lecturer upon any Vacancy, except he be a Graduate in one of the Universities of this Kingdom." There was likewise added a Penalty to the Bill, namely, "That the Trustees should be obliged and required to build these Houses, Hall, and Alms-Houses, for the Lecturers and Alms-Folks, within five Years from the passing of this Act, upon the Penalty of 2000 l. to be forfeited to her Majesty, her Heirs, or Successors, &c." But when this Bill came down to the House of Commons, Exception was taken to this Clause, and the Bill, being on that Account rejected, hath never since been attempted again in Parliament.

Bill for Rebuilding the College again brought into Parliament.

Thrown out again.

In the Year 1706, some Persons in Office, in the Parishes of *St. Helen's* and *Broad-street*, did, contrary to all Custom and Usage, assess and tax the several Apartments of the Professors as distinct Houses; whereas the whole seven Lodgings (all which, as was well known, were only the single Mansion-House of Sir *Thomas Gresham*) had been before taxed but as one House: They likewise endeavoured to bring the Professors into the Poors Rates, and other parochial Taxations, to subject their Salaries to the King's Taxes, and to lay other such-like Hardships upon them; nothing of which had ever before been so much as demanded of them. The Professors absolutely refused to comply with any of these Demands, and by proper Appeals, and other Methods, got themselves discharged from these Impositions. The Parish-Officers finding themselves disappointed, and not able to lessen their own Charges, by laying Part of them on the Professors, grew angry, and sought to give all the Molestation and Trouble they could to them; for which Purpose they employed Persons of mean and base Condition perpetually to attend the Lectures, not to reap any Advantage thence, or even to satisfy any Curiosity, but to obtain Matter for Calumny or Complaint, and to give Notice if any blameable Omission should happen: And these Persons Behaviour was suitable to the Design they were sent to pursue, being always tumultuous and rude, and sometimes abusive to some of the Professors, during the Time of their performing their Duty. The Professors might have taken just Exception to such an Audience, or have refused to read to Persons so unqualified as they were: However, they never omitted their

their Lectures on this Account, but continued in the constant Discharge of their Duty, to the Disappointment of their Adversaries, who wanted nothing more than a just Occasion of Complaint; but as they could find no Neglect in the Professors of their real Duty, they had Recourse to an imaginary one, demanding of the Professors to read Lectures on Holidays; nay, of the Divinity Professor to read on Sundays: This they afterwards carried so far, as to insist on Lectures every Day in the whole Year. The Professors refusing Compliance with these Demands, their Adversaries had Recourse to Clamour and Noise; they printed Representations and Advertisements, that such Lectures were to be read on such Days, namely, on Holidays, when they knew no Lectures would be read, and pasted these up and down in the most publick Places, and by other Means dispersed them, and thus drew many Strangers thither, who being disappointed, and not knowing the Usage and Custom of the Place, were drawn in to join with them in their unreasonable Clamours: And among these were several Persons of good Fashion and Education; such, whose Attendance might have been a Credit and Reputation to the Professors, had they not fallen into the Prejudices before-named, and with great Zeal joined in the groundless Demand of Lectures every Day in the Year, instead of the known Duty of Reading them only in the Term Times. The Professors, refusing to depart from what had been ever the Custom of the College, were menaced with Complaints to be made to the Committee for Gresham Affairs; and if Redress was not to be had there, of farther appealing to the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen. And to make these Complaints more effectual, and to pursue them with greater Vigour, the Complainants selected a Number from among themselves, to meet and consider how to carry on these Designs; at which Meetings they diligently went thro' the Founder's Will, to see if any thing was omitted that they could charge the Professors with, and there finding the Expression of, *Studying and Reading daily*, they fixed upon this last Word, and obstinately contended that nothing else was, or could be meant by it, than every Day in the Year; they likewise found Fault with the customary Hour of Reading, (two o'Clock) as unreasonable for them to attend, it falling at the Time of their Dinner. This was the Original and Progress of their Complaints, which they carried on farther, by using great Industry to get Hands to an Instrument, setting forth these Grievances, in order to be presented to proper Authority to obtain Redress; and accordingly Petitions were delivered in to this Effect, both to the Court of Aldermen, and Grand Committee for Gresham Affairs.

The Professors proved, by sufficient Authorities, That from the first Institution, to the present Time of the Dispute, these Lectures were read only in Term Times. The first Author mentioned for Proof hereof, was Dr. Gwinne, in his *Orationes Due*; he was, as is before observed, chosen Professor of Physick at the first Election, and was directed to begin his Lectures in Trinity Term 1597. The ninth Lecture that he

read is printed, and bears this Title: *Praelelio nona, cum resumerentur Lectiones post Natalitia.* The ninth Lecture, read when the Time of Reading came on again after Christmas. The Professors observed, from this Citation, that Dr. Gwinne beginning his Lectures in Trinity Term 1597, and his ninth Lecture coming after Christmas, in January, that is, in Hilary Term 1597-8, he could only have read in the Term Times: For just as in the then present Year 1706, so in that Year 1597, there would fall three Saturdays (which are the Physick Lecture Days) in Trinity Term, and five Saturdays in Michaelmas Term, so that he read eight Lectures only in 1597; there being just eight Saturdays within those Terms, and no more; and consequently the ninth Lecture must fall on the first Reading Time after Christmas; that is, on the first Saturday in Hilary Term in 1597-8, exactly, as he says it did, in the Inscription of his Lecture just now quoted. To this evident Proof the Professors added the Citations from the other Parts of Dr. Gwinne's Book.

The next Author the Professors cited, was Mr. Stow, whose Survey was written in the Year 1598, the very Year after the first Institution of these Lectures; and he says, Page 57, Line 32, of his first Edition, as he does also in the second Edition, corrected and amended by himself, and published in the Year 1603, Page 76, Line 5; *These Lectures are read Daily, Sundays excepted, in the Term Time, by every one on his Day, &c.* and from thence they inferred, That the Words to *read Daily*, in the Founder's Will, might be either understood in the Sense of the Universities before-mentioned, or else in this of Mr. Stow, That *each Lecturer should read on his particular Day assigned him in the Week*; that so the Auditors, who had a Mind to attend any particular Science, might know on what Day to come, and not be disappointed.

The next Author was Sir George Buck, in his Treatise *concerning the three Universities of England*, annexed to Stow's Chronicle, and dedicated to the Lord Chief Justice Coke, printed in the Year 1612, within fifteen Years of the Founding the Lectures; and he says, Page 980, Line 35, *And these Lectures, viz. in Gresham College, must be read only in the Term Time.*

The next Author mentioned, was the Editor of the third Edition of Stow, *Anthony Monday*, which he published in the Year 1618, one and twenty Years after the Founding of the Lectures, and he says, Page 123, Line 26, *That their Lectures were read daily in the Term Times.* The Professors observed, That this Author had been six and twenty Years one of the City Servants, in sundry Employments, had Encouragement from the whole Court of Aldermen, and Orders for the Perusal of whatever Helps he wanted, and that this Work was by them approved when finished, which cost him twelve Years Time in compiling; that therefore, he neither wanted Means of Knowledge, nor refused Industry for the obtaining it.

The next Author was Dr. Holdsworth, who was chosen Divinity Professor in Gresham-College in 1630, thirty-three Years after the first Institution; and his Divinity Lectures were published

in 1661, by Bishop Pearson. Dr. Holdsworth tells his Auditors, *It was three whole Months since his last Reading. Again, That those Lectures had been omitted for these three Months.* Again, he concludes his Lecture with telling them, *He should not read till that Day three Weeks, because the following Monday was a State Holiday, and the Monday after that a Church Holiday.* At the End of another Lecture, he says, *He is sorry he is forced to break off abruptly in his Discourse, which must be the Work of the next Term.* And again, he refers his Audience, for the Remainder of the Argument, to the next Term: And more to the same Purpose. And this Author continued Divinity Professor for nine or ten Years, with the greatest Applause. The next Author was *Howell's Londinopolis*, who published his Work in 1657, sixty Years after the first Institution; and he says, *Page 21, Line 29, These Lectures are to be read every Day in the Week in Term Time.* The Professors were ready with Proof, that likewise ever since the Restoration the Lectures were only read in the Term Time; and, among other Instances of this Practice, they had the Example of the most celebrated Dr. Isaac Barrow, who was chosen Geometry Professor in Gresham-College in the Year 1662, being at the same Time Fellow of Trinity-College in Cambridge: All the while he continued Geometry Professor in Gresham-College, he was Fellow of Trinity; and as he read his Lectures in Term Times in Gresham-College, so, in the Vacation Times, he went down to Cambridge, and attended his Duty and Fellowship there. But this, and the rest of their Proofs thereof, were not produced before the Committee, because the Petitioners were willing to allow, that Termly Readings only had been the Custom and Practice in Gresham-College ever since the Restoration.

When the Professors had given in this Proof, they observed, that the Argument by them offered was of the strongest Nature, because it proved, that reading the Lectures (*in Term Times only*) was the original Practice enjoined by the first Trustees, taken up by the first Professors, and followed by their Successors in all Times; that therefore this Practice could be no Corruption crept in by Degrees, either thro' the Sloth of the Professors, or the Connivance of the Trustees, but was founded in, and continued by, the full and free Approbation or Consent of both. They argued farther, That the first Trustees and Professors could not possibly be ignorant of that Expression in the Founder's Will, that says, *The Professors are to inhabit, study, and read daily;* because that Part of the Will is, at all Elections, read to the Persons elected, in the Presence of the Electors; and, if so, it was not conceivable that the first Trustees could understand the Word *Daily*, in the Sense of the Petitioners, to mean every Day in the Year, since they were so desirous of discharging their Consciences faithfully, as their Letter before mentioned shews them to be; it is hardly possible they could sit down quiet and unconcerned, when they saw the first Professors begin and continue to read only in Term Time, in direct and open Violation of the Founder's Will; much less could they ever have

been brought to give their Direction, or even Consent, that they should do so; nor can it be believed, that, had the first Professors thus understood the Word *Daily* to mean, they could ever have began and continued a Practice directly contrary to their Duty, unless they be supposed to have been Men of the most profligate and shameful Character possible, the very Reverse of which they had, as is before seen of Dr. Gwinne, and might easily be proved of the other six. In the Conclusion, the Professors brought in the Books they cited, in order to submit their Citations to Examination, and then called on the Petitioners to shew so much as one Proof or Evidence to the contrary.

The Petitioners, who had in their Plea and in their printed Papers asserted, that at the original Institution the Professors read every Day in the Year, and, amongst these Professors which they asserted did thus read, had named Dr. Gwinne and Dr. Holdsworth, &c. and had, with all Assurance, said, that their printed Works intimated as much, (the direct contrary to which is true); and had farther laid down, that the Interruption of these every Day Readings was owing to the Civil War Time, to the great Sickness, or to the Fire of London, thought fit no longer to insist on these Pretences, but fell to vilify and depreciate the Characters of the Authors quoted. Mr. Stow, they said, might easily be convicted of Falshood and Mistake, even in what he writes concerning this Matter; his Authority was never admitted in any Cause or Court; he and the others were antiquated Authors. As for Dr. Holdsworth, he spoke in his own Cause, and might be convicted of Partiality, &c. And this laid the Professors under a Necessity of doing a needless Work, of justifying the Reputation of Mr. Stow, which, till that Time, had never been questioned; and the rather, because one or two of the Committee spoke with Contempt of him, as an old, neglected, useless Author. The Professors referred themselves to Dr. Nicholson, then Dean, and afterwards Bishop of Carlisle; who gives the following Character of Mr. Stow and his Book, in his *Historical Library*, then printed in Octavo, but since, in 1714, in Folio. He says, *Page 18, "John Stow wrote and published "A Survey of London.—The whole is collected "out of our best Historians and most authentick "Records, and discovers a great deal of Industry "and Accuracy in the worthy and honest Author."* And again, he says, *Page 72, "Industrious John Stow deserves to be remembered "with Honour: He was a Member of the Merchant-Taylors Company in London, and a "special Benefactor to that City, in enquiring "after and preserving its Antiquities and Records. He travelled thro' a good Part of "England in Search after the Manuscript Historians, in the Libraries of our Cathedral "Churches, and was very exact and critical in "his Collections, and spent above forty Years in "these Studies. He always protested, (and we "may take his honest Word for it) that he never "was swayed by Favour or Fear in any of his "Writings; but that he had impartially, to the "best of his Knowledge, delivered the Truth. "This good Opinion the greatest of our Historians*

“rians seem to have of him, since even Sir Francis Bacon, and Mr. Camden, (not to mention others of less Repute) have boldly taken several Things upon his single Credit.”

As to the next Author, Sir George Buck, quoted by them, he was not only a Man of Credit, but of Quality, being both one of the Gentlemen of the King's Privy Chamber, and also Master of the Revels: This his Work he delivered to the Lord Chief Justice Coke, and dedicated it to him, leaving the Manuscript to be disposed of at his Lordship's Pleasure. The Lord Chief Justice was so well satisfied of his Integrity and his Ability, that he himself directed the Printing it, giving his Allowance for its Publication, and under his Hand giving his special Commendation and Approbation of it, as of a Work worthy the publick Light.

What Character Mr. Monday's Work, which was the next Author quoted, deserves, is mentioned before. The Professors on this Head took Notice, how strange a Thing it was to make the Antiquity of these Authors an Exception to their Testimony, because their being old Authors gave their Evidence the greatest Strength, since they wrote of Things within their own Knowledge, and of Times in or very near to which themselves lived.

The next Author who was quoted by the Professors was Dr. Holdsworth, a Man of the strictest Virtue and most unfulfilled Reputation, though, at Random, his Character was excepted against, as is said before, by the Petitioners. He was, as the eminent Bishop Pearson tells us, the most celebrated Preacher of his Time, being Minister of St. Peter's Poor in Broad-street, to which Living he was preferred in 1623 or 1624. He was a most faithful Pastor of his Parish, and a most conscientious Man; insomuch that, when the great Sicknes happened in 1625, he refused to go into the Country, as most others did, but lived in his Parish, and constantly visited the Sick, despising the Contagion, and preferring the Discharge of his Duty to the Safety of his Person. In the Year 1630 he was, without making any Interest, or using any Solicitation, (so great was his Reputation) chosen Divinity Professor in Gresham-College, of which he was a great Ornament nine or ten Years. He was a Person that so exactly adhered to his Duty, and so fearful of acting in the least against his Conscience, that, in the Beginning of the Rebellion, he was sequestered, plundered, and imprisoned four Years in the Tower, after which Time he was released; in every Part of his Life being of an unblameable Carriage and a most holy Conversation. In short, he was, as Bishop Brownrig assures us, a most excellent Preacher, a most faithful Interpreter of Scripture, a Contemner of Riches, a most charitable Man, of strict Morals, and one of a most holy Life. This was the Character of those Men, whom the Petitioners represented as Men of no Weight, of no Principles, nay, of Falshood and Partiality.

From thus supporting the Characters of the

Authors cited by them, the Professors proceeded to justify themselves, as to the other Parts of the Charge against them. As to the not reading on Holidays, they insisted on their superior Obligation to attend their Duty at Church, as also on the perpetual Practice of the Universities, and of all their Predecessors, who never read Lectures on Holidays; an early Proof of which is found in Dr. Holdsworth, who says, as is before mentioned, *He should not read till that Day three Weeks, because the following Monday was a State Holiday, and the Monday after that a Church Holiday.* And in this Matter the Trustees were so far satisfied, that, in their Order, presently to be mentioned, they did not comply with the Petitioners in this Point, in directing Lectures to be read on Holidays. As to the not reading in broken Weeks, the Professors justified that from the Practice likewise of their Predecessors; and also produced Letters from both the Universities, proving, that the Divinity Professor always opened the Term. As to the last Part of the Complaint, the Unreasonableness of the Hours, the Professors were indifferent whether they remained the same, or were altered.

After both the Petitioners and Professors were withdrawn, the Trustees, after a long Debate, made an Order, dated October 4, 1706; the Preamble of which declares, “That Application had been made by several Citizens and others, in Relation to the Lectures at Gresham-College, setting forth, That the said Lecturers did not duly perform their Readings in Term Time, for that if any Term did not begin on a Monday, that was taken for a broken Week, and no Lecture that Week; and, in like Manner, if any Term did not end on a Saturday, that was taken for a broken Week, and no Lecture performed; whereby the Inhabitants of this City, and others, were much hindered of the Benefit which they might reap by the said Lectures. Wherefore they do order and direct, That, for the future, those Lectures shall be performed, by the several Professors, on such Days of the Week as they now read in their several Sciences, at four Terms in every Year, as followeth, viz. the first Term, to begin the Monday before Michaelmas Term of the Common Law, and to end with that Term; the second Term to begin the Monday before Hilary Term, and to end with that Term; the third Term to begin the Monday Se'nnight after Easter-Day, and to end with Easter Term; the fourth Term to begin the Monday before Trinity Term, and to continue for one whole Month, viz. twenty-eight Days: And farther, it is ordered by the Committee, That the said Lecturers do begin to read their several Lectures at Nine of the Clock in the Forenoon, and Three in the Afternoon, precisely.”

This Order likewise sets forth, that it was made after consulting the Founder's Will, and Articles that were made soon after the Trust came to the City and Company. The Professors complied with this Order, with Respect to the broken Weeks and Hours of Reading; but, finding the Order direct them to read out of the Term, contrary to all Custom and Usage, and this also by

Virtue

Virtue of such Articles or Orders as were never looked upon to have any legal Authority or Force, they went to Counsel, and were advised not to charge themselves with any new Duties, nor submit to the Authority of such Articles, as they had good Reason to believe were never duly signed or legally ratified: Wherefore the greatest Part of the Professors drew up a Paper, and waited on Sir Thomas Rawlinson, the Chairman of the Committee, with it, which was as follows:

Reasons why the Professors have not, in all Points, complied with the Order of the Honourable Committee, dated October 4, 1706.

“*First*, We are, at our being chosen into our respective Places, directed to perform our Duty, according to the Custom and Practice of the Place.

“*Secondly*, We are able to give unquestionable Proof, that the Custom has been, without any Interruption, to read only in Term Time; and, since it has been so, we are advised to be very careful how we charge ourselves, or our Successors, with unnecessary Burthens.

“*Thirdly*, We are informed, that the Ground upon which this Order to read out of Term is founded, is taken from some Articles which were never legally ratified, or admitted as legally ratified, either by the then Trustees or Professors.

“We therefore, that our Compliance with this Order might not be looked upon as allowing of the Authority of those Articles, and so subject us to the rest of them, which, when under Consideration, appeared unreasonable both to yours and our Predecessors, have rejected it.”

The Professors had made Application to obtain an Order to examine these Articles in the Original in the Committee's Books, but could not obtain Leave sufficiently to inspect them: However, when they came to the Lord-Mayor with the afore-mentioned Reasons why they could not comply wholly with the late Order of the Trustees, they offered likewise to give in to the Committee their Exceptions to the Legality and Validity of these Articles or Orders, in Substance as follows:

First, They had this to offer, namely, That none of their Predecessors ever acknowledged the Validity of these Articles, or owned the Obligation of them, because they, from the Beginning, acted quite otherwise than these Articles direct. The Articles direct, that the Professors shall read three Times in each Week, and that on three distinct Days in the Week: But it has been proved, that, from the very Beginning, the Professors never have read otherwise than twice in the Week, and that both Times on the same Day. Again, the Articles direct, that the Professors should live and diet at a common Table, to be kept at a common Charge: But the Professors never had any such common Table, as Dr. Gwinne says, in his afore-mentioned Book; where, speaking of the Professors living together, he says, They live not together so as to have Commons at one Table. And as their Manner of living together was al-

together different from what these Articles direct, so also was their Method of reading their Lectures; for none of all the Professors Lectures, that have ever yet appeared in Print, have followed the Method directed by these Articles. The Articles say, that the *Physick* Professor shall follow the Method of *Fernelius*, by reading *Physiology*, then *Pathology*, and, lastly, *Therapeutics*; but Dr. Gwinne, the first *Physick* Lecturer, read upon the Aphorisms of *Hippocrates*; and Dr. Winslow, who was chosen in 1616, eight Years after Dr. Gwinne, read *Anatomical* Lectures only. The same Difference may be seen between what these Articles direct the *Divinity* Professor, and what Method Dr. Holdsworth followed in his *Divinity* Lectures, before quoted; and so between what the Articles direct the *Geometry* Professor, and what Method Dr. Barrow and Dr. Hook followed in their Lectures, now printed: From all which it is plain, that the Professors altogether neglected the Direction of these Articles or Orders, as well in the Method of their Reading, as in the Manner of their Living, and therefore could never believe them to have any obligatory Force, or be of any Authority whatsoever.

Secondly, The Professors had this farther Consideration to offer, That these Articles were so far from being legally ratified, that they were never duly considered, being not so much as even consistent with themselves. For Instance, when they speak of the Times of all the Professors Readings in general, they make five Terms of Reading; but, when they speak of the particular Professors Times of Reading, they make but four Terms of Reading: But farther, they enjoin what it is impossible the Professors should comply with, because the Amount of their Incomes could never defray the Expence that their Professorships must put them to, if the Directions of these Orders be complied with, since fifty Pounds apiece is the whole of their Salaries, out of which it is impossible to support themselves, their private Servants, and likewise publick ones, for the Hall, the Kitchen, and Cellar, and, farther, for an hospitable Entertainment for Strangers; all which Expences these Articles direct: And, besides the *Musick* Professor's Proportion to this Charge, he must, according to these Orders, be singly at the Expence of seventy-five publick Concerts every Year of Vocal or Instrumental Musick; which, if properly performed, would so far exceed the Salary of one Professor, that it would hardly be supported by the Income of all seven. Again, a farther Proof that these Articles are not authoritative, might be taken from hence; that whereas the Professors at every one of their Elections have the Founder's Will, so much of it as concerns them, read over to them, to which they give their solemn Promise to conform themselves; so, if they were obliged to any Compliance with the Directions of these Articles, that Part of them that concerns the common Duties of all the Professors, as well as what belongs to the particular Duty of each Professor, would at least be read to them, if not a Copy thereof be directed to be given them, at their Elections; but, instead thereof, the Professors, tho' they sometimes applied to the Trustees for Liberty to inspect

spect them carefully, have never been able to obtain Leave for a diligent Examination of them; these Articles then, to be sure, would never be kept from their Knowledge, if their Compliance with them was at all expected as Part of their Duty. But, lastly, The Professors were ready to appeal to the Trustees, whether they had not (at a former Meeting some few Years before, at which were present many of the Trustees, and the Professors, living in 1706) themselves disowned the Authority of these Articles. The Trustees, not many Years before, held a grand Committee within *Gresham-College*, in the *Musick* Professor's Lodgings, about the Affair of rebuilding the College; at which Meeting, upon some Discourse then arising, Part of these Articles were directed to be read; whereupon the Professors then present asked of the Trustees, whether these Articles had ever been signed by all the first Professors, or whether they were legally ratified by the first Trustees? To which the Trustees answered, Not that they knew of; but said, that they were produced as Papers that were very antient. And this was the Substance of what the Professors had to except against these pretended Orders.

The Result of all these Complaints and Hearings ended in a fair Justification of the Professors. The Trustees, not long after, made an Order, that the Professors Salaries should be constantly paid them one Year under another, without troubling the Committee from Time to Time for particular Orders. And, in the Year 1719, upon the Professors petitioning, that the Year's Arrear then remaining might be discharged, the Trustees, after some Debate, came to a Resolution, that, tho' the *Exchange* brought them in Debt, yet that should not tend to the Prejudice of the Professors, but the Inconvenience thereof lie on the City and Company of *Mercers*; wherefore they then ordered the immediate Payment of the said Arrear, and that the future Payments should be made regularly, as they became due.

The Names of the present Professors (*A. D.* 1755) are, on

Monday, in *Divinity*, JOHN BRIDGEN, A. M.
Tuesday, in *Civil Law*, WILLIAM MACE, F. R. S.
Wednesday, in *Astronomy*, WILLIAM COKAYNE, A. M.

Thursday, in *Geometry*, WILLIAM ROMAN, LL. B.
Friday, in *Rhetorick*, JOHN WARD, LL. D. and F. R. S.

Saturday, { in *Physick*, HENRY PEMBERTON, M. D.
and F. R. S.
in *Musick*, CHARLES GARDNER.

London
Work-
house.

Without the Gate, at the South-East Corner of *Half-moon-alley*, is a large and commodious Brick Building, called the *London-Workhouse*, which, by its Constitution, is partly an Hospital, and partly an House of Correction.

This Foundation is commonly ascribed to an Act of Parliament passed in the Year 1662; but, without any Disparagement to so good a Design, we more properly and truly may carry the Incorporation of this House backwards to the Year 1649, as the Reader may be convinced from the following authentick Piece, communicated by a
No. 69.

learned Clergyman of the Church of England:

An Act of the Commons of England in Parliament assembled, for the Relief and Employment of the Poor, and the Punishing of Vagrants, and other disorderly Persons, within the City of London and Liberties thereof: Whereby is constituted a Corporation, or Body Politick, consisting of a President, Deputy, Treasurer, and Assistants, for the due ordering and putting in Execution the said Act.

“Whereas the Necessity, Number, and Increase of the Poor is very great within the City of London and Liberties thereof, for want of due Provision for their Relief and Employment, and thro' Neglect of the due Execution of such Laws and Statutes as have been formerly made; for Remedy whereof, and for the better Execution of the Laws and Statutes heretofore made in this Behalf, and for the further Redress of the Mischiefs intended to be hereby remedied, be it enacted by this present Parliament, and by the Authority of the same, and it is hereby enacted, That from henceforth there be and shall be a Corporation within the said City of London and Liberties thereof, consisting of a President, Deputy to the President, a Treasurer, and fifty-eight Assistants; whereof the Lord-Mayor of the said City for the Time being to be the President, and ten of the said Assistants to be of the Aldermen of the said City for the Time being, and the other fifty to be Freemen and Inhabitants of the said City, chosen out of the several Wards of the said City, two out of every Ward respectively; and that Sir John Wollaston, Isaac Pennington, Thomas Atkin, Thomas Andrews, Samuel Avery, John Bide, Thomas Vyner, Rowland Wilson, Christopher Pack, and John Detbick, Aldermen of the said City, shall be the first ten Aldermen of the present Assistants, and that Francis Waterbouse shall be the present Deputy to the President; and that Maurice Getking shall be the present Treasurer; and that James Russel, Richard Glyd, William Jeston, Tempest Milner, William Kendall, Toby Lisle, Edmund Whitwell, John Cock, Robert Mead, William Bromwich, John Everett, John Jones, John Bellamy, John Babington, Richard Garforth, Robert Tichbourne, John Perrin, Thomas Bromfield, Samuel Moyer, Dierich Host, Richard Coysh, Nicholas Corfellis, William Pennoyer, Christopher Loaves, Lawrence Steel, Richard Floyde, Thomas Jenner, Lawrence Brinley, Rice Bush, Thomas White, Benjamin Blundell, Thomas Dawney, Abraham Babington, Jacob Jurin, Edward Odling, Thomas Brightwell, James Story, John Berrisford, William Wyberd, Richard Waring, John Dodd, Walter Lee, Harman Sheaf, John Fletcher, Owen Rowe, Mark Hilsley, John Stone, and Clement Ireton, Citizens of London, shall be the other Assistants; and that the succeeding Deputy and Treasurer shall from henceforth, and from Time to Time, be eligible by the said Corporation, or any seven or more of them, yearly, on the twenty-fifth Day of June, or within twenty-eight Days then next following; and shall have hereby Power and Authority, and are hereby authorized, at any Time or Times, upon just and reasonable Cause, to amove the
9 U “said

*An Act
of the Com-
mons of
England,
for esta-
blishing
the London
Workhouse.*

" said Deputy and Treasurer for the Time being,
 " or either of them, from their Places; and
 " upon such Removal, or Death of them or
 " either of them, to elect one other Deputy and
 " Treasurer, or either of them, into the said Place
 " or Places respectively: And that such five of
 " the ten Aldermen (being Assistants) as the
 " Common Council of the City of *London* think
 " fit, shall fall off or be amoved yearly, on the
 " said twenty-fifth Day of *June*, or within twenty-
 " eight Days after; and that other five Aldermen
 " shall be yearly elected by the said Common
 " Council, on the Day and Time aforesaid, to
 " be Assistants in the Place of such as shall so
 " fall off or be amoved: And that such twenty-
 " five of the other Assistants as the several Wards
 " respectively shall think fit, shall likewise fall off
 " or be amoved yearly, on the said twenty-fifth
 " Day of *June*, or within twenty-eight Days
 " after: And that twenty-five other Persons shall
 " be yearly elected, within the Time aforesaid,
 " by the Inhabitants of every Ward respectively,
 " to be Assistants in the Places of such as shall
 " die or be amoved as aforesaid: And that the
 " first Choice of all the said Assistants shall be
 " made upon the twenty-fifth Day of *June*, in
 " the Year of our Lord God 1650, or within
 " twenty-eight Days then next following: And
 " it is further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid,
 " That the said President, Deputy, Treas-
 " urer, and Assistants for the Time being, shall
 " for ever hereafter, in Name and Fact, be one
 " Body Politick and Corporate in Law, to all
 " Intents and Purposes, and shall have a perpe-
 " tual Succession, and shall be called by the Name
 " of the President and Governors for the Poor
 " of the City of *London* and Liberties thereof,
 " and sue or plead, or be sued and impleaded,
 " by the Name aforesaid, in all Courts and
 " Places of Judicature within this Nation; and
 " by that Name shall and may, without Licence
 " in Mortmain, purchase or receive any Lands,
 " Tenements, or Hereditaments, not exceeding
 " the yearly Value of two thousand Pounds, of
 " the Gift, Alienation, or Devise of any Person
 " or Persons, who are hereby, without further
 " Licence, enabled to give the same, and any
 " Goods, Chattels, or Sums of Money whatso-
 " ever, to the Use, Intent, and Purpose hereafter
 " limited and appointed: And the said Corpora-
 " tion, or any seven of them, shall have hereby
 " Power and Authority from Time to Time to
 " meet and keep Courts, for the Ends and Pur-
 " poses in this Act expressed, at such Time and
 " Place as shall be appointed by the said President
 " or his Deputy; who are hereby required, upon
 " Desire of any four of the said Corporation, at
 " any Time, to cause a Court to be warned ac-
 " cordingly; and shall have hereby Authority,
 " from Time to Time, to make and appoint a
 " Common Seal for the Use of the said Corpo-
 " ration. And it is further enacted, by the Au-
 " thority aforesaid, That it is and shall be lawful
 " to and for the said President and Governors of
 " the said Corporation for the Time being, or
 " any two of them, from Time to Time, to ap-
 " prehend, or cause to be apprehended, any
 " Rogues, Vagrants, sturdy Beggars, idle and
 " disorderly Persons, within the said City and

" Liberties, and to cause them to be fet and kept
 " to Work; and such of them, as by any former
 " Statute are declared to be Rogues, to be duly
 " punished by putting in the Stocks or Whip-
 " ping, as they shall find Cause; and shall also
 " have Power to dispose of them to their Places
 " of Birth, or last Abode, as the Case, according
 " to the Laws and Statutes in that Case pro-
 " vided, shall require: And also that it shall
 " be lawful for the said President and Governors,
 " or any two of them, to apprehend, or cause to
 " be apprehended and kept at work, all such
 " other poor Persons and Bastard Children, and
 " other poor Children able to work, and inha-
 " biting within the said City and Liberties, who
 " are chargeable to any Parish, or have not suf-
 " ficient to maintain themselves; and, in Case
 " of their Refusal so to work, that then it shall
 " and may be lawful to and for the said President
 " and Governors, or any seven of them, to
 " punish, or cause to be punished, as Vagrants,
 " such Persons so refusing to work. And be it
 " further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid,
 " as well for the Purposes aforesaid, as for the
 " better Execution of Justice within the said City
 " and Liberties, that all and every the Aldermen
 " of the said City, who have performed and
 " passed, or may hereafter perform and pass, the
 " Office of Sheriff of *London*, at the End of his
 " and their Sherifalty, and during such Time as
 " he and they shall continue Aldermen, taking
 " the Oath of a Justice of Peace appointed by
 " Parliament, which the Mayor, Recorder, or
 " either of them, hereby have Power to ad-
 " minister unto them, shall be hereby a Justice
 " of Peace to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever,
 " and shall and may from henceforth do and
 " execute accordingly within the said City, and
 " Liberties thereof, without any other Commis-
 " sion, any Law, Statute, Custom, or Usage
 " in any wise to the contrary notwithstanding.
 " Provided always, That no Sessions of the Peace
 " shall be holden and kept within the said City
 " and Liberties, without the Presence or Ap-
 " pointment of the Mayor or Recorder, and the
 " Presence of three or more other Justices of
 " the Peace of the said City for the Time being.
 " And be it further enacted, by the Authority
 " aforesaid, That, in regard of the great Inequa-
 " lity of the ordering and relieving of the Poor
 " through the different Abilities of the several
 " and respective Wards in the City of *London*,
 " and Liberties thereof, the said Corporation,
 " or any seven of them, shall be hereby authorized,
 " with Consent of the Common Council of the
 " said City, to divide the several Wards, with the
 " Poor and Stock to them belonging, into four
 " equal Parts and Proportions, for the more
 " effectual and indifferent Relief of the Poor,
 " and the avoiding future Differences and Dis-
 " sensions between the rich and poor Parishes. And
 " it is enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, for
 " the better Relief of impotent aged Persons, and
 " others not able to work, and fit to be relieved,
 " and for the employing of the other Poor, as
 " aforesaid, within the said City and Liberties,
 " and providing all Things for the Execution of
 " the Work intended by this Act; That if the
 " said President and Governors shall certify their
 " Want

" Want and Defect, either of a present Stock
 " for the Foundation thereof, or for Supply
 " thereof for the future, and what Sum and
 " Sums of Money they think fit for the same,
 " under their Common Seal, to the Common
 " Council of the said City, that thereupon the
 " said Common Council are hereby authorized
 " and required, from Time to Time, to set
 " down and ascertain such competent Sum or
 " Sums of Money for the Purposes aforesaid,
 " and the same to proportion out upon the several
 " Wards as they shall think fit; and that
 " thereupon the Aldermen, Deputy, and Common-
 " Councilmen of every Ward, or the greater
 " Number of them, shall have Power and Authority,
 " and are hereby required, equally and
 " indifferently, according to the Proportion appointed
 " for the several Wards as aforesaid, to tax and rate
 " the several Inhabitants within the said respective
 " Wards; with which Tax if any Person or Persons shall
 " find him or themselves grieved, as supposing the same
 " to be unequal, he and they shall and may make their
 " Complaint known to the Justices of the Peace at the
 " next open Sessions, who shall take such final Order
 " therein, as in like Cases is already by the Law provided.
 " And it is further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid,
 " That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said
 " President and Governors, upon Taxations and
 " Distributions made, as aforesaid, the same being made
 " known to them by the said Aldermen or Deputy of the
 " said several Wards, by their Certificate in Writing under
 " their Hands, to make Warrants under the Hands of them,
 " or any two of them, to be directed to any one or more
 " of their Officers, to demand, gather, and receive, of every
 " Person and Persons, such Sum and Sums of Money as shall
 " be assessed upon them, by Virtue of the Taxations and
 " Contributions aforesaid; and, for Default of Payment
 " within ten Days after Demand made thereof, or Notice
 " in Writing left at the Dwelling-House or Lodging of every
 " Person so assessed, to levy the same by Distress and
 " Sale of the Goods of every such Person, and, after
 " Satisfaction made, to restore the Surplusage to the Party
 " so distrained. And it is further enacted, by the Authority
 " aforesaid, That the aforesaid Corporation, or any seven
 " Persons, Members thereof, or the said Deputy and Treasurer
 " for the Time being, or one of them, together with one
 " or more of the Aldermen of the said City, Members of
 " the said Corporation, shall and may, within the said
 " City and Liberties, do and execute in every Respect,
 " for the better carrying on of this Work, such Thing or
 " Things, Act or Acts, as is allowed and appointed by any
 " Law or Statute to be done and executed by any one or
 " more Justice or Justices of Peace of the said City,
 " or of any County within this Realm, for and concerning
 " the Relief and Employment of the Poor, and the
 " Punishment of Vagrants, and other disorderly Persons,
 " and the setting and keeping them to work within the
 " said City, and Liberties thereof; and to put in Execution
 " any Law or Statute now in force, touching binding out
 " poor Children Apprentices, for

" the Relief of the Poor, punishing Rogues and Beggars,
 " and for effecting the Remedies hereby intended. And it is enacted, by the Authority aforesaid,
 " That the said President and Governors, or any seven of
 " them, shall have Power from Time to Time to make and
 " constitute Orders and By-Laws, for the better relieving,
 " regulating, and setting the Poor on work, and the
 " apprehending and punishing of Rogues, Vagabonds,
 " and Beggars within the said City and Liberties, that
 " have not wherewith honestly to maintain themselves,
 " and for other the Matters aforesaid: Provided the said
 " Orders and By-Laws shall, from Time to Time, be
 " presented to and allowed by the Common Council of the
 " said City, and by three or more of the Justices of the
 " upper Bench, Common Pleas, and Barons of the Exchequer.
 " And it is further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid,
 " That the Treasurer of the said Corporation for the Time
 " being shall once in every Year, yearly, between the
 " twenty-fourth Day of June and the twenty-ninth of
 " September, or oftner, if Need require, give a true and
 " perfect Account in Writing of all the Receipts, Charges,
 " and Disbursements in and about the Premises, unto the
 " Auditors for the Time being, appointed for taking the
 " Accounts of the Chamberlain and Bridge-masters of the
 " said City, and the said Account to remain in the
 " Custody of the Chamberlain of the said City. And it is
 " enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That an Ordinance
 " made this present Parliament, the seventeenth Day of
 " December, 1647, and every Clause and Thing therein
 " contained, concerning any Provision and Relief for the
 " Poor of London, and the Liberties thereof, be and are
 " hereby made null and repealed. And it is enacted, by
 " the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful
 " to and for the said President and Governors, or seven of
 " them, to make Enquiry for and after any charitable Gift or
 " Grant heretofore given and appointed, or hereafter to be
 " given and appointed, to and for the Maintenance and
 " Relief of the Poor within the said City, and Liberties
 " thereof; and to act and proceed thereupon, for
 " discovering and reforming the Misemployment thereof,
 " in such Manner as any Commissioners for charitable Uses
 " may do by Virtue of the Statute of 43 Eliz. Cap. 4.
 " And that the said President and Governors shall and may,
 " by themselves, or such as they shall appoint under their
 " Common Seal, freely, and without Fees, search in any
 " Courts or Offices for any Records or Evidences, for the
 " Discovery of any Matter or Thing concerning the same.
 " And it is further enacted, That the said President and
 " Governors, or any twenty or more of them, being
 " assembled together, shall have hereby Power to chuse and
 " entertain all such Officers and others, as shall be needful
 " to be employed in and about the Premises, and them,
 " or any of them, from Time to Time to remove, as they
 " shall see Cause; and, upon the Death or Removal of
 " them, or any of them, to chuse others in their Places,
 " for the carrying on of this Work, and to make and give
 " such reasonable Allowances unto them, or any of them,
 " out of the Stock and Revenue belonging to

“to the said Corporation, as they shall think
 “fit. And it is enacted by the Authority afore-
 “said, for the further Relief and employing of
 “the said Poor within the said City, and Liber-
 “ties thereof, That the said President and
 “Governors, or any seven of them, shall
 “have hereby Power to erect one or more
 “Workhouse or Workhouses for receiving, re-
 “lieving, and setting the Poor to Work, and
 “one or more House or Houses of Correction,
 “as they shall think fit, for punishing of Rogues,
 “Vagabonds, and Beggars. And it is further
 “enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if,
 “upon any Action, Suit or Plaint, to be com-
 “menced or prosecuted by any Person or Per-
 “sons, in any Court whatsoever, against the
 “said President and Governors, any of the said
 “Justices of the Peace hereby authorized, or
 “any of them, or any Person or Persons for
 “doing or executing any Thing by their or
 “any of their Order, Warrant, Command, or
 “Direction, or coming in to their or any of
 “their Aid or Assistance, in, about, or con-
 “cerning the Premises, the Defendant or De-
 “fendants may plead the general Issue of not
 “guilty, and shall and may give the special
 “Matter in Evidence: And if, upon Trial of
 “the Cause, it shall appear the said Defendant
 “or Defendants did act or do the Matter in
 “Question by virtue of this Act, or that the
 “Matter of Fact, whereupon the Issue is join-
 “ed, was done in any other County, than
 “where the same Fact is laid to be done; that
 “in such Case the Jury that shall try the same
 “shall find the Defendant or Defendants, in
 “every such Action, Plaint, or Suit, not
 “guilty; and if, in any Action, Plaint, or
 “Suit, the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs become non-
 “suit, or suffer any Discontinuance thereof, or
 “Verdict shall pass against him or them, that
 “in every the said Cases the Defendant or De-
 “fendants shall have double Costs, and all
 “other Advantages and Remedies, as in other
 “Cases where Costs by the Laws of this Realm
 “are given to Defendants. And it is further
 “enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all
 “Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, and all other
 “Officers and Ministers of Justice, shall be
 “aiding and assisting to the said Corporation,
 “or any of them, and unto all such Officers
 “as shall be employed by them, for the better Ex-
 “ecution and Performance of the said Service.”

And this at the Restoration had been found
 so good and useful an Institution, that, upon
 further Application of the City to Parliament
 for the more effectual Establishment and Govern-
 ment thereof, it was enacted, in *An Act for the
 better Relief of the Poor of this Kingdom,*

*Act 13 and
 14 Car. II.*

*The Occa-
 sion of the
 Increase of
 the Poor.*

“Whereas the Necessity, Number, and con-
 “tinual Increase of the Poor, not only within
 “the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, with the
 “Liberties of each of them, but also through
 “the whole Kingdom of *England* and Dominion
 “of *Wales*, is very great, and exceeding bur-
 “then some, being occasioned by reason of some
 “Defects in the Law concerning the settling
 “of the Poor, and for Want of a due Provision
 “of the Regulations of Relief and Employment
 “in such Parishes or Places where they are

“legally settled, which doth enforce many to
 “turn incorrigible Rogues, and others to perish
 “for Want, together with the Neglect of the
 “faithful Execution of such Laws and Statutes
 “as have formerly been made for the appre-
 “hending of Rogues and Vagabonds, and for
 “the Good of the Poor: For Remedy whereof,
 “and for the preventing the perishing of any
 “the Poor, whether Young or Old, for want
 “of such Supplies as are necessary, be it enacted,
 “(inter alia)

“That from thenceforth there be, and shall
 “be, one or more Corporation or Corporations,
 “Workhouse or Workhouses, within the City of
 “*London*, consisting of a President, a Deputy
 “to the President, and a Treasurer; and that
 “the Lord-Mayor of the City of *London*, for
 “the Time being, be President of the Corpo-
 “ration or Corporations, Workhouse or Work-
 “houses, within the said City; and the Assistants
 “to be the Aldermen of the said City of *London*,
 “for the Time being, and fifty-two other Citizens
 “to be chosen by the Common Council of the
 “said City: And that the said President and
 “Assistants, or the major Part of them, shall
 “and may elect a Deputy-President and Trea-
 “surer, and all other necessary Officers hereby
 “constituted and authorized to execute the
 “Powers and Offices by this Act appointed:
 “And that upon the Vacancy, by Death or o-
 “therwise, of any Assistants, the Power to
 “elect, in their room, be in the said Common
 “Council; and the Election of the Deputy-
 “President or Treasurer, and all other Officers,
 “in the said President, and major Part of the
 “Assistants, as aforesaid.

*Corporati-
 ons or
 Workhouses
 in the City
 of London,
 their Num-
 ber and
 Manner of
 Election.*

“That at every Quarter-Sessions they shall
 “require and take an Account, in Writing, of
 “all the Receipts, Charges, and Disbursements
 “of the Officers and Treasurer of such Corpo-
 “ration or Corporations, Workhouse or Work-
 “houses, how, and how many poor People
 “have been employed and set to work in the
 “Year last past, and what Stock there was,
 “and is remaining; which President, Deputy-
 “President, and Treasurer, for the Time being,
 “respectively, shall for ever hereafter, in Name
 “and Fact, be Bodies Politick and Corporate in
 “Law, to all Intents and Purposes, and shall
 “have a perpetual Succession, and may sue or
 “plead, or be sued and impleaded, by the
 “Name of the President and Governors for the
 “Poor of the respective Places aforementioned,
 “in all Courts and Places of Judicature within
 “this Kingdom, and the Dominion of *Wales*,
 “and the Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*; and by
 “that Name every of the said Corporations
 “shall and may, without Licence in Mortmain,
 “purchase or receive any Lands, Tenements, or
 “Hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly
 “Value of three thousand Pounds *per Annum*, of
 “the Gift, Alienation, or Devise of any Person
 “or Persons, who are hereby, without further
 “Licence, enabled to give the same, and any
 “Goods, Chattels, or Sums of Money whatsoe-
 “ver, to the Use, Intent, and Purposes here-
 “after limited and appointed; and that each
 “respective Corporation, or any seven of them,
 “shall have hereby Power and Authority from
 “Time

*Corpora-
 tion to ac-
 count to the
 Justices at
 the Quar-
 ter-Sessions.*

*To purchase
 Lands, &c.*

To hold
Courts.

"Time to Time to meet and keep Courts for
"the Ends and Purposes in this Act expressed, at
"such Time and Place as shall be appointed by
"the said President, his Deputy, or the Trea-
"surer, who are hereby required, upon the De-
"fire of any four of the said Corporation, at
"any Time to cause a Court to be warned ac-
"cordingly; and shall have hereby Authority
"from Time to Time to make and appoint
"a Common Seal for the Use of the said Cor-
"poration.

To make a
Seal.

The Powers
of the said
President
and Gover-
nors of the
said Cor-
porations.

"Be it further enacted by the Authority
"afore said, That it shall and may be lawful to
"and for the said President and Governors of
"the said Corporation for the Time being, or
"any two of them, or to or for any Person
"authorized and appointed by them, or any
"two of them, from Time to Time to apprehend,
"or cause to be apprehended, any Rogues,
"Vagrants, sturdy Beggars, or idle or disorderly
"Persons, within the said Cities and Liberties,
"Places, Divisions, and Precincts, and to cause
"them to be kept and set to Work in the
"several and respective Corporations or Work-
"houses.

A Stock for
Supply of
the Work
how to be
provided in
London.

"Be it further enacted by the Authority
"afore said, That if the President and Gover-
"nors of any of the said Corporations shall
"certify, under their Common Seal, their Want
"and Defect, either of a present Stock for the
"Foundation of the Work, or for Supply
"thereof for the future, and what Sum or Sums
"Money they shall think fit for the same, to
"the Common Council of the said City of Lon-
"don, That thereupon the Common Council of
"the said City of London, are hereby required
"from Time to Time to set down and ascer-
"tain such competent Sum and Sums of
"Money for the Purposes afore said, not ex-
"ceeding one Year's Rate from Time to Time
"usually set upon any Person, for or towards
"the Relief of the Poor, and the same to pro-
"portion out upon the several Wards, Precincts,
"and Parishes, as they shall think fit: And
"thereupon the Aldermen, Deputies, and Com-
"mon-Councilmen of every Ward in the City
"of London, shall have Power and Authority,
"and are hereby required, equally and indiffe-
"rently, according to the Proportions appoint-
"ed, as afore said, for the several Wards, Pre-
"cincts, and Parishes, as afore said, to tax
"and rate the several Inhabitants within the
"said respective Wards, Precincts, and Parishes,
"as well within Liberties as without; with which

Parishes to
be rated by
Common-
Council-
men.

Persons
aggrieved
may appeal
to Quar-
ter-Sessions

"Tax if any Person or Persons find him or
"themselves aggrieved, supposing the same to be
"unequal, he or they shall and may make their
"Complaint known to the Justices of the Peace
"at the next open Sessions, who shall take such
"final Order therein, as in like Case is already
"by the Law provided.

Who are to
be appoint-
ed Collec-
tors, and
their
Power.

"And be it further enacted by the Autho-
"rity afore said, That it shall and may be law-
"ful to and for any Alderman of the City of
"London, or his Deputy, by their Warrant un-
"der their Hands and Seals, to authorize the
"Church-wardens or Overseers for the Poor
"within the Places and Parishes afore said, to
"demand, gather, and receive of every Person
No. 69.

"and Persons such Sum and Sums of Money,
"as shall be assessed upon them by virtue of
"the Taxations and Contributions afore said;
"and for Default of Payment within ten Days
"after Demand thereof made, or Notice in
"Writing left at the Dwelling-house or Lodging
"of every Person so assessed, to levy the same
"by Distress and Sale of the Goods of every
"such Person, and, after Satisfaction made, to
"restore the Surplusage to the Party so di-
"stressed.

"And it is further enacted by the Authority
"afore said, That the respective President and
"Governors, or any seven of them, shall
"have Power from Time to Time to make
"and constitute Orders and By-Laws for the
"better relieving, regulating, and setting the
"Poor to Work, and the apprehending and pu-
"nishing of Rogues, Vagabonds, and Beg-
"gars, within the City, Liberties, and Places
"afore said, that have not wherewith to main-
"tain themselves, and for other the Matters
"afore said.

"Provided the said Orders and By-Laws shall
"from Time to Time be presented to the Jus-
"tices of the Peace in their Quarter-Sessions
"assembled, to be allowed by the major Part
"of them, and confirmed by Order of the said
"Court.

"And it is further enacted by the Authority
"afore said, That the President and Governors
"of any the said Corporation or Corporations,
"Workhouse or Workhouses, or any fourteen
"or more of them, being assembled together, shall
"have hereby Power to choose and entertain
"all such Officers, and others, as shall be need-
"ful to be employed in and about the Premises;
"and them, or any of them, from Time to
"Time to remove, as they shall see Cause; and
"upon the Death or Removal of them, or any
"of them, to choose others in their Places for
"the carrying on the Work; and to make and
"give such reasonable Allowances unto them,
"or any of them, out of the Stock and Reve-
"nue belonging to the said Corporation or
"Workhouse, as they shall think fit.

"And it is further enacted by the Authority
"afore said, That all Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Consta-
"bles, and all other Officers and Ministers of
"Justice, shall be aiding and assisting to the
"said Corporation or Corporations, and to all
"such Officers as shall be employed by them, or
"any of them, in the Execution or Performance
"of the said Service.

"That if any Person or Persons shall be sued
"for any Matter or Thing, which he shall do
"in Execution of this Act, he may plead the
"general Issue, and give the special Matter in
"Evidence; and, if the Verdict shall pass for the
"Defendant, or if the Plaintiff be non-suited, or
"discontinue his Suit, the Defendant shall reco-
"ver treble Damages."

In pursuance of this Power granted by Parlia-
ment, we find in an Act of Common Council,
on the eleventh of July, A. D. 1706, Sir THO-
MAS RAWLINSON Mayor, That by a former
Act of the said Court of Common Council,
held on the fourth of April, 1698, and by three
other Acts of the said Court, there had been

Power to
make Or-
ders and
By-Laws.

Power to
choose and
entertain
Officers.

All Sher-
iffs, &c.
to be assist-
ing to the
said
Corpora-
tion and
their Offi-
cers.

Persons
sued for
Matters in
this Act,
may plead
the general
Issue.

Act of
Common
Council,
11 July
1706.

Parishes
and their
Proportions
assessed for
the Lon-
don Work-
house.

several Sums of Money raised on the Inhabitants of the City of London, for purchasing the building, and altering divers Houses and Tenements in *Bishopsgate-street*, to make them convenient for the Confinement, Maintaining and Employing great Numbers of Vagrants, idle and disorderly Persons, and distressed Children, found in the publick Streets and Passages of this City; and that there was still wanting the further Sum of 5101 l. 8 s. 6 d. to support the same; it was then enacted, "By the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor, the Right Worshipful the Aldermen, and the Commons of the said City in Common Council assembled, That the Sum of four thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven Pounds, eight Shillings, and a Farthing, shall be raised and assessed, by one entire Assessment, upon the Inhabitants within the said City and Liberties, according to the several and respective Proportions herein after following; that is to say,

- " On the Parish of St. *Alban Wood-street*, 28 l. 3 s. 6 d.
- " On *Alballows Barking*, 91 l. 4 s. 7 d.
- " On *Alballows Bread-street*, 23 l. 12 s. 6 d.
- " On *Alballows the great*, 56 l. 17 s. 6 d.
- " On *Alballows Honey-lane*, 13 l.
- " On *Alballows the less*, 25 l. 1 s. 9 d.
- " On *Alballows Lombard-street*, 39 l. 10 s. 4 d.
- " On *Alballows Staining*, 37 l. 13 s. 3 d.
- " On *Alballows the Wall*, 46 l.
- " On St. *Alphage*, 25 l. 1 s.
- " On St. *Andrew Hubbard*, 17 l. 13 s. 3 d.
- " On St. *Andrew Undershaft*, 81 l. 3 s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- " On St. *Andrew Wardrobe*, 15 l.
- " On St. *Anne Aldersgate*, 16 l. 1 s. 8 d. viz.
- " on that Part thereof which lieth within the Freedom of the City of London.
- " On St. *Anne Blackfryers*, 67 l. 16 s. 9 d.
- " On St. *Anthony*, alias *Antholin*, 29 l. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- " On St. *Austin's* Parish, 19 l. 6 s. 6 d.
- " On St. *Bartholomew Exchange*, 29 l. 19 s. 3 d.
- " On St. *Bennet Fink*, 20 l.
- " On St. *Bennet Gracechurch*, 24 l. 11 s. 10 d.
- " On St. *Bennet Paul's Wharf*, 36 l. 17 s.
- " On St. *Bennet Sherehog*, 13 l. 8 s. 8 d.
- " On St. *Botolph Bishopsgate*, 18 l.
- " On *Christ-church*, 55 l. 7 s. 8 d.
- " On St. *Christopher*, 55 l. 5 s.
- " On St. *Clement Eastcheap*, 19 l. 8 s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- " On St. *Dionis Backchurch*, 70 l.
- " On St. *Dunstan East*, 81 l. 2 s. 2 d.
- " On St. *Edmund Lombard-street*, 46 l. 14 s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- " On St. *Ethelburga*, 22 l. 11 s.
- " On St. *Faith*, 71 l. 4 s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- " On St. *Gabriel Fenchurch*, 35 l. 9 s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- " On St. *George Botolph-lane*, 20 l. 11 s.
- " On St. *Gregory by St. Paul*, 125 l.
- " On St. *Hellen*, 49 l. 15 s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- " On St. *James Duke's Place*, 30 l. 11 s. 7 d.
- " On St. *James Garlickhithe*, 2 l. 7 s. 6 d.
- " On St. *John Baptist*, 18 l. 10 s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- " On St. *John Evangelist*, 6 l. 7 s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- " On St. *John Zachary*, 21 l. 7 s. 10 d.
- " On St. *Catherine Coleman*, 50 l. 6 s. 5 d.
- " On St. *Catherine Creechurch*, 109 l. 17 s.

- " On St. *Lawrence Jewry*, and *St. Mary Magdalen Milk-street*, 84 l. 18 s.
- " On St. *Lawrence Pountney*, 37 l. 10 s.
- " On St. *Leonard Eastcheap*, 15 l. 18 s. 6 d.
- " On St. *Leonard Foster-lane*, 32 l. 11 s. 10 d.
- " viz. on that Part thereof which lieth within the Freedom of the City of London.
- " On St. *Magnus* Parish, 30 l.
- " On St. *Margaret Lothbury*, 40 l. 10 s.
- " On St. *Margaret Moses*, 12 l. 7 s. 6 d.
- " On St. *Margaret New Fish-street*, 30 l.
- " On St. *Margaret Pattens*, 12 l. 5 s. 11 d.
- " On St. *Martin Ironmonger-lane*, 17 l. 9 s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- " On St. *Martin Ludgate*, 42 l. 16 s. 8 d.
- " On St. *Martin Orgars*, 20 l. 15 s. 10 d.
- " On St. *Martin Outwich*, 26 l. 17 s. 4 d.
- " On St. *Martin Vintry*, 29 l. 6 s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- " On St. *Mary Abchurch*, 41 l. 1 d.
- " On St. *Mary Aldermanbury*, 34 l. 17 s.
- " On St. *Mary Aldermary*, 50 l.
- " On St. *Mary-le-Bow*, 70 l. 16 s. 9 d.
- " On St. *Mary Bothau*, 17 l.
- " On St. *Mary Colechurch*, 20 l. 19 s.
- " On St. *Mary Hill*, 37 l. 11 s. 7 d.
- " On St. *Mary Magdalen Old Fish-street*, 16 l. 16 s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- " On St. *Mary Mountbaw*, 8 l. 2 s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
- " On St. *Mary Somerset*, 22 l. 15 s. 8 d.
- " On St. *Mary Staining*, 10 l. 4 s. 6 d.
- " On St. *Mary Woolchurch*, 36 l. 7 s.
- " On St. *Mary Woolnoth*, 45 l. 2 s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- " On St. *Matthew Friday-street*, 28 l. 13 s.
- " On St. *Michael Bassishaw*, 35 l. 5 s.
- " On St. *Michael Cornhill*, 84 l. 10 s.
- " On St. *Michael Crooked-lane*, 34 l. 6 s. 8 d.
- " On St. *Michael Queenhithe*, 30 l.
- " On St. *Michael Quern*, 22 l. 10 s.
- " On St. *Michael Royal*, 9 l. 10 s.
- " On St. *Michael Wood-street*, 23 l.
- " On St. *Mildred Bread-street*, 12 l.
- " On St. *Mildred Poultry*, 28 l. 13 s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- " On St. *Nicholas Acons*, 23 l. 3 s. 8 d.
- " On St. *Nicholas Coleabby*, 13 l. 19 s. 6 d.
- " On St. *Nicholas Olave*, 10 l. 17 s. 3 d.
- " On St. *Olave Hart-street*, 64 l.
- " On St. *Olave Jewry*, 34 l. 5 s. 9 d.
- " On St. *Olave Silver-street*, 23 l. 4 s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- " viz. on that Part thereof which lieth within the Freedom of the City of London.
- " On St. *Pancras Soper-lane*, 29 l. 2 s. 3 d.
- " On St. *Peter Cheap*, 25 l.
- " On St. *Peter Cornhill*, 75 l.
- " On St. *Peter Paul's Wharf*, 10 l. 17 s. 6 d.
- " On St. *Peter Poor*, 65 l. 7 s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- " On St. *Stephen Coleman-street*, 113 l. 10 s.
- " On St. *Stephen Walbrook*, 25 l.
- " On St. *Swithin*, 30 l. 15 s. 6 d.
- " On St. *Thomas Apostle*, 18 l. 1 s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- " On *Trinity* Parish, 25 l.
- " On St. *Vedast*, alias *Foster*, 26 l. 11 s. 4 d.
- " On St. *Andrew Holborn*, 127 l. 15 s.
- " On St. *Bartholomew the Great*, 46 l. 18 s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- " On St. *Bartholomew the Less*, 21 l. 15 s. 6 d.
- " On St. *Bridget*, 160 l. 11 s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- " On St. *Botolph Aldersgate*, 100 l. 5 s.
- " On St. *Botolph Aldgate*, 221 l.
- " On St. *Botolph Bishopsgate*, 300 l.
- " On St. *Dunstan West*, 109 l. 9 s. 3 d.
- " On

" On St. Giles Cripplegate, 152*l.* 10*s.*

" On St. Sepulchre's Parish, 183*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*

An Account
of this
Corporati-
on, published
in 1713.

In November 1708, it was ordered; " That
" no Child, although born within the City of
" London, and Liberties thereof, should be re-
" ceived from any Benefactor, giving a less Sum
" than fifty Pounds; yet, that the Charity might
" not be too strictly confined, it was further
" ordered, that any Benefactor, giving seventy
" Pounds, might put in a Child from what Place
" he thought fit; to the Intent that the Children,
" which should be so received, might not be any
" Charge, but an Advantage to the House. And
" in April 1710, it was ordered that the 12*d.* per
" Week, before paid for Parish-Children, should
" be taken off, and not be demanded after the
" first of May following; both which last Orders,
" as also an Order that no Child should be taken
" in from the Executors of any Benefactor, un-
" less a Clause were inserted in the Will of such
" Benefactor for that Purpose, have been since
" made into By-Laws, confirmed at the Sessions,
" and strictly observed.

" The House is divided into two Parts, one
" Part is called the *Steward's Side*, where poor
" Children are taken in from Benefactors giving
" 50*l.* or 70*l.* as before mentioned, and these
" Children are by that Means, and their Labour,
" rather a Profit than Charge to the House; and
" on this Side are also taken in such Children as
" are a Charge to the several Parishes of this City
" and Liberties to which they belong. And all
" these Children are religiously educated, accord-
" ing to the Church of England, and are employed
" in spinning Wool, Flax, Sewing, or Knitting;
" they are dieted and cloathed, and duly taken
" Care of in Sickness. They are taught to read,
" write, and cast Accompts, whereby they are
" qualified for Services and honest Ways of Liveli-
" hood, and at their going out they have a Suit
" of Cloaths, or 20*s.* But Freemens Children
" have a larger Allowance out of a Benefaction
" directed to be appropriated to that Purpose.

" And the other Part of the Workhouse is
" called the *Keeper's Side*, where Vagabonds,
" Beggars, Pilfering and other Vagrants, Leud,
" Idle, and Disorderly Persons, (duly committed)
" have such Relief as is proper for them, and are
" employed in beating Hemp, picking Oakum,
" or washing Linen. And these Vagrants and
" Beggars, &c. after they have been some Time
" confined to hard Labour, and been taught
" thereby how to maintain themselves honestly,
" are sent to their respective Settlements, as the
" Law directs. So that from Easter 1700, to
" Easter 1713, the Number of Vagrants, Beg-
" gars, &c. discharged, is 5555; during which
" Time, there died 54, and at Easter last there
" remained 40.

" The Number of Children put out Appren-
" tices * during the said Time, is 1243; during
" which Time there died 118, and at Easter
" 1713 there remained 179.

* N. B. This has been discontinued for five
Years, owing to the want of a sufficient Fund to
support it.

" The Children, and all others in the Work-
" house, are required to attend Divine Service

" Morning and Evening, which is regularly and
" duly performed in a convenient Place of the
" House, set apart for that Purpose. But it
" would take up more room than can be spared
" in a brief Account, to set down particularly the
" Orders relating to the Christian Education of
" the Children, and how they are cloathed, fed,
" and taught, and brought up to write, and the
" exact Government and Discipline of the House,
" which afford together one of the most pleasing
" and agreeable Sights that a Man can behold,
" and than which nothing of this Nature can
" tend to inspire a Man with more Humanity
" and Love, or more provoke him to speak well
" of, and assist the Work by all Means in his
" Power. The great Charity of the Work, and
" the Good of which it is productive in all its
" Parts to the Publick, has encouraged the Com-
" mon Council, from Time to Time, as there
" has been Occasion, readily to comply with the
" said Act of Parliament, and to levy Money
" for its Support. But the Money so raised could
" not have brought the Work to that Degree of
" Perfection and Usefulness, unless it had been
" assisted with many private and great Charities,
" which have amounted to about 15000*l.* The
" yearly Charge of the said House being about
" 2400*l.* per Annum, over and beyond what the
" Children earn, and over and above their Estate,
" which, besides the House itself, amounts to no
" more than 220*l.* per Annum. This Estate was
" given purely with regard to the poor Children.
" And the great and constant Care and Applica-
" tion of the Governors, and their wise and pru-
" dent Management thereof, and of all the
" Branches of this Charity, have effectually an-
" swered the Ends and Design of it; which can-
" not be better evinced and demonstrated, than
" by briefly setting forth the Substance of the
" Reports of several Committees appointed by
" the Common Council which relate thereto,
" and were made by them from Time to Time
" to the Common Council, which are as follow,
" viz.

" August 26, 1702. The Committee report; they
" have examined the Management of the Money for-
" merly advanced, and do find that the same hath
" been managed with the utmost Care, Application;
" and Frugality, and that there would have been an
" Occasion for a Supply long since, but for many con-
" siderable Charities.

" April, 30, 1706. The Committee report, the
" Corporation have taken great Care and Pains in
" carrying on the Work, and have kept the Accompts
" of all the Receipts and Payments very fair and
" just, an Abstract whereof they then laid before the
" Common Council.

" March 22, 1708. The Committee say, they
" have viewed the several Apartments, and the Me-
" thod used in employing the Children and others com-
" mitted there to Work, according to their several
" Capacities and Abilities, and do well approve of
" the same.

" June 22, 1710. The Committee report, they
" have inspected the Accounts, and enquired how the
" Moneys, already raised for the Use of the Poor,
" have been expended, and are very well satisfied with
" the great Frugality of the President and Gover-
" ners; that they have also inspected the Govern-
" ment

"ment of the Corporation, and their Method of
 "employing and setting to Work those under their
 "Care, as an Hospital for Relief of necessitous poor
 "Children sent from several Parishes, and as a
 "Workhouse for the Correction and Punishment of
 "Rogues, &c. And well approved of the same.

"November 1712. The Committee report,
 "they have inspected the Management of the Presi-
 "dent and Governors for the Poor, and enquired
 "how the Moneys last granted for the Use of the Poor
 "have been expended, and are well satisfied with
 "their Frugality in Disposal of the same.

"If any thing need to be added to shew the
 "Weight these Reports ought to have with all
 "good Citizens; it may be truly said, they were
 "from Time to Time made by such as were in-
 "ferior to none in Abilities and Skill in publick
 "Business, as well as in Integrity.

"Thus much is thought fit to be said, not
 "only with respect to the Justice due to the Go-
 "vernors, but also with respect to the Honour
 "and Regard that is due to the Common Coun-
 "cil, who have all along, from Time to Time,
 "had so just and laudable a Concern for the Dis-
 "charge of the Trust reposed in them by their
 "Fellow-Citizens, as not to suffer any new Sum
 "of Money to be raised on them, before they
 "have seen how the former Moneys granted have
 "been applied.

"The Charge of the Poor has been complain-
 "ed of for many Ages; and in the said Act;
 "the same is said to be very great, and exceed-
 "ing burthensome; and the Parliament thought
 "the erecting Corporations for their Relief
 "and Employment a necessary Means for Re-
 "medy thereof, and, in all likelihood, future
 "Ages will not find a better. We have seen
 "by the Care of the City in putting the said
 "Act in Execution, that in these few Years
 "5555 Vagabonds, Common Beggars, Pilfer-
 "ing and other Vagrants, Leud, Idle, and
 "Disorderly Persons have been punished with
 "hard Labour. And how great and lasting a
 "Benefit and Advantage this hath, and must be,
 "not only to the Persons themselves, and to
 "their Relations, but also to the Publick, let
 "any intelligent Citizen judge. And if this
 "Part of the Design be so necessary and useful,
 "how much more excellent and more useful
 "and beneficial must be the other Part of the
 "Design of the Workhouse, which, according
 "to the said Act, is for a due Provision of Relief
 "and Employment of Poor Children, and to prevent
 "their Perishing for Want! Add to this, the
 "inestimable Benefit of their being nurtured
 "and brought up in a religious Education,
 "and taught to work as soon as they are
 "able, whereby they at present help to support
 "themselves, and whereby they are fitted for
 "honest Trades and Services, and are not only
 "kept from Perishing for Want, but from
 "Pilfering, and turning Vagabonds and in-
 "corrigible Rogues, and made useful Members
 "of the Community: And great must needs
 "have been the Advantage of having above
 "1000 poor necessitous Children so brought
 "up, and put out into the World. And sup-
 "pose they had been otherwise kept from pe-
 "rishing for Want, yet great would have been
 "the Loss of their honest Labour and Industry,

"at least to themselves; and greater would have
 "been the Evil, if they had followed the wicked
 "Practices their miserable Condition exposed
 "them to: So that the real Truth of the Mat-
 "ter seems to be this, That if the Poor are not
 "taken in to one Side of the House, when
 "they are young, it's great odds but they will
 "deserve to be sent to the other, when they are
 "grown up."

Since the first publishing the foregoing Ac-
 count, there has been Application made to the
 Common Council of the City of London, for a
 further Supply, which has been granted; as in A.D. 1720
 the Year 1720, the Sum of 2443 £ . 14s.

In the Year 1731, a further Supply was re- A.D. 1731
 quested, and the Committee reported, That on
 Examination they were very well satisfied of
 the good Management of the said President
 and Governors in the Disposal of the Money for-
 merly granted, and are of Opinion they should
 have a further Supply of 2443 £ . 14s. — which
 was accordingly granted.

Since the Year 1713 to Lady-day 1744, A.D. 1744
 the Number of Children put out Apprentices
 is 1504; during which Time there have died
 204; and at Easter 1744 there remained 111.

The Number of Vagrants, Beggars, &c. dis-
 charged since Lady-day 1713, to Lady-day 1744,
 is 14487; during which Time there died 167;
 remained at Lady-day 1744, 16. Which Work
 could not be carried on without the Assistance of
 private Benefactions, which have amounted to
 about 18000 Pounds.

Children in the House at Lady-Day, 1746	117
Admitted to Lady-Day, 1752	92
	209
Discharged and put forth Apprentices, or to Service in several good Families	166
Buried	2
Remaining at Lady-Day, 1752	41
	209

At Michaelmas, 1751, the Governors of this
 House came to a Resolution, That no more Chil-
 dren, paid for by the Parishes to whom they be-
 long, be taken into this House: And accord-
 ingly on Lady-Day, 1752, delivered the above
 forty-one to their respective Parishes and Friends;
 and have since that Time resolved to conform
 strictly to the Act of Parliament of the 13th and
 14th of Charles II. by taking into their Care such
 Children only as are committed by the Magis-
 trates of this City, found begging in the Streets,
 pilfering on the Keys, or lying about in Glas-
 Houses, and other uninhabited Places, those fatal
 Receptacles of all Kinds of Wickedness; and
 have now the Satisfaction to acquaint the Pub-
 lick, that since that Time there have been thus
 committed ninety-one Children.

Of which there have been discharged, viz.	
Boys put forth Apprentices, some of which to Sea Service	8
Girls put Servants in several Families	10
Restored to their Friends, or sent to their re- spective Parishes	7
Run away	6
	31
Remain	60
	91
Who	

Who are educated according to the Usage of the Church of *England*, and are taught to read and write, Part of the Day being appropriated for that Purpose; the rest of their Time is spent in weaving Nets for the *British* Fishery, Sewing, Knitting, and other Labour, by which they are qualified for Service and honest Employments, and put forth Apprentices or Servants.

N. B. A Boy knits twenty-five Yards of this Netting *per* Week, at eighteen Pence *per* twenty Yards; and it is agreed to give a Penny *per* Week to every Boy that knits above twenty-four Yards, as an Encouragement for Industry. From the fourth of *February* to the twenty-eighth of *August*, in all twenty-nine Weeks, were knit ten thousand five hundred and twenty-nine Yards, *i. e.* three hundred and sixty-two Yards *per* Week.

Vagabonds, sturdy Beggars, lewd Street-walkers, pilfering and other Vagrants, and disorderly Persons, duly committed in the seven Years last past, were two thousand six hundred and eighty-six, and twelve remaining at *Lady-Day*, 1747.

A.D. 1754	Discharged at <i>Lady-Day</i> , 1754, of which the above ninety-one Children are Part,	—	—	2616
	Buried	—	—	26
	Remaining at <i>Lady-Day</i> , 1754,			66
				2698

These Vagabonds, Beggars, &c. have proper Relief, and are employed in beating Hemp and washing Linen; who, by God's Blessing and these Means, have been brought to a Sense of their Crimes; and many of them have reformed, and used an honest Industry afterwards for their Livelihoods.

Of the Children here educated since the Year 1701, there have been discharged and placed forth Apprentices to Officers of Ships, to Trades, and to Services in several good Families, besides those mentioned in the other Account, three thousand; and within that Time twenty thousand eight hundred and fifty-four Vagabonds, Beggars, &c. among which were several notorious Impostors, pretending to be lame, dumb, and blind, have been committed and punished with Confinement and hard Labour, in the Manner above-mentioned.

Of the Children there have died three hundred and twenty-six, and of the Vagabonds two hundred and forty-two.

By the afore-mentioned Act of Parliament, Power is granted to the President and Governors of this Corporation, without Licence in Mortmain, to purchase or receive any Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly Value of three thousand Pounds, of the Gift, Alienation, or Devise of any Person or Persons, and any Goods, Chattels, or Sums of Money whatsoever, to be applied to the Uses afore-said. But, as yet, the present real Estate belonging to the said Corporation, besides the Ground on which the Workhouse is situate, amounts to little more than one hundred Pounds *per Annum*;

and the necessary Expence, far exceeding the yearly Income, is discharged by a Rate on the several Inhabitants of the City of *London*, not having received, within these seven Years past, above the Sum of seven hundred and seventy Pounds in Benefactions; whereby the further good Designs intended by this Charity are prevented. It is therefore humbly hoped, good and well-disposed Persons will be pleased to encourage and charitably assist this most useful and beneficial Work; which is now appropriated solely to the Support of such unhappy distressed Objects, as must otherwise inevitably perish, having neither Friends, nor any Parishes to which they can make a proper Claim, and, being so young, are not able to support themselves, the greatest Part being from seven to twelve Years of Age: By which Means these poor destitute Children will be educated, maintained, and employed, and kept from the Distress and Miseries those suffer who want such an Education; and, in Time, become useful Members of the Community, instead of a Terror to the Inhabitants of this City; whilst pilfering and other strolling Vagrants, sturdy Beggars, lewd Night-Walkers, and such other idle disorderly Persons, being punished with Confinement and hard Labour, may be thereby corrected, restrained, and reformed.

The Design and Intention of the Governors of the said Workhouse is to employ all the poor Children, Beggars, Vagrants, and other idle and disorderly Persons that are, or can be found, within the said City of *London*, and the Liberties thereof.

The Design and Intention of it, published in 1704.

I. The poor Children are,

1. Such for whom no Settlement can by Law be provided.
2. Such whose poor Friends are much oppressed by a great Charge of Children, or are reduced by Misfortunes to such Circumstances that they cannot provide for them themselves.
3. Such who are the Children of Seamen and Soldiers in the Queen's Service, many of whom lose their Lives therein, or are otherwise rendered incapable of providing for their Wives, Children, and Families.
4. Such who are commonly known by the Name of the *Black Guard*, who too commonly live upon pilfering Sugar and Tobacco on the Keys, and afterwards become Pick-pockets and House-breakers, many of whom, at last, have received their due Rewards, and made their Exits at the Gallows; which are now kept to work, and get their Livings honestly in the said Workhouse.
5. Many Parish Children.

All these, being taken into the said Workhouse, are there taught to read and write, and kept to work, until they are qualified to be put out to be Apprentices, and for the Sea-Services, or otherwise disposed.

II. The Beggars and Vagrants. They are those sturdy and insolent Men and Women, who live in the Skirts and Out-parts of this City, and Places contiguous thereto, and other Stragglers and Wanderers, who too frequently resort to this City; which, when apprehended and taken, are in the said Workhouse kept to

hard

hard Work and Labour, until they are by Law discharged therefrom.

III. The idle and disorderly Persons are those Rogues and vagrant Men which are there kept until they are put into their Country's Service by Sea and Land; and those ill Women which are taken up in the Streets, debauching the Youth, and others of this City, many of which, rather than be continued to Work and Labour, voluntarily transport themselves to the Western Plantations, whereby this City and Nation is rid of them.

In building for these convenient Houses, Work-Rooms, paying Officers and Servants, and in providing Meat, Drink, Washing, Lodging, Cloaths, and all other Necessaries, and to put them out Apprentices, great Sums of Money are yearly expended; besides what they severally earn by their own Labour, and besides what hath been already raised by the Common Council of this City.

The Consideration whereof is earnestly recommended to all charitable Persons, who are Well-Wishers to Honour, Virtue, and Morality, that they will vouchsafe, by their Wills or otherwise, to give their Aid and Assistance for the propagating and continuing this great Work of Charity, which the Governors of the said Corporation have, by their Care, Diligence, and Industry, already made so good a Proficiency in, and which may prevent the Ruin of many idle and disorderly Persons for the future.

Note, There are in the Workhouse feldom less than four hundred Children at work, besides the grown Beggars, Vagrants, and other idle and disorderly Persons, who are there kept to hard Labour.

The new Building.

Some Years ago the Governors built a very strong and useful Building, and of large Dimensions, containing, besides other Apartments, three long Rooms or Galleries, one over another, for Workhouses, which are all filled with Boys and Girls at work, some knitting, most spinning of Wool; and a convenient Number of Women and Men teaching and overseeing them; Fires burning in the Chimnies in the Winter-Time, to keep the Rooms and the Children warm. And they intend, if they get Money, to pull down the rest of the old Houses, where, now also, the Poor and the Vagrants are kept at their several Works, and to build a fair Court answerable to the foresaid new Building, which is on the South Side thereof.

It is to be wondered at, how all Things are contrived here, to the best Advantage for Thrift and good Husbandry, to maintain in Cloaths and Food such a vast Number as live and are harboured here. Some are Taylors, some Shoemakers, some knit Stockings. They brew their own Drink, having, in the new Building, erected a large and convenient Brewhouse, and over that a Malthouse. They killed their own Beef and Mutton, and have for that Purpose a Slaughterhouse; but since they find it better Husbandry to buy their Meat of the Butcher. And, in Case of Sicknes, broken Limbs, or Sores, or Wounds, they have Advice, Physic, and Surgery gratis.

Their Diet.

Their daily Food is plain, but wholesome and sufficient. They have Breakfasts, Dinners, and

Suppers every Day in the Week, and a constant set Allowance each Day. Their Stint each Meal for Bread, is four Ounces; for Cheese, an Ounce and an Half; for Butter, an Ounce; for Small-beer what is sufficient, not exceeding a Pint at a Time, of seven Shillings a Barrel.

Their Breakfast, *Sundays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays*, is Bread and Cheese, or Bread and Butter, and Beer. On *Mondays*, a Pint of Pease-pottage, with Bread and Beer. On *Tuesdays*, a Plumb-pudding Pie, of nine Ounces, and Beer. On *Wednesdays*, a Pint of Frumenty. On *Friday*, a Pint of Barley-broth, and Bread. On *Saturday*, a plain Flour Suet-dumpling, with Beer.

Their Supper is always the same; that is, to each four Ounces of Bread, one Ounce and Half of Cheese, or one Ounce of Butter, and Beer sufficient.

The Habit of the Children is all the same, being made of Ruffet Cloth, and a round Badge worn upon their Breast, representing a poor Boy and a Sheep; the Motto, *God's Providence is our Inheritance*.

They have also a large Room, which serves them both for a Chapel and a Dining-Room. They go to Prayers at Six in the Morning, and at Six at Night, and are duly taught the Catechism, and have a Minister that attendeth hereupon; and on *Sundays* they all go to Church at *Great St. Helen's*, where is a convenient Seat for them.

The Power invested in this Corporation, and its Benefit to the Publick, and Reputation of its Governors, may be in Part collected from the following Testimonies:

An Order, published in the Postman, December 15, 1704, by the President and Governors for the Poor of London, viz.

"Whereas the Streets and Passages of this City are generally at this Time of the Year much annoyed with Rogues, Vagabonds, and sturdy Beggars; for Prevention hereof for the future, the President and Governors of the Poor of the City of London do give Notice, That, if any Overseer for the Poor, Constable, Beadle, Marshal's Man, Warder, or other Person, shall apprehend any Rogue, Vagabond, or sturdy Beggar, and bring them before any Justices of the Peace, so that they may be brought and delivered to and received by the Keeper of the Workhouse, he shall receive twelve Pence for every such."

An Order for taking up idle People, from the Governors of this House.

A Presentment of the Grand Jury, May 8, 1706, at Justice-Hall in the Old-Bailey.

Wherein they represented to that honourable Court, "That, in attending the Business of that Sessions, they did not find any of those young Criminals which formerly were used to be brought before them, and that their Attendance there was very short; which they were sensible was owing, in a great Measure, if not entirely, to the Workhouse erected in the City, which received therein all poor and vagrant Children, which lay up and down in the Streets, commonly called by the Name of the Black

Fewer young Criminals by Means of this Workhouse.

"Guard,



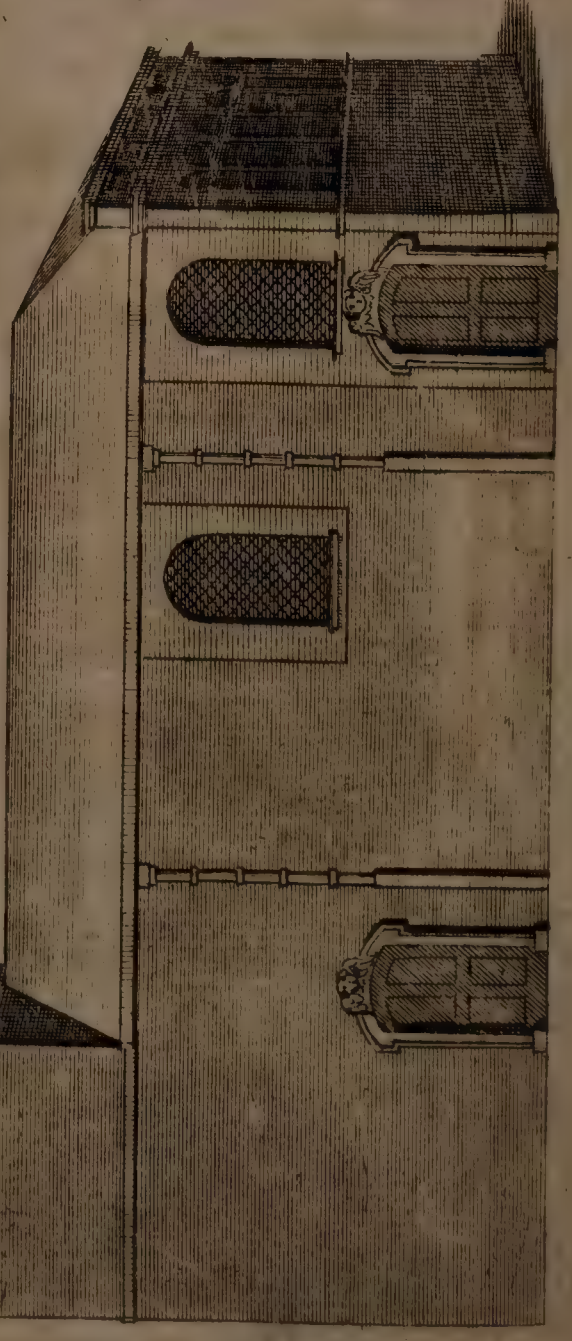
The Arms of
Stephen Theodore Jaussen Esq.



The Arms of
William Alexander Esq.

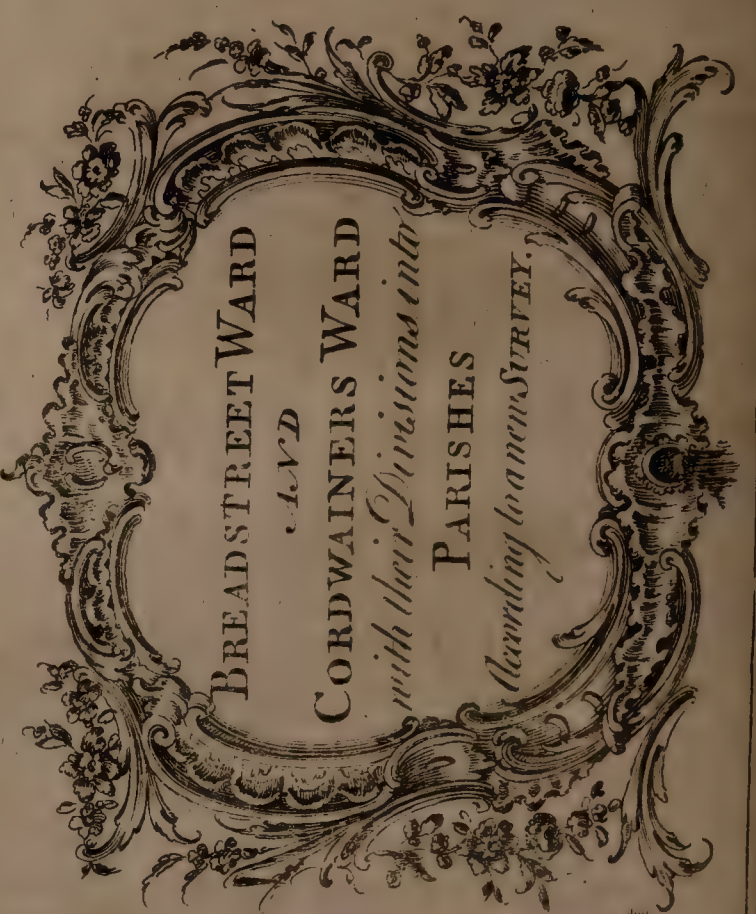
QUEENHITH WARD

The Parish Church of
St. Mathew's in Friday Street.



VINTREY WARD

The Parish Church of
St. Mildred in
Broad Street.



BREADSTREET WARD
AND
CORDWAINERS WARD
with their Divisions into
PARISHES
According to a new Survey.

"Guard, and have been there educated, employed, and fitted for Trades and other Employments, who had been before trained up to Wickedness and Vice; and, after having been frequently before this Court, and often pardoned on Account of their tender Years, had at last, taking no Warning, made their Exit at the Gallows. Wherefore they returned their hearty Thanks to that honourable Court, and the rest of the Governors of that House, for their great Pains therein, &c."

The Speech of John Trusty, aged eleven Years, a poor Boy belonging to the Workhouse of the Corporation for the Poor of the City of London, to her Sacred Majesty Queen Anne, upon her coming into the City, to dine at the Guildhall, on Thursday, October 29, 1702, being the Lord-Mayor's Day.

"May it please your most excellent Majesty to pardon this great Presumption in us poor Children, who throw ourselves at your Royal Feet, among the rest of your glad Subjects, that here in Crowds appear to behold your Sacred Majesty.

"We, Madam, have no Fathers, no Mothers, no Friends; or, which is next to none, those who, through their extreme Poverty, cannot help us: * *God's Providence is our Inheritance.* All the Support we have is from the unexhausted Charities of your loyal Citizens of London, and other your good Subjects, and the pious Care of our Governors, who are now teaching our little Hands to work, and our Fingers to spin.

"* These Threads, Madam, are some of the early Fruits of our Industry. We are all daily employed on the Staple Manufacture of England, learning betimes to be useful to the World. And there seemed nothing wanting to compleat our Happiness, but the Opportunity which this Day affords us, of being the Objects of your tender Pity and Compassion. One gracious Smile from your Majesty on this new Foundation will make us live—And live to call you Blessed.

"And may God Almighty long preserve your Majesty, for the Good of these your Kingdoms, and your Royal Confort the Prince. So pray we, your little Children: And let all your People say, *Amen.*

We shall conclude our Account of this good Foundation with an Extract and Encomium from a Sermon preached by the Right Reverend the Bishop of *Litchfield and Coventry*, on *Easter-Monday, Anno 1702*, before the Governors of the Hospitals:

"I must not forget another publick Charity of admirable Use, and which, for that Reason, deserveth the utmost Encouragement; I mean, the Workhouse erected for employing poor Children, and such distressed vagrant Children as are found within the City and the Liberties thereof. This, by the Industry of the Presidents and Governors of the Poor of the City, hath been carried so far, that two hundred and sixty-one Children, of several Parishes, remained in the Workhouse this Year, and

seventy-one have since been received. Of Vagrants there remained seventy-one; and eighty-nine have since been taken in. All these, according to their Ages and Conditions, are clothed, and fed, and instructed in the Principles of Religion, and in honest Arts and Trades. They are inured to Labour, kept cleanly, and disposed to Honesty by Encouragement and Discipline. I have not Time to say of what wonderful Benefit these Places are, and may be, to the Publick, if they can happily fall into the right Management of them; where the Refuse of Mankind, they that would otherwise be the Bane and Scandal of the Commonwealth, are rescued from Perdition, and made useful Members of it. But it is hardly possible for Men to be better employed than in this Work, or to be more charitable than in their Contributions towards it. And may it please Almighty God to enable those that undertake it to surmount all the Difficulties that cross their Designs. They will then have, what one would wish to every good and publick-spirited Man, the Comforts of their Labours in this Life; and, when that is at an End, those Labours will conduct them to the Joys of that above, and that will for ever remain."



CHAP. XI.

BREAD-STREET WARD.

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a NEW Survey. Derivation of its Name. Bounds. Present State. Parishes and Churches. Cordwainers-Hall. Gerard's-Hall Inn. Compter removed. Act of Common Council. Goldsmiths-Row.

THIS Ward takes its Name from the principal Street therein, called *Bread-Street*; which, in old Time, was the *Bread-market*.

It appeareth by Records, that in the Year 1302, which was the thirtieth of *Edward I.* the Bakers of *London* were bounden to sell no Bread in their Shops or Houses, but in the Market: And that they should have four Hallmotes in the Year, at four several Terms, to determine Enormities belonging to the said Company.

Bread-street Ward begins in *Cheapside* on the North, and runs on the South Side from where the Standard to where the great Cross formerly stood. On the South it extends in *Watling-street* up almost to the House next to *St. Augustin's Church* on the North Side; and on the South Side, up to the *Old Change*; and down the same, at the East Side, by the West End of *Maiden-lane*, or *Distaff-lane*, to *Knightriders-street*, or, as they call that Part thereof, *Old Fish-street*; and all the North Side of the said *Old Fish-street*, till over-against the *Trinity-church*, and *Trinity-lane*.

It is encompassed on the North and North-West by the Ward of *Farringdon within*, on the East by *Cordwainers-Ward*, on the South by *Queenhithe-Ward*, and on the West by *Castle-Baynard-Ward*.

Within

* The Motto on their Badge which they wear at their Breasts.

* Holding some Yarn in their Hands.

Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry's Sermon at Easter.

Its Name.

Bounds.

Within this Compass is *Bread-street*, which, as said above, begins in *Cheapside* or *West-Cheap*, and gives Name to the whole Ward. This Street runs from almost where the Standard stood in *Cheapside*, or facing *Wood-street*, down Southward cross *Watling-street* to *Knightriders-street*, where it endeth. This *Bread-street* is wholly on both Sides of this Ward, as is also a Part of *Basing-lane*, on the East Side thereof.

From the North-West Extremity of this Ward there is another Street, called *Friday-street*. It begins in *West-Cheap*, and runneth down South thro' *Watling-street* to *Knightriders-street*, or *Old Fish-street*. This *Friday-street* is of *Bread-street* Ward, on the East Side, from over-against the North-East Corner of *St. Matthew's Church*; and on the West Side, from the South Corner of the said Church, down, as aforesaid, to *Old Fish-street*.

In this *Friday-street*, on the West Side thereof, is a Lane, commonly called *Maiden-lane*, or *Distaff-lane*, corruptly from *Distar-lane*, which runneth West into the *Old Change*: And in this Lane is also another Lane, on the South Side thereof, likewise called *Distar-lane*, which runneth down to *Knightriders-street*, or *Old Fish-street*. These are the Bounds of the whole Ward.

Now for the present State of this Ward.

Present
State.

The principal Streets and Places in this Ward are, *Watling-street*, *Bread-street*, *Friday-street*, *Distaff-lane*, *Basing-lane*, with the East Side of the *Old Change*, from the Corner of *St. Austin's Gate* to *Old Fish-street*; and the North Side of *Old Fish-street* and *Trinity-lane*, with Part of the South Side of *Cheapside*, betwixt *Friday-street* and *St. Mary le Bow Church*.

Watling-street is a great Thorough-fare, and has good Buildings in it, which are very well inhabited by great Dealers, chiefly by wholesale. This Street begins two or three Houses beyond *St. Austin's Church* on the West, and runs Eastward through the Heart of this and *Cordwainer Ward*, almost to *St. Anthony*, alias *St. Antholine's Church*, where *Budge-row* begins, and runs into *Canon-street*, in *Wallbrook Ward*. In the Part of this Street belonging to this Ward are these Places, beginning by *St. Austin's Church*, viz. *St. John Evangelist Church-yard*, seated in the East-Side Corner of *Friday-street*, the Church not being rebuilt, but the Parish united to that of *Allhallows Bread-street*; and the Ground on which this Church stood, being inclosed, serves as a Burying-Place for the Inhabitants, and has a handsome Pair of Iron Gates before it.

Bread-street is a good open Street, well built, and inhabited by great Dealers, both by wholesale and retail, Hop-Merchants, Grocers, and others. It begins at *Cheapside* on the North, and runs Southwards to *Old Fish-street*, next to *Trinity-lane*, crossing *Watling-street*. The Courts in this Street, beginning next *Cheapside*, are *Black-spread-eagle-court*, but small, with a Free-stone Pavement; has a very good House at the upper End. *Planners-court*, indifferent large, but ordinary. *Star-court*, very large, with an open Passage for a Cart, is well built and inhabited. *Three-Cups Inn*, large, well built, and of a great Trade for

Country Waggon and Carriers. *White-cock-court*, a handsome square Place, well built, and inhabited by wholesale Dealers.

Basing-lane, or *Bakeing-lane*, from having the King's *Bakehouse*, or some other great *Bakehouse*, there formerly, in 20 *Richard II.* a handsome open Street, with good Buildings: Of this Lane about half is in this Ward.

In this Lane is *Gerard's Hall*, now made use of for an Inn.

Red-lion-court has a Passage into *Watling-street*, already taken Notice of; and near the aforesaid Inn is *Horn-alley*, which is but small and ordinary.

Friday-street comes out of *Cheapside*, and runs South into *Old Fish-street*, and in its Passage crosses *Watling-street*: This Street is well built, and inhabited chiefly by *Haberdashers*, and other wholesale Dealers. In this Street are these Places; *White-horse Inn*, large, and of a good Resort. *Bell Inn*, of good Resort and Trade. *Blue-boar-court*, an open Place, also inhabited by wholesale Dealers. *Angel-court*, but ordinary, with an open Passage for Carts. *Saracen's-head Inn*, large, and of a great Resort and Trade.

St. Margaret Moses Church was seated on the East Side of this Street, towards *Old Fish-street*, burnt in the Fire of *London*, not rebuilt, but the Parish is united to *St. Mildred's Bread-street*; and the Place where this Church stood is inclosed for a Burial-Place for the Inhabitants.

Great Distaff or *Distar-lane* comes out of the *Old Change*, and runs up to *Bread-street*, against *Basing-lane*, crossing *Friday-street* on the South Side.

Places of Name in this Lane: *Buck's-head-court*, a small Place, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Cordwainers* or *Shoemakers-Hall*, a handsome Building, seated opposite to *Little Distaff-lane*, which is of no great Account, and runs into *Old Fish-street*. And in this Lane is *Dolphin-court*, as also *Sugar-loaf-court*, both small and ordinary.

Old Fish-street has the North Side in this Ward, the other Side in *Queenhithe Ward*.

Trinity-lane has also the North Part in this Ward, the other in *Queenhithe Ward*.

The *Old Change* has but a small Part in this Ward, viz. the East Side, from *Watling-street* Corner to *Old Fish-street*; the other Part in the Ward of *Faringdon within* and *Castle-Baynard*.

There are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Constable, a Beadle, and thirty Watchmen.

The Jury returned by the Inquest for the Ward are to serve in the several Courts at *Guild-hall* in the Month of *April*.

This Ward hath an Alderman, his Deputy, and twelve more Common-Councilmen, sixteen Constables, eight Scavengers, thirteen Wardmote-Inquest-Men, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteenth in *London* at thirty-seven Pounds, and in the *Exchequer* at thirty-eight Pounds eighteen Shillings and two Pence.

The Alderman is the Right Honourable *Stephen Theodore Janssen*, Esq; Lord-Mayor. The Common-

mon-Councilmen are, Mr. Robert Cadge, Deputy, Mr. John Sedgwick, Mr. Anthony Plank, Mr. William Woolley, Mr. John Moorey, Mr. Thomas Skynner, Mr. William Robinson, Mr. Edward Say, Mr. Thomas Smith, Mr. Jonathan Barnard, Mr. John Twyne, and Mr. Edward Barwick.

The remarkable Things in this Ward are,

Parishes.

First, Four Parishes; 1. *Allhallows Bread-street*, 2. *St. Mildred's Bread-street*, 3. *St. John the Evangelist*, and, 4. *St. Margaret Moses*; but only two Parish Churches, dedicated, 1. to *Allhallows or All-Saints*, and, 2. the other to *St. Mildred*: Of which hereafter in the Parochial History.

Cordwainers-Hall.

Secondly, *Cordwainers-Hall* or *Shoemakers-Hall*, situate on the North Side of *Great Distaff-lane*, is a handsome Brick Building, and convenient within. The large Hall is adorned with the Pictures of King *William III.* and Queen *Mary* his Consort.

Of these Cordwainers *Stow* has read, that, since the fifth of *Richard II.* (when he took to Wife *Anne*, Daughter to *Wenceslaus*, King of *Bohemia*) by her Example the English People had used piked Shoes, tied to their Knees with filken Laces, or Chains of Silver and gilt. Wherefore in the fourth of *Edward IV.* it was ordained and proclaimed, That Beaks of Shoes and Boots should not pass the Length of two Inches, upon Pain of Curfing by the Clergy, and by Parliament to pay twenty Shillings for every Pair. And every Cordwainer that shod any Man or Woman on the Sunday, to pay thirty Shillings. See Page 204.

Gerard's-Hall Inn.

Thirdly, On the South Side of *Basing-lane* is a great House, built of old Time upon arched Vaults, and with arched Gates of Stone, brought from *Caen* in *Normandy*. It is now an Inn of good Repute, and the arched Vaults, supported by sixteen Pillars, are a great Curiosity.

Stow says, in his Time this was a common Hostery, corruptly then and now called *Gerard's-Hall*, from a Giant said to have dwelled there.

In the high-roofed Hall of this House some Time stood a large Fir-Pole, which reached to the Roof thereof, and was said to be one of the Staves that *Gerard* the Giant used in the Wars to run withal. There stood also a Ladder of the same Length, which, as they said, served to ascend to the Top of the Staff. But *Stow* takes all this to be a Fable, as undoubtedly it was; nor does he believe that any one of the Name of *Gerard* lived there. "I read, says he, that *John Gisors*, Mayor of *London*, in the Year 1245, was Owner thereof; and that Sir *John Gisors*, Knight, Mayor of *London*, and Constable of the Tower, 1311, and divers others of that Name and Family, since that Time, owned it: For I read that *William Gisors* was one of the Sheriffs in 1329: More, that *John Gisors* had Issue *Henry* and *John*, which *John* had Issue *Thomas*; which *Thomas* deceasing in the Year 1358, left unto his Son *Thomas* his Messuage called *Gisor's-Hall*, in the Parish of *St. Mildred* in *Bread-street*. *John Gisors* made a Feoffment thereof 1386, &c. So that it appeareth, that this *Gisor's-Hall* of late Time, by Corruption, hath been called

No. 70.

Gerard's-Hall for *Gisor's-Hall*; as *Bosoms-Inn* for *Blossoms-Inn*, *Bevis Marks* for *Buries Marks*, *Mark-lane* for *Mart-lane*, *Beliter-lane* for *Belzetters-lane*, *Gutter-lane* for *Guthuruns-lane*, *Cry* or *Cre-Church* for *Christ-Church*, *St. Michel* in the *Quern* for *St. Michel* at *Corn*, and such others. Out of this *Gisor's-Hall*, at the first Building thereof, were made divers arched Doors, yet to be seen, which seem not sufficient for any great Monster, or other than Men of common Stature, to pass through. The Pole in the Hall might be used in old Time, as then the Custom was in every Parish, to be set up in the Street in the Summer as a May-Pole, before the principal Hall or House in the Parish or Street; and to stand in the Hall before the Shrine, decked with Holly and Ivy, at the Feast of *Christmas*. The Ladder served for the decking of the May-Pole and Roof of the Hall." Thus much for *Gisor's-Hall*, and for that Side of *Bread-street*, may suffice.

On the West Side of *Bread-street*, amongst divers fair and large Houses for Merchants, and Inns for Passengers, was a Prison-House pertaining to the Sheriffs of *London*, called the *Compter* in *Bread-street*. But, in the Year 1555, the Prisoners were removed from thence to another new *Compter* in *Wood-street*, provided by the City's Purchase, and built for that Purpose. See Page 257. The Cause of which Remove was this; *Richard Husband*, Pastelar, Keeper of this *Compter* in *Bread-street*, being a wilful and head-strong Man, dealt, for his own Advantage, hard with the Prisoners under his Charge; having also Servants, such as himself liked best for their bad Usage, and would not for any Complaint be reformed. Whereupon, in the Year 1550, Sir *Rowland Hill* being Mayor, by the Assent of a Court of Aldermen, he was sent to the Jail of *Newgate*, for the cruel handling of his Prisoners; and it was commanded to the Keeper, to set those Irons on his Legs which are called the *Widows Alms*. These he wore from *Thursday* till *Sunday* in the Afternoon; and, being by a Court of Aldermen released on the *Tuesday*, was bound in an hundred Marks, to observe from thenceforth an Act made by the Common Council, for the ordering of Prisoners in the *Compters*. All which notwithstanding, he continued as afore, and could not be reformed, till this Remove of the Prisoners; for the House in *Bread-street* was his own by Lease, or otherwise, so that he could not be put from it. Such Jailers, buying their Offices, will deal hardly with pitiful Prisoners.

An Abstract of an Act of Common Council, held September 19, in the third and fourth Years of Philip and Mary, for the removing of the *Compter* Prison out of *Bread-street* into *Great Wood-street*.

"By Reason of divers Hindrances, Injuries, Extremities, and Displeasures, done unto the Prisoners in *Bread-street Compter*, by the Keepers of the same, who, hiring the House of the Goldsmiths Company, would not many Times suffer the Sheriffs of *London*, who stand charged with the Prisoners, to use them so well as they

had

“ had proposed; whereby the City hath been
 “ slandered, Law and good Orders broken, and
 “ poor Prisoners too much abused: Therefore
 “ was the Prison removed to a House belonging
 “ to the City, situate in *Great Wood-street*, where
 “ the Sheriff and his Officers were to keep their
 “ Courts, &c. as they had before used in *Bread-*
 “ *street*. At which Time it was also enacted,
 “ that the said Compter in *Wood-street* should
 “ never hereafter, for any Cause whatso-
 “ ever, be let out to any other Use or Pe-
 “ son, &c.”

Gold-
smiths-
Row.

Fourthly, Among the Monuments of Antiquity to be mentioned in this Ward, we must not omit the most beautiful Frame and Front of fair Houses and Shops that were within the Walls of *London*, or elsewhere in *England*, commonly called *Goldsmiths-Row*, betwixt *Bread-street* End and the Cross in *Cheap*, but within this *Bread-street* Ward. The same was built by *Thomas Wood*, Goldsmith, one of the Sheriffs of *London* in the Year 1491. It contained in Number ten Dwelling-Houses and fourteen Shops, all in one Frame, uniformly built four Stories high, beautified towards the Street with the Goldsmiths-Arms, and the Likeness of Woodmen, in Memory of his Name, riding on monstrous Beasts; all which were cast in Lead, richly painted over and gilt. These he gave to the Goldsmiths, with Stocks of Money to be lent to young Men having those Shops, &c. This said Front was again new painted and gilt over in the Year 1594, Sir *Richard Martin* being then Mayor, and keeping his Mayoralty in one of them; and serving out the Time of *Cutbert Buckle*, in that Office, from the second of *July* till the twenty-eighth of *October*.

The Goldsmiths kept their Shops and Trade in *West-Cheap* from antient Times, even before the Days of King *Edward III.* unto the Times of King *Charles I.* (see Page 301): And the Exchange for the King's Coin was not far off the Place yet called the *Old-Change*, as appears by this Record, shewing not only the Place of the Goldsmiths Habitation, but their Occupation and Business about the Coin and Plate.

Upon the Goldsmiths Petition, exhibited to King *Edward III.* and his Council in Parliament, holden at *Westminster* in the first of his Reign, shewing, “ That no private Merchant nor Stranger heretofore were wont to bring into this
 “ Land any Money coined, but Plate of Silver
 “ to exchange for our Coin. And that it had
 “ been also ordained, that all who were of the
 “ Goldsmiths Trade were to sit in their Shops
 “ in the high Street of *Cheap*: And that no
 “ Silver in Plate, nor Vessel of Gold or Silver,
 “ ought to be sold in the City of *London*, except
 “ at or in the *Exchange*, or in *Cheapside*, among
 “ the Goldsmiths, and that publickly; to the
 “ End that the People of the said Trade might
 “ inform themselves, whether the Seller came
 “ lawfully by such Vessel or not. But that now
 “ of late the said Merchants, as well Private as
 “ Strangers, brought from foreign Countries
 “ into this Nation counterfeit Sterling, whereof
 “ the Pound was not worth above sixteen Sols of
 “ the right Sterling; and of this Money none
 “ could know the true Value, but by melting it

“ down. And also that many of the said Trade
 “ of Goldsmiths kept Shops in obscure Turnings,
 “ and By-Lanes and Streets, and did buy Vessels
 “ of Gold and Silver secretly, without enquiring
 “ whether such Vessel were stolen or lawfully
 “ come by; and, immediately melting it down,
 “ did make it into Plate, and sell it to Merchants
 “ trading beyond Sea, that it might be exported.
 “ And so they made false Work of Gold and
 “ Silver, as Bracelets, Lockets, Rings, and
 “ other Jewels; in which they set Glasse of divers
 “ Colours, counterfeiting right Stones, and put
 “ more Alloy in the Silver than they ought;
 “ which they sold to such as had no Skill in such
 “ Things.

“ And that the Cutlers, in their Work-houses,
 “ covered Tin with Silver so subtilly, and with
 “ such Slight, that the same could not be dis-
 “ cerned and severed from the Tin; and by that
 “ Means they sold the Tin so covered for fine
 “ Silver, to the great Damage and Deceit of the
 “ King and his People.

“ Whereupon the said Goldsmiths petitioned
 “ the King, that he would be pleased to apply
 “ convenient Remedy therein. And he, being
 “ willing to prevent the said Evil, (as the Letters
 “ Patents ran) did, by and with the Assent of
 “ the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the
 “ Commons of the Realm, for the common
 “ Profit, will and grant for him and his Heirs,
 “ That henceforth no Merchant, either private
 “ or Stranger, should bring into this Land any
 “ Sort of Money, but only Plate of fine Silver;
 “ nor that any Gold or Silver, wrought by Gold-
 “ smiths, or any Plate of Silver, should be sold
 “ to the Merchant to sell again, and to be carried
 “ out of the Kingdom, but should be sold at the
 “ King's said Exchange, or openly among the
 “ said Goldsmiths, for private Use only: And
 “ that none that pretended to be of the same
 “ Trade should keep any Shop but in *Cheapside*,
 “ that it might be seen that their Works were
 “ good and right.

“ And that those of the same Trade might,
 “ by Virtue of these Presents, elect honest, law-
 “ ful, and sufficient Men, best skilled in the
 “ said Trade, to enquire of the Matters afore-
 “ said: And that they so chosen might, upon
 “ due Consideration of the said Craft, reform
 “ what Defects they should find therein, and
 “ thereupon inflict due Punishment upon the
 “ Offenders; and that, by the Help and Assis-
 “ tance of the Mayor and Sheriffs, if Occasion
 “ be. And that in all trading Cities and
 “ Towns in *England*, where Goldsmiths resided,
 “ the same Ordinance be observed as in *London*.
 “ And that one or two of every such City or
 “ Town, for the rest of that Trade, should come
 “ to *London*, to be ascertained of their Touch
 “ of Gold, and there to have a Stamp of a
 “ Puncheon, with a Leopard's Head, marked
 “ upon their Work, as of antient Time it hath
 “ been ordained.” These Letters Patents bore
 Date at *Westminster*, the thirtieth of *March*, in the
 first Year of the King.

The Monuments to be noted here are, first,
 at *Bread-street* Corner, the North-East End, in
 1595, one *Thomas Tomlinson*, causing in the High
 Street of *Cheap* a Vault to be digged and made,
 there

there was found, at fifteen Feet deep, a fair Pavement, like that above Ground. And at the further End, at the Channel, was found a Tree, sawed into five Steps, which was to step over some Brook, running out of the West, towards *Walbrook*. And upon the Edge of the said Brook, as it seemeth, there were found lying along the Bodies of two great Trees, the Ends whereof were then sawed off; and firm Timber; as at the first when they fell: Part of the said Trees remain yet in the Ground undigged. It was all forced Ground, until they went past the Trees aforesaid; which was about seventeen Feet deep, or better. Thus much hath the Ground of this City (in that Place) been raised from the Main.

And here it may be observed, that within fourscore Years, and less, *Cheapside* was raised divers Feet higher. For it was found to be twenty-eight Feet higher than it was when *St. Paul's* was first built; as appeared by several eminent Marks discovered in the late laying of the Foundation of that Church.

CHAP. XII.

Of BRIDGE WARD *Within*,

With a PLAN neatly engraved from a NEW Survey.

Its Name. Whence derived. Its Bounds and Present State, Parishes and Churches. London-Bridge. Water Machine. Fishmonger's-hall. The Monument. The Black Prince's Palace. Aldermen and Common Council.

Name.

Bounds.

Present State.

THIS Ward derives its Name from its Connection with *London-Bridge*; for it begins Southward at the End next *Southwark*; from whence it stretcheth direct North up *Gracechurch-street*, as far as the Corner of *Lombard-street* and *Gracechurch-street*, including all the Bridge, the greatest Part of all the Alleys and Courts on the East Side, and on the West Side all the Alleys, Courts and Lanes in *Thames-street* on both Sides to *New Key*, Part of *Michael's-lane*, and Part of *Crooked-lane*. It is encompassed on the South by *Southwark*, and the River *Thames*; on the East by *Billinggate Ward*; on the North by *Langborne Ward*; and on the West by *Candlewick* and *Dowgate Wards*.

As to the present State of this Ward:

The Streets and Places of Note are *London-Bridge*, *New Fish-street*, *Gracechurch-street*, as far as *Fenchurch-street*.

We begin with *London-Bridge*; a Bridge not inferior to any in *Europe* for its Length, Breadth, and Buildings thereon, being sustained by nineteen great Stone Arches, secured by Piles of Timber drove to the Bottom of the River, having a Draw-bridge towards *Southwark*, as also strong Gates; and by the Houses built thereon on both Sides, it seemeth rather a Street than a Bridge, being furnished with good Timber Buildings, which have been well inhabited by sufficient Trademen, who have very considerable Dealings, as being so great a Thoroughfare from *Southwark* into *London*: And amongst these Buildings some are very large, with curious Fronts, in that

Part near the *Draw-bridge*, where it hath an open Prospect on both Sides into the River *Thames*; but we cannot help being of the Opinion of a late Writer, that this Bridge would have been more convenient for Passage, and a greater Ornament to the City, if, instead of the Houses thereon, it had been only adorned with a strong Breast-work and Balustrade.

To what has been written concerning this Bridge, in the former Part of this Work, Chap. VII. p. 42, &c. we apprehend it may be satisfactory to our Readers to add the Answers of an ingenious and experienced Architect to certain Queries, proposed to him by the Lord-Mayor and his Council in the Year 1746, concerning the present State, and the properest Method of altering and improving *London-Bridge*.

Mr. *Labelye* informs us, that the monstrous Largeness of the present Sterlings stops near one fourth Part in five of the Water-way, during the greatest Part of the Flood and Ebb Tides, which makes a Fall of near five Foot perpendicular in Height, and makes the Navigation thro' the Arches or Locks very difficult, and often fatal to the Lives of the People; of which Fact hardly a Week passes without some melancholy Proof.

He then gives a Sketch of a Method to remove these Sterlings, and consequently the Danger occasioned by them, (see the Plate) with the following Explanation:

"This Sketch represents the Plan of the Piers, and the Western Elevation of *London-Bridge*, exclusive of the Houses, with the Sterlings, reduced to the Size they ought to be of, to afford the greatest Waterway possible, which would be never less than about 400 Feet, or twice as much as it is now, and the Fall would be reduced to about 15 Inches, which would afford at all Times an easy and safe Navigation thro' the Locks or Arches. Practicable Methods will be explained (if desired) how to reduce the Sterlings, as is expressed in this Plan; and thereby not only to secure the Foundations of the Piers from further Decay, but greatly to mend them, with Materials much more durable than those used in the present Sterlings; which, if mended according to this Method, would require but very few and inconsiderable Repairs for many Years. As to the Time and Expence that is likely to be required to mend *London-Bridge* after this Method, it is likely that two or three of the Piers may be mended every Year till the whole is done; and the Expence, as far as it can be computed at present, does not amount to more than about 2000 *l.* for every Pier, taken at an Average upon them all.

"This Method of mending *London-Bridge*, and saving the large Sums now yearly laid out in bad Repairs, may be put into Execution, without any Hindrance to the Navigation under, or to the Passage over, the said Bridge."

To this the Architect adds another Sketch, (see the Plate), "which, says he, represents the Plan and Western Front of *London-Bridge*, as it may be mended, and ought to be, according to the Opinion of that justly celebrated Architect, the late Sir *Christopher Wren*."

"The

Mr. Labelye's Opinion and Method of repairing and improving London-Bridge.

Sir Christopher Wren's Plan for repairing London-Bridge.

"The Arches are all proposed to be *Gothick*,
"as being much stronger than any others of
"the Heights and Spans, and to spring from
"the lowest Low-water-Mark, which would
"greatly add to their Strength: But this could
"not be represented in the Sketch, wherein all
"the lower Parts of the Arches are covered by
"the saliant Angles of the Piers.

"*London-Bridge*, so mended, would want no
"Repairs for a great Number of Years, unless
"as to the Paving.

"Instead of *Gothick* Reccesses, and a Cast-iron
"Balustrade, on a Dwarf Parapet-Wall, as in
"this Sketch, new Houses might be replaced
"on the Top in the same Taste as those now
"building.

"Such a Bridge would afford at all Times, a
"clear Water-way of upwards of 540 Feet,
"and there would not be above nine Inches Fall
"at the most, which would never hinder nor
"endanger the Navigation.

"No new Materials are required, but only
"to turn the *Sofiets* of the new Arches; the
"Stone Materials in the present Arches, and in
"the eleven Piers that would be taken away,
"being more than sufficient to complete the
"Whole.

"The Time required for putting in Execu-
"tion this Method of mending *London-Bridge*,
"would not be much longer than for the Me-
"thod explained in the preceding Sketch, and
"might also be done without a Moment's Hinder-
"ance to the Navigation under, or to the Passage
"over, the Bridge.

"The Expence would not be much more than
"the other, and *London-Bridge*, so mended, would
"be the finest and most commodious *Gothick*
"Bridge in the World."

*At a Committee of Bridgehouse-Lands, held at Guild-
hall, London, Wednesday the tenth of Septem-
ber, 1746.*

P R E S E N T,

*The Right Honourable Sir Richard Hoare, Knight,
Lord-Mayor,*

*Mr. Alderm. Cokayne, Mr. George Wyld,
Mr. Ald. Winterbottom, Mr. Benjamin Crooke,
Mr. Chr. Fullagar, Mr. Robert Elliott,
Mr. Deputy Bayley, Mr. James Hodges.*

A Plan of the Arches and Sterlings of the
Bridge was laid before the Committee, and
the Answers to the Queries formerly given to
Messrs. Dance and Sparruck were laid before
them, which are as follow:

*Queries relating to London-Bridge, proposed in
1746.*

*Queries by
the Com-
mittee of
Bridge-
Lands.*

"I. What are the Shapes and Dimensions of
"the Stone Piers, the Sterling, and the Open-
"ings at High and Low Water?

"N. B. This will be best answered by figured
"Sketches, or Plans, correctly laid down from
"an exact Mensuration by a Scale, provided
"that Scale be not smaller than 8 or 10 Feet
"to an Inch.

"II. What are the Depths of Water just
"above, under, and just below the Arches, or
"Locks, at a common Low-water.

"N. B. These Depths may be marked on the
"Plans or Sketches.

"III. At what Height above Low-water-
"Mark, and at what Depth below the Surface
"of the Sterlings, is the under Bed, or lower
"Side, of the first Course of Stones?

"IV. What is there between the Stones and
"the Heads of the Piles? Is it one Row of
"Planks only, or two Rows, cross-laid? Or, if
"Timber, what Wood are they made of? And
"what are their Dimensions and Scantlings?

"V. Are the Piles, which surrounded the Foun-
"dations of the Piers before the Sterlings were
"added, square or round, rough or hewn, driven
"as close as possible, or at a Distance? If they
"touch one another, are they fastened by a
"Dove-tail, or by any other Contrivance of the
"same Nature? And, if they do not touch, at
"what Distance are they, at a Mean?

"VI. Are the Heads of those surrounding
"Piles fastened together by any Curb, or Capcil?
"If there be any, let it be described, and its
"Dimensions, by a figured Sketch.

"VII. Are the inside Piles, on which the
"Foundations of the Piers are laid, round or
"square, hewn or rough, very close, or at a
"Distance, at a Mean? Of what Timber and
"Size? Are they shod, or not?

"VIII. Whether the Foundations of the
"Piers, before the Sterlings were added, extend-
"ed beyond the naked Line of the Stone
"Work? And, if so, (as it is most likely)
"describe how much, at a Mean, and the Man-
"ner, by a figured Sketch.

"IX. Are the Piles under the Foundations of
"the Piers much decayed and galled by the
"Action of the Current of Water, before the
"Sterlings were added?

"X. What is the Inside of the Stone Piers
"made of? Whether of the same sort of Stone,
"as the Outside, cut and laid regular, or only
"common Rubble Stones, laid in very bad Mor-
"tar, as it is in *Rocheſter-Bridge*?

"N. B. The Persons, who are to answer these
"Queries, may add to their Answers what fur-
"ther Remarks and Observations they shall
"think proper, to the same Purpose as these
"Queries."

"In the Middle of every Arch there are Piles
"drove, which they call Driftshod-Piles, in or-
"der to prevent the Water gutting away the
"Ground. *Answer by
Mr. Dance.*

"I am of Opinion, from the Nature of the
"Work, that the Bridge was not so wide origi-
"nally, as it is now; and that the Points of the
"Piers have been much extended, in order to
"erect Houses thereon. I observe likewise, that,
"in some of the Piers, there are fresh Casings of
"Stone before the original Ashler.

July the 9th, 1746.

George Dance."

*Queries relating to London-Bridge, proposed in
1746.*

"I. What are the Shapes and Dimensions of the
"Stone Piers, the Sterlings, and Openings, at
"High and Low Water. *More
Queries.*

"N. B.

“ N. B. This will be best answered by figured Sketches, or Plans, correctly laid down from an exact Mensuration by a Scale, provided that Scale be not smaller than 8 or 10 Feet to an Inch.

“ II. What are the Depths of Water just above, under, and just below the Arches, or Locks, at a common Low-Water ?

“ N. B. Those Depths may be marked on the Plans or Sketches.

“ III. At what Heighth above Low-Water-Mark, and what Depth below the Surface of the Sterlings, is the under Bed, or lower Side, of the first Course of Stones ?

“ IV. What is there between the Stones and the Heads of the Piles ? Is it one Row of Planks only, or two Rows, cross-laid ? Or, if Timber, what Wood are they made of ? And what are their Dimensions or Scantlings ?

“ V. Are the Piles, which surrounded the Foundations of the Piers before the Sterlings were added, square or round, rough or hewn, driven as close as possible or at a Distance ? If they touch one another, are they fastened together by a Dovetail, or by any other Contrivance of the same Nature ? And, if they do not touch, at what Distance are they, at a Mean ?

“ VI. Are the Heads of these surrounding Piles fastened together by any Curb or Cap-cil ? If there be any, let it be described, and its Dimensions, by a signed Sketch.

“ VII. Are the inside Piles, on which the Foundation of the Piers are laid, round or square, hewn or rough, very close or at what Distance, at a Mean ? Of what Timber and Size ? Are they shod or not ?

“ VIII. Whether the Foundation of the Piers, before the Sterlings were added, extended beyond the naked Line of the Stone Work ? If so, (as it is most likely) describe how much, at a Mean, and the Manner, by a signed Sketch.

“ IX. Are the Piles under the Foundation of the Piers much decayed and galled by the Action of the Currents of Waters, before the Sterlings were added ?

“ X. What is the Inside of the Stone Piers made of ? Whether of the same sort of Stone as the Outside, cut and laid regular, or only common Rubble-Stones, laid in very bad Mortar, as it is in *Rocheſter-Bridge* ?”

Mr. Dance's Answers to the Queries :

Answers
by Mr.
Dance.

“ I. I have described the Shapes and Dimensions of the Stone Piers, Sterlings, and Openings, at High and Low-Water, in a signed Plan, which I delivered to Mr. Comptroller.

“ II. The Depth of Water, beginning at the South End of the Bridge, is as follows, viz.

On the West Side of the	Under the Arch.		East Side.	
	F.	In.	F.	In.
First Lock	16	0	5	9
Second	14	6	9	0
Third	23	3	3	0
Fourth	14	0	7	0
Fifth	18	9	10	3
Sixth	17	7	8	7
Seventh	18	1	8	10
Eighth	25	1	9	2

No. 70.

On the West Side of the	Under the Arch.		East Side.	
	F.	In.	F.	In.
Ninth Lock	17	8	5	9
Tenth	21	2	5	6
Eleventh	18	11	2	5
Twelfth	17	0	2	4
Thirteenth	24	6	8	9
Fourteenth	22	3	9	0
Fifteenth	23	9	6	9
Sixteenth	19	9	6	11
Seventeenth	20	3	4	6
Eighteenth	19	4	7	9
Nineteenth	10	10	4	0
Twentieth	6	7	6	1

“ I have likewise described the Dimensions, in the Plan aforeſaid.

“ III. The Heighth of the under Bed of the first Course of Stones is various, ſome being 2 Foot 4 Inches, ſome 1 Foot 11 Inches, ſome 1 Foot 10 Inches, ſome 1 Foot 3 Inches, ſome 1 Foot 1 Inch, above Low-Water-Mark; and ſome are 6 Foot, ſome 5 Foot 8 Inches, ſome 4 Foot 6 Inches, ſome 4 Foot 1 Inch, and ſome 4 Foot, below the Surface of the Sterlings. Theſe are the Dimensions, as far as I am able to get at them, there being no Opportunity to make Obſervations, but when a Breach happens to any of the Piers.

“ IV. In general, I find nothing between the Stones and Piles; but here and there are ſome Pieces of Plank, moſtly of Oak, and a little of Elm, ſome of which are 6 Inches, and ſome 4 Inches thick: Which, I apprehend, were not originally placed there, but only when there hath been Reparation; upon which Account they were fixed, in order to wedge up tight to the Stone Work, it being impoſſible to make ſound, in that Caſe, by any other Method.

“ V. Theſe Piles are rough and unhewn; they are driven cloſe, and touch one another; they do not ſeem to be faſtened together, by any Contrivance, except that ſome have Plank upon them, and ſome have none: But theſe Obſervations I have made where Breaches have happened, ſo that one might get one, two, or three Feet within the Surface of the Piers; but how they are in the Middle of the Piers, is impoſſible to determine.

“ VI. They are faſtened by no Curb or Cap-cil; there is only Plank upon ſome of them, as I mentioned in the former Answer.

“ VII. This Query is very difficult to answer: I can only ſay, that I have had an Opportunity to examine one Pier about 7 Foot within; it is the South Pier of the Dam-Lock, a great Part of which was undermined by ſome of the Sterlings being carried away, and leaving it defenceleſs; there I obſerve, that the Piles are round, rough, unhewn, and driven cloſe together; they are chiefly Elm, and about one Foot Diameter. Some of theſe Piles, being taken up, were ſhod with Iron; and I think it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe they are all ſo.

“ VIII. There is to every Pier a Set-off; or Foundation, which extends about 7 Inches beyond the naked Line of the Pier; and

10 A

“ that

“ that Set-off, or Foundation, is of Stone. But
 “ I am of Opinion, that the Sterlings were fixed
 “ at the first Erecting of the Bridge, because I
 “ think it impossible for the Piers to stand long
 “ without some such Defence; but whether they
 “ were so much extended, or in the same Shape
 “ they are now, is not easy to determine.

“ IX. All those Piles under the Foundation
 “ of the Piers, which I ever saw, are very found
 “ at the Heart, but about 1 Inch of their Sur-
 “ face hath been decayed; but these were Piles
 “ which had been for some Time exposed to the
 “ Violence of the Flood, by the Breaches made in
 “ the Sterlings: But, I apprehend, that cannot
 “ be the Case with the other Piles, because the
 “ Water cannot act upon them.

“ X. I have seen, in several Breaches, the
 “ Texture of the Piers; and, by them, it ap-
 “ pears to me, that the Inside of the said Piers
 “ are filled with Rubble, and the external Faces
 “ are formed with Ashlers, laid in Courses; but
 “ the Rubble appears to be laid with good
 “ Mortar.”

*Mr. Sparruck the Tide-Carpenter's Answers to the
 Queries.*

*Mr. Spar-
 ruck's
 Answers.*

“ I. This can't be answered but by a Plan,
 “ which, I am informed, is made by Mr. Dance.

“ II. The Depth of the Water the same as
 “ before.

“ III. The Height of the under Bed of the first
 “ Course of Stone is various, some being 2 Foot
 “ 4 Inches, some 1 Foot 10 Inches, some 1 Foot
 “ 3 Inches, some 1 Foot 1 Inch above Low-Wa-
 “ ter-Mark; and some are 6 Foot, some 5 Foot 8
 “ Inches, some 4 Foot 6 Inches, some 4 Foot 1
 “ Inch, and some 4 Foot, below the Surface of the
 “ Sterlings. These are the Dimensions, as far as I
 “ am able to get at them, there being no Oppor-
 “ tunity to make Observations, but when a
 “ Breach happens to any of the Piers.

“ IV. In general, I find nothing between the
 “ Stones and Piles; but here and there are some
 “ Pieces of Plank, mostly of Oak, and a little
 “ of Elm, some of which is 6, some 4 Inches
 “ thick; which, I apprehend, was not origin-
 “ ally placed there, but only when there have
 “ been Reparations; upon which Account they
 “ were fixed, in order to wedge up tight to the
 “ Stone Work, it being impossible to make
 “ sound Work, in that Case, by any other Me-
 “ thod.

“ V. The Piles are rough, round, and un-
 “ hewn; they are driven close, and touch one
 “ another; they don't seem to be fastened to-
 “ gether, by any Contrivance, except that some
 “ have Plank upon them, and some have none. But
 “ these Observations I have made where Breaches
 “ have happened, so that one might get one,
 “ two, or three Feet within the Surface of the
 “ Piers; but how they are in the Middle of the
 “ Piers, is impossible to determine.

“ VI. They are fastened together by no Curb
 “ or Capcil; there is only Plank upon some
 “ of them, as I have mentioned in the former
 “ Answer.

“ VII. This Query is very difficult to answer:
 “ I can only say, that I have had an Opportu-
 “ nity to examine one Pier about seven Feet

“ within; it is the South Pier of the Dam-
 “ Lock, a great Part of which was undermined,
 “ by some of the Sterlings being carried away,
 “ and leaving it defenceless: There I observe,
 “ the Piles are rough, round, and unhewn, and
 “ driven close together; they are chiefly Elm,
 “ and about one Foot Diameter. Some of those
 “ Piles, being taken up, were shod with Iron,
 “ and I think it is reasonable to suppose they
 “ are all so.

“ VIII. There is to every Pier a Set-off, or
 “ Foundation, which extends about seven Inches
 “ beyond the naked Line of the Pier; and that
 “ Set-off, or Foundation, is of Stone. But I
 “ am of Opinion, that the Sterlings were fixed
 “ at the first Erecting of the Bridge, because I
 “ think it impossible for the Piers to stand long
 “ without some such Defence; but whether they
 “ were so much extended, or in the same Shape
 “ they are now, is not easy to determine.

“ IX. All those Piles underneath the Founda-
 “ tion of the Piers, which I ever saw, are very
 “ found at Heart, but about one Inch of the
 “ Surface hath been decayed; but these are Piles
 “ that have been for some Time exposed to the
 “ Violence of the Flood, by the Breaches made in
 “ the Sterlings: But, I apprehend, that cannot be
 “ the Case with the Piles that go further under,
 “ or in the Middle of the Piers, because the
 “ Water cannot act upon them.

“ X. I have seen, in several Breaches, the
 “ Texture of the Piers; and, by them, it ap-
 “ pears to me, that the Inside of the said Piers
 “ are filled with Rubble, and the external Faces
 “ are formed with Ashlers, laid in Courses; but
 “ the Rubble appears to be laid with good
 “ Mortar.

July the 12th, 1746.

Bartholomew Sparruck.”

*At a Committee of Bridgehouse-Lands, held at Guild-
 hall, London, on Wednesday the 17th of Sep-
 tember, 1746.*

P R E S E N T,

*The Right Honourable Sir Richard Hoare, Knight,
 Lord-Mayor,*

*Francis Cokayne, Esq; Mr. Benj. Gascoyne,
 one of the Sheriffs, and Mr. James Hodges,
 Aldermen, Mr. Benjamin Crooke,
 Mr. Dep. Rich. Bailey, Mr. Robert Elliott,
 Mr. George Wyld, Mr. Christ. Robinson.*

The Committee proceeded to take into their
 Consideration the State of the Bridge; and Mr.
 Labelye, the Engineer, was called in, as also Mr.
 George Dance, and Joseph Nixon, the Tide-Car-
 penter's Freeman, and were severally examined
 concerning the Bridge: Whereby many Incon-
 veniencies were shewn to the Committee, by the
 said Mr. Labelye, that must frequently happen to
 Vessels and Craft going thro' the Bridge, by the
 past and present Method of driving Driftshod
 in the Passages, which are thence rendered very
 shallow and almost unnavigable: He also ob-
 jected to the great Extent of the Sterlings;
 which he alledged to be, in a great Measure,
 unnecessary, and made the Bridge no stronger than
 it would be, were they no longer above and below
 the Piers, than they are on the Sides. And then
 the

*Further
 Proceedings
 of the
 Bridge-
 house Com-
 mittee.*

*Mr. La-
 belye's
 Opinion
 concerning
 the present
 Method of
 Repairs.*

the said Mr. *Labelye* informed the Committee, That he had a written Paper of the Purport of what he had now advanced, which, being delivered in, was read as follows :

To the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor, and the Gentlemen of the Committee of Bridgehouse-Lands.

His Answer to the former Queries.

" Having carefully examined the Plan of *London-Bridge* lately made, and the Answers given to the Queries proposed, from what I have seen of *London* and *Rocheſter* Bridges, my humble Opinion is as follows, viz.

" I. That *London-Bridge* (like most of the Stone Bridges that were built about the same Time over large and deep Rivers) is founded on the Tops of wooden Piles, cut off some Feet above Low-Water-Mark : Such are the Stone Bridges at *Rocheſter*, *Bristol*, and *Berwick*, in Great Britain ; and those of *Dresden*, *Prague*, and *Ratisbon*, in Germany.

" II. That the wooden Piles, on which the Foundation of *London-Bridge* was laid, having been for some Years exposed to the Air, and to the Wet and Dry for some Hours alternately, twice every 24 Hours, the necessary Consequence was, that those Piles decayed in Time ; and this occasioned the Necessity of surrounding them with some Fences, to preserve them from Ruin ; which Fences, or Sterlings, have been increased by Degrees to the present monstrous Size, without any Necessity.

" III. That, notwithstanding the Repairs of this Bridge have cost (as I have been informed) for several Years last past near 2000 *l.* a Year, the Sterlings being made of Timber and exposed to the Wet and Dry, and filled in with loose Stones, or Chalk, they must be continually decaying, and in want of Repairs.

" IV. And that, as long as all those Piers stand with their Sterlings of such monstrous Size, and as long as they are repaired in the same Manner, they will certainly occasion the same great Expences, and the same great and dangerous Fall under the Arches ; and, consequently, *London-Bridge* will still be a most dangerous Bridge to the Navigation, and to the Lives of Watermen and Passengers.

" All which is humbly submitted to the Consideration of the honourable Committee, by their most humble Servant,

Sept. the 17th, 1746.

Charles Labelye."

His Proposals.

And, they being withdrawn, a Motion was made, That Mr. *Labelye* be again called in, and asked if he had any Proposal to lay before the Committee how to remedy the above Faults and Defects. And he was accordingly called in, and examined thereto.

He informed the Committee, That he had two Plans to produce ; but, as they were partly mathematical, he should desire that some eminent, skilful, and disinterested Persons should be likewise present to hear his Proposals. However, he mentioned the casting the Piers four Feet about with strong *Portland* Stone, and the Sterlings to be taken away. A Model whereof he had prepared.

He then mentioned another Scheme, which, he said, was Sir *Christopher Wren's* ; which was, That out of nineteen Piers, nine, being every other Pier, should be taken away, and the remaining to be well repaired, and made *Gotbick* Arches across ; and there would no new Materials be wanting, but several of the Houses must be taken down.

[All which is more particularly related above, from his own MS.]

And then he withdrew ; and a Motion was made, That a Sub-Committee be appointed to examine the Plan of *London-Bridge* in its present Condition ; and also any other Plan or Design, which shall be proposed by any Person or Persons, for altering or amending thereof : And that the said Committee do desire the Assistance of *Martin Folkes*, Esq ; *William Jones*, Esq ; *George Scott*, Esq ; Mr. *Horsnaile*, Mr. *Jelf*, Mr. *Etheridge*, Dr. *Jurin*, Mr. *Robins*, Mr. *Elliott*, Mr. *Price*, Mr. *Phillips*, Mr. *Dance*, Mr. *Charles Labelye*, and such other Persons as any Member of the Committee shall think proper to apply to, in order to receive their Opinions concerning the present Condition of the Bridge, and the Practicability and Consequences of making any Alteration therein : And that this Committee do consist of the Whole, and that every Member be summoned, and the Summons underwrote upon what Business : Which was agreed to. And it was ordered, that the Comptroller should attend the said Gentlemen nominated for their Assistance, and acquaint them therewith, and desire their Presence at the said Committee.

A Motion for a Sub-Committee.

By whom assig. ed.

At a Committee of Bridgehouse Lands, held at Guildhall, London, on Thursday the twenty-fifth of September, 1746.

P R E S E N T,

The Right Honourable Sir Richard Hoare, Knight, Lord-Mayor,

Mr. Ald. Winterbottom,	Mr. Dep. Rich. Baily,
Mr. Sheriff Cokayne,	Mr. Chr. Fullagar,
Mr. Christ. Robinson,	Mr. Benj. Crooke,
Mr. John Rily,	Mr. Will. Stephens,
Mr. Robert Elliott,	Mr. Cadw. Coker.

This Committee being met, pursuant to their Resolution of *Wednesday*, the 17th Instant, to consider of the present Condition of the Bridge, and the Practicability and Consequences of making any Alteration therein ; and Mr. *Labelye* being called in, and perusing the Plan of the Bridge lately prepared by Mr. *Dance* ; and the several Gentlemen, who were desired to be present at this Committee, being likewise called in, viz. Dr. *Jurin*, *Martin Folkes*, Esq ; Mr. *Robins*, Mr. *Elliott*, Mr. *Horsnaile*, Mr. *Jelf*, Mr. *Etheridge*, Mr. *Price*, Mr. *Phillips*, and Mr. *Dance* ; Mr. *Labelye* proceeded to show and explain to the Committee the Badness of the Bridge, especially the extraordinary and unnecessary Extent of the Sterlings : In the next Place, the bad Custom of driving Driftshod Piles, in the Spaces betwixt the Sterlings, in the Locks, whereby the Water was rendered more shallow, and consequently more dangerous to Passengers through ; and, instead of hindering the Water from gulling the Bridge-

Further Proceedings of the Bridgehouse Committee.

Mr Labelye's further Opinion.

Bridge-Works (as alledged by the Tide-Carpenter) it increafed it, by ftopping the Water, and made the Fall the greater.

He then defired Leave, before he prefented the Model and Plan he had prepared (as mentioned above) to obferve, that he fhould propofe to leave the Piers and Houfes ftanding, but to take away great Part of the Sterlings, and cafe the Piers about, with ftrong *Portland Stone*, three or four Feet: And then he produced the Plan, whereby he fhewed the propofed Casing, and the Increafe of the Water-way or Paffage through the Bridge, which would be, from two hundred and thirty-fix Feet, as it is now, increafed to three hundred and ninety-fix Feet and fix Inches clear, and the Solid, at Low-Water, five hundred and forty Feet; and that the additional Stone Work may be fet on the prefent Piles, (and, if they are not fufficient, to drive more) and the Piles be cut off three Feet below Low-Water-Mark.

Mr. *Labeye* was asked, if this Method propofed would fufficiently fecure the Piers and their Foundations from Decay by Weather? He answered, it would; and it was agreed to by Mr. *Horsenaile*, the Mafon, and others, efpecially as the Stone Work was to go two or three Feet below Low-Water-Mark.

Queries
concerning
the Water-
Works.

It was urged, by a Member of the Committee, that this Propofal might hinder the City being ferved with *Thames* Water; and which being abfolutely neceffary for the Ufe of the City, no Confiderations of faving in Repairs of the Bridge would be an adequate Satisfaction for the Lofs of the *Thames* Water, if they cannot otherwife be fufficiently ferved.

Propofed
and agreed
to deliver
the Pro-
ceedings in
Writing to
certain
Gentlemen.

Mr. *Folke*, Dr. *Jurin*, and feveral of the reft of the Gentlemen, defired they might have the Queftions propofed delivered to them in Writing, fome time before they gave their Opinions on the above Matters; and they would confer with each other, and would attend the Committee again, and give a joint Opinion. And it was mentioned by a Member of the Committee, as a Query, if taking away the Sterlings, as above propofed, would not affect the Navigation, and alfo the Water-Works, to their Hurt?

Then a Motion was made, That the Plans, Queftions, and Proceedings already had, concerning this Alteration, be produced and delivered in Writing to the feveral Gentlemen affifting this Committee, the better to enable them to give their Opinions thereon; and that the Bridgehoufe Officers and Workmen do attend the faid Gentlemen as often as they defire the fame: Which was ordered accordingly.

Queries
propofed to
thofe Gen-
tlemen.

And then the faid Gentlemen, attending to affift the Committee, withdrew. And the following Queries were propofed, and ordered to be delivered to them in Writing, *viz.*

“ I. What Effect will the Reducing and Alteration of the Sterlings, according to Mr. *Labeye*'s Model, have upon the Ebbing and Flowing of the Tide, with regard to Time, and the Difference in the Depth of the Water at High and Low Water, above and below Bridge, to the Extent of the Tide? And how will the Navigation be affected?

“ II. What Effect will it have on the Water-Works? And, if it fhould render them ufelefs, or not fufficient, how, and in what Manner, may the City be otherwife fupplied with Water?”

At a Committee of Bridgehoufe Lands, held at Guildhall, London, on Friday the twenty-fourth of October, 1746.

P R E S E N T,

*The Right Honourable Sir Richard Hoare, Knight,
Lord-Mayor,*

*Sir Robert Ladbroke, Mr. Benjamin Crooke,
Knight, Mr. Robert Elliott,
Mr. Ald. Winterbottom, Mr. George Wyld,
Mr. Chrif. Robinson, Mr. Chrif. Fullagar.*

The Comptroller laid before the Committee a Letter, figned *Francis Hawkbee*, F. R. S. dated the thirteenth of *October*, 1746; with a Paper, containing feveral Queries relating to fome Alterations propofed to be done to the Bridge; which was read, as follows:

Further
Proceedings
of the
Bridge-
houfe Com-
mittee.

“ In order to answer the Queries propofed by the Committee, with regard to the Alteration of *London-Bridge*, we apprehend it will be neceffary,

Mr.
Francis
Hawk-
bee's
Letter in
Answer to
the faid
Queries,
&c.

“ I. To have an exact Level taken between fome fixed Point on the Weft Side of *London-Bridge*, and another Point on the Eaft Side of *Weftminfter-Bridge*; as alfo to take a like Level between fome fixed Point on the Eaft Side of *London-Bridge*, and another Point at fome convenient Place about two Miles below the Bridge.

“ II. To take the perpendicular Heighth of each of thefe four Points above the Surface of the River at Low-Water; and likewise every Quarter of an Hour before and after Low-Water; to obferve the Time when Low-Water happens at thofe four Places, and the fame for High-Water.

“ III. To take the Heighth of the fixed Point on the Weft Side of *London-Bridge* above the Surface of the River, at Low Still-Water and High Still-Water, under the Draw-Bridge; with the Times of each.

“ IV. To take the Heighth of the fame Point above the Surface of the River, juft above the Sterlings, at the Time of Low-Water below Bridge.

“ V. To take the Depth of the Water in all the Gulleys, or at leaft in that under the Draw-Bridge, at the Time of Low Still-Water, and at High Still-Water.

“ VI. To afcertain between how many of the Arches the Driftfhod Piles are driven, how clofe together, and how far the Tops of them are below Still-Water-Mark.

“ VII. To know particularly at what Time the Sterlings are firft entirely covered, and when firft entirely uncovered.

“ VIII. To know exactly the Time of Low and High Water, and the Heighth the Water rifes to, at the *Nore*, *Gravefend*, and *Woolwich*.

“ IX. That all the foregoing Observations of the Tides be made at fome one Spring-Tide, and likewise at fome one Neap-Tide.”

Signed, *Martin Folkes, George L. Scott,
William Jones, Benj. Robins,
James Jurin, John Elliot.*

A Mo-

Mr. Geo. Dance ordered to answer the said Letter. A Motion was made, and the Question being put, That Mr. George Dance, with proper Assistance, do give in Answers to the said Queries, to be laid before the Committee, it was ordered accordingly.

These Inquiries into the State of *London-Bridge* ended in a Proposal for Building a new Bridge, as we have related on p. 709, &c. of our first Volume. But, after several Meetings of a Subcommittee, appointed by the Common Council, holden on the twenty-second Day of July, 1754, who examined many Gentlemen in relation to the Consequences that might attend the Commerce and Navigation of this City, from the Construction of a new Bridge, at or about *Black-Fryars*, to the opposite Shore; and came to several Resolutions in favour of repairing and improving the present, before the Addition of another Bridge should take place; both their Schemes seem to be laid aside, or postponed for more mature Deliberation. See p. 52. Vol. I.

Fish-street Mill.

Fish-street-hill is a Street very well built, and inhabited by great Dealers in Fish, &c.

King's-head-court, on the East Side of the Hill, is open, with indifferent good Buildings, and hath a Passage into *Pudding-lane*.

Globe-yard, on the West Side, an open and somewhat large Place, having several Turnings, with a Free-stone Pavement, and is indifferently well inhabited.

Crooked-lane, also on the West Side, hath a turning Passage into *St. Michael's* or *Miles-lane*; but the greatest Part being in *Candlewick Ward*, it shall be there treated of.

Star Inn, Northward of the Monument, is very large and well accustomed, and hath a Passage into *Pudding-lane*.

Bell-yard, seated almost against the Monument, is a good open Court, containing three or four large Houses, well inhabited.

Grace-church-street.

Gracechurch-street is a very handsome, spacious Street, graced with good Buildings, which are well inhabited by wealthy Tradesmen, being a Street of great Resort. In that Part of the Street lying in this Ward are these Places; *Talbot-court*, with a wide Entrance for a Coach or Cart, being large and well inhabited.

Out of this Court is a narrow Passage into another of the same Name, which leadeth into *Little Eastcheap*, there also taken Notice of. *Crown-court*, neat, with a Free-stone Pavement, well-inhabited, but small.

Jerusalem-court, indifferent long, with an open Passage, a Free-stone Pavement, and good Houses.

On the West Side of the Street *White-bart-court*, a pretty good open Place, well inhabited by wholesale Dealers, hath a Passage into another Court so called, which leadeth into *Lombard-street*, mentioned in *Langborn Ward*. Near unto this is a small Court, with about two or three Houses, but without a Name.

Nag's-head-court, very long, well built and inhabited, hath a Passage into *St. Clement's-lane*, where it is mentioned, the greatest Part being in *Langborn Ward*.

Thames-street.

Thames-street is a Place of great Trade; the Part thereof in this Ward begins on the East Side

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of the *Old Swan-lane*, and goeth Eastward to *Fish-street-hill*.

Places of Note in this Part of the Street, are, *Gully-hole*, being a Passage to the Water-house, and so to the *Thames Side*, which lieth open to the Wharfs as far as the *Stillyard* in *Dowgate Ward*.

Three-tun-alley, on the North Side, which is but small.

Churchyard-alley, but narrow and indifferent, falls down into the new Passage, being the open Ground next the *Thames*; which said Passage leads to *Old Swan-stairs* Westward, and to the Water-house Eastward, as aforesaid.

North from *Thames-street* is *St. Michael's-lane*, which hath the greatest Part in *Candlewick Ward*. In the Part of this Lane belonging to this Ward is *Fen-court*, a handsome, open, and well built Place, with a Free-stone Pavement.

Three-tun-court, a good square Place, with an open Entrance for Carts.

Egbate-lane runs down to the *Thames*, and unto the *Old Swan-stairs*, much resorted unto by Watermen, and is of good Note.

The *Old Swan-lane* also runs down to the Water Side, and leadeth to the said Stairs: The West Side of this Lane is in *Dowgate Ward*.

St. Martin's-lane, another Lane North from *Thames-street*, hath but a small Part in this Ward, the greatest being in *Candlewick Ward*.

There are to watch in this Ward at the several Stands, every Night, besides the Constable and the Beadle, twenty-five Watchmen. *Watch.*

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest for this Ward, are to serve in the several Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of July. *Jurymen.*

This Ward hath an Alderman and his Deputy, included in the fifteen Common-Councilmen, fifteen Constables, six Scavengers, sixteen Wardmote Inquest Men, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen in *London* at forty-seven Pounds, and in the *Exchequer* at forty-nine Pounds ten Shillings. *Alderman, Common Council, &c.*

The Alderman of this Ward is *William Stephenson*, Esq; Mr. *James Hodges*, Deputy, Mr. *Coles Child*, Mr. *Richard Walkden*, Mr. *William Post*, Mr. *Cornelius Owen*, Mr. *Benjamin Silcock*, Mr. *Thomas Horne*, Mr. *Thomas Machen*, Mr. *Thomas Gillmore*, Mr. *James Howard*, Mr. *John Watben*, Mr. *Clement Coderoy*, Mr. *Joseph Gonson*, Mr. *George Baskerville*, and Mr. *Gabriel Wright*, Common-Councilmen.

The most remarkable Things in this Ward are, *First*, Two Parish-Churches, 1. *St. Magnus*, and, 2. *St. Bennet's Grace or Grays-Church*. Four *Remarkable Things. Churches.* *Parishes*, 1. of *St. Magnus*, 2. of *St. Margaret*, in *New Fish-street*, 3. of *St. Leonard Eastcheap*, and, 4. of *St. Bennet Grays-church*; of which more particularly in our Parochial History.

Secondly, *Fishmongers Hall*, situate in *Thames-street*, about an hundred and fifty Yards West of the Bridge. It is a curious and capacious Building of Brick and Stone. By the Street you enter thro' a handsome Passage paved with Free-stone, which leads into a large, square Court, paved in the same Manner, encompassed by the great

great Hall, the Court-Room for the Assistants, and other grand Apartments; with Galleries, supported by Columns and Arches of the *Ionick* Order, and the Statue of Sir *William Walworth*. See Page 141. But the Front next the *Thames*, which has been lately repaired and beautified, at a very extraordinary Expence, exceeds every Thing of its Kind in this City, and yields a most graceful and pleasant Prospect; with a magnificent double Flight of Stone Stairs on the Wharf.

These Fishmongers were sometimes of two several Companies, to wit, Stockfishmongers and Saltfishmongers; of whose Antiquity we find, that, by the Name of the Fishmongers of *London*, they were for forestalling, &c. contrary to the Laws and Constitutions of the City, fined to the King at five hundred Marks, the eighth of King *Edward I.* More, that the said Fishmongers, hearing of the great Victory obtained by the same King against the *Scots*, in the twenty-sixth of his Reign, made a triumphant and solemn Shew through the City, with divers Pageants, and more than a thousand Horsemen, &c.

These two Companies of Stockfishmongers and Saltfishmongers, of old Time, had their several Halls; to wit, in *Thames-street* two, in *New Fish-street* two, and in *Old Fish-street* two; in each Place one for either Company; in all six several Halls; the Company was so great.

These Fishmongers have been famous Citizens, and have had six Mayors of their Company in twenty-four Years; to wit, *Walter Freke*, 1350; *John Loskin*, 1359; *John Wroth*, 1361; *John Pechie*, 1362; *Simon Morden*, 1369; and *William Walworth*, 1374. But in the Year 1382, thro' the Council of *John Northampton*, Draper, then being Mayor, *William Essex* and *John More*, Merchants, and *Richard Northbury*, the Fishmongers were greatly troubled, hindered of their Liberties, and almost destroyed, by Congregations made against them. See Page 143. However, in a Parliament at *London*, the Controversy depending between the Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, and the Fishmongers, *Nicholas Exton*, Speaker for the Fishmongers, prayed the King to receive him and his Company into his Protection, for Fear of corporal Hurt. Whereupon it was commanded, that each Party should keep the Peace, upon Pain of losing all they had. Hereupon a Fishmonger starting up, replied, That the Complaint brought against them by the Movers, &c. was but Matter of Malice; for that the Fishmongers, in the Reign of *Edward III.* being chief Officers of the City, had, for their Misdemeanors then done, committed the chief Exhibitors of those Petitions to Prison. In this Parliament the Fishmongers, by the King's Charter Patents, were restored to their Liberties. See Page 145.

Those Stockfishmongers and Saltfishmongers were united in the Year 1536, in the twenty-eighth of *Henry VIII.* their Hall to be but one, in the House given to them by Sir *John Cornwall*, Lord *Frankhope*, and of *Amptbull*, in the Parish of *St. Michael* in *Crooked-lane*, in the Reign of *Henry VI.*

The Monument.

Thirdly, The Monument, erected on the East Side of *Fish-street-hill*, in a Square, open to the

Street, to perpetuate the Remembrance of the dreadful Fire of *London*, in the Year 1666. This fine Piece of Architecture is the Design of that great Genius Sir *Christopher Wren*. It is undoubtedly the finest modern Column in the World, and in some Respects may vie with the most famous of Antiquity, being twenty-four Feet higher than *Trajan's* Pillar at *Rome*.

This Column is of the *Dorick* Order, fluted; whose Altitude is two hundred and two Feet from the Ground, the greatest Diameter of the Shaft or Body of the Column is fifteen Feet, the Ground bounded by the Plinth, or lowest Part of the Pedestal, twenty-eight Feet square, and the Pedestal is in Altitude forty Feet, all of *Portland* Stone: Within is a large Stair-case of black Marble, containing three hundred and forty-five Steps, ten Inches and an Half broad, and six Inches Risers; and a Balcony within thirty-two Feet of the very Top, where is a curious and spacious gilded Flame.

The Account we have of this Pillar from the Life of Sir *Christopher Wren*, Knt. is more particular, as follows: Parentalia, P. 321, &c.

"In the Year 1671, the Surveyor began the building of the great fluted Column of *Portland* Stone, and of the *Dorick* Order, (commonly called the Monument of *London*, in Memory of the burning and rebuilding of the City) and finished it in 1677. The Artificers were obliged to wait sometimes for Stones of proper Scantlings; which occasioned the Work to be longer in Execution than otherwise it would have been. It much exceeds in * Height the Pillars at *Rome* of the Emperors *Trajan* and *Antoninus*, the stately Remains of Roman Grandeur, or that of *Theodosius* at *Constantinople*. In forming this Coloss Column, the Surveyor took the Liberty to exceed the received Proportion of the Order, one Module, or Semi-diameter. In the Place of the Brass Urn on the Top, (which is not artfully performed, and was set up contrary to his Opinion) was originally intended a Coloss Statue, in Brass gilt, of King *Charles II.* as Founder of the new City, in the Manner of the Roman Pillars, which terminated with the Statues of their *Cæsars*; or else a Figure erect of a Woman crowned with Towers, holding a Sword and Cap of Maintenance, with other Ensigns of the City's Grandeur and Re-erection. The Altitude, from the Pavement, is two hundred and two Feet, the Diameter of the Shaft or Body of the Column is fifteen Feet, the Ground bounded by the Plinth or lowest Part of the Pedestal is twenty-eight Feet square, and the Pedestal in Height is forty Feet. Within is a large Stair-case of black Marble, containing three hundred and forty-five Steps, ten Inches and an half broad, and six Inches Risers. Over the Capital is an Iron Balcony, encompassing a Cippus or Meta, thirty-two Feet high, supporting a blazing Urn of Brass gilt. Prior to this, the Surveyor (as it appears by an original Drawing) had made a Design of a Pillar of somewhat less Proportion, viz. fourteen Feet in Diameter, and after a peculiar Device: For, as the Romans expressed by Relievo, on the Pedestals, and round the Shafts of their Columns, the History of

* The greatest of the Roman Columns, viz. that of *Antoninus*, was 172½ Feet in Height, and 12 Feet 3 Inches in Diameter, English Measure.

“ Actions and Incidents as were intended to be
 “ thereby commemorated; so this *Monument* of
 “ the Conflagration and Resurrection of the City
 “ of *London* was represented by a Pillar in
 “ Flames; the Flames, blazing from the Loop-
 “ holes of the Shaft, (which were to give Light
 “ to the Stairs within) were figured in Brass-
 “ work gilt, and on the Top was a Phoenix rising
 “ from her Ashes, of Brass gilt likewise.”

*An accurate Account of the Quantity, by Measure-
 ments, of the great Column of London.*

The Solidity of the whole Fabrick, from the Bottom of the lowest Plinth to the black Marble under the Urn, the Cy- linder of the Stair-case only deducted,	Feet
and the Stone for the Carving not al- lowed for, is	37396
The black Marble that covers the Capital	287
Ditto Lanthorn	64

From this Solidity deduct,

For eight great Niches	—	281
For three Doors and Passages	—	289
For three Sides reveyled	—	486
For rough Block	—	1499
For Rubble-work	—	7185

In all 9740

The Remainder is 27656

To this add, upon the account of the
Carvings in the Front, the four great
Dragons and Festoons 540

Feet of solid *Portland* Stone 28196

Three hundred and forty-three black Marble
Steps.

The whole Shaft fluted after it was built, being
four thousand seven hundred and eighty-four
superficial Feet.

Marble Harch-pace fifty-six Feet.

Marble Paving, and other small Articles, not in
this Measurement.

*Inscription for the great Pillar or Monument of
London, according to the first Conception of
Sir C. W.*

“ Qui celsam spectas Molem, idem quoque
 “ infaustum & fatalem toti quondam Civitati vides
 “ Locum. Hic quippe, Anno *Christi* MDCLXVI.
 “ 2 Sept. altera post mediam Noctem Hora, ex
 “ Casa humili, prima se extulit Flamma, quæ,
 “ Austro flante, adeo brevi invaluit, ut non
 “ tantum tota fere intra Muros Urbs, sed et
 “ Ædificia quæcunque Arcem et Templariorum
 “ Hospitium, quæcunque denique Ripas Flu-
 “ minis, et remotissima Civitatis interjacent Mæ-
 “ nia, ferali absumpta fuerint Incendio. Tridui
 “ spatio, C. Templâ, Plateæ CCCC. et plura
 “ quam XIV. Domorum Millia Flammis ab-
 “ sorpta fuere. Innumeri Cives omnibus suis
 “ fortunis exuti, et sub dio agitare coacti, infi-
 “ nitæ, et toto Orbe congestæ opes in Cinerem et
 “ Favillam redactæ: Ita ut de Urbe omnium
 “ quotquot Sol aspicit amplissima, et fælicif-
 “ sima, præter Nomen et Famam, et immen-
 “ sos Ruinarum Aggeres, vix quicquam su-
 “ peresset.

“ *Carolus* Secundus, Dei Gratia, Rex Magnæ

“ *Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, Anno Regni*
 “ XVIII. et plerique Angliæ Proceres, consumpta
 “ Incendio Urbe pene universa, eademque trien-
 “ nio Spatio in ampliorem Modum instaurata,
 “ et non ut ante ligneis aut luteis, sed partim la-
 “ teritiis, partim marmoreis Ædificiis et Ope-
 “ ribus ita ornata, ut e suis Ruinis pulchrior multo
 “ prodiiſſe videatur; auctis præterea ad immen-
 “ sam Magnitudinem Urbis Pomæriis; ad æter-
 “ nam utriusque Facti Memoriam, hic, ubi tantæ
 “ Cladis prima emicuit Flamma,

“ Monumentum posuere.

“ Discat Præsens et Futura Ætas, nequa similis
 “ ingruat Clades, tempestivis Numen placare
 “ votis: Beneficium vero Regis, et Procerum,
 “ quorum Liberalitate, præter Ornatum, major
 “ etiam Urbi accessit Securitas, grata mente re-
 “ cognoscat.

“ O quantum tibi debet AVGVSTA,

“ Tot nascentia Tempia, tot renata,

“ Tot Spectacula?”

MART.

But, instead thereof, the North and South
Sides of the Pedestal have each a *Latin* In-
scription, one describing the Desolation of this
City laid in Ashes, and the other its glorious
Restoration. That on the North Side runs
thus:

“ Anno *Christi* CIJDCLXVI. Die 11. Nonis
 “ Septembris, hinc in Orientem, pedum CCII Inter-
 “ vallo (quæ est hujusce Columnæ Altitudo) erupit
 “ de media Nocte Incendium, quod vento spirante
 “ hausit etiam longinqua, &c. partes per omnes
 “ populabundum ferebatur cum impetu & fragore
 “ incredibili. XXCIX Tempia, Portas, Præto-
 “ rium, Ædes publicas, Ptochotrophia, Scholas,
 “ Bibliothecas, Infularum magnum Numerum,
 “ Domus CCIJDJOOO OOOCC, Vicos CD ab-
 “ sumpsit: De XXVI Regionibus, XV funditus
 “ delevit, alias VIII laceras & semi-ustas reliquit.
 “ Urbis Cadaver ad CIJXXXVI Jugera, hinc
 “ ab Arce per *Thamesis* Ripam ad Templariorum
 “ Fanum, illinc ab Euro Aquilonali Portus se-
 “ cundum Muros ad Fossæ Fletanæ Caput, per-
 “ rexit; adversus Opes Civium & Fortunas
 “ infestum, erga Viros innocuum, ut per omnia
 “ referret supremam illam mundi Exustionem.
 “ Velox Clades fuit; exiguum Tempus eandem
 “ vidit Civitatem florentissimam, & nullam.
 “ Tertio die, cum jam evicerat humana Con-
 “ silia & Subsidia omnia, cœlitus, ut par est
 “ credere, jussus stetit fatalis Ignis & quaquaver-
 “ sum elanguit.”

Made *English* thus:

“ In the Year of *Christ* 1666, the second Day
 “ of *September*, Eastward from hence, at the
 “ Distance of two hundred and two Feet, (the
 “ Height of this Column) about Midnight, a
 “ most terrible Fire broke out, which, driven
 “ on by a high Wind, not only wasted the
 “ adjacent Parts, but also Places very remote,
 “ with incredible Noise and Fury: It consumed
 “ eighty-nine Churches, the City Gates, *Guild-*
 “ *hall*, many publick Structures, Hospitals,
 “ Schools, Libraries, a vast Number of stately
 “ Edifices, thirteen thousand two hundred Dwel-
 “ ling-Houses, four hundred Streets; of twenty-
 “ six Wards, it utterly destroyed fifteen, and left
 “ eight

“ eight others shattered and half burnt. The
 “ Ruins of the City were four hundred and
 “ thirty-six Acres, from the Tower by the
 “ *Thames* Side to the *Temple* Church, and from
 “ the North-East Gate along the City Wall to
 “ *Holborn-Bridge*. To the Estates and Fortunes
 “ of the Citizens it was merciless, but to their
 “ Lives very favourable, that it might in all
 “ Things resemble the last Conflagration of the
 “ World.

“ The Destruction was sudden; for in a small
 “ Space of Time the same City was seen most
 “ flourishing, and reduced to nothing.

“ Three Days after, when this fatal Fire had
 “ baffled all human Counsels and Endeavours in
 “ the Opinion of all, as it were, by the Will of
 “ Heaven, it stopped, and on every Side was ex-
 “ tinguished.”

The South Side Inscription thus :

“ *Carolus* II. C. Mart. F. Mag. Brit. Franc.
 “ & Hib. Rex. Fid. D. Princeps clementissi-
 “ mus, miseratus luctuosam Rerum faciem,
 “ plurima fumantibus jam tum Ruinis, in so-
 “ latium Civium & Urbis suæ Ornamentum
 “ providit, Tributum remisit, Preces Ordinis
 “ & Populi Londinensis retulit ad Regni Senatum,
 “ qui continuo decrevit, ut Publica Opera pe-
 “ cunia publica, ex vectigali Carbonis fossilis
 “ oriunda, in meliorem formam restituerentur;
 “ utique *Ædes* sacræ & D. *Pauli* Templum a
 “ Fundamentis omni magnificentia extruerentur;
 “ Pontes, Portæ, Carceres novi fierent; emun-
 “ darentur Alvei, Vici ad regulam responderent,
 “ Clivi complanarentur, aperirentur Angiportus,
 “ Fora & Macella in Areas sepositas eliminaren-
 “ tur. Censuit etiam, uti singulæ Domus muris
 “ intergerinis concluderentur, universæ in fron-
 “ tem pari altitudine confurgerent, omnesque
 “ Parietes saxo quadrato aut cocto Latere solida-
 “ rentur; utique nemini liceret ultra septennium
 “ ædificando immorari. Ad hæc Lites de Ter-
 “ minis orituræ Lege lata præscidit; adjecit quo-
 “ que Supplicationes annuas, & ad æternam
 “ Posterorum Memoriam H. C. P. C. Festi-
 “ natur undique, Refurgit Londinum, majore
 “ celeritate an splendore incertum: Unum
 “ Triennium absolvit quod seculi opus crede-
 “ batur.”

In *English* thus:

“ *Charles* II. Son of *Charles the Martyr*, King
 “ of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Defender
 “ of the Faith, a most gracious Prince, com-
 “ miserating the deplorable State of Things,
 “ whilst the Ruins were yet smoaking, provided
 “ for the Comfort of his Citizens, and the Orna-
 “ ment of his City; remitted their Taxes, and
 “ referred the Petitions of the Magistrates and
 “ Inhabitants to the Parliament, who immediately
 “ passed an Act, That publick Works should be
 “ restored to greater Beauty with publick Money,
 “ to be raised by an Imposition on Coal; that
 “ Churches, and the Cathedral of *St. Paul's*,
 “ should be rebuilt from their Foundations, with
 “ all Magnificence; that Bridges, Gates, and
 “ Prisons should be new made, the Sewers
 “ cleansed, the Streets made strait and regular,

“ such as were steep levelled, and those too nar-
 “ row made wider, Markets and Shambles re-
 “ moved to separate Places. They also enacted,
 “ That every House should be built with Party-
 “ Walls, and all in Front raised of equal Height,
 “ and those Walls all of square Stone or Brick,
 “ and that no Man should delay beyond the
 “ Space of seven Years. Moreover, Care was
 “ taken by Law to prevent all Suits about their
 “ Bounds. Also anniversary Prayers were en-
 “ joined; and, to perpetuate the Memory hereof
 “ to Posterity, they caused this Column to be
 “ erected. The Work was carried on with Dili-
 “ gence, and *London* is restored; but whether
 “ with greater Speed or Beauty, may be made a
 “ Question. A three Years Time saw that
 “ finished, which was supposed to be the Business
 “ of an Age.”

The East Side of the Pedestal has also an In-
 scription, expressing the Times in which this Pil-
 lar was begun, continued, and brought to Per-
 fection. The Words are these:

Incepta

Richardo Ford, Eq.

Prætoræ Lond.

A. D. CICDCLXXI.

Perducta altius

Geo. Waterman, Eq. Præ.

Roberto Hanson, Eq. Præ.

Gulielmo Hooker, Eq. Præ.

Roberto Viner, Eq. Præ.

Josepho Sheldon, Eq. Præ.

Perfecta

Thoma Davis, Eq. Præ,

Urb.

Anno Dom.

MDCLXXVII.

In *English* thus:

This Pillar was begun,
 Sir *Richard Ford*, Knt. being Lord-Mayor of
London, in the Year 1671.

Carried on

In the Mayoralties of
 Sir *George Waterman*, Knt.

Sir *Robert Hanson*, Knt.

Sir *William Hooker*, Knt.

Sir *Robert Viner*, Knt.

Sir *Joseph Sheldon*, Knt.

And finished in that of

Sir *Thomas Davis*, in the Year 1677.

And whereas, upon Evidence, it was thought
 that this dreadful Fire was contrived and car-
 ried on by the *Popish* Faction, the same is ex-
 pressed in *English* round the Base of the Pedestal,
 under the said Inscription, in these following
 Words:

*This Pillar was set up in perpetual Remembrance
 of the most dreadful Burning of this antient City;
 begun and carried on by the Treachery and Malice
 of the Popish Faction, in the Beginning of Sep-
 tember, in the Year of our Lord 1666, in
 order to the carrying on their horrid Plot for
 extirpating the Protestant Religion, and old
 English Liberty, and introducing Popery and
 Slavery.*

On

On the Front, or the West Side of the Die of the Pedestal of this magnificent Column, is finely carved a curious Emblem of this Tragical Scene, by the masterly Hand of Mr. Cibber, Father to the present King's Poet, who likewise carved the inimitable Figures on the Gate of *Bethlem*. The eleven principal Figures on this Pedestal are done in *Alto*, the rest in *Basso Relievo*, viz.

I. At the North End of the said Plan is represented, in *Basso Relievo*, the City in Flames, and the Inhabitants in a Consternation, with their Arms extended upward, and crying out for Succour.

II. A little nearer the Horizon are the Arms, Cap of Maintenance, and other Ensigns of the City's Grandeur, partly buried under the Ruins.

III. On the Ruins lies the Figure of a Woman crowned with a Castle, her Breasts pregnant, and in her Hand a Sword; denoting the strong, plentiful, and well-governed City of *London* in Distress.

IV. The Sovereign (King *Charles II.*) is represented standing on an Anabathrum, or Place ascended to by three Steps, in a *Roman* Habit, providing with his Power and prudent Directions (as is expressed by the Inscription on the South Side) for the Comfort of his Citizens and Ornament of his City.

V. On the said Steps stand, in the King's Presence, the Figures of three Women; that next his Majesty representing *Liberty*, having in her right Hand a Hat, whereon is the Word *Liberty*, denoting the Freedom or Liberty given to those that engaged three Years in the Work.

VI. Another of the said three Women is *Ichthyographia*, with Rules and Compasses in one Hand, (the Instruments whereby Plans and Designs are delineated in due Proportion) and a Scroll partly unrolled in the other Hand, whereon such Designs are to be drawn; and near this is a Bee-hive, the known Emblem of Industry.

VII. The third of the said Figures represents *Imagination*, holding the Emblem of Invention, and having on her Head Wings and small Children, as being swift and fruitful, and on the Borders of her Garment these Words, *Non aliunde*; all which shew, that the speedy Re-erection of the City is principally owing to *Liberty*, *Imagination*, *Contrivance*, *Art*, and *Industry*.

VIII. And farther, to encourage the said Citizens, here is the Figure of *Time*, elevating the Woman in Distress, and *Providence* with his winged Hand containing an Eye, promising Peace and Plenty, by pointing towards those two Figures appearing above the Clouds.

IX. Behind the King, as it were Eastward, the Work is going forward, as Scaffolding, Labourers carrying Materials, &c.

X. Partly within a cambered Cell, under the Sovereign's Feet, appeareth *Envy*, diabolically enraged at the Measures concerted, and the great Prospect of Success. He is endeavouring to renew the Disaster, by blowing Flames out of his Mouth towards the distressed City.

No. 71.

XI. On the same Plane, at the South End from the King, is a Lion, with one fore Foot tied up, and curbed by the left Hand of *Fortitude*, in whose right Hand is a Sword, under which Figures appears the Muzzle of a Canon, which denotes this deplorable Loss and Misfortune to happen in Time of War.

XII. Between that and the King is the Figure of *Mars*, with a Chaplet in his Hand, an Emblem that an approaching honourable Peace would be the Consequence of the War.

And above this, round the Cornice of the Pedestal, are noble Enrichments of Trophy Work, and the King's Arms; also of the Sword, Mace, Cap of Maintenance, &c. and at the Angles are four very large Dragons, the Supporters of the City Arms.

For a more particular Account of the Fire, and the Parties accused thereof, see Page 432, &c. to which we shall now add,

The Damage done by this Fire is thus computed: Burned and consumed twelve thousand Houses within the Walls of the City, and above one thousand more without the Walls, but all of them within the Freedom and Liberty of *London*; that is, in all, thirteen thousand, or, as others, thirteen thousand two hundred Houses. There were also destroyed the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, which at that Time was new building, and, as to the Stone Work, almost finished; also eighty-seven Parish-Churches, and six consecrated Chapels; most of the principal and publick Edifices; as, the great *Guildhall*, wherein were nine several Courts belonging to the City; the *Royal-Exchange*; the King's *Custom-house*; *Justice-hall*, where the Sessions were kept eight or nine Times in the Year for the Trial of Murderers, Felons, and other Malefactors; the four Prisons; four of the principal Gates of the City; and fifty Halls of Companies, most of which were most magnificent Structures and Palaces. The whole Damage sustained by this Fire is almost incredible: Yet, to make some Computation, that which follows is the Method that hath been taken:

An Account of the vast Damage and Spoil made by the afore-mentioned Conflagration.

That the Reader may the better judge of the Damages done by this Fire, some have computed the thirteen thousand odd hundred Houses burnt and destroyed to be worth, one with another, twenty-five Pounds yearly Rent; which, at the low Rent of twelve Years Purchase, will in the whole amount unto three Millions nine hundred thousand Pounds Sterling, and upwards.

And for the other Works of publick Concern, they have been thus moderately estimated:

A Table of Estimates.

In Houses burnt as aforesaid	£. 3900000
In Churches and other publick Edifices as follow: The eighty-seven Parish-Churches at eight thousand Pounds each	696000
Six Chapels, at two thousand Pounds each	12000
10 C	The

The Royal-Exchange, at	£. 50000
The King's Custom-house, at	10000
The fifty-two Halls of Companies, at one thousand five hundred Pounds	78000
Three of the City Gates, at three thousand Pounds each	9000
The Gaol of Newgate	15000
Four Stone Bridges	6000
The Sessions-house	7000
The Guildhall, and Courts and Offices belonging to it	40000
Blackwell-ball	3000
Bridewell	5000
Poultry Compter	5000
Wood-street Compter	3000
	<hr/>
	939000

To which add,

Towards the building of St. Paul's Cathedral	2000000
The Wares, Household-Suff, Monies, and other moveable Goods, lost and spoiled, may probably amount to	2000000
The Hire of Porters, Carts, Waggon, Barges, Boats, &c. for removing of Wares, Household-Stuff, and the like, during the Time of the Fire, and some small Time after, may well be reckoned at	200000
In printed Books and Paper in several Shops and Warehouses	150000
In Wine, Tobacco, Sugar, Plumbs, &c. of which the City was at that Time very full	1500000
	<hr/>
	5850000

For publick Works enjoined by Act of Parliament.

For cutting a navigable Channel from the Thames to Holborn-bridge	27000
For a Monument to be erected near to the Place where the Fire began	14500
	<hr/>
	41500

Melioration Money paid to several Proprietors, who had their Ground taken away for the making of Wharfs, enlarging of Streets, making of new Streets and Market-Places, &c.

All which Particulars, viz.

For Houses burnt	3900000
For publick Edifices burnt	939000
For Losses sustained in Monies, and in Goods burnt, and in Carriage and Removing, and by St. Paul's Church, being then almost new built	5850000
For publick Works enjoined to be done by Act of Parliament	14500
For Melioration	

The Sum of all

10703500

Water-Works.

Fourthly, The Water-works, by which the City is supplied with Thames Water, is a lofty wooden

Edifice at the North-West End of the Bridge, behind the Front Houses, which, by Vessels, Iron Chains, &c. forceth the New Water through Pipes into a Cistern placed at the Top thereof, which from thence descends by Pipes to the Bottom, to be conveyed thro' other Pipes, under the Pavements of the City. See a larger Account of this Machine on p. 51.

Fifthly, at the End of Crooked-lane, facing the Monument-yard, was in antient Days a Palace built chiefly of Stone, in which Edward the Black Prince, Son to King Edward III. held his Residence, to the Honour of this City. It was afterwards let out for an Inn, and was known by the Name of the Black-bull-Inn.

Prince Edward's Palace.

C H A P. XIII.

Of BROAD-STREET WARD.

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a NEW Survey.

The Derivation of its Name. Bounds and Contents. Present State. Aldermen and Common Council. Winchester Place. St. Augustin's Priory. The Dutch Church. The French Church. Scalding-House. Carpenters, Drapers, Merchant-Tailors, and Pinners Halls. The Bank of England, and Directors. The South-Sea House, Company and Directors. The Pay-Office. Gresham Almshouse, and the Ward-School.

THIS Ward derives its Name from that Part of it called Broad-street, which lies almost in the Centre thereof, and in antient Times was peculiarly distinguished from the rest of the Streets in this Metropolis by the Name of Broad, there being few before the Fire of London of such a Breadth within the Walls.

It is bounded by Bishopsgate Ward on the East and North; on the West by Coleman-street Ward; and on the South by Cornhill Ward; and extends from the East Corner of Helmet-court, in Wormwood-street, Westward, on both Sides of the Way, to the Iron Grate over the Common-Sewer near to the Back-Gate of New Bethlem-Hospital; and its Extent from North to South, from the East Corner of Allhallows Church-yard in Wormwood-street, where new Broad-street begins, somewhat South, to the Parish Church of St. Peter the Poor, on both Sides. And then by the South Gate of the Augustine Friars, West, down Throkmorton-street, by the Drapers-ball, into Lotburi, to another Grate of Iron over the Channel there, whereby the Water runneth into the Course of Walbrook, under the East End of St. Margaret's Church. Certain Posts of Timber are there set up; which is the farthest West Part of this Ward, in the said Street. Out of which Street, it runs up Bartholomew-lane, South, to the North Side of the Exchange: Then, more East, out of the former Street, from over-against the Friars Augustines Church South Gate, it runs up Pig-street, which is another Part of Broad-street, South, to a Pump over-against St. Bennet's Church.

Then

Three
or Thread-
Needle-
street.

Then have ye one other Street, called *Three* or *Threadneedle-street*, beginning at the Well with two Buckets, now a close Pump, by *St. Martin's Outwich* Church-wall. This Street runneth down on both Sides to *Finch* or *Finke's-lane*, and half Way up that Lane, to a Gate of a large House on the West Side, but not so far on the East. Then the aforesaid Street, from this *Finke's-lane*, runneth down by the *Royal Exchange*, to the *Stocks*, and to a Place formerly called *Scalding-house*, or *Scalding-wick*, but now *Scalding-alley*; by the West Side whereof, under the Parish Church of *St. Mildred*, runneth the Course of *Walbrook*: And these are the Bounds of this Ward.

The mo-
dern State
of Broad-
street
Ward.

The Streets, Lanes, Courts, Alleys, and Places now contained in this Ward, are,

Threadneedle-street, on both Sides of the Way, from the North-West Corner of *Cornhill*; near *St. Christopher's* Church, to *St. Martin's Outwich* Church at the Corner of *Bishopsgate-street*; *Bartholomew-lane*, *Prince's-street*, almost as far as *Catharine-court*; the North End, next to *Lotbury*, being in *Coleman-street* Ward; *Lotbury*, on both Sides, from the Gate by *St. Margaret's* Church to *Bartholomew-lane* End. *Throgmorton-street*, on both Sides, unto *Broad-street*. *Broad-street*, on both Sides, from *St. Bennet-fink* Church to *London-wall*. *Winchester-street*, *Augustine-fryars*, *Wormwood-street*, as far as *Helmet-court* in the East; *London-wall-street*, from a little Eastwards of *Cross-keys-court*, or *Helmet-court*, unto the Beginning of *Wormwood-street*, by *Broad-street* End.

In the Streets and Lanes are several Courts and Places, in the Description of which we shall begin with *London-wall-street*, and so come Southward:

London-
wall-
street.

London-wall-street, so called, from having the City Wall running along the North Side. It is a Street of old Buildings, and they, for the most Part, but ordinary, and inhabited by Curriers, Innholders, Chandlers, &c. This Street, extending beyond this Ward, is very long, taking its Beginning from *Cripplegate*: The Alleys, Courts, &c. beginning West, are these, *Little Bell-alley*, or *Back-alley*, narrow, seated on the Back-side of *Coleman-street*: This Alley is very long and well built, but the Part in this Ward begins on the East Side, over-against *Swan-alley*; and from thence falls down into *Thompson's-rents*, which is very narrow, dark, and an ill Passage, to *London-wall*; *Three-pigeon-alley*, very ordinary; *White-horse-Inn*, a Place for Stabling; all these three fall into *Bell-alley*. *Ball-alley*, very ordinary. The *Boarded-entry*, but indifferent. *Threetun-alley*, large, and indifferently built and inhabited. *Maidenhead-court*, somewhat long, but narrow, except at the upper End, which is wider and better built, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Wrestler's-court*, very long, with only Houses on the West Side, the East being the Back-side of *Carpenter's-hall*. *White-bart-Inn*, indifferent large, chiefly for Coaches, and Stabling for Livery Horses.

This Street, to *Broad-street*, is called *Allhallows in the Wall*, from the Church of that Name there seated, very dirty and of no Trade.

Here on the South is *Winchester-street*, the Great and the Little.

Winches-
ter-street.

Great Winchester-street comes out of *Broad-*

street on the East, and after some Space, turning Northwards, falls into *London-wall-street*: It is an open broad Street, graced with good and some capital Buildings, which are well inhabited by Merchants and Persons of Repute: Where it looks Northward, it is called *Little Winchester-street*, and leadeth to *London-wall*, where *Little Moorgate*, or Postern, formerly stood, and opened into the South-East Corner of *Moorfields*.

This *Little Winchester-street* is not so broad, nor so well inhabited, as the *Great*. Out of *Great Winchester-street* on the South is a Passage paved with Free-stone, but very narrow, and leads into *St. Augustine-fryars*. Along from *Allhallows* Church-Wall is *Wormwood-street*, of small Account for Houses, or Inhabitants. In this Street are Alms-houses for twelve poor Women, erected by Mr. Kemp, each having 12 d. a Week in Money, besides some other Perquisites: And in this Street also are these Places; *Hand-alley*, but small; *Queen's-head-alley*, very ordinary, both as to its Houses and Inhabitants; this Alley with a turning Passage falls into a broad or open Place, out of which is a Passage into *Bishopsgate-street*; *Helmet-court*, but indifferent, which ascending up Steps comes into *Sutton-court*, which hath a Passage into *Bishopsgate-street*; it is a pretty handsome new built Court, with a Free-stone Pavement, and well inhabited, but this Court is in *Bishopsgate* Ward; betwixt *Helmet-court* and *Queen's-head-alley* is *Cock-yard*, a Place of ordinary Account.

Now going back again, we turn South into *Broad-street*, very spacious, graced with good Buildings, which are well inhabited; which said Street from *London-wall* runs Southwards, till, bending West, it falls into *Throgmorton-street*, and more South into *Pig-street*, or *Little Broad-street*, and thence into *Threadneedle-street*. In this *Broad-street* are these Alleys, Courts, and Places of Name, beginning next to *London-wall*: First *White-horse-court*, large, well built and inhabited, nigh unto which is *White-horse-yard*, only for Stablings; *Vine-court*, well built; *Bull-alley*, but narrow and ordinary.

At the South-West Corner of *Great Winchester-street*, already mentioned, is *Pin-maker's-alley*, a pretty handsome Place, with a Free-stone Pavement; *Crown-court*, still more South, a handsome broad Place, with good Houses, well inhabited by Merchants and others.

On the East Side of this Street, hereabout, is the back Part of *Gresham College*, which has some Part in this Ward, but is most of it in *Bishopsgate* Ward, as already described. Here stand *Gresham's* Alms-Houses, and near unto them is a Yard for Livery Horses; adjoining to which is *Sun-yard*, a Livery Stable, having some Houses in it, and is a Thoroughfare into *Bishopsgate-street*. Next to this is the *South-Sea House*, spoken of before in *Bishopsgate* Ward.

Opposite to this Office is the Parish Church of *St. Peter's Poor*, with a Dial hanging over the Street. A little beyond the Church is a Place called *Augustine-friars*, now built into several large Houses, inhabited chiefly by Merchants.

Over-against *Augustine-fryars* Gateway, is *Little Broad-street*, or *Pig-street*, much narrower than the other, wherein are these Places; *Adam's-court*, pretty

pretty large, well built and inhabited; *Cushion-court*, pretty handsome, but small, containing only two good Houses; *Britain's-yard*, but small, having but one House; *French-court*, indifferent well inhabited, with a Free-stone Pavement.

Throgmorton-street.

Throgmorton-street begins at the Gate of *Austin-fryars*, and runs West to *Lothbury*; it is very well built and inhabited; the chief Place here is the House and Gardens belonging to the *Drapers Company*. In this Street are these Courts, and Places of Name, viz. *Red-lion-court*, both small and ordinary; *New-court*, a pretty handsome square Place with good Houses; *Shorter's-court*, a very neat square Place, with an open Passage, the Houses well built and inhabited; *St. Bartholomew's-court*, but mean; *Angel-court*, very large and handsome, with good Buildings, the Habitation of Merchants and People of Repute; *Copt-hall-court*, a large and handsome open Place, with Houses fit for good Inhabitants; *Warnford-court*, a good large Place, very well built and inhabited.

Lothbury.

Next *Throgmorton-street*, West, is *Lothbury*, a well built Street of pretty good Trade, formerly for Founders, who made Candlesticks, Bells, and divers Utensils of Brasses and Copper; but at present for divers other Trades, and Merchandize. The Part of this Street, which is in this Ward, goeth but to the East Corner of *St. Margaret's Lothbury*. The Courts in this Part are, *Green's-court*, but ordinary; *Prince's-court*, likewise but ordinary; *Falcon-court*, but small, with a Free-stone Pavement; *Token-house-yard*, a large Place, with well built Houses, fit for good Inhabitants; the Row on the East Side, have Court-Yards, with Brick Walls before them; at the Upper End of this Yard is a narrow Passage into *Bell-alley* in *Coleman-street Ward*; this Place took its Name from an old House there standing, which antiently was the Office for delivering out of Farthings, which were called *Tokens*; *Whalebone-court*, large, with a Free-stone Pavement, hath good Houses, pretty well tenanted.

Bartholomew lane.

Coming back we pass up *Bartholomew-lane*, which runs up to the North Side of the *Royal Exchange*; a Place well built and inhabited, and of a good Trade for several Callings, being a great Thoroughfare, to and from the *Exchange*, to the North Parts of the City: In this Lane are *Black Swan-yard*, formerly called *Ship-yard*, which hath a wide Entrance; it is replenished with good Buildings, spacious, well inhabited, and it hath a Free-stone Pavement. Facing it is the Back-Gate of the *Bank of England*.

Thread-needle-street.

Bartholomew-lane brings us into *Threadneedle-street*; which takes its Beginning on the West, at the Corner of *St. Mildred's* in the *Poultry*, and passing by *St. Bartholomew-lane*, and leaving *Little Broad-street* on the North Side, and *Finch-lane* on the South, falleth into *Bishopsgate-street*, at the East End: In this Street are several good Buildings, well inhabited, with divers noted Places, with Taverns, Coffee-Houses, and other publick Places of Entertainment. Near the West End of this Street is *Prince's-street*, which, with a winding Passage, falls into *Lothbury*; and is very well built and inhabited; in the Part in this Ward is *Draper's-court*, which is pretty handsome, with a Free-stone Pavement, and

turns by a Triangle into *Lothbury*. *Catharine-court*, which is but small and ordinary.

But to go back again into *Threadneedle-street*; near the End of *Prince's-street* is *Three-nun-court*, pretty large, and indifferent good, with a Free-stone Pavement.

At the East End of this *St. Christopher's Church* is a narrow Alley, which bears the Name of *St. Christopher's-alley*: At the upper End whereof, going down Steps, is a handsome open Court, with good Houses, having also the same Name.

More Eastward is *Castle-alley* on the South Side, which falls into *Cornhill*, filled with Eating-Houses, Stationers, and Offices depending on the *Change*; further to the East, are *Sweeting's-rents* and *alley*, both narrow Places, with Free-stone Pavements; which also give Passages into *Cornhill*, being Places taken up by Coffee-houses, Eating-houses, and Shops of divers Sorts, as Watchmakers, Stationers, &c.

Still further East, on the same Side, is *Finch*, or *Fink-lane*, which falls into *Cornhill*; and is a Place of good Trade. On the West Side is *Spread-eagle-court*, but ordinary, which with a turning Passage falls into *Threadneedle-street*, against *Pig-street*.

Hatton-court, a handsome square Place, well built and inhabited; *Crown-court*, small, and but indifferent.

There are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Constable, the Beadle, and thirty Watchmen. Watch.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest for this Ward, are to serve in the several Courts in *Guild-hall* in the Month of *August*. Jurymen.

This *Broad-street Ward* hath an Alderman, with his Deputy, and nine other Common-Councilmen, ten Constables, eight Scavengers, thirteen Men for the Wardmote Inquest, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteenth in *London* at 27 *l.* and accounted in the *Exchequer* after the Rate of 25 *l.*

The Alderman of this Ward is *Thomas Rawlinson*, Esq; late Lord-Mayor of *London*; Mr. *John Clark*, Deputy, Mr. *John Cotterel*, Mr. *John Ellis*, Mr. *Thomas Warren*, Mr. *Samuel Guillum*, Mr. *Timothy Helmsley*, Mr. *Henry Kent*, Mr. *John Weare*, Mr. *Francis Magnus*, and Mr. *Samuel Dolby*, are the Common-Councilmen. Aldermen and Common Council.

On the Spot where *Great and Little Winchester-streets* now stand was a large House (Part of which is the present *Pay-Office*;) and Garden, divided from *Carpenters-hall* on the West by a high Stone Wall; the Property of and built by Sir *William Pawlet*, Knight, created Earl of *Wilts*, and Marquis of *Winchester*, Lord High Treasurer of *England* under K. *Edw. VI.* Winchester House.

Through this Garden was a Foot-way, leading by the West End of the *Augustine-fryars Church*, strait North, and opened somewhat West from *Albhalloes Church*, against *London-wall*, towards *Moorgate*; which Footway had Gates at each End, locked up every Night: The great House joining to the Gardens stretched to the North Corner of *Broad-street*, and then turned up the said Street to the East End of *Augustine-fryars Church*, which the Lord *Winchester* pulled down, except the West End thereof, inclosed from the Steeple and Choir, which was in the Year

Year 1550 let to the *Dutch Nation* in *London*, to be their Preaching Place.

St. Augustine's
Priory on
Augustine
Fryars.

On that Spot of Ground still retaining the Name, stood a Convent of *Augustine-fryars*, called properly Fryars *Eremites* of the Order of St. *Augustine*. They were Mendicants. The House was a Priory, founded A. D. 1253, by *Humphrey Bobun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, and at its Dissolution, 26 Hen. VIII. a great Part of it was granted to *William Pawlet*, Lord St. *John*, afterwards Marquis of *Winchester*.

Reginald Cobham gave his Messuage in *London* to enlarge it, in the Year 1344. *Humphrey Bobun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, re-edified this Church in the Year 1354, whose Body was there buried in the Choir. The small spired Steeple of this Church was overthrown by a Tempest of Wind in the Year 1362, but was raised anew, and was standing in the Year 1603, in a very dangerous, tottering Condition; but such was the venerable Regard the City had of it, that a Petition being preferred to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, by the Inhabitants of St. *Peter le Poor*, they readily concurred to promote the Repair thereof all they could, by using their Interest with the Marquis of *Winchester*, to whom the Property of that Monastery and the Lands adjoining belonged, and for that Purpose drew up a Letter to him, in the most pathetic Words, and moving Arguments, exciting him to go in Hand with that Work; which was as followeth:

Right Honourable, my very good Lord,

City Petition to the
Marquis of
Winchester.

"There hath been offered of late unto this Court a most just and earnest Petition, by divers of the chiefest of the Parish of St. *Peter le Poor* in *London*, to move us to be humble Suitors unto your Lordship, in a Cause which is sufficient to speak for itself, without the Mediation of any other, viz. for the Repairing of the ruinous Steeple of the Church, some Time called *The Augustine Fryars*, now belonging to the *Dutch Nation*, situated in the same Parish of St. *Peter le Poor*, the Fall whereof (which, without speedy Prevention, is near at Hand) must needs bring with it not only a great Deformity to the whole City, it being, for Architecture, one of the beautifullest and rarest Spectacles thereof, but a fearful imminent Danger to all the Inhabitants next adjoining. Your Lordship, being moved herein (as we understand) a Year since, was pleased to give honourable Promises, with Hope of present Help; but the Effects not following, according to your honourable Intention, we are bold to renew the said Suit again, eftsoons craving at your Lordship's Hands a due Consideration of so worthy a Work, as to help to build up the House of God, one of the chiefest Fountains, from whence hath sprung so great Glory to your Lordship's most noble Descendency of the *Pawlets*, whose Steps your Lordship must needs follow, to continue to all Posterity the Fame of so bountiful Benefactors both to the Church and Commonwealth.

"So that I trust we shall have the less Need to importune your Lordship in so reasonable a
No. 71.

"Suit: First, Because it doth principally concern your Lordship, being the Owner of the greatest Part of the said Spire, or Steeple: But especially that by disburfing of a small Sum of Money, to the Value of 50 or 60 l. your Lordship will do an excellent Work, very helpful to many, and most grateful to all, as well *English* as Strangers; who by this means shall have Cause to magnify to the World this so honourable and charitable an Action. And I and my Brethren shall much rejoice to be relieved herein by your Lordship's most noble Disposition, rather than to fly to the last Remedy of the Law of the Land, which in this Case hath provided a Writ, *De reparatione facienda*.

"Thus hoping as assuredly on your Lordship's Favour, as we pray incessantly for your continual Felicity, we humbly take Leave of your Lordship. From *London* the 4th of August 1600.

Your Lordship's humbly to be commanded,

Thomas Lowe,
Leonard Holiday,
Robert Hampson,
Ry. Godard,
John Wattes,
Thomas Smythe,
William Craven,
Humphrey Weld,

Nicholas Mosly, Mayor.
Richard Markin,
John Hart,
Henry Billingsly,
Stephen Soame,
William Ryder,
John Gerrard,
Thomas Bennett.

But this took no Effect.

This House was valued at 57 l. &c. and was surrendered the 12th of November, in the 30th of Henry VIII.

There lie buried in this Fryars Church, among many others of less Note, *Edmond*, first Son of *Joan*, Mother to King *Richard II.* 1375.

Lady Margery de Ilderton, in Com. *Northumberland*. buried in *Augustine Fryars*, *London*. Her Will bore Date, 1338.

Guy de Mericke, Earl of St. *Paul*.

In the middle Isle Sir *Humphrey Bobun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, Lord of *Brecknock*, who died 1361.

Richard, the great Earl of *Arundel*, *Surrey*, and *Warren*, beheaded 1397.

Sir *Francis Courtney*, Earl of *Pembroke*, who married *Alice*, Sister to the Earl of *Oxford*.

The Lord *John Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, beheaded on *Tower-hill*, 1463.

Aubrey de Vere, Son and Heir to the Earl of *Oxford*.

Sir *William Bourser*, Lord *Fitz-Warren*.

Dame *Jane Norris*, Lady *Bedford*.

Anne, Daughter to *John Viscount Welles*.

In St. *John's* Chapel, *John*, Son of Sir *John Wingsfield*.

The Lord *Angleure* of *France*. By him the Lord *Tremayle* of *France*.

In the Chapter-house, many of the Barons, slain at *Barnet Field*, 1471.

In the Body of the Church, Sir *Thomas Courtney*, Son to the Earl of *Devonshire*, and by him his Sister, wedded to *Chevestone*.

Between St. *James's* Altar, and St. *Mary's*, lay the Lord *William*, Marquis of *Barkeley*, and Earl of *Nottingham*, and Dame *Joan*, his Wife.

This *William*, Marquis of *Barkeley*, by his Last Will, bearing Date, Feb. 6, 1491, bequeathed

10 D

his

Funeral
Monument
in the an-
cient Pri-
ory of Au-
gustine-
fryars.

his Body to be buried here in the Fryars of *Augustine*: And two Fryars to sing perpetually in the *White-fryars Church* in *Fleet-street*, in the Suburbs of *London*, for the Testator's Soul, and the Soul of *Thomas Barkeley*, his Son, &c. Sir *Tho. Brandon*, Knight, who married the Lady *Marchioness*, bequeathed by his Will, Anno 1509, to these Fryars *Augustines*, 60 l. for a perpetual Memory to be had of the said Lord Marquis *Barkeley*, and the said Lady his Wife: And his own, to be buried in the Fryars Preachers, *London*.

William Collingborne, Esq; beheaded, 1484.

Sir *James Tirrell*, Sir *John Windany*, Knights, beheaded 1502.

Edward Duke of Buckingham, beheaded 1521.

Gwiscard, Earl of *Huntington*.

Some also of the antient Family of the *Scots* of *Stapleford Tawney*, in *Essex*, seem to have been here interred. *William Scot*, of the same Place, Esq; by his last Will, bearing Date 1490, willed his Executors with his Goods, as lone as they goodly may, to be seyd and songe for his Soule and other Soules atoselepd [viz. of his fadyr and Modyr, Benefactours, and al Chyisten Soules] in the Cobent Chyrch of the Freers Austyns of *London*, by the Freers of the seyd Place, xxx Masses, which bene call'd a Trental of *St. Gregory*, &c. Also, in the seyd Cobent Chyrche of Freers *Augustines*, by the Cobent of the seyd Place, a Dirige and Mass of Requiem by Note, if it happen hym there to decease. And to the same Freers for the same Dirige and Mass to be kept, that is to sey, the Principal thereat, being xl to the Pyour, xl to the Freers which shall song the said Mass of Requiem, xii d. to every other Freer of the same House being a Pyest, and helpin gat the same Dirige and Mass viii d. and to every other Freer of the same House, being no Pyest, helping therein likewise iii d.

That Portion of this Church which was East, and not granted to these Strangers, the aforesaid *Pawlet*, Earl of *Wilts*, obtained in the fourth also of the said King, who of his special Grace granted him *totam superiorem partem Ecclesie nuper fratrum Augustinen. infra Civitatem London. viz. Le Quere, La Cros Ile, & capellas ibidem.*

This other Part then, namely, the Steeple, Choir, and Side Isles to the Choir adjoining, the Earl reserved to Household Uses, as for Stowage of Corn, Coal, and other Things. His Son and Heir, Marquis of *Winchester*, sold the Monuments of Noblemen (there buried) in great Number, the Pavé Stones, and whatsoever, (which cost many thousands) for one hundred Pounds, and in Place thereof made Stabling for Horses. He caused the Lead to be taken off the Roofs of the Church, and laid Tile instead thereof; which Exchange of Lead for Tile proved not so profitable as he looked for, but rather to his Disadvantage.

Dutch
Church in
Augustine-
fryars.

In the 4th of King *Edward VI.* he granted by Letters Patents, dated the 24th of July 1551, all that Church, except the Choir, to *John Alasco*, and a Congregation of *Germans*, and other Strangers fled hither for the Sake of Religion, and to their Successors, in *puram & liberam Eleemosynam*; and the Church to be called *The Temple of the Lord Jesus*; and *Alasco* to be the first Superintendent, and *Gualter de Leone*, *Martinus Flandrus*, *Francis Riverius*, and *Richardus Gallus*, to be

the four first Ministers: And this Gift hath been confirmed by the successive Princes to the *Dutch Strangers*, and remains to them to this Day, for the holy Uses of Prayer, Preaching and Administration of the Sacraments. This is a very spacious and comely Church, tho' but a Part of that Church that belonged to the *Augustine-fryars*: There is a handsome Library erected on the West Part of it, which is very ornamental as well as useful: And the Ministers, which are now reduced to two, have convenient Houses allotted them in the said Fryars.

The aforesaid Charter is extant in the Collection of Records to *The History of the Reformation*, Vol. II. Book I. Numb. LI.

It has been customary for the *Dutch* and *Walloon Churches* to pay a Deference to every Bishop of *London*, and to each Lord-Mayor, upon their first Access to their Dignity and Charge, and to present them with a Piece of Plate. Their Ministers and Elders of both Churches, as Representatives of the whole, at some convenient Time, make their Appearance before them, and one of the Ministers makes a short Speech to the Bishop in *Latin*, to the Mayor in *English*. The Sum of what is spoken to the Bishop is, "To shew the original Plantation of their Church in *London*, by a Charter of King *Edward VI.* in the Year 1550, until they, with many other pious Christians, were fain to fly the Realm in the Reign of Queen *Mary*: But yet, that in the Year 1558, upon the Success of the Reformed Religion, restored under Queen *Elizabeth*, they began to fly hither again by little and little, as to a Sanctuary, from the Persecution of the Duke *D'Alva*, the *Guises*, and Prince of *Parma*; she, a true Mother in *Israel*, restoring them the Place and Privileges granted them by King *Edward*. That King *James I.* her Successor, willed this Liberty of theirs to remain to them inviolate. That their Ministers have all along, to that Time, been Men of Piety and Learning, preserving Peace and Brotherhood with the *English Churches*. And that as for the Bishops of this Diocese of *London*, it appeared from their Records, how lovingly in their Restoration *Grindal* received them, and what *Edwin Sandys*, the next Bishop, most prudently performed, in appeasing certain unseasonable Controversies arisen among them, and how brotherly all the rest of the Bishops of *London* since had offered their Assurances to them. The like they certainly promised themselves from him; and so congratulating him on his Preferment, and his Merit of it, for his Piety and Eloquence, so well known in Court, in the University, in the City, and whole Kingdom, they conclude with a Prayer, That God would endue him with his Holy Spirit, that by his Ministry the Glory of God might be promoted, and his Church edified."

The Import of their Address to the Lord-Mayor, is, "That they appear there before his Honour, to congratulate him in the Name of their Congregations, according to their yearly Custom. They pray Almighty God, by his Holy Spirit, to qualify him for the great Du-

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“ties belonging to his high Office and Calling,
“that God’s Glory may be advanced, and the
“Church edified. And lastly, beseeching him,
“according to the Example of his Predecessors,
“to be favourable unto them Strangers, fled hi-
“ther, at first, for the true Profession of the
“Gospel, and hitherto charitably entertained
“in this Honourable City.” And then they
dine with the Lord-Mayor.

Upon the Access of King *James I.* to the
Crown of *Great Britain*, Anno 1603, the said
Church making their humble Address to him,
he answered them in *French*, “That the Queen
“departed made herself renowned through the
“whole World by two Things; the one was,
“that she always entertained and cherished the
“Service of God in the Kingdom; and the
“other, her Hospitality towards Strangers.
“Which Commendation of hers he was de-
“sirous to inherit. That if Occasion had offered
“itself, when he was at a Distance, and lived
“as in a Corner of the World, he would have
“made known his good Affection to them: But
“now that it had pleased God to constitute him
“King of this Country, he swore to them, that
“if any molested them in their Churches, they
“addressing to him, he would avenge them.
“And that tho’ they were not his proper Subjects,
“yet he would maintain and cherish them, as
“much as any Prince in the World.” He took
Notice also of their former good Deserts to the
Queen and Kingdom; that is, “How they
“had always prayed for the late Queen, and
“never gone beyond the Limits of their Duty,
“and how they had enriched the Realm with
“many Arts, Manufactures, and Sciences useful
“to the Publick.”

Further, in the Year 1642, they preferred
a Petition to the House of Lords, in Behalf of
themselves and of the reformed Foreign Churches
in the Realm; as in *Norwich*, *Colchester*, *Canter-
bury*, *Sandwich*, &c. to this Purpose: “That
“there might be an Ordinance of Parliament for
“settling the Liberty and Exercise of their Reli-
“gion and Discipline, as they were used beyond
“the Seas respectively in the reformed Churches
“of their several Nations: And which they had
“hitherto enjoyed by the Charter of King *Ed-
ward VI.* of ever-blessed Memory, authorized
“by his Parliament, and the gracious Favour of
“all the succeeding Princes.” Particularly,

“First, That they might have free Liberty to
“chuse and appoint their own Ministers and all
“other Officers belonging to their Churches, ac-
“cording to their Discipline.

“Secondly, That no Member of their Congre-
“gations, being under the Censure of their Dis-
“cipline, by reason of some scandalous Offence
“committed, might be received as Member of
“any other Church without a Certification from
“his own Church.

“Thirdly, That no Church or Congregation
“of Foreigners should be authorized in this
“Realm, which was not subject respectively to the
“Synods of their several Nations.” They added
Reasons for their third Article.

Hereupon on Saturday, Jan. 21, 1642, (by
Report of the Earl of *Northumberland*) the House
ordered, “That there be an Ordinance of Parlia-

“ment for settling of the Liberty and Exercise
“of their Religion and Discipline, as they are
“used beyond the Seas respectively in the re-
“formed Churches of their several Nations,
“which they have hitherto enjoyed by the Char-
“ter of King *Edward VI.* authorized by Parlia-
“ment, and the Favour of all succeeding Princes
“of the reformed Religion, Queen *Elizabeth*,
“King *James*, and his Majesty that now is. In
“particular, First, &c. as above in the three Ar-
“ticles.”

About the Year 1704, this *Dutch* Congre-
gation in *Augustine-fryars* built, at their common
Charge, upon a Piece of Ground in Middle *Moor-
fields*, purchased by them, a handsome Alms-
House, containing twenty-six Rooms, for main-
taining their Poor, either Men or Women, be-
sides one complete Room where the Elders
and Deacons meet weekly to pay the Pensions
of the Alms-Folks, or to do other Business re-
lating to their Poor. The Pensions are either
more or less, according as their Necessities re-
quire. The Rooms are not so appropriated to
the *Dutch* Nation, but that any *English* Woman,
whose Husband had been a Member of the said
Church, is capable of being admitted. And
oftentimes it happens, that there be more *English*
than *Dutch* harboured there.

Since this Church hath been appropriated to
the Use of the *Dutch* Nation, few have been
buried here, except the Ministers belonging to
it, and the Elders, or others, of more eminent
Quality, or Wealth. Such as have Monuments,
or Stones, with Inscriptions, are these that fol-
low:

Against the East Wall of the North Isle, a
Monument for *Margaret Laurence*, Daughter and
Heir of *Laurence Huyssen* Heer Van *Weelde* in *Zee-
land*. She was married to Colonel *Henry Corn-
wall* of *Bredwardine*, in the County of *Hereford*.
Died April 21, 1692.

Elizabeth Philippine, Widow of *Wylen Albert*,
George Graaf tot Bronchorst, and *Lamborg Stirum*,
born Baroneß of *Boetzlaer*. Died October 1692.

In the South Isle is the common Place of Bu-
rial for the Ministers of the Church; tho’ some
others are also here interred.

Arnoldina, Daughter of the Heer *Arnold Citters*,
Ordinary Ambassador of the States General to his
Majesty of *Great Britain*. She died June 5, 1686,
aged 5 Years.

Here is a very handsome Marble Monument
set up for Sir *Dennis Dutry*, who died in the Year
1728; the Inscription, as upon most of the other,
is in the *Dutch* Language.

At the East End of this Church, between the
two Isles, is a Rising with several Steps both
from the North and South Sides, and likewise on
the West, unto a large Platform, whereon is
placed a long Table with Seats against the Wall,
and Forms round, for the Use of the holy Com-
munion. On the East Wall at a due Height are
the *Ten Commandments* in *Dutch*, largely written in
golden Letters.

On the West End over the Skreen is the Li-
brary, inscribed thus: *Ecclesie Londino-Belgicae
Bibliotheca, extructa sumptibus Mariae Dubois*,
1659.

In this Library are divers valuable MSS and Letters of *Calvin*, *Peter Martyr*, and other foreign Reformers.

The Church is very large and spacious, supported with two Rows of Stone Pillars. The Seats are all long Benches lined with green Cloth, stuffed for easy sitting. The Floor with Deal-Boards laid over the Stones for Warmth: The Windows on the South Side have painted on them *JESUS TEMPLE* in several Places.

The present State of this *Dutch Church* in *Augustine-fryars*, and the Congregation of Strangers, or the Children of Strangers, belonging to it, is thus:

They have two Ministers, who preach twice every *Sunday*, and once in the Week besides; and they administer the Holy Sacrament monthly, the last *Sunday* in the Month; and exchange Churches every first *Sunday* in the Month with the *Walloon* Congregation, for their Administration of the Sacrament, their own Church in *Threadneedle-street* being too small for them. The Ministers have allowed them a good yearly Salary, and Houses to dwell in, conveniently situated, near the said Church, and a competent Subsistence for their Widows. *M. Vandermerse*, a Merchant, and one of their Elders, built a House, at his own Cost, for one of the Ministers, on which he laid out 400 *l.* and afterwards finished it within, at a considerable farther Expence, greatly to his Commendation, and the lasting Memory of his Charity, and good Will to the Church.

They maintain their Poor at their own Charge, which stands them in near 1200 *l. per Ann.* Part of which they collect every *Sunday*, and Week-day, when there is a Sermon, at the Church door, by Deacons of the Church, who stand there with Basons to receive what the People are pleased to put in.

Near this Church was formerly a Glass-house, where *Venice* Glasses were made, and *Venetians* employed in the Work: And *Mr. James Howel*, an ingenious Man in *King James I's* Reign, was Steward to this House (who was afterwards Clerk of the Council to *King Charles I.*) When he left this Place, scarce able to bear the continual Heat of it, he thus wittily expressed himself, *That had he continued still Steward, he should in a short Time have melted away to nothing among those hot Venetians.* This House stood on the Ground where now are built handsome Dwelling-Houses and *Pinner's-Hall*.

Drapers-Hall. Adjoining to the South-West Side of the Marquis of *Winchester's* Garden was another large House and Garden that reached into *Throgmorton-street*, on whose Site *Drapers-Hall* and Gardens now stand. This was the Palace of Lord *Cromwell*, Earl of *Essex*, Vicar-General to *K. Hen. VIII.*

Mr. Stow makes great Complaints of this Lord's ill Usage of his Father, who had a Garden and Summer-House joining to the North Pales of my Lord's Garden: This Summer-House was loosed from the Ground, and carried on Rowlers into his Father's Garden, 22 Feet, without any Warning given to him, or being able to obtain any other Answer, when he spoke of it to the Surveyors of the Work, than, That their Master had commanded them so to do.

And more to the West in *Throgmorton-street* was

another great House, appertaining to the Abbot of *St. Alban's*; and on the South Side thereof a large Free-School, belonging to the dissolved Hospital of *St. Anthony* in *Threadneedle-street*.

On the North Side of *Threadneedle-street*, near *St. Anthony's Hospital*, where the *French Church* now stands, was formerly the Hospital of *St. Anthony*, and some Time a Cell too of *St. Anthony of Vienna*. For *King Henry III.* granted to the Brotherhood of *St. Anthony of Vienna* a Place amongst the *Jews*, which was some Time their Synagogue, and had been built by them, about the Year 1231. But the Christians obtained of the King, that it should be dedicated to our Blessed Lady: And since, an Hospital being there built, was called *St. Anthony's of London*. It was founded in the Parish of *St. Bennet Finke*, for a Master, two Priests, one School-master, and twelve poor Men: After which Foundation, amongst other Things given to this Hospital, one was a Messuage and Garden, [whereon was built the fair large Free-School, mentioned above] and one other Parcel of Ground, containing 37 Feet in Length, and 18 Feet in Breadth, in the Parish of *St. Bennet Finke*. This was given to the Master of the Hospital, to the enlarging of their Church, and House to the same belonging, for a Master, 14 Priests, &c. in the 7th of *Henry VI.*

Moreover *King Henry VI.* in the 20th of his Reign, gave unto *John Carpenter*, Doctor of Divinity, Master of *St. Anthony's Hospital*, and to his Brethren and their Successors for ever, his Manor of *Ponington*, with the Appurtenances, with certain Pensions and Portions of *Milburn*, *Turneworth*, *Charlton*, and *Up-wimburne*, in the County of *Southampton*, towards the Maintenance of five Scholars in the University of *Oxford*, to be brought up in the Faculty of Arts, after the Rate of 10 *d. per Week* for every Scholar: So that the said Scholars, before their going to *Oxford*, be first instructed in the Rudiments of Grammar at the College of *Eaton*, founded by the said King.

In the Year 1474, *Edward the IVth* granted to *William Say*, Batchelor of Divinity, Master of the Hospital of *St. Anthony's*, to have Priests, Clerks, Scholars, poor Men, and Brethren of the same, Clerks or Laymen, Choristers, Proctors, Messengers, Servants in Household, and other Things whatsoever, like as the Prior and Convent of *St. Anthony of Vienna*, &c. This Hospital was annexed, united, and appropriated unto the Collegiate Church of *St. George* in *Windsor*, about the Year 1485, as was reported by *Sir Anthony Baker*, Master of the said Hospital, to *Sir John Woolfborne*, Knt. and other Commissioners in the 37th of *Henry VIII.*

The Proctors of this House were to collect the Benevolence of charitable Persons towards the Building and Supporting thereof: And among other Things remarkable in this Place, *Mr. Stow* says, he remembered that the Officers charged with the Oversight of the Markets in this City, did several times take from the Market-People Pigs starved, or otherwise unwholesome for Man's Sustenance; these they used to slit in the Ear; and one of the Proctors for *St. Anthony's* having tied a Bell about the Neck of one of them, and turned it to feed on the Dunghills, no Man would hurt or take

take it up; but if any gave them Bread, or other Feeding, such they would know, watch for, and daily follow, whining till they had somewhat given them: From whence arose the Proverb, *That such-a-one would follow such-a-one, and whine like an Anthony Pig.* But if one of these Pigs grew to be fat, and came to good Liking, as oftentimes they would, then the Proctor took it up for the Use of the Hospital.

Since the said annexing this Hospital to *Windsor* College, to wit, in the Year 1499, the 14th of *Henry VII.* Sir *John Tate*, some Time Ale-brewer, then a Mercer, caused his Brew-house, called the *Swan*, near adjoining to the said Free Chapel, College, or Hospital of *St. Anthony*, to be taken down for the enlarging of the Church, which was then newly built; toward the Building whereof the said *Tate* gave great Sums of Money.

This goodly Foundation having a Free-School and Alms-Houses for poor Men, built of hard Stone, adjoining to the West End of the Church, was of old Time confirmed by *Henry VI.* in the Year 1447. The outward Work of this new Church was finished in the Year 1501.

Sir *John Tate* deceased 1514, and was there buried in a Monument by him prepared, as appeareth by an Indenture Tripartite, made between the said *John Tate*, the Dean of *Windsor*, and *William Milbourne*, Chamberlain.

Walter Champion, Draper, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, 1529, was buried there, and gave to the Beadmen 20*l.* The Lands, by Year, of this Hospital were valued, in the 37th Year of *Henry VIII.* to be 55*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Here was also an antient Marble Tomb of *John Taylor*, some Time Master of the Rolls, remaining long after the *French* enjoyed the Church, viz.

Religionis interest Monumenta extrui & ornari.

Johannes Taylor Trigeminor. natu primus, Illustrissimo Rege Henrico VIII^o imperante, Archi-chartophylax, in hac sacra Aede teneris ab unguiculis enutritus, ad Laudem Dei Omnipotentis, & istius celebris & Beatissimi Patris Antonii Ecclesie Ornamentum & Decus, ad Oblivionis Procacitatem, quæ rerum omnium citius obfuscet memoriam, effugandam, hoc vivus & superstes posuit, quia præstat tempestive quam sero sapere, Executoribus negligentibus ac avaris hujusmodi Cûram relinquendo, Anno Dom. MDXXXII.

Quocunq; ingrederis, sequitur mors corporis umbram.

One *Johnson* (a School-master here) became a Prebendary of *Windsor*, and then (by little and little) spoiled this Hospital: He first dissolved the Choir, conveyed away the Plate and Ornaments, then the Bells, and, lastly, put out the Alms-Men from their Houses, appointing them Portions of 12*d.* the Week to each: But afterwards their Houses, with others, were let out for Rent, and the Church was a preaching Place for the *French* Nation, who hold it of the Church of *Windsor*.

This School was commended in the Reign of *Henry VI.* and since also commended above others; but now it is decayed, and come to nothing.

The Scholars of this School used at a certain

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Time of the Year to go in Procession. In the Year 1562, on the 15th Day of *September*, there set out from *Mile-End* two hundred Children of this *St. Anthony's* School, and so along through *Aldgate* down *Cornhill* to the *Stocks*, and so to the *Fryar Augustine's*, with Streamers and Flags, and Drums beating.

The *French* and *Walloon* Church is still in this Place, having been new built after the Ruins of the former Church by the great Fire.

At the West Extremity of this Ward, now called *Scalding-Alley*, was formerly a large House known by the Name of *Scalding-House*, or *Scalding-wicke*; because the Ground, for the most part, was then employed by Poulterers, who dwelt in the High-street, from *Stocks-market* to the great Conduit. Their Poultry, which they sold at their Stalls, was scalded in this Place. The Street yet bears the Name of the *Poultry*. This *Scalding-alley* was once parted by the Water of *Walbrook* from *Cheap* Ward.

The most remarkable Things in this Ward at present are,

First, Six Churches. (1.) *Allhallows in the Wall.* (2.) *St. Peter's le Poor.* (3.) *St. Martin's Oteswick or Outwick.* (4.) *St. Benedict*, alias *Bennet-Finck* or *Finch.* (5.) *St. Bartholomew Exchange*, or *Little.* (6.) *St. Christopher's.* Of which more particularly in the parochial History.

Secondly, Four Halls. (1.) *Carpenters-Hall* is situate almost facing the East End of *Betlehem*, on the South Side of *London-wall-street*, in a Court or Yard called *Carpenters-Hall-yard*, to which we enter through a large Pair of Gates. The Buildings in this Yard, and the Hall itself, are antient Timber and Plaister, in the Manner of the like Sort that escaped the Fire of *London*. This Hall was formerly bounded on the East by a high Stone Wall belonging to the Garden of the Marquis of *Winchester*; and on the South it is now joined by *Drapers-Gardens*. This Hall, though very old, and chiefly Timber, is not without its peculiar Ornaments.

(2.) *Drapers-Hall*, situate on the South Side of *Throgmorton-street*, in the Parish of *St. Peter le Poor*, is built upon the Ruins of a noble Palace erected on that Spot in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* by *Thomas Lord Cromwell*, Earl of *Essex*, which upon his Attainder and Execution for High Treason devolving to the Crown, was purchased by the Company of *Drapers* for the Uses to which it is now applied. It was burnt down in the Fire of *London* 1666, and since magnificently rebuilt partly by Subscription; towards which, one Member, then in the *East-India* Service, gave 6000*l.* if we are rightly informed.

It is a very spacious noble Building, containing the four Sides of a Quadrangle, each Side elevated on Columns, and adorned with Arches, by which there are constituted Piazzas, and between each Arch is a Shield, Mantling, and other Fret-Work. To this Hall belongs a large and pleasant Garden, with Walks, much frequented by genteel Citizens at convenient Hours. The Room called the Hall is adorned within with a stately Screen, Enrichment and fine Wainscot; the Pictures of King *William III.* King *George I.* King *George II.* at full Length; and a three Quarter Length, an antient Picture, of *Henry Fitz-Alwine*,

10 E

a Dra-

a Draper, and first Lord-Mayor of *London*: And there are several large Rooms wainscotted with Oak; such as the Court-Room, so called, at the West End of which hangs an original Picture of the unfortunate *Mary Queen of Scots*, at full Length, with King *James* her Infant Son in her Hand; supposed to be a Picture of great Value. This leads into a long Gallery, at the South End whereof is a Door into the Apartments for the Clerk and Offices: At the North End, a folding Sash-door opens into a grand square Room, called the *Ladies Chamber*, where the Company used, a few Years ago, to entertain their Wives and Friends with a Ball at certain Seasons, especially on the Day of declaring the Election of their Master and Wardens. In the Center of this Chamber hangs a large and beautiful Crystal cut Chandelier, a Present from the late Sir *Joseph Eyles*, when he served the Office of Sheriff. And over the Chimney-piece is a fine Picture of Sir *Robert Clayton*, Lord-Mayor of *London* in 167-- . Out of the West Side of this Room, a Passage leads to a Place called the *Record Room*; the Door to which is of Iron. It is very strongly built over the Passage that leads into the Garden, and covered with a Cistern, containing such a Body of Water, as at any Time to be ready and sufficient to defend this Apartment from Fire that might spread from the adjacent Buildings.

Merchant
Taylors-
Hall.

(3.) *Merchant-Taylors-Hall*, situate near the South-East Corner of *Threadneedle-street*, and in the Parish of *St. Martin Outwich*, is built upon the Site of an antient House possessed by one *Edmund Crepin*, or *Dominus Crepin*, who in the Year 1331 sold it to *John of Yakesley*, the King's Pavilion-maker, for the Use of the *Linnen Armourers*, or *Taylors*, of the Guild and Fraternity of *St. John Baptist*, who at that Time met at a House or Hall on the Back-side of the *Red Lion* in *Basing-lane*.

This *Merchant-Taylors-Hall* is a spacious Building, having at the Entrance, in the Front, a handsome large Door-Cafe, adorned with two Demy Columns, their Entablature and Pediment of the *Composite Order*; and the Inside is adorned with Hangings, which contain the History of their Patron *St. John Baptist*; and which, though old, are very curious and valuable.

Pinner's-
Hall.

(4.) *Pinner's* or *Pinmakers-Hall*, situate at the S. E. Corner of *Great Winchester-street*. It is most noted for being let out for a Meeting of Independents, whose Lectures are preached here with great Applause.

The Bank.

Thirdly, Publick Offices. (1. The *Bank of England*, which is situate close to the East End of *St. Christopher's Church*, on the Site of the late House and Garden of Sir *John Houlton*, and some other Tenements, to make its Way backward into *Bartholomew-lane*. It stands in too narrow a Place, near to the confined West Extremity of *Threadneedle-street*; but it is a most magnificent Structure; the Front next the Street is about eighty Feet in Length, adorned with Columns, Entablature, &c. of the *Ionick Order*. There is a handsome Court-yard between this and the main Building, which, like the other, is of Stone, and adorned with Pillars, Pilasters, Entablature, and triangular Pediment of the *Corinthian Order*. The Hall is 79 Feet in Length, and 40 in Breadth, is wainscotted about eight Feet high, has a fine

Fret-work Ceiling, and a large *Venetian Window* at the West End of it. Beyond this is another Quadrangle, with an Arcade on the East and West Sides of it; and on the North is the Accountant's Office, which is 60 Feet long, and 28 Feet broad. There are handsome Apartments over this and the other Sides of the Quadrangle, with a fine Stair-case adorned with Fret-work; and under it are large Vaults, that have very strong Walls and Iron Gates for the Preservation of the Cash.

The back Entrance from *Bartholomew-Lane* is by a grand Gateway, which opens into a commodious and spacious Court-yard for Coaches or Waggons that come frequently loaded with Gold and Silver Bullion.

The *Bank* was established by Act of Parliament, Anno 1693, 5 and 6 *William and Mary*, Chap. 20. for a Loan of 1,200,000 *l.* subscribed and paid in to the Government at several Times; which Act laid an additional Duty on Tonnage, Excise, &c. which it was proposed would bring into the *Exchequer* 140,000 *l. per Ann.* of which 100,000 *l.* was secured to the *Bank*, as Interest, &c. for the said 1,200,000 *l. viz.* 96,000 *l.* Interest, at eight *per Cent. per Ann.* and the 4000 *l.* for Salaries and Incidents; upon which Basis the *Governor and Company of the Bank of England* were incorporated, with a Power to make By-Laws, and act in all other Respects as a legal Corporation for thirteen Years.

By their Charter they were constituted a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and twenty-four Directors, thirteen of whom, whereof the Governor, or Deputy-Governor, to be one, made a Court; who were invested with the Power of Management, except at General Courts of all the Members, which were to be held four Times a Year, or oftner, if demanded by nine Members, who had then each 500 *l.* Stock. And the Sum of 4000 *l.* in Capital Stock qualified a Member for Governor; 3000 *l.* for Deputy-Governor; and 2000 *l.* for Director: And the Appointment of Officers, and their Salaries, was by the Majority of such Members as had in this Stock 500 *l.* and the Choice to be annually.

Upon this Foot the *Bank* continued till the Year 1696, when, by reason of the ill State of the Coin, the selfish Practices of some Persons, &c. the Credit both of the *Exchequer* and *Bank* were low, greater Demands being made upon the latter than they were able to answer; and the Tallies going at 50, or upwards, *per Cent.* Discount, an Act was made Anno 1696, 8 and 9 *Will. III.* Chap. 20. for restoring Credit to both, whereby any Person might make new Subscriptions to the *Bank*, which was obliged to take them four Fifths in Tallies (upon a *Par*) and one Fifth in *Bank Notes*, by which Means the Capital Stock of the *Bank* was enlarged, the Demand on their Notes lessened, their Credit revived, and the Discount on Tallies reduced much lower, the Government allowing eight *per Cent.* for all subscribed as abovesaid, until the Funds might come in, which would pay off in Course such Tallies, and the *Bank* was to make a Dividend of the Principal to the Members, as those Tallies were from Time to Time paid off.

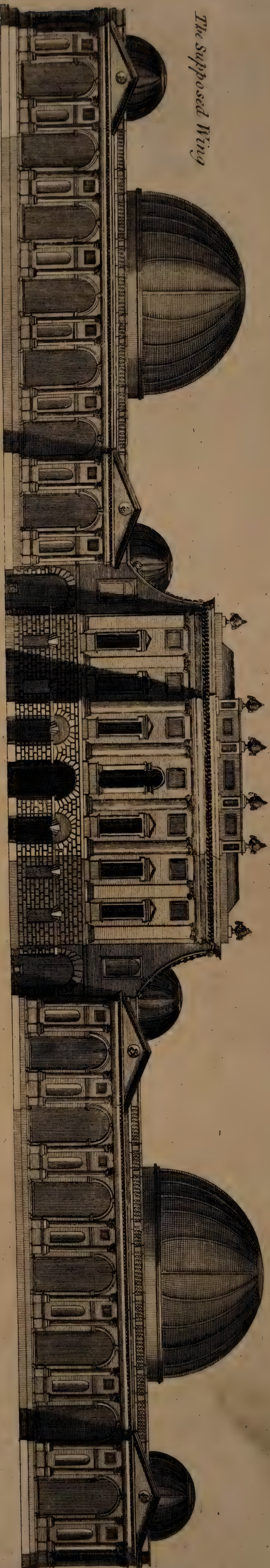
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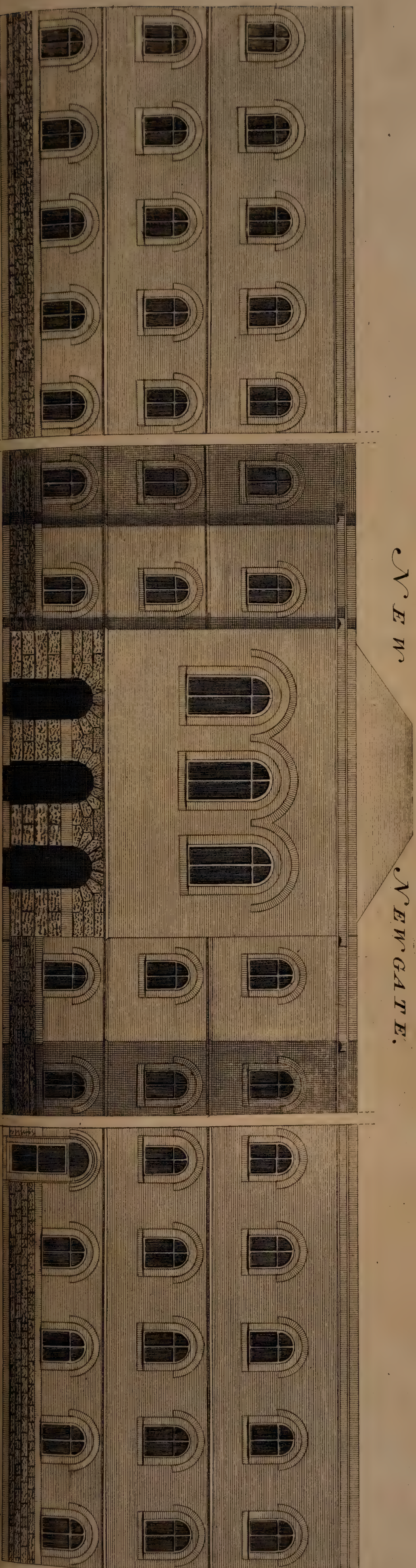
A Perspective View of the Bank of England.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Supposed Wing



INNER COURT OF
NEW GATE.



Upon these Establishments the *Bank* was restrained by the following Injunctions :

I. That no Person should subscribe above 10,000 *l.* before the first of *July* following, the opening of the Books, nor above 20,000 *l.* afterward.

II. They are not to borrow under their Seal more than 1,200,000 *l.* upon the first Establishment, nor above the Sum subscribed on the second, otherwise each private Member shall make good his Proportion of the Deficiency that may be occasioned thereby.

III. They are not to trade as a Corporation, but as hereafter-mentioned, nor impower any one to trade for them, under the Penalty of forfeiting treble the Value of what they trade for, of which the Informer shall have the fifth Part.

If they refuse to pay any of their just Debts, the *Exchequer* must pay them out of the 100,000 *l.* as it shall become due to the *Bank*.

The Privileges of this Bank are,

I. Their sealed Notes were by Law made transferable by Indorsement.

II. They have Power to purchase Lands, (except those of the Crown) and to receive Goods as a Security for Money lent, to buy Gold or Silver Bullion, and to sell Goods, &c. forfeited to them.

III. Their Stock shall not be taxable in any Case.

IV. They may negotiate Bills of Exchange, and receive or take them for other Bills or Cash.

V. The Government was to give them a Year's Notice upon paying them back their 1,200,000 *l.*

VI. To counterfeit their Notes was made Felony.

VII. No Person dealing in this Stock could be a Bankrupt thereby, nor the Stock liable to foreign Attachment.

VIII. During the Continuance of this *Bank*, the Time for which was enlarged, no other *Bank* shall be erected by Parliamentary Authority.

There is at present due to the <i>Bank</i> from the Government on the original Fund, at 6 <i>l.</i> per Cent. —	1,600,000
For cancelling of <i>Exchequer</i> Bills, 3 <i>George</i> I. — — —	1,500,000
Purchased of the <i>South-Sea</i> Company, — — —	4,000,000
Annuities, at 4 <i>l.</i> per Cent. charged on the Duty on Coals since <i>Lady-Day</i> , 1719, — — —	1,750,000
<i>Ditto</i> , charged on the Surplus of the Funds for the Lottery of 1714, — — —	1,250,000

Total due to the *Bank* of *England*, — — — 10,100,000

Their Seal is *Britannia*.

The following is a LIST of the Names of the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Twenty-four Directors, of the *Bank* of *England*, for the Year 1733.

The Honourable *Horatio Townshend*, Governor.

Bryan Benson, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

Rob. Alsop, Esq; Ald. *Delill. Carbonnel*, Esq;

Mr. Robert Atwood.
Sir Edw. Bellamy, Knt.
and Ald.

John Bance, Esq;
Stamp Brooksbank, Esq;

Mr. Clement Boehm.
Sir Gerard Conyers,
Knt. and Ald.

Sir William Jolliff.

Chr. Lethuillier, Esq;

Henry Neale, Esq;

John Rudge, Esq;

Moses Raper, Esq;

Thomas Cooke, Esq;

Will. Fawkener, Esq;

Mr. James Gaultier.

Sir John Heathcote,
Bart.

Samuel Holding, Esq;

Henry Herring, Esq;

Matthew Howard, Esq;

William Snelling, Esq;

James Spilman, Esq;

Charles Savage, Esq;

Mr. Rob. Thornton.

In the Year 1707, *Nathanael Tench*, Esq; a worthy and intelligent Citizen, wrote a *Defence* of this *Bank*; being a Reply to a Pamphlet, called, *Remarks upon the Bank of England*; also to two other Pamphlets wrote against the *Bank*, one intitled, *A short View of the apparent Danger and Mischiefs from the Bank of England*; the other, *Reasons offered against the Continuance of the Bank, in a Letter to a Member of Parliament*. These Remarks and Pamphlets were thrown abroad, to prejudice the Parliament against granting a further Enlargement of Time to the *Bank*. The chief Purpose of this Defence was to vindicate a Corporation, and the Management thereof; not so much from Crimes they had already been guilty of in the Experiment of eleven or twelve Years, as the Fear of what they might do hereafter. For it was acknowledged by their bitterest Enemies, even in their Treatises wrote against it, That the *Bank* had been serviceable to the Government, and that the Managers thereof had not been guilty of those Villainies and Knaveries, which they supposed their Successors might be: But that it was a necessary Consequence, that by a further Enlargement of their Time (if any such they should have) either they, or their Successors, might, for Time to come, so prevaricate, as to be guilty of those Crimes, which they took upon them to suppose; though hereof was not the least Proof brought.

This Vindication of the *Bank* thus concludes :
“ That it might be with Truth concluded, that
“ since their first Establishment, (which was then
“ about 12 or 13 Years) they never bought one
“ Foot of Land, they never monopolized any
“ one Commodity. That they had been so far
“ from obstructing Trade, that they had very
“ much encouraged and enlarged it, by discount-
“ tenancing Foreign and Inland Bills of Ex-
“ change; and by lending Money upon Notes,
“ to very great Sums, at very low Interest. That
“ they had never put any Hardships upon the
“ Government, as those Authors would insin-
“ ate; but had all Times served it to the utmost
“ of their Power. That they had been so far
“ from raising the Interest of Money, that they
“ were the great, if not the only, Cause of lower-
“ ing it. That they had never concerned them-
“ selves in the Election of any one Member of
“ Parliament, nor ever advanced a single Penny
“ to influence any Election. Neither could any
“ Man complain, that he did not receive his
“ Money on Demand, that called for it. In short,
“ that notwithstanding the Clamour and Noise
“ their Adversaries made against them, they had
“ not brought any Instance, that they had been
“ guilty

"guilty of any base or unworthy Action, in any
"one Fact committed by them, since their first
"Establishment. So that all the Clamour of
"their Ill-willers had been raised upon a bare
"Suspicion of what their Successors might do
"hereafter."

The BANK of ENGLAND was incorporated A. D. 1693, and is managed by a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and twenty-four Directors, chosen annually in the first whole Week in April, under this Restriction, that eighteen Directors at least shall be chosen every Year.

These for the Year 1755 are, Charles Palmer, Esq; Governor, Matthew Beachcroft, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

Directors,

Bryan Benson, Esq; Richard Stratton, Esq;
Matthew Clarmont, Esq; Peter Thomas, Esq;
William Cooper, Esq; Harry Thompson, Esq;
Philip de la Haize, Esq; John Weyland, Esq;
William Hunt, Esq; Bartholomew Burton, Esq;
Samuel Handley, Esq; Tho. Chitty, Esq; and Ald.
Benjamin Longuet, Esq; J. Eaton Dodsworth, Esq;
Benj. Lethieullier, Esq; Peter Du Cane, Esq;
Robert Marsh, Esq; John Smith, Esq;
Charles Savage, Esq; James Spilman, Esq;
Alexander Sheafe, Esq; James Theobald, Esq;
Robert Salusbury, Esq; Thomas Whateley, Esq;

N. B. The last eight are new ones.

South-
Sea-House

2. The South-Sea-House, which is situate at the N. E. Extremity of Threadneedle-street, and Part in Bishopsgate Ward, faces the Parish-Church of St. Martin Outwich forward, and the Parish-Church of St. Peter le Poor in Broad-street with its back Front, which was once the only Office of this Company; and, before its Institution, this Part was the Excise-Office. As to the new Building, it is a most magnificent Structure of Brick and Stone, about a Quadrangle, supported by Stone Pillars of the Tuscan Order, which form a fine Piazza. There is a beautiful Front of the Dorick Order in Threadneedle-street. The Walls are of a very great Thickness, and there are Vaults underneath the House, arched over, to preserve their Treasure and rich Merchandize from Fire. The several Offices for the Business of the Company are admirably well disposed; and the great Hall for Sales, the Dining-Room, Galleries, and Chambers, are hardly to be paralleled.

The Transactions of the South-Sea Company having made so much Noise in the World, and the Consequences of them having been so fatal to a great Number of People, of which many yet feel the unhappy Effects, a distinct Account of its Foundation, &c. cannot be thought improper in such a Collection as this:

Abstract of the Charter of the Governors and Company of Merchants of Great-Britain trading to the South-Seas, and other Parts of America, and for encouraging the Fishery, founded upon an Act of Parliament establishing the said Company.

Date and
Recital of
the Act.

"The Charter is dated the eighth of September, 1711, and recites the Act for paying the publick Debts, and settling the Trade to the

"South-Seas and other Parts of America, and for encouraging the Fishery; and the Settlement thereby made of a Fund of five hundred and sixty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-nine Pounds ten Shillings per Ann. to pay an Annuity of six Pounds per Cent. for all the publick Debts, to be provided for by the said Act, computed at nine Millions four hundred and seventy-one thousand three hundred and twenty-five Pounds, and the Power thereby granted to her Majesty to incorporate the Proprietors of the said Debts, and to appoint Commissioners for taking Subscriptions toward the joint Stock of the Corporation, by the said Act directed to be erected for carrying on the Trade to the South-Seas, and for encouraging the Fishery; and the Clause of the Act for allowing the Company eight thousand Pounds per Ann. towards the Charge of Management.

"And the Charter further recites, That two Commissions had been granted for taking the said Subscriptions; the one dated the twenty-seventh of June, and the other the eleventh of July, 1711. And that there appears to have been subscribed, pursuant to the said Act and Commissions, before the last Day of July 1711, the Sum of three Millions four hundred and five thousand five hundred and fifty-nine Pounds twelve Shillings and seven Pence, or thereabouts; and that the said Subscriptions have been paid and answered by Delivery, within the Time for that Purpose limited, in the several Species provided for by the Act, to the Amount in Principal Money of such Subscriptions.

"Then her Majesty incorporates the present Subscribers, and all the Proprietors of the several Species intended to be provided for by the Act who should hereafter subscribe, to be one Body Politick and Corporate, by the Name of The Governor and Company of Merchants of Great-Britain trading to the South-Seas and other Parts of America, and for encouraging the Fishery; with Power to purchase Lands, &c. not exceeding one thousand Pounds per Ann. and to sell, grant, or dispose of the same Lands, &c. and to sue and be sued.

"And that the total Sum of all Tallies, &c. and Sum of Money, with the Interest, to be computed as the said Act directs, subscribed or put into the joint Stock, and to be subscribed and put into the same, pursuant to the said Act, shall be deemed and called the Common Capital and Principal Stock of the said Company; and all Persons concerned to have a Share in the Annuity or Fund in Proportion to their Stock, and to become Members of the Company, and be admitted without Fee or Charge.

"Her Majesty commands the High Treasurer and Commissioners of the Treasury for the Time being, and the other Officers, to cause to be paid to the Company the aforesaid annual Sum of six Pounds per Cent. for the whole Capital Stock, and also the eight thousand Pounds per Ann. towards the Charge of Management of the said Company, according to the said Act, to such Person or Persons as the Company,

Recital of
the two
Commis-
sions.

Sum al-
ready sub-
scribed.

Incorpo-
rating
Clause.

The Name
of the Cor-
poration.

And what
Lands they
may pur-
chase.
May dis-
pose of their
Lands, and
sue and be
sued.

What
deemed the
Capital
Stock.

Directions
to the Treas-
ury, &c.
to pay the
Annuity,
and the
8000 l.
per Ann.
toward the
Charge of
Manage-
ment.



Ironmonger's Hall in Fenchurch Street London.



The South Sea House in Threadneedle Street.

Institutes a
Court of
Directors.

How long
to continue.

Time of
next
Election,
and Qua-
lifications
for voting.

Continu-
ance of the
next Court
of Di-
rectors.

Time of
the next
and future
Elections.

Notice
of the
Election.

Others to
be chosen
in the
room of
those de-
ceased, &c.

Voter's
Oath.

Quakers
Declara-
tion.

Oath on
Behalf of
any Corpo-
ration.

Who to
administer
them.

pany, under their Common Seal, shall appoint
to receive the same.

And grants, that, for the good Government
of the Company, there shall be for ever a
Court of Directors, to consist of one Governor,
one Sub-Governor, and one Deputy-Governor,
and thirty Directors; and that the Majority of
the said Court of Directors, whereof the Gover-
nor, Sub-Governor, and Deputy-Governor (ex-
cept as is therein excepted) to be always one,
shall be deemed a Court of Directors.

That the present Governors and Directors
shall continue in their respective Offices or
Trust one Year from the Date of the Charter,
unless others shall be chosen sooner.

The next Election of Governors, &c. to be
between the twenty-fourth of June and first of
September, 1712, by the Majority of Votes of
such Members as are qualified as follows, viz.
such Person as hath a thousand Pounds in the
Capital Stock in his or her own Name and
Right, to have one Vote; such as have three
thousand Pounds, two Votes; such as have
five thousand Pounds, three Votes; and such
as have ten thousand Pounds Stock, or more,
to have four Votes, and none more: And the
Governor and Directors chosen before the first
of September, 1712, to continue till the sixth
of February, 1714, and until others are chosen
in their Places.

And the next Election of Governors and Di-
rectors to be between the twenty-fifth of De-
cember and sixth of February, 1714; and the
next Election of Governors and Directors after
the sixth of February, 1714, to be between the
twenty-fifth of December and sixth of February,
1717; and from thenceforth every third Year
between the twenty-fifth of December and the
sixth of February, for ever.

Publick Notice to be given in the London
Gazette fourteen Days before every Election of
Governors and Directors.

The Majority of the Governors and Directors
remaining in Office may, after fourteen Days
publick Notice, as aforesaid, assemble the
Members of the Company, in order to chuse
others in the room of Governors or Directors
deceased or avoided, &c.

I A. B. do swear, that the Sum of one thou-
sand Pounds, or more, of the Capital Stock of
the Body Politick, called by the Name of the Gover-
nor and Company of Merchants of Great-Bri-
tain trading to the South-Seas and other Parts
of America, and for encouraging the Fishery,
doth at this Time belong to me in my own Right,
and not in Trust for any other Person or Persons
whatsoever. So help me God.

A Declaration to the like Effect to be made
by such Persons called Quakers.

The like Oath to be taken on Behalf of any
Corporation or Body Politick, claiming Right
to vote; the said Oath to be made by such
Person or Persons as such Corporation, under
their common Seal, depute to vote for them.

The Governor, Sub-Governor, Deputy-Gov-
ernor, or any two or more of the Directors,
to administer the aforesaid Oath and Declara-
tion.

No Person to be qualified for Governor,
No. 72.

Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, or Director,
but natural-born Subjects of Great-Britain, or
naturalized; and likewise the Person to be
chosen Governor, Sub-Governor, or Deputy-
Governor, at such Time to have five thousand
Pounds, and the Directors three thousand
Pounds, or more, in the Capital Stock of
the said Company, in his own Name and
Right.

No Person to be Governor, Sub-Governor,
Deputy-Governor, or Director, while Gover-
nor, Deputy-Governor, or Director of the
Bank of England or East-India Company, or ca-
pable thereof.

No Governor to be capable of executing that
Office in this Company, until he has taken an
Oath, That he will give his best Advice and
Assistance for the Support and good Govern-
ment of the said Company, and will faithfully
and honestly demean himself, and execute the
said Office accordingly, to the best of his Skill
and Understanding.

The like Oaths, *mutatis mutandis*, to be
taken by the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor,
and Directors of the said Company.

The Court of Directors to meet at any con-
venient Place, hold Courts, summon General
Courts, as Occasion requires; and the Court
of Directors, with a Governor, or Sub-Gover-
nor, or Deputy-Governor, (or without, in
such Cases as are after mentioned) may act ac-
cording to By-Laws, &c. given them by Ge-
neral Courts; and where such By-Laws are
wanting, the Majority of the Court of Directors
may manage Affairs of the Company, direct
Voyages, appoint Agents, Factors, &c. ac-
cording to the best of their Judgments.

Committees of the Court of Directors may
act or do any Thing committed to them by the
Court of Directors, as fully as the Court of
Directors might lawfully do.

The Company impowered to meet together
as often as they think fit, for making By-
Laws, or any other Affair of the said Com-
pany, for the good Government of the Com-
pany, &c. and that as many as are so assem-
bled, whereof the Governor, Sub-Governor,
or Deputy-Governor, to be always one, (ex-
cept in such Cases as are otherwise provided)
to be a General Court of the said Company.

The Court of Directors are to summon two
General Courts at least in a Year, viz. in
September and March.

The Court of Directors, within twenty Days
after Demand by any nine or more Members,
having each three thousand Pounds Stock, to
call a General Court to be held of the Mem-
bers of the said Company qualified for Electors;
and, in Default of the Court of Directors so
doing, any nine or more such Members as have
three thousand Pounds Stock each, upon four-
teen Days publick Notice in the Gazette, may
summon and hold a General Court of the said
Company, appoint a President or Chairman,
and do and dispatch any Business relating to the
Government and Affairs of the said Company.
And that in the General Court to be so called
and held, or in any other General Court, the
Members present may hear and determine any
Complaint

Qualifica-
tion for
Governors
and Di-
rectors.

No Person
to be Go-
vernor or
Director
of this
Company,
and of the
Bank or
East-India
Company,
at the same
Time.

Governor's
Oaths.

Directors
the like
Oaths.

Power of
the Court of
Directors.

Power of
Committees

Power for
General
Courts to
meet and
make By-
Laws, &c.

Two Gene-
ral Courts
a Year.

Court of
Directors
to call a
General
Court, upon
Demand of
any nine
Members,
having
3000l.
Stock.

Upon De-
fault, the
said nine
may call
one, and do
Business.

Governors and Directors may be removed for Mismanagement.

“ Complaint made against any Governor, Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, or Director, for Mismanagement in his or their Office or Offices; and may, upon just Cause, displace any Governor, Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, or Director; and, upon due Notice given as aforesaid, summon another General Court, and, by Majority of Votes of such Members as are qualified as aforesaid, may chuse other or others in the room of such as shall be displaced.

Company to make reasonable By-Laws.

“ The Members of the Company qualified for Electors, as aforesaid, are empowered, by Majority of Votes, in General Courts and Assemblies, to make reasonable By-Laws, &c.

Equality of Votes to determine by Lot.

“ In Case of Equality of Votes in any General Court, or Court of Directors, the Matter to be determined by Lot, to be prepared by the Treasurer or Cashier.

The Company to have the sole Trade within their Limits.

“ The Company to have from the first of August, 1711, for ever, the sole Trade and Traffick to America, within the Limits prescribed by the Act and Charter.

Not to call in above 10l. per Cent. &c.

“ That the Company may, at a General Court or Courts, call for from the Members such Money as the General Court shall think fit to carry on the Trade, in Proportion to each Person's Share in the Capital Stock, not exceeding ten Pounds *per Cent.*, which Money so called in shall be deemed and called *Additional Stock*.

The Company's Bonds to be taken for Customs.

“ The Commissioners of the Customs are required to take the Company's Bonds, under their Common Seal, for the Customs of Goods bondable imported.

Privileges of the Company.

“ Her Majesty grants to the Company the Enjoyment of all Privileges in the City of London, as fully as any Company, established by Letters Patent granted by her Majesty or her Predecessors, at present do or may enjoy, or formerly did or might enjoy.

One per Cent. for the Fishery.

“ Her Majesty, pursuant to the Act, directs the Company to raise a Stock of One *per Cent.* on the Capital Stock; the same to be raised by the Members, in Proportion to their Stock; the said Stock to be kept apart, and always employed in the improving, enlarging, and carrying on the Fishery of this Realm, or other Fishery, for the Benefit and Use of the Members of the Company, in Proportion to their Stock: Nevertheless, no other of her Majesty's Subjects are to be excluded from the Fishing-Trade: And the said One *per Cent.* not to be called for, but by Order of a General Court, summoned and assembled for that Purpose, on fourteen Days publick Notice in the *Gazette*.

Members refusing to pay upon Call, &c. not to transfer or receive Dividends.

“ Members of the said Company neglecting to pay Money called in by General Courts, or being otherwise indebted to the Company, are not to be permitted to transfer their Stock, without Consent of the Court of Directors; neither shall such Defaulter receive any Dividend during their Default.

Clause in Favour of the Bank.

“ The Company shall not, at any Time or Times hereafter, borrow, owe, or take up any Sum or Sums of Money, on their Bills or Notes payable at Demand, or at any less Time than six Months from the borrowing thereof; or discount any Bills of Exchange, or other

“ Bills or Notes whatsoever; or keep any Book or Cash for any Person or Persons, Bodies Politick or Corporate whatsoever, other than their own proper Books, Money, and Cash; neither shall any of the Powers, Privileges, Immunities, Exemptions, or Advantages granted to the said Company, extend, or be construed to extend, or be used to the Prejudice of the Privileges of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. Then follows a Clause for securing the Privileges of the East-India Company; and another to make the yearly Fund subject to Redemption.

“ The Court of Directors may, pursuant to the said Act, at any Time after the twenty-fifth of December, 1711, if they think fit, admit and take into the joint Stock of the Company, or purchase, pay off, and discharge, in order to the Admission into the joint Stock of the said Corporation, and to admit the same accordingly, all or any the Tallies and Orders made forth in Pursuance of the Act of the eighth of her present Majesty, which, on the first of May, 1711, were not in the Hands of the Treasurers and Pay-masters of the publick Offices, and which shall not have been subscribed on or before the twenty-fifth of December, 1711; and that the said Tallies be admitted into the Stock for such Sums as the Principal and Interest which shall be due on the same shall amount to when admitted.”

See what has been already said of this Scheme and Company on Page 525, &c.

The Abuse of those Powers granted this Company by Parliament and the Royal Favour, brought on an Enquiry before the Parliament, in which Sir Joseph Jekyll set forth “ The Necessity of examining, without the least Delay, into the Conduct of the South-Sea Company, to see whether they had made good their Engagements, and strictly followed the Rules prescribed to them by the Act passed last Session of Parliament in their Favour; urging, that this was the most natural Way of proceeding in an Affair of so great Importance: That, on the contrary, it seemed absurd to attempt the Cure of a Distemper before they were acquainted with it; but that, as soon as it was thoroughly known, he hoped that wise Assembly should not want Schemes to apply proper Remedies to it.”

This Speech made so deep an Impression, that some Members, who offered to speak on the contrary Side, were not much listened to; and, on the other Hand, Wilfred Lawson, Esq; having supported Mr. Nevill's Motion, the Courtiers thought fit no longer to oppose it; so that, without coming to a Division, the House made the following Orders, viz.

“ 1. That the Directors of the South-Sea Company do forthwith lay before this House an Account of all their Proceedings whatsoever, relating to an Act passed the last Session of Parliament, intitled, *An Act for enabling the South-Sea Company to increase their present Capital Stock and Fund, by redeeming such publick Debts and Incumbrances as are therein mentioned, and for raising Money to be applied for lessening several of*

East-India Company's Clause, and Redemption of the Fund.

Tallies, &c. of the 8th of the Queen how to be subscribed after the 25th of December, 1711.

Parliamentary Proceedings against this Company.

“ the publick Debts and Incumbrances, and for calling
“ in the present Exchequer Bills remaining uncan-
“ celled, and for making forth new Bills in lieu thereof,
“ to be circulated and exchanged upon Demand at or
“ near the Exchequer.

“ 2. That the Managers and Directors ap-
“ pointed by the Lords Commissioners of the
“ Treasury, by Virtue of the said Act, do forth-
“ with lay before this House all such Matters
“ and Things as they have done and performed,
“ or ordered to be done and performed, in rela-
“ tion to the said Act.

“ 3. That the said Managers and Directors
“ do forthwith lay before this House an Account
“ of all Orders they have received from Time
“ to Time from the Lords Commissioners of the
“ Treasury.

“ 4. That the Directors of the South-Sea
“ Company do forthwith lay before this House
“ an Account of what Money and Exchequer
“ Bills have been received by or for the Use
“ of the said Company, since the twenty-fifth
“ Day of December, 1719, and the respective
“ Uses and Purposes to which the same have been
“ applied.

“ 5. That the said Directors do forthwith lay
“ before this House an Abstract of what pub-
“ lick Debts and Incumbrances have been sub-
“ scribed to or discharged by the said Company,
“ pursuant to any Act or Acts of Parliament in
“ that Behalf, since the twenty fifth Day of De-
“ cember, 1719, and in what Manner such Sub-
“ scriptions were made.

“ 6. That the said Directors do forthwith
“ lay before this House an Account of what
“ Sum or Sums of Money have been taken up
“ or borrowed on Account of the said Company,
“ or which they stand engaged for upon Bills,
“ Bonds, or other Contracts, under their Com-
“ mon Seal or otherwise, since the twenty-fifth
“ Day of December, 1719.”

And the House discovered so much Iniquity and
Destruction to the Subscribers throughout all the
Company's Proceedings, that it was thought pro-
per, in the first place, to pass an Act to prevent
the Governor, Sub-Governor, Directors, Cashier,
&c. going out of the Kingdom.

In the mean time the House of Lords concurred
in every Particular with the Commons, and
came to the following Resolution:

Resolution
of the
Lords.

“ That the taking in of Stock, the transferring
“ of Stock belonging to the South-Sea Company,
“ or giving Credit for the same, without a va-
“ luable Consideration actually paid, or suffi-
“ ciently secured; or the purchasing Stock by any
“ Director or Agent of the South-Sea Company,
“ for the Use or Benefit of any Person in the Ad-
“ ministration, or any Member of either House
“ of Parliament, during such Time as the late
“ Bill relating to the South-Sea Company was de-
“ pending last Year in Parliament, was a noto-
“ rious and most dangerous Corruption.”

The Directors and Value of their Estates,
which on this Occasion were ordered and laid be-
fore the Parliament for their Censure, follow:

A compleat and exact Ballance of the Estates of the late
Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, &c. of the South-
Sea Company, as delivered upon Oath to the Ba-

rons of the Exchequer; together with the Allow-
ances out of each, thought proper, by the Grand
Committee of the Honourable House of Commons, to
be made to each Person respectively.

Persons.	Estates.			Allowances.		
	l.	s.	d. q.	l.	s.	d.
Sir John Fellows,						
Sub-Governor-	243096	00	06	10000	00	00
Charles Joye, Esq;						
Deputy-Governor	40105	02	00	5000	00	00
Mr. Astell —	27750	19	08½	5000	00	00
Sir John Blunt —	183349	10	08½	1000	00	00
Sir Lamb. Blackwell	83529	17	11	10000	00	00
Sir Robert Chaplin	45875	14	05	10000	00	00
Sir William Chapman	39161	06	08½	10000	00	00
Mr. Chester —	140372	15	06	10000	00	00
Mr. Child —	52437	19	01	10000	00	00
Mr. Delaport. —	17151	04	06	10000	00	00
Mr. Eyles —	34329	16	07	20000	00	00
Mr. Edmundson —	5365	00	00	3000	00	00
Mr. Gibbon —	106543	05	06	10000	00	00
Mr. Gore —	38936	15	05	20000	00	00
Mr. Hawes —	40031	00	02½	31	00	00
Sir Will. Hammond	22707	04	02	10000	00	00
Mr. Horsely —	19962	05	03	10000	00	00
Mr. Houlditch —	39527	10	04	5000	00	00
Sir Theodore Janssen	243244	03	11	50000	00	00
Sir Jacob Jacobson	11481	04	00	11000	00	00
Mr. Ingram —	16795	00	00	12000	00	00
Sir John Lambert	72508	01	05	5000	00	00
Sir Harcourt Master	11814	12	03½	5000	00	00
Mr. Morley —	1869	10	03	1800	00	00
Mr. Page —	34817	12	03½	10000	00	00
Mr. Raymond —	64373	06	03	30000	00	00
Mr. Read —	117297	16	00	10000	00	00
Mr. Reynolds —	18368	13	02½	14000	00	00
Mr. Sawbridge	77254	01	08	5000	00	00
Mr. Tillard —	19175	14	04	15000	00	00
Mr. Turner —	881	17	06	800	00	00
Mr. Surman, De- puty-Cashier —	121321	10	00	5000	00	00

June 12. The Commons, in a Grand Commit-
tee, considered further of the State of the publick
Credit, and came to several Resolutions, which,
being the next Day reported by Mr. Farrer, were
agreed to by the House, as follows, viz.

1. That such Persons as have borrowed Money
from the South-Sea Company upon South-Sea
Stock, actually transferred and pledged at the
Time of borrowing, to or for the Use of the said
Company; shall, upon Payment of 10 per Cent.
upon the respective Sums so borrowed, at a Time
or Times to be limited, and not otherwise, be
discharged from all farther Demands of the said
Company, in respect of the Monies so borrowed;
and that all the Stock so transferred and pledged,
together with all Dividends and Profits thereto be-
longing respectively, be absolutely vested in the
said Company.

Resolutions
of the Com-
mons con-
cerning
publick
Credit.

2. That such Persons as have borrowed Money
from the South-Sea Company upon Subscription-
Receipts, actually pledged to the said Company
at the Time of borrowing, shall, upon Payment
of 10 per Cent. upon the respective Sums so bor-
rowed, at a Time or Times to be limited, and
not otherwise, be discharged of all farther De-
mands in respect of the Money so borrowed; and
that all the Subscription-Receipts so pledged, to-
gether

gether with all Dividends and Profits thereunto belonging, be absolutely vested in the said Company.

An Author of Reputation, who wrote about the Year 1726, gives the following Account of the *South-Sea Company* :

"Many take this Company to have been originally intended, rather as a political Contrivance for raising a Fund of Money, to serve in the pressing Occasions of the State, than as a real Establishment for the sake of Commerce; for the Nation being exhausted of Money by the long Wars with *France*, it is no Wonder the Phantom of a new Company should be raised, to bring in the Subscriptions of the monied Men, as the only Expedient to be supplied with Money, without dissatisfying the People, already wore out with Subsidies, &c. Be this as it will, it is certain the Ministry never thought seriously, during the whole Course of the War, about making any Settlement on the Coasts of *South America*; which was the Thing wherewith the People were first flattered: Besides, that the Fund having been apparently perverted to defray the Expences of the War, its Value was so lowered, that it must in all Probability have sunk outright, but for the unexpected Help it met with in 1713.

By the Treaty of *Utrecht*, the Business of the *French Affienta Company*, which was to furnish the *Spanish West-Indies* with Negroes, was resigned to the *English*, in Favour of the *South-Sea Company*; which by this Turn relieved itself from its languishing Condition, and became in a Condition to vie with the most flourishing Companies of Commerce in *England*.

The Treaty of this Company with the *Spaniards* commences from May 1713, and is to hold 30 Years; during which Time, the Company is to furnish the *Spanish America* with 144000 Negroes of both Sexes, between fifteen and twenty-five Years of Age, found, &c. at the Rate of 4800 *per Annum*; and for all they furnish besides, only to pay Half the Dues to the King of *Spain* for the first twenty-five Years of the Farm, or *Affienta*. It may be added, that in Consideration of 200,000 *Piafters*, paid in Advance to the King of *Spain*, to be reimbursed as the Dues rise during the first ten Years, the Company is only to pay Dues for 4000: The King's Due is $33\frac{1}{3}$ *Piafters per Head*.

The chief Establishment of the *French Affienta Company* was *Buenos Ayres*, a Town of considerable Trade on the Coast of *South America*. The *South-Sea Company*, who, without changing their Name, took on them the *Affienta*, or Farm of Negroes, preserves the same Establishment; and it is here their Vessels disembark their Negroes, which they had purchased through all the Coasts of *Africa* within their Grant. The Company, it is certain, set out with good Success; and there was room to hope still better; since, besides that the Value of their Stock the first five Years rose faster, in Proportion, than that of any other Company; his Majesty, after purchasing 10,000 *l.* Sterling therein, was pleased to condescend to be their Governor, or first Director."

This Trade was interrupted by the late Spanish War, and has never been renewed.

In the sixth Sessions of the last Parliament, A. D. 1753, it was enacted, "That from and after the Expiration of the three Years for which the present Governors and Directors are chosen,

"the Court of Directors of the said Company do and shall consist of one Governor, one Sub-Governor, one Deputy-Governor, and twenty-one Directors only; and that the Majority of such Court of Directors, whereof the Governor, Sub-Governor, or Deputy-Governor (except as in the Charter of the said Company is excepted) to be always one, shall from thenceforth be deemed and be a Court of Directors.

"Provided always, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That at the next general Election of Directors, twenty-one Directors, and no more, who were at the last preceding general Election of Directors chosen into the Office of Directors, may be again appointed or chosen into the Office of Directors; and that at and in every subsequent Election, no more than fifteen, who were at the last preceding general Election of Directors chosen into the Office of Director, shall be again appointed or chosen into the Office of Directors; any By-law of the said Governor and Company to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

"Provided always, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Salaries of the Governors and Directors of the said Governor and Company shall continue and be the same as they now are; any By-law of the said Governor and Company to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding."

The present Governors and Directors are,

The KING's most Excellent Majesty, Governor.

Peter Burrel, Esq; Sub-Governor.

John Bristow, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

Directors.

<i>Richard Baker</i> , Esq;	<i>Thomas le Blanc</i> , Esq;
<i>Thomas Coventrye</i> , Esq;	<i>Samuel Craghead</i> , Esq;
<i>John Edwards</i> , Esq;	<i>Francis Fauquier</i> , Esq;
<i>Brice Fisher</i> , Esq;	<i>Francis Gasbry</i> , Esq;
<i>Joseph Gulson</i> , jun. Esq;	<i>Tilman Henckell</i> , Esq;
<i>Richard Jackson</i> , Esq;	<i>Thomas Lane</i> , Esq;
<i>James Locke</i> , Esq;	<i>Sydenham Malibus</i> , Esq;
<i>Nathanael Paice</i> , Esq;	<i>John Philipson</i> , Esq;
<i>Richard Salwey</i> , Esq;	<i>Walter Vane</i> , Esq;
<i>John Warde</i> , Esq;	<i>Lewis Way</i> , Esq;
<i>John Wenham</i> , Esq;	

Directors.

Cashier, *George Wolley*.

Deputy-Cashier, *James Gosling*.

Secretary, *Claud. Crespigny*.

Accomptant, *John Read*.

Deputy-Accomptant, *Robert Montague*.

Chief Clerk of the Stock and Annuity-Office, *John Giles*.

(3.) The chief *Penny-Post-Office*, situate at the North Side of *St. Christopher's Church-yard*, *Threadneedle-street*, is a Place of Eminence on Account of its extensive Communication with all Parts of the City, and ten Miles round; but has no Appearance of a publick Building, being only a private Dwelling-House hired for that Purpose.

(4.) The *Pay-Office*, situate on the West Side near to the Corner of *Great Winchester-street*, in *Broad-street*, is a large House, and the only Remains of *Winchester-Place*. Here are made all Payments for the Service of the royal Navy. The present *Treasurer of the Navy*, who is always at the Head of this Office, with a Salary of 2000 *l. per Annum*,

Annum, is the Right Honourable *George Grenville*, Esq; The *Paymaster* is *James Wallace*, Esq; 500*l.* and the *Cashier* and *Accomptant* is *Richard Berenger*, Esq; 400*l.*

Gresham's
Alms-
houses.

Fifthly, An Alms-house in *Broad-street*, at the Back-part of *Gresham-College*, founded by Sir *Thomas Gresham*, Knt. for eight decayed Citizens, who are paid 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per *Annum* each, quarterly, out of the Chamber of *London*; and have also once a Year a Load of Coals, and a Gown once in two Years.

Free-
School.

We shall conclude the Account of this Ward with Mention of the Free-School belonging to it for the Education of 50 Boys and 30 Girls. It is taught in an old House facing the Back-gate of *Bethlehem-Hospital* in *London-wall Parish* and *Street*, and supported by private Subscription.



C H A P. XIV.

Of CANDLEWICK WARD.

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a NEW Survey.

Its Name, Bounds, and Extent. Modern State. Aldermen and Common-Councilmen. Parishes and Parish-Churches. A French Episcopal Church. Two Colleges. The Poet *Lidiat's Account* of *East-cheap*.

Name
and
Bounds.

THIS Ward took its Name from a Street called *Candlewick* or *Candlewright-street*, a Place remarkable for Wax and Tallow-Chandlers or *Candlewrights*, as they were antiently named. It is bounded on the East by *Bridge Ward*; on the South by *Bridge* and *Dowgate Wards*; on the North by *Langborn Ward*; and on the West by *Dowgate* and *Wallbrook Wards*.

Extent.

It begins at the East End of *Great East-cheap*, and runs Westward thro' the said Street, and *Candlewick-street*, now *Canon-street*, to the North End of *Green-lettice*, formerly called *Suffolk-lane*, on the South Side, and down that Lane to the West End of *St. Laurence Poultney Church-yard*, including, on the South Side of *Canon-street*, half *Crooked-Lane*, and the greatest Part of all the other Lanes: But on the North Side it takes in not one fourth Part of those Lanes, which run into *Lombard-street*. Thus, *Great East-cheap*, the whole on both Sides, except a very small Part in the North Corner next to *Graschurch-street*: *Candlewick* (now commonly called *Canon*) *street*, from *Green-lettice-lane* on both Sides to *Great East-cheap*: *Abchurch-lane*, all, except 96 Feet on the West Side, and about 140 Feet on the East Side of the North End, towards *Lombard-street*. *St. Nicholas-lane*, about 200 Feet, at the South End, on both Sides. *St. Clement's-lane*, the South End, and about 180 Feet on the West Side, and 150 Feet on the East Side. *St. Michael's-lane*, all but about 140 Feet at the South End on both Sides. *Crooked-lane*, the West End, about Half. *St. Martin's-lane*, all, on both Sides, except about 95 Feet at the South End. *St. Laurence Poultney-lane*, or *Hill*, from *Canon-street* on both Sides, a little beyond *St. Laurence Church-yard*. *Green-lettice-lane*, the East Side. And all these Streets and

No. 72.

Lanes have several Courts and Alleys and small Passages, which shall be mentioned under each.

Great East-cheap begins by the Corner of *Fish-street-hill*, and runs Westward unto *Clement's-lane*, where *Canon-street* begins. It took its Name, *East-cheap*, from a Market antiently there kept for the serving the East Part of the City: Which Market was afterwards removed to *Leadenball-street*, and now is kept in *Leadenball-square*. But still *Great East-cheap* continues a *Flesh-Market*, and is a great Thoroughfare from the Eastern Parts to those in the West. In this Street is the *Boar's-head Tavern*, under the Sign of which is wrote, *This is the oldest Tavern in London*. It is in this Tavern where some of the Scenes of the Poet *Shakespeare's Henry IV.* are laid, in which he introduces Prince *Henry*, *Falstaff*, and his Companions.

Modern
State.

The Courts and Alleys are as followeth, beginning Eastwards, viz.

Small-alley, very ordinary, only for Stabling.

Maidenhead-court, but small, with a Meeting-House at the upper End.

Rat-alley, also narrow and very mean.

White Bell-alley, also small and ordinary.

Canon-street begins at *East-cheap*, and runs Westwards to *Green-lettice-lane*; a Street well built and inhabited by able Tradesmen: The Courts and Alleys are, *Bell-alley*, which hath a Passage into *St. Nicholas-lane* through the *Bell Tavern*. *Black Swan-alley*, but indifferent. *Artichoke-court*, a pretty good Place, with a Free-stone Pavement.

Clement's-lane, on the North Side of *Canon-street*, falls into *Lombard-street*, a Place well built and inhabited: The Part in this Ward goeth a little beyond *St. Clement's East-cheap Church*; which is a handsome Brick Building, with Free-stone Work at the Corners; adjoining to which Church is a good handsome Place called *Church-alley*, the North Side having a Row of Houses, and the South Side lying open to the Church and Church-yard.

Nicholas-lane, of which in *Langborn Ward*.

Abchurch-lane comes out of *Lombard-street*, and runs up to *Canon-street*, a Place well built and inhabited by Merchants and Persons of Repute. In this Lane are these Courts and Alleys:

Nicholas-alley, but narrow, with a Passage into *Nicholas-lane*.

Lamb-alley, but indifferently inhabited, and narrow, with a Passage into *Sherborn-lane*; and near unto this Alley is *Lamb-court*, which is but ordinary.

The Lanes on the South Side of *Canon-street* are *Michael's-lane*, and *Crooked-lane*, *St. Martin's-lane*, *St. Laurence Poultney-lane*, and *Green-lettice-lane*.

Michael's-lane goes out of *Great East-cheap*, and runs down into *Thames-street*, which Lane is almost all in this Ward; that Part towards *Thames-street* being in *Dowgate Ward*. It is a Place well built and inhabited. *Crooked-lane* comes out of *Michael's-lane* by *St. Michael's Church*, and falls into *Fish-street-hill* against the Monument: Which Part next *Fish-street* is in the *Bridge Ward* Within. It is a Place of great Note for the Tin-Ware, Fishing-Tackle, Turnery-Ware,

Ware, Bird-Cages, Haberdashery and Cutlery-Ware.

On the West Side of *Michael's-lane*, over-against the Church, is *Hockins-court*, which is but small, containing two Houses. And on the same Side is *Meeting-house-yard*, so called from a Meeting-House, which takes up the greatest Part. *Fen-court* hath pretty good Houses, and a Free-stone Pavement.

Three-tun-court, a good square Place, with an open Entrance for Carts.

St. Martin's-lane also falls into *Thames-street*, and is well built, and inhabited by Merchants. On the East Side is *St. Martin's Orgar* Church-yard; the Church not being rebuilt since its burning down in the great Fire, the Parish is united unto *St. Clement's East-cheap*. Part of the Steeple remains, where there is a Dial, which hangs over into the Street.

Laurence Poultney-lane, so called from the Parish-Church there formerly standing on the West Side, that was consumed by the Fire of London, and is not since rebuilt.

Green Lettice-lane comes out of *Canon-street*, and falls into *St. Laurence Poultney-bill*; a Place well inhabited. The East Side is only in this Ward; the West in *Wallbrook*.

Watch.

There are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward every Night a Constable, the Beadle, and twenty-four Watchmen. The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest are to serve on Juries for this Ward in *Guildhall* in the Month of December.

Jury.

Govern-
ment.

It hath an Alderman, his Deputy, and seven more Common-Councilmen, Constables eight, Scavengers six, Wardmote Inquest Men twelve, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteenth at 16 l.

Aldermen,
Common
Council.

The Alderman of this Ward is Sir *Charles Afsill*, Knight. The Common-Councilmen are, Mr. *Samuel Gordon*, Deputy, Mr. *George Cunick*, Mr. *George Middleton*, Mr. *George Dealtry*, Mr. *John Southby*, Mr. *Robert Kite*, Mr. *George Hoare*, and Mr. *Thomas Bowers*.

Remarkable
Things.

Parishes
and Parish-
Churches.

The remarkable Things in this Ward are, First, Three Parish-Churches; (1) *St. Clement's East-cheap*, (2) *St. Mary's Abchurch*, (3) *St. Michael's Crooked-lane*. But there are five Parishes; (1) *St. Clement's East-cheap*, (2) *St. Martin's Orgar*, (3) *St. Mary's Abchurch*, (4) *St. Laurence's Poultney*, (5) *St. Michael's Crooked-lane*: Of which more particularly hereafter in the parochial History of this City.

French
Episcopal
Church.

Secondly, An Episcopal French Church, which assembles in the small Remains of the antient Parish-Church of *St. Martin's Orgar*; Part of the Tower, and Nave thereof, being found capable of Repairs after the Fire of London: Of which the following is the best Account we are able to collect:

A Bill in Parliament being engrossed for the erecting a Church for the French Protestants, sojourning in London, in the Church-yard of this Parish of *St. Martin Orgars*, after the great Fire; the Parishioners offered Reasons to the Parliament against it; declaring, nevertheless, that they were not against erecting a Church, but only against erecting it in the Place mentioned in the Bill: Since, by the Act for rebuilding the City, the Site and Church-yard of *St. Martin's Orgars*, was

directed to be enclosed with a Wall, and laid open for a Burying-place for the Parish. The said Act was for confirming a Lease of the Church-yard, made from the Parson and Church-wardens of the said Parish unto certain Trustees for 50 Years, to erect a Church there for French Protestants, with Liberty for the Parson and Church-wardens, during the said Term, to renew the said Lease for 50 Years, and so on. This was agreed on at a Vestry: But many of the Parishioners not knowing of this that was done, and so without and contrary to their Assent, now put up their Reasons against passing the Bill: But notwithstanding, the Bill passed; and there is a French Episcopal Church there at this Time. The Ministers are the Reverend Mr. *David Durand*, F. R. S. the Rev. Mr. *Mauzy*, and the Rev. Mr. *Desprez*, who perform the Service according to the Rites and Liturgy of the Church of England.

Thirdly, In this Ward, in ancient Times were two Colleges, one founded by Sir *William Walworth*, 4 Rich. II. in the Church of *St. Michael's Crooked-lane*, his own Parish, for one Master and nine Chaplains or Priests: The other was called the College of *Jesus* and of *Corpus Christi*, founded by *John Poultney*, several times Lord-Mayor of London, about the 20 Edw. III. near the Church of *St. Laurence Poultney*, for a Master, Warden, thirteen Priests, and four Choristers. After his Decease, it obtained the Name of the College of *St. Laurence de Poultney*.

The Face of this Ward is greatly changed, as may be collected from the following Song, called *London Lickpenny*, made by *Lidgate* a Monk of *Bury*, in the Reign of *Henry V.* in the Person of a Country-man coming to London, and travelling through the same. In *West-cheap* (saith the Song) he was called on to buy fine Lawne, Paris Thread, Cotton Umble, and other Linen Clothes, and such like, (he speaketh of no Silks): In *Cornhill*, to buy old Apparel, and Household-Stuff; where he was forced to buy his own Hood, which he had lost in *Westminster-hall*. In *Candlewright-Street*, Drapers profered him cheap Cloth: In *East-cheap*, the Cooks cryed Hot Ribs of Beef roasted, Pies well baked, and other Victuals: There was clattering of Pots, Harp, Pipe and Sawtrie; yea by cock, nay by cock, for other greater Oaths were spared: Some sang of *Jenkin* and *Julian*, &c. all which Melody liked well the Passenger, but he wanted Money to abide by it, and therefore gat him into *Gravesend* Barge, and home into Kent.

And the Eating-Houses in *East-cheap* at that Time were of such Note, that we read in the Annals of London, that the Royal Family used to frequent them. See p. 185.

XX

CHAP. XV.

CASTLE-BAYNARD WARD.

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a NEW Survey.

Its Name, Bounds, and Extent. Modern State. Aldermen and Common Council. Parishes and Churches. The Heralds-Office or College of Arms. Doctors Commons Courts and

Wal-
worth's
College.

Jesus Col-
lege.

Antiquities.

London
Lickpenny.

In West-
cheap
Linen
Cloth sold,
but no
Silks
spoken of.

Fripparia.
Upholders
upon Corn-
hill, Sellers
of old Ap-
parel and
Household-
Stuff.
East-
cheap.

and Offices, Doctors and Proctors. Baynard's Castle, and other remarkable Antiquities.

Name.

THIS Ward takes its Name from an ancient Castle built by one *Baynard*, a Nobleman of great Authority, who came from Normandy with the Conqueror. It was situate on the Bank near the *Thames*. Of which more at large amongst the remarkable Things of this Ward.

Bounds.

It is bounded on the East by *Queenhithe* and *Bread-street* Wards; on the South by the River *Thames*; on the West and on the North by the Ward of *Farringdon* within.

Extent.

This Ward begins in the East on the *Thames* Side, by where, of old Time, was a House called *Huntington* House, and runs by *St. Paul's-wharf*, by where old *Baynard's-Castle* stood, *Puddle-wharf*, and by the South Side of *Black-fryars*: Turns by the East Wall of the said *Fryars*, to the South-West End of *Creed-lane*: Then on the North Side of *Thames-street*, by where *St. Peter's* Church stood, and the Lane called *St. Peter's-bill*, along 'till over-against *Puddle-wharf*; and then North up by the Great Wardrobe to the West End of *Carter-lane*: Up *Creed-lane*, *Ave-mary-lane*, and a Piece of *Pater-noster-row*; and back again up *Warwick-lane*, all the East Side thereof, to the Sign of the *Crown* by *New-gate-market*; which is the farthest North Part of this Ward.

Out of *Thames-street* are Lanes ascending North to *Knightrider's-street*. The first is *Peter-bill-lane*, all of that Ward, (two Houses excepted.) The next is *Paul's-wharf-bill*, which crossing *Knightrider's-street* and *Carter-lane*, goes up to the South Chain of *St. Paul's* Church-yard: *Addle-street*, over-against the West Part of *Baynard's-castle*, going up the West End of *Knightrider's-street*, and to *Carter-lane*.

The one half of the West Side of *Lambart-bill-lane* is of this Ward. At the North-West End thereof, and at the West End of *St. Mary Magdalen's* Church, which stands on the North Side, begins *Knightrider's-street*, which runs West, on both Sides, to the Parish-Church of *St. Andrew* by the Wardrobe, all in this Ward. At the East End of *St. Mary Magdalen's* Church, goes up to the *Old-exchange*; all the West Side whereof, up to the South-East Gate, or Entrance into *St. Paul's* Church-yard, and by *St. Austin's* Church, is of this Ward.

About the Middle of the *Old-exchange*, on the West Side thereof, is *Carter-lane*, which runs West to the East Entry of the *Black-fryars*, and the South End of *Creed-lane*. Out of which *Carter-lane* descends a Lane called *Do-little-lane*, and comes into *Knightrider's-street*. More West is *Sermon-lane*. Then out of *Carter-lane*, on the North Side thereof, the South Chain of *St. Paul's* Church-yard, and the Church-yard itself, on the South-Side of *St. Paul's* Church, and *Dean's-court*, are all of this Ward; and these are the Bounds thereof.

Present State.

In describing the present State of this Ward, we shall begin with the South Part next the *Thames*, and *Thames-street*, with the Lanes, Hills, and

Courts that fall into the said Street; as *Lambeth*, or *Lambart-bill*, *St. Peter's-bill*, *St. Bennet's-bill*, *Addle-bill*, and *Puddle-dock-bill*; then with *Knightrider's-street*, *Carter-lane*, *Creed-lane*, *Ave-mary-lane*, and *Warwick-lane*.

On the Banks of the River *Thames* are the Wharfs of *Puddle-dock*, used for a Laystall for the Soil of the Streets, and much frequented by Barges and Lighters for taking the same away, as also for landing of Corn and other Goods. *Paul's-wharf*, or *St. Bennet Paul's-wharf*, a noted Stairs for Watermen.

Puddle-dock.

Baynard's-castle had its Entrance out of *Thames-street*; which being all burnt down, except a little Tower next the Water-Side, in the Conflagration of *London*, 1666, was converted into Buildings and Wharfs, as now it is. Hereabouts, where antiently stood divers Noble-men's Houses fronting the *Thames*, are now generally Wharfs, Dyehouses, Brewhouses, Distillers, &c.

Castle-street, seated near to *Paul's-wharf*, a good broad Street, falling down to the *Thames*, but meanly inhabited, and of no Account for Trade.

Castle-street.

Westward from *Castle-street* are *Common-lane* and *Dungbill-lane*, both which run down to the *Thames*; and beyond *Puddle-dock* is *Queen's-college-yard*, and *Bristol-street*; both which fall into Duke *Humphrey's*; all Places of ordinary Account. It has a Passage into *Puddle-dock*, and another into *Black-fryars*.

Common-lane.

Thames-street begins at *Puddle-dock*, and runs Eastward to the Tower of *London*, which is above a Mile in Length, but is in several Wards. It is a Street, especially Eastward, of very great Trade, and inhabited by large and eminent Dealers in heavy Goods; besides the Dyers, Brewers, Woodmongers, and Timber yards, on the South Side, next the *Thames*: And by Reason thereof, and of the several Keys and Wharfs, it is much pestered with Carts, for lading and unlading of Goods. The first Place at the North-West End of this Street is *Great Rutland-court*, indifferent large and good, and has a Passage up Steps into *Church bill alley*. At the North-East Extremity of this Ward is *Lambeth* or *Lambart-bill*, a small Part, viz. on the West Side, from a little beyond *Green-dragon-court* to the Corner of *Old-fish-street*, over-against *St. Mary Magdalen's* Church, is in this Ward; all the rest is in *Queenhithe* Ward: But in this Ward here is *St. Mary Magdalen's* Church-yard, being the Place for the Burial of the Dead of that Parish. Here is *Crane-court*, which is long, and has a Passage into *St. Peter's-bill*, with a Free-stone Pavement, but the Houses are indifferent.

Thames-street.

Lambeth-hill.

More Westward is *St. Peter's-bill*, well built and inhabited, especially the End next to *Old-fish-street*. On this Hill are Alms-Houses for six poor Widows. On the West Side is the Back-Part of the *Heralds-Office*, with a Door leading into it.

St. Peter's-hill.

St. Bennet's-bill, or *Paul's-wharf-bill*, takes its Rise out of *Thames-street*, and runs up to *Paul's-chain* into *St. Paul's* Church yard. It is a Place much pestered with Carts to the Wharfs. Yet it is of Note, and well resorted to, by Reason

Bennet's-hill.

of

of *Doctors-commons*, and the Heralds-Office there seated. The former on the West Side, possessed by the Doctors, and others professing the Civil Law, and practising it here. Out of this Place is a Back-door into *Knight-riders-street*.

The Heralds-Office, or College of Heralds, is seated on the East Side, of which hereafter.

Addle-hill.

Addle-hill comes out of *Carter-lane*, and runs down to *Thames-street*, leaving *Knight-riders-street* on the East Side, and *Church-bill-alley* on the West; which said Alley, with a turning Passage by St. Andrew's Wardrobe Church, falls into *Puddle-dock*. The Houses are only on the South Side, the North lying open to the Church and Church-yard. And in this Alley is *Crown-court*, which is indifferent good. Adjoining to this Church was the King's great Wardrobe, as being formerly employed for that Use. The Garden is converted into a large and square Court, with good Houses, and called *Wardrobe-court*.

On the West Side of *Addle-hill*, is *White-bear-court*, very large, containing two or three Courts of that Name; but all very ordinary, and meanly built and inhabited. Out of this Place is a Passage up Steps into *Church-bill-alley*; and another down Steps into *Great Rutland-court*. Likewise on this Hill are three small and ordinary Places, viz. *Rose-court*, *White-horse-court*, and *Cock-and-hoop-court*.

Knight-riders-street.

Knight-riders-street, of which there is the Great and the Little, being severed from each other by *Bennet's-hill* and *Paul's-chain*: The Less runneth towards *Old-fish-street*, and the Greater towards St. Andrew Wardrobe Church. And this Street is wider, and better built; and chiefly inhabited by Proctors, and such as have Dependance on *Doctors-commons*. Out of this Street is a Passage into *Carter-lane*, thro' *Bell-yard*, which is a very good open Court, with handsome Houses, well inhabited.

Little Knight-riders-street, but narrow, and not over well inhabited, especially the End next to *Paul's-chain*.

Over-against *Lambeth-hill*, in the Passage to the *Old-change*, is the Parish-Church of St. Mary Magdalen *Old-fish-street*.

A little Westward from this Church is *Do-little-lane*, then *Sermon-lane*; which fall into *Carter-lane*, and are of no great Account, either for Inhabitants or Buildings.

Carter-lane.

Carter-lane, of which there is the Great and the Little: The Little comes out of the *Old-change*, and falls into *Great Carter-lane*, but severed by *Paul's-chain*, and thence runs Westward to *Puddle-dock* and *Creed-lane*.

Great Carter-lane is the broadest, best built and inhabited. And in both these Lanes are these Courts, viz. *Scollop-court*, which has a Passage of Free-stone Pavement into *Creed-lane*. *Dean's court*, which will be mentioned hereafter. *Wardrobe-court* and *Bell-yard*, already mentioned. *Mermaid-lane*, large, and of a good Trade. *King's-head-court*, indifferent large, with a Passage into St. Paul's Church-yard. And within this Court is another, bearing the Name of *Red-lion-court*, handsome, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Black-swan-court*, indifferent good, also has a Passage into St. Paul's Church-yard.

Old-change has only the West Side, from St. Mary Magdalen's Church to St. Austin's Gate, in this Ward; so that there is little to say of it, more than what is said of it in *Farringdon Ward Within*.

Paul's-chain begins at the Corner of *Knight-riders-street*, and runs up to St. Paul's Church-Yard. A Street large and open, well built, and inhabited by Proctors and Tradesmen; and, by Reason of its near Situation to *Doctors-commons*, is of great Resort.

Paul's-chain.

Paul's-bakehouse, now a good square Court, with four handsome large Houses, especially two, which are well inhabited. At the East Corner of this Street, next to *Little Carter-lane*, is kept the Faculty-Office, for the granting of Licences for Marriages, &c.

The Part or Side of St. Paul's Church-yard in this Ward all lies open to St. Paul's; and is a spacious Street, graced with good Houses, loftily built and uniform, well inhabited by Woollen-Drapers, and some of the most eminent Masters in the Chair, Upholstery, and Cabinet Way.

St. Paul's Church-yard.

In this Row of Building, which reaches from St. Austin's Gate to *Ludgate-hill*, are these Courts, besides those already taken Notice of. In *Carter-lane*, *Dean's-court*, by many called the *Prerogative-court*; for that the Prerogative-Office is kept here. In which said Court is a very large House, the Seat of the Deans of St. Paul's successively. This Court is open and airy, and has a Passage into *Great Carter-lane*. More towards *Ludgate-hill*, and almost in the South-West Corner, is a new Court called St. Paul's-college, made Use of for the Singing Men and Petty Canon belonging to St. Paul's Cathedral.

St. Gregory's, seated by the South-West End of St. Paul's. It was destroyed by the great Fire, and is not rebuilt, that the Ground on which it stood might lie open to St. Paul's Church-yard; and the Parish is united to St. Mary Magdalen *Old-fish-street*.

St. Gregory's.

On the North-West Side of St. Paul's Cathedral was the Bishop of London's Palace, long since converted into Tenements, now called *The Bishop of London's Yard*. The Ground-Rents are the Bishop's.

Paul's-alley has a Free-stone Pavement, and a Passage into *Pater-noster-row*.

Creed-lane and *Warwick-lane* have the East Sides in this Ward; for the Account whereof, and for the Market, Part of which stands here, see *Farringdon Ward Within*. On this Side is the *Bell-Inn*, chiefly used by Market-People. Over-against the College of Physicians is *Crown-court*, which is but small and ordinary.

Creed-lane, and Warwick-lane.

There are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward every Night, a Constable, with the Beadle and twenty-four Watchmen.

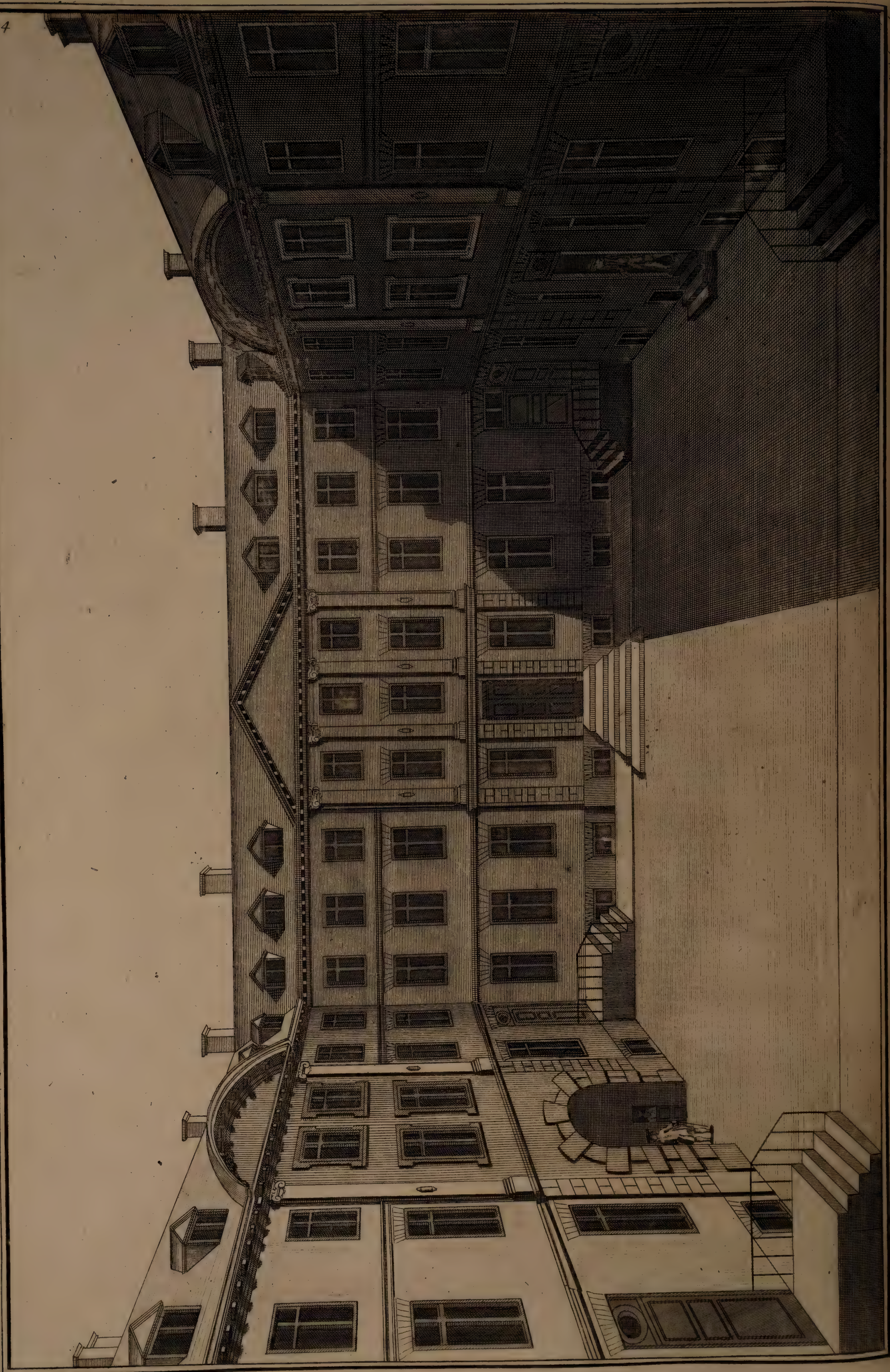
Watch.

The Jurymen returned by the Inquest for this Ward, are to serve in the several Courts at *Guild-hall* in the Month of September.

Jury.

This Ward hath an Alderman, who at present is Sir Robert Ladbrooke, Knight, and one of the Representatives of this City; and ten Common-Councilmen, viz. Mr. Nathaniel Nass, Deputy, Mr. Benjamin Crook, Mr. John Willis, Mr. William Gyles, Mr. Robert Willis, Mr. Henry Major, Mr. John Pitway, Mr. John Wilson, Mr. John Hopkins,

Aldermen, Common-Council.



The Court of Arms of Her Majesty's Office.

H. C. W. 1840.

Hopkins, and Mr. George Bellas. Here are also ten Constables, seven Scavengers, fourteen Wardmote-Inquest-Men, and a Beadle.

It is taxed to the Fifteenth in London at 12 l. in the Exchequer at 11 l. 13 s.

Remarkable Things.

The remarkable Things in this Ward at present are,

Parishes and Parish Churches.

First, Three Parish-Churches, dedicated, 1. to St. Bennet, Paul's-Wharf; 2. to St. Andrew Wardrobe; 3. to St. Mary Magdalen, in Old Fish-street. 4. Here is also another Parish without a Church, dedicated to St. Gregory, which is now united to St. Mary Magdalen's, as afore said; of which more particularly in our Parochial History.

Secondly, Between Peter's-bill and Bennet's-bill, about the Mid-way from Thames-street to Knight-riders-street, is the Heralds-Office; of which honourable and useful Foundation the Publick may depend upon the following Account, communicated by Stephen Martin Leake, Esq; the present Garter King of Arms:

The Arms of the Corporation, &c.



The College or Office of Arms, communicated by STEPHEN MARTIN LEAKE, Esq; Garter King of Arms.

The COLLEGE or OFFICE of ARMS, commonly called the HERALDS-OFFICE, is situate upon St. Bennet's-bill, in the Parish of St. Bennet, Paul's-wharf. The Corporation consists of thirteen Members, namely, three Kings of Arms, six Heralds at Arms, and four Pursuivants at Arms; who are all nominated by the Earl-Marshal of England, as Ministers subordinate to him in the Execution of their Offices, and hold their Places by Patent during their good Behaviour. They all are the King's Servants in Ordinary, and therefore, in the Vacancy of the Office of Earl-Marshal, have been sworn into their Offices by the Lord Chamberlain. Their Meetings are called Chapters, which they hold the first Thursday in every Month, or oftner, if necessary, wherein all Matters are determined by a Majority of Voices of the Kings and Heralds, each King having two Voices.

Kings of Arms.

The Kings are GARTER, CLARENCEUX, NORROY.

GARTER was instituted by King Henry V. A. D. 1417, for the Service of the most noble Order of the Garter; and, for the Dignity of the said Order, was made Sovereign within the Office

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of Arms over all the other Officers subject to the Crown of England, by the Name of Garter King of Arms of England. In his Patent he is stiled Principal King of English Arms, and Principal Officer of Arms of the noble Order of the Garter, and has Power to execute the said Office by himself, or Deputy, being an Herald. By the Constitutions of his Office he must be a Native of England, and a Gentleman bearing Arms. To him belongs the Correction of Arms, and all Ensigns of Honour, usurped or borne unjustly; and also to grant Arms to deserving Persons, and Supporters to the Nobility and Knights of the Bath; to go next before the Sword in solemn Proceedings, none interposing except the Constable and Marshal; to administer the Oath to all the Officers of Arms; to have a Habit like the Register of the Order; Barons Service in the Court; Lodgings in Windsor Castle; to bear his white Rod, with a Banner of the Ensigns of the Order thereon, before the Sovereign; also, when any Lord shall enter the Parliament-Chamber, to assign him his Place, according to his Dignity and Degree; to carry the Ensigns of the Order to foreign Princes, and to do, or procure to be done, what the Sovereign shall enjoin relating to the Order; with other Duties incident to his Office of Principal King of Arms; for the Execution whereof he has a Salary of one hundred Pounds per Ann. payable at the Exchequer, and an hundred Pounds more out of the Revenue of the Order; besides Fees.

His Stile.

Qualifications,

Rights and Privileges.

Salary.

The other two Kings are called Provincial Kings, whose Provinces together comprize the whole Kingdom of England; that of Clarenceux comprehending all from the River Trent Southwards, that of Norroy all from the River Trent Northwards. These Provincials have existed Time immemorial, but were not instituted to those Offices by the Titles of Clarenceux and Norroy before Edward III.

Provincial Kings.

Clarenceux, so called from the Duke of Clarence, third Son of King Edward III. He is stiled in his Patent Clarenceux King of Arms, and principal Herald of the South-East and West Parts of that Part of Great-Britain called England. His particular Duty is to visit his Province, as expressed in the Commissions granted for that Purpose; "To take Knowledge, Survey, and View of all Arms, Cognizances, Crests, and other Devices of Arms, of all Persons, &c. with the Notes of their Descents, Pedigrees, and Marriages, and to register the same, according to such Order as is prescribed and set forth in the Charge and Oath taken by him at his Creation and Coronation." Likewise to marshal the Funerals of all Persons in his said Province, not under the Direction of Garter; and to grant Arms in his Province, with the Consent of the Earl-Marshal. Before the Institution of Garter, he was the principal Officer of Arms; and, in the Vacancy of Garter, executes his Office. By his Patent he has a Salary of forty Pounds per Ann. from the Exchequer, besides Fees.

Clarenceux.

His Stile.

His Duty.

His Salary, &c.

Norroy, or North Roy, is stiled in his Patent Norroy King of Arms, and principal Herald of the North Parts of that Part of Great-Britain called England. His Duty and Office is the same on the

Norroy.

His Duty, Salary, &c.

the North of *Trent*, as *Clarenceux* on the South, and has a like Salary and Fees.

Kings of Arms, how created.

The *Kings of Arms* were heretofore created with great Solemnity, upon some high Festival, by the Sovereign, with a Ceremony very nearly resembling that of the Nobility; but, since the Creation of Peers with Ceremony has been discontinued, as not necessary, the *Kings of Arms* have been created by the Earl-Marshal, by Virtue of the Sovereign's Warrant, directing him to perform that Ceremony for us and in our Name. A King of Arms is created by the Administration of his Oath, pouring Wine upon his Head out of a gilt Cup (having a Cover) and pronouncing his Title; investing him with a Tabart of the Royal Arms, richly embroidered upon Velvet; a Collar of SS. with two Portcullises of Silver gilt; a Gold Chain with the Badge of his Office, and crowning him with the Crown of a King of Arms; which Crown formerly resembled a Ducal Coronet, but, since the Restoration, has been composed of Leaves in the Shape of Oak Leaves, (probably in Memory of the Royal Oak) and circumscribed, according to antient Custom, with a Text of Scripture, *Miserere mei Deus secundum magnam misericordiam tuam*; which Crowns they antiently wore at all Times when the Sovereign wore his, but of late have worn them only at Coronations, when the Peers wear their Coronets. Garter has likewise a Mantle of crimson Satin, as an Officer of the Order; also a white Rod or Sceptre, with the Sovereign's Arms on the Top thereof, which he bears, the Sovereign being present; and is sworn in a Chapter of the Garter, the Sovereign investing him with the Ensigns of his Office.

How distinguished from each other.

Arms of Garter.

The *Kings of Arms* are distinguished from each other by their respective Badges, which they may wear at all Times, either in a Gold Chain or a Ribbon, the *Garter's* blue, the *Provincials* purple. The Badge of *Garter* is the Arms of the Order, viz. *St. George's Cross*, impaling the Royal Arms, within the Garter, under the Imperial Crown of Great-Britain. The same on both Sides. The Arms of his Office, *Argent*, *St. George's Cross*; upon a chief *Gules*, a Coronet, within a Garter of the Order, between a *Lion of England* and a *Fleur de Lis Or*.

Arms of Clarenceux.

The Arms of the Office of *Clarenceux*, *Argent*, *St. George's Cross*, upon a Chief *Gules*, a *Lion of England* crowned with an open Crown: The same in an Escuchen, crowned with the Crown of a King of Arms upon a green Ground, is the Badge of his Office; having on the other Side the Royal Arms crowned upon a white Ground.

Arms of Norroy.

The Arms of the Office of *Norroy* is, *Argent*, *St. George's Cross*, upon a Chief *per pale Azure and Gules*, a *Lion of England*, crowned with an open Crown, between a *Fleur de Lis*, in *Pale*, and a *Key Or*; which likewise is the Badge of his Office: In other Respects like that of *Clarenceux*.

These Arms of Office they bear in *Pale* with their own proper Arms, and crowned with a Crown of a King of Arms, as well upon their Seals as otherwise.

The Herald.

The six *Heralds*, antiently called *Herebaughts*, are, *Windfor*, *Chester*, *Lancaster*, *York*, *Richmond*, and *Somerset*, who take Place according to their Seniority in Office. They have each a Salary of twenty-six Pounds thirteen Shillings and four

Their Salary.

Pence per Ann. by their Patents, and Fees according to their Degree. They are created by the Earl-Marshal, with the same Ceremonies as the *Kings*, taking the Oath of an Herald, and are invested with a Tabart of the Royal Arms, embroidered upon Satin, not so rich as the *Kings*, but better than the *Pursuivants*, and a Silver Collar of SS. They are *Esquires* by Creation.

Creation.

Stile.

The *Kings* and *Heralds* are sworn upon a Sword as well as the Book, in Sign that they are Military as well as Civil Officers; which Sword in the Oath is called the *Sword that belongeth to Knighthood*, as being formerly the Royal Sword; and the Sword used at this Day was a Royal Sword, being the Sword taken by the Earl of *Surry* (afterwards Duke of *Norfolk*) from *James V.* King of *Scotland*, at the Battle of *Floddon Field*, in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.*

Sworn upon a Sword.

The four *Pursuivants* are, *Rougecroix*, *Blue-mantle*, *Rougedragon*, and *Portcullis*, who, by their Patents, have a Salary of twenty Pounds per Ann. and Fees according to their Degrees. They are likewise created by the Earl-Marshal, taking the Oath of a *Pursuivant*, and are invested with a Tabart of the Royal Arms upon Damask. It is the Duty of the *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* to attend in the publick Office, one of each Class together, by a monthly Rotation.

Pursuivants.

Salary.

Creation.

Duty.

Besides these particular Duties of the several Classes, it is the general Duty of the *Kings*, *Heralds*, and *Pursuivants*, to attend his Majesty at the House of Peers, and, upon certain high Festivals, to the Chapel Royal, to make Proclamations, to marshal the Proceedings at all publick Processions, to attend the Installation of the Knights of the Garter, &c.

General Duties of the Kings, Herald, and Pursuivants.

All these Officers have Apartments in the College annexed to their respective Offices. They have likewise a publick Hall, in which is a Court for the Earl-Marshal, where Courts of Chivalry are occasionally held, and the Officers of Arms attend in their Tabarts, his Lordship being present: Also a publick Library or Office, containing a large and valuable Collection of original Visitations and Records of the Pedigrees and Arms of Families, funeral Certificates of the Nobility and Gentry, publick Ceremonials, and other Branches of Heraldry and Antiquity; and there has hardly been any Work published, relating to the History or Antiquities of this Kingdom, that hath not received some Assistance from this Library. In this Library and Office Attendance is daily given by two Officers for the publick Emolument.

Their Apartments, Offices, &c. in this College.

There are likewise belonging to this College a Register, a Treasurer, and a Messenger; also two Watermen having Badges.

Servants.

The Arms of this College and Corporation are, *Argent*, *St. George's Cross* between four *Doves Azure*, one Wing open to fly, the other close, with a suitable Motto, *Diligent and secret*. Crest, upon a Ducal Coronet, a like Dove rising. Supported on either Side by a *Lion Guardant Argent*, Gorged with a Ducal Coronet. These Arms, Crest, and Supporters are upon the Common Seal, circumscribed *Sigillum commune Corporationis Officii Armorum*.

Arms of the Corporation.

Common Seal.

The

The present Members are,

KINGS of ARMS,

Garter, STEPHEN MARTIN LEAKE, Esq;
Clarenceux, CHARLES TOWNLEY, Esq;
Norroy, WILLIAM OLDYS, Esq;

HERALDS,

Somerset, JOHN WARBURTON, Esq;
Richmond, JAMES LANE, Esq;
Lancaster, THOMAS BROWNE, Esq;
Windsor, THOMAS THORNBERRY, Esq;
Chester, JOHN MARTIN LEAKE, Esq;
York, GEORGE FLETCHER, Esq;

PURSUIVANTS,

Rougedragon, HENRY HILL, Gent.
Bluemantle, JOHN PINE, Gent.
Portcullis, PETER TOMS, Gent.
Rougecroix, HENRY HASTINGS, Gent.

To this Account of the present State we shall briefly add some Memoirs of the Office and College of Arms, from the first Institution to the present Time.

When Officers of Arms began in this Kingdom is uncertain. Sir Henry Spelman has proved the Division of them into the several Classes of Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants, in the Reign of King Henry III. and the Statutum Armorum made by Edward I. refers to these different Orders as then existing; and, by the Household Accounts of the sixth Year of that King, it appears, that, at the Marriage of his Daughter to the Earl of Gloucester, there were present, besides foreign Heralds, two of our Kings and ten Heralds, which Kings could be no other than the two Provincials, who, according to Spelman, were stiled Kings of Heralds, South of Trent and North of Trent.

Though every Nation had their particular Institutions of Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants, they were all considered as one common Fraternity, and as such executed their Offices, and enjoyed the same Privileges in all Kingdoms. An Injury offered to them was esteemed an Infraction of the Law of Nations. They wore no Swords, or Swords without Points, because their Persons were sacred, and in Time of Battle were to be placed with the Priests; and, tho' they were not a religious Order like the Roman *Feciales*, they have been compared to the different Orders of the Church; for none could be a Herald till he had been a Pursuivant, nor a King till he had been an Herald. They were required to be of competent Age, to have a Certificate of their good Life and Conversation, to have a previous Examination, and by their Oaths were enjoined Secrecy, as Confessors of Arms, and their Characters were indelible, unless they took Orders in the Church, or became Knights; for they were considered both as Military and Civil Officers.

The principal Duty of the Kings of Arms, as specified in their Oaths, was "To have Knowledge of all who should bear Coats of Arms in the Field, and to register their Arms and Differences," (which Differences were assigned by them.) Now all our Antiquaries agree, that antiently none were entitled to Coat Arms, but those who themselves, or their Ancestors, had been actually in the Wars, wherein they were distinguished by their Coats of Arms; and, in Consequence of this first deriving a Right to Arms in the Field, they fell under the Cognizance of the Constable and Marshal, who were to examine that Right; and the Heralds, by that Means, became Officers subordinate to them.

Gerard Leigh tells us, that, in the Reign of King Edward I. the Earl of Lancaster, Constable of the Host, made an Order for the Regulation of Mourning Apparel, for the Preservation of Arms in Churches, and prohibiting Mechanicks from having to do with Arms, without the Consent of the King of Arms of the Province; that the Kings of Arms should make their Visitations in their Provinces, or their Marshals for them, every seven Years; and at the Interment of every Gentleman, when they were called to that Service, should take the Pedigree, and record the same. That is the very Duty enjoined them by their Oaths, and afterwards exemplified in Commissions; which Duties and Powers are there said to be according to the antient Laws and Statutes of Arms, and such as of Right they might have exercised by Force of their Offices.

Notwithstanding the Antiquity of these Officers, we have hardly any Memory of their Titles or Names before Edward III. In the Reign of this magnanimous Prince, military Glory and Heraldry were at their Meridian Height; and the Patents of the Kings of Arms to this Day refer to the Reign of King Edward III. as to such a remarkable Epoch of Time. This King created the two Provincials, by the Titles of Clarenceux and Norroy: He instituted Windsor and Chester Heralds, and Bluemantle Pursuivant; besides several others by foreign Titles, as Aquitaine, Ireland, and Guyenne Kings of Arms, &c. From this Time we find the Officers of Arms employed abroad and at home, both as Military and Civil Officers; as military, with our Kings and Generals in the Army, carrying Defiances and making Truces, or attending Tilts, Tournaments, and Duels; as Civil Officers, employed in Negotiations, and attending our Embassadors in foreign Courts; at home, waiting upon the King at Court and Parliament, and directing publick Ceremonies: And there was hardly any memorable Occurrence wherein some or other of them were not concerned.

As a Consequence of the military Glory of these Times, we find the Court Military in great Request, both in this and the following Reign. In the eighth Year of Richard II. the Jurisdiction of this Court was confirmed by Statute; but, having encroached upon Actions and Contracts pleadable at the Common Law, by another Act, in the thirteenth Year of the same Reign, it was limited to Contracts touching Feats of Arms and War without the Realm, and also Things which touch Arms or War within the Kingdom; which most effective Word Arms is omitted (perhaps designedly) in the printed Statutes.

In the fifth Year of King Henry V. Arms were regulated, and it was declared, that no Persons should bear Coat Arms, that could not justify their Right thereto by Prescription or Grant; and from this Time they were communicated to Court Persons, as the *Insignia Gentilitia*, and hereditary Marks of Noblesse. From this Time we have Grants of Arms by the Kings of Arms. The same

Accedence
of Ar-
mory, 8vo.
1562.

Two Pro-
vincial
Kings in-
stituted by
K. Ed. III.

How emp-
loyed.

Their
Power
established
by Par-
liament.

Spelm.
Gloss. v.
Heraldus.

Of the In-
stitution of
this Office
of Arms.

Privileges.

Duty of
King of
Arms.

*Institution
of Garter
King of
Arms, and
of the Cor-
poration.*

same Year the Officers of Arms had an Exemplification of their Right to Fees upon Display of Banners; and, upon a Controversy, it was determined, "That, as often as the King shall ride "or go to the Church, on Foot or on Horse-
"back, or in any Army or Field, or in Town,
"or in other Place or Places where the King's
"Honour ought to be maintained, That the
"chief King of Arms, or Herald present, shall
"keep his Place, and go straight before the
"King's Person, or him that shall carry his Sword
"before him." About the same Time, or soon after, this victorious Prince instituted the Office of Garter King of Arms; and about three Years after, at a Chapter of the Kings and Heralds, held at the Siege of Roan in Normandy, on the fifth of January, 1420, they formed themselves into a regular Society, with a Common Seal, receiving Garter as their Chief.

Whether the Officers of Arms were a Corporation before this Time, has been disputed. It is certain, that for some Ages antecedent to this Time there had been in this Kingdom a Fraternity of Kings and Heralds, under the Denomination of the Office of Arms: It is so called in the Institution of Garter's Office, and, before this, in an Order of the Constable relating to Fees; and in the Chapter it is called, *An Office which of old Time hath been founded*. By which it seems as if this was not the original Institution of the Society, but a Renovation of it under the new-instituted Office of Garter, who by his Institution was declared to be Sovereign or Chief within the Office of Arms, as before this Clarenceux had been: And this further appears by the Patents of the Provincial Kings of Arms, which, from the first granting of those Offices by Patent to the present Time, are introduced with this Preamble: "Whereas
"it hath been of antient Times accustomed,
"that, amongst other Officers and Minis-
"ters, who it is meet should be attendant
"upon the Persons of Princes, suitable to their
"high Dignity and Glory, there should be more
"especially proper Officers to whom the Care of
"the Office of Arms both in Times of War and
"Peace may be committed."

*King Ri-
chard III's
Charter of
Incorporation.*

The first Charter incorporating the Heralds, bears Date the second of March, in the first of Richard III. whereby they were made one Body corporate, by the Name of the Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants of Arms; and, that they might the more conveniently meet together for the Good of their Faculty, by the said Charter was granted to them a House in London, in the Parish of All-Saints the Less, called Cold Harbour, they finding a Chaplain to celebrate Mass every Day in the said House, or elsewhere, for the Health of King Richard, Anne his Wife, and Edward Prince of Wales his Progenitor, whilst he lived, and for their Souls when they died. Stow tells us it was a right fair and stately House, and, tho' several Noblemen had lived therein, was called Poulteney's-Inn, from Sir John Poulteney, who owned it temp. E. III. and was four Times Mayor. King Henry IV. by Patent, dated the eighteenth of March, 1410, and the eleventh Year of his Reign, granted this House to his Son Henry Prince of Wales; and, in the twenty-second of King Henry VI. it was granted to John

Holland, Duke of Exeter, whose Son Henry afterwards possessed it, and, taking Part with the Lancastrians, was attainted by Act of Parliament in the first of Edward IV. By this Forfeiture it came into the Hands of the Crown, and was by King Richard III. granted to the Heralds, at the Instance of John Lord Howard, whom the said King had created Duke of Norfolk and Earl-Marshal: But, upon the Accession of King Henry VII. they were dispossessed of this House, as being supposed to be the House of John Writhe, Garter, who then lived in it; and, tho' they afterwards petitioned, they could not obtain the Restitution of it.

In the Reign of King Henry VII. agreeable to the State of that King, a new Regulation was made for the Attendance of the Officers of Arms at Court. Besides the four usual Festivals, they were to wait at every other principal Feast, and every great Council, and at every great Business, with the daily Attendance of a King, Herald, and Pursuivant; for which they had their Liveries at Court, as of old accustomed, the Kings being served with Knights Service. And by another Regulation in the Time of King Henry VIII. it was ordained, That every King of Arms, at the Charge of the Crown, should keep within the Court three Servants and three Horses, the six Heralds each one Servant and two Horses, and the four Pursuivants each one Horse. Likewise Commissions under the Great Seal were granted to the Provincial Kings, for the better Execution of their Offices in Visitations, whereby all Officers and other Persons whatsoever were required to be assistant to them; and all Painters, and other Artificers whatsoever, were prohibited to set forth any Arms, Crests, Cognizances, Pedigrees, and other Devices pertaining to the Office of Arms, otherwise than they might lawfully do, and should be allowed by the said Kings respectively, or their Deputies, according to the antient Laws and Statutes of Arms. Such Commissions were granted in every Reign afterwards till the Revolution. Also in the fourteenth Year of King Henry VIII. there being a new Exemplification of the Statutes of the Garter, certain Constitutions were appointed for the Officers of the Order, wherein the Rights of Garter are particularly specified, the Annuities payable to him from the Knights are ascertained, his Habit in the Order appointed, and Lodgings in Windsor Castle assigned him; which Lodgings were afterwards by Decree in Chapter for ever annexed to that Office, and from thence obtained the Name of Garter's Tower.

*New Re-
gulations.*

*Commissions
under the
Great Seal
granted.*

Though the Officers of Arms could not obtain any Recompence for the Loss of their House in Cold Harbour during the Reign of King Henry VII. and King Henry VIII. King Edward VI. made them ample Amends: By his Charter, dated the fourth of June, in the third Year of his Reign, he exemplified and confirmed to them all their antient Privileges, as, "To be free and dis-
"charged from all Subsidies in all Realms where
"they make their Demoure; as also from all
"Tolls, Taxes, Customs, Impositions, and De-
"mands; and as well from Watch and Ward,
"as from the Election to any Office of Mayor,
"Sheriff, Bailiff, Constable, Scavenger, Church-
"Warden, or any other publick Office, of what
"Degree,

*King Ed-
ward VI's
Charter of
Privileges
to the
Corporation*

Second
Charter of
Incorporation.

"Degree, Nature, or Condition whatsoever." And though their second Charter of Incorporation, with the Grant of *Derby-House*, was made by King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, yet it was first designed and procured by King *Edward VI.* as appears by the Charter itself, tho' his untimely Death did not permit him to compleat it. By Indenture, dated the twenty-fourth of *November*, in his sixth Year, he made over certain Lands called *Leonard's Lands*, joining to the Earl of *Derby's Park*, called *Knowsley Park*, in the County of *Lancaster*, and others to the said Earl, in Exchange for the said House called *Derby Place*; which Exchange is mentioned in the Charter. It was called *Derby Place*, from Sir *Thomas Stanley*, first Earl of *Derby* of that Name, who built it; and, at the Time of the Exchange, was inhabited by Sir *Richard Sackville*. King *Edward* lived but a short Time after this, and the Design rested till the third Year of Queen *Mary*, when it was revived, upon the Application of *Thomas Duke of Norfolk, Earl-Marshal*, who was restored in Blood by this Queen, in the first Year of her Reign.

P. & M.
Charter
of Incorporation.

The Charter of King *Philip* and Queen *Mary* is dated the eighteenth Day of *July*, in the first and third Year of their Reign, incorporating "the *Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants of Arms*, by "the Name of *Le Garter Regis Armorum Anglico-rum, Clarenceux Regis Armorum partium Austrialium, Norroy Regis Armorum partium Borealiu, et Heraldorum, Prosecutorum sive Pursuivandorum Armorum*: And that they might assemble together, and consult and agree amongst themselves, for the Good of their Faculty; and that "the Records and Rolls might be more safely "and conveniently deposited: And, that they "might have a suitable House for that Purpose, "grants them all that Capital Messuage or House "called *Derby Place*, situate in the Parishes of *St. Bennet* and *St. Peter*, in a certain Street leading "from the South Gate of the Cathedral Church "of *St. Paul* to a Place called *Paul's-Wharf*, as "the same had been occupied by Sir *Richard Sackville*, Knt. and belonging to the Estate of "*Edward Earl of Derby*, and in as ample Manner as the said *Edward Earl of Derby* possessed "the same, or as her Majesty held it, or was held "by *K. Edw. VI.* by Reason of the Exchange, and "to hold the same from the Feast of the Annunciation of the *Virgin Mary* last past."

Orders for
its good Government.

In 1568, Orders were made, and approved by *Thomas Duke of Norfolk, Earl-Marshal of England*, for the good Government of the College of *Arms*, and the Preservation of their Records; and by these Orders a monthly Waiting was appointed in the Library, of an *Herald* and a *Pursuivant* together, by Rotation. And, in the twenty-sixth of *Elizabeth*, one *Daukins*, for usurping the Office of a *King of Arms*, was whipped, pilloried, and lost his Ears.

Pretended
King of
Arms
punished.

King
James I's
Charter
augmenting
the Salaries

Anno 1617, and the fifteenth of King *James I.* his Majesty granted an Augmentation to the Salaries of the Officers of *Arms*; whereby *Garter's*, which at first was but twenty Pounds, and afterwards raised to forty Pounds, was now made fifty Pounds per Ann.; *Clarenceux* and *Norroy's* were made from twenty to forty Pounds; the *Heralds* each from thirteen Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence to twenty-six Pounds thirteen Shillings and

No. 73.

four Pence; and the *Pursuivants* from ten to twenty Pounds per Ann.

In 1618, an Order was made by the Commissioners for executing the Office of *Earl-Marshal*, appointing the Fees to be paid by all Degrees to the Officers of *Arms* for registering their *Funeral Certificates*, and the Prices for all *Funeral Work* were settled; which Prices being certified to *Ireland* by two *Kings of Arms*, according to the said Order, were published by Proclamation in that Kingdom. These *Funeral Certificates* were continued till the Civil War, and in some Degree afterwards, and are some of the fairest Records perhaps in the Kingdom.

Order for
registering
Funeral
Certificates

During the Reign of King *Charles I.* (who, as Lord *Clarendon* observes, kept State to the full, which made his Court very orderly) the Officers of *Arms* were in great Request, and obtained an Order for restoring to them their antient Rights, which they would probably have recovered, had not the Rebellion put a Stop to it.

During the Rebellion, the three *Kings*, three *Heralds*, and one *Pursuivant* attended the Fortune of their Sovereign; the rest entered into the Service of the Commonwealth: And it is remarkable, that some of those very Members of the Committee of Parliament which had voted the *Earl-Marshal's* Court a Grievance, arbitrary, and illegal, were appointed by the same Parliament Commissioners for executing the Office of Constable and Marshal, and they held their Courts accordingly. In the mean Time the Committee of Sequestration took Possession of the College of *Arms*, and kept it, till, by an Order of this Court, August 13, 1646, they were directed to remove. At the same Court Sir *Edward Bysshe*, one of the Members, was appointed *Garter, Arthur Squebb, Clarenceux*, and *William Ryley, Lancaster Herald*, petitioned to be *Norroy*; to which he was admitted the next Court Day; and others, upon their Petitions, were appointed *Heralds* and *Pursuivants*: But soon after *Squebb* dying, *Bysshe* was appointed to execute the Office of *Clarenceux*, which he held, with the Place of *Garter*, till 1658, when *Ryley* had a Grant of it from *Oliver*: Nevertheless, at the Restoration of King *Charles II.* this *Ryley Lancaster*, as also *Owen York*, and *Crown Rougecroix*, all under the same Circumstances of Disloyalty, were reinstated in those Offices; and *Edward Bysshe*, notwithstanding the eminent Part he had acted in the Rebellion, was soon after made *Clarenceux*, and knighted. Sir *Edward Walker, Garter*, who had faithfully adhered to King *Charles I.* and *II.* during the whole Course of the Rebellion, upon the Restoration had the Salary of *Garter* augmented from fifty to an hundred Pounds per Ann. and in 1664, by a Decree in a Chapter of the *Garter*, obtained a Settlement of an hundred Pounds per Ann. out of the Revenue of the Order, in lieu of the Annuities payable to him by the Sovereign and Knights.

Their State
during the
Rebellion.

At the Re-
storation.

In the great Fire of *London*, Anno 1666, the College was wholly consumed; but they had the good Fortune to save all their Records and Books, except one or two, which they deposited in a Room in the Palace of *Whitehall*, but afterwards removed them to another Room in the Palace of *Westminster*, near the Court of Requests, formerly called the *Queen's Court*; and

College
burnt in
the Fire of
London.

Records,
where
deposited.

Randal
Holmes
prosecuted.

College
rebuilt.

publick Notice was given in the *Gazette*, that the *Heralds Office* was kept there. In the mean Time *Clarenceux* and *Norroy* made their Visitations; and the latter, in order to put a Stop to the Usurpations of the Painters in his Province, brought his Action against one *Randal Holmes*, a Painter, at the *Stafford Assizes*, in *March*, 1667, for marshalling the Funeral of *Sir Ralph Ashton*, and hanging up his Atchievements, and obtained a Verdict, with twenty Pounds Damages.

The College, now in Ruins, was, by the Act for rebuilding the City, to be begun to be rebuilt within three Years. The Estimate, at a moderate Computation, amounted to five thousand Pounds; and, as a Corporation, they had not one Shilling to do it: This obliged them to petition his Majesty for a Commission to receive the Subscriptions of the Nobility and Gentry. This Petition was referred to the Commissioners for executing the Office of Earl-Marshal, and, upon their Lordships Report, a Commission was granted, bearing Date the sixth of *December*, 1672: But the Commission directing the Money so collected to be paid to such Persons, and laid out in such Manner, as the Earl-Marshal should appoint, it disgusted the Officers so much, that it caused a Coldness and Inactivity in them to promote the Subscription; so that, altho' they had Reason to hope for large Contributions, little more than seven hundred Pounds was raised by this Commission: What further Sums were necessary were made up out of the General Fees and Profits of the Office, or by the Contribution of particular Members. *Sir William Dugdale* built the North-West Corner at his own Charge; and *Sir Henry St. George, Clarenceux*, gave the Profits of some Visitations, made by Deputies appointed by him for that Purpose, amounting to five hundred and thirty Pounds; the Houses on the East Side, and South-East Corner, were erected upon a Building Lease, agreeable to the original Plan; by which Means the whole was made one uniform quadrangular Building, as it now appears, and is one of the best-designed and handsomest Brick Buildings in *London*: (See the Elevation annexed.) And the hollow Arch of the Gateway is esteemed a Curiosity. In *November*, 1683, the College Part of the Building being finished, the Rooms were divided amongst the Officers, according to their Degrees, by Agreement amongst themselves, and afterwards confirmed by the Earl-Marshal; which Apartments have been ever since annexed to their respective Offices. The Inside of the Lodgings were finished at different Times by the Officers to whom they belonged.

Exempt
from Taxes.

In 1682, a Suit was commenced with the College by the Ward of *Castle-Baynard* for Trophy Money, the Officers of Arms insisting upon their Exemption by the Charter of *King Edward VI.* and never having paid Trophy Money; and, upon a Hearing, they obtained a Verdict for seventeen Pounds fifteen Shillings against the said Ward.

King
James II's
Order to
attend him
to Mass.

In the Reign of *King James II.* it was not the least Mark of that King's Resolution to establish the *Popish* Religion, that the Officers of Arms were required to attend him to *Mass*, not only upon the usual Festivals, but upon *Popish* Festivals, which had not been done, even when *Papery* was

the established Religion; as, upon *Corpus-Christi-Day*, the *Nativity of the Virgin Mary*, *Christmas Eve*, (when they attended from Eleven at Night till Three the next Morning) *Easter Eve*, &c. Upon *King James's* Abdication, the Officers all concurred in the Revolution, and, by Virtue of an Order of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, accompanying the Proclamation which had been agreed to by the House of Parliament, and delivered to *Garter* by the Lord *Halifax*, they proclaimed *King William* and *Queen Mary*.

King Wil-
liam and
Q. Mary
proclaimed
by the He-
ralds, &c.

The *Provincial Kings of Arms* had hitherto visited their Provinces, under Commissions granted by the Crown for that Purpose; and such at this Time subsisted; by which Means, and Funeral Certificates, the Descents and Alliances of the Nobility and Gentry had been duly recorded: But such Commissions after the Revolution being refused, the College, to supply that Defect, in 1693, applied to Parliament for a Bill for registering Certificates of the Deceases, Burials, Marriages, and Issues of the Nobility and Gentry, founded upon the former Usage of such Certificates taken by the Officers of Arms, and the Discontinuance of Visitations, and Inquisitions *post mortem*. But the Ministry, at that Time being distressed for Ways and Means to raise the Supply for the publick Service, converted the same into a Money Bill, by the Title of an Act for granting to his Majesty certain Rates and Duties upon Marriages, Births, Burials, &c. without any Regard to the Utility and Benefit proposed by the *Heralds Bill*, to make all Ranks and Degrees some Amends for those exorbitant Duties. Certificates were indeed made returnable to the Office, but no Penalty laid for not doing it, and therefore no Certificates were returned.

Commis-
sions for
Visitations
refused.

Application
to Parlia-
ment.

Evaded.

In 1727, one *Robert Harman*, having taken upon himself the Title and Office of an *Herald*, was prosecuted by the College at the Quarter Sessions for the County of *Suffolk*, held at *Beckles*, and for his Offence was sentenced to stand on the Pillory in three several Market Towns, on publick Market Days, and afterwards to be imprisoned, and pay a Fine; which Sentence was accordingly executed.

Robert
Harman
prosecuted
and fined.

By this Account it appears, the Office of Arms has subsisted in this Kingdom above five hundred Years with Reputation. These Officers had antiently the Character of surpassing foreign Heralds in Knowledge and Practice: *Hector Boetius* owns, that this Superiority was universally given them; and *Menestrier*, a *Frenchman*, acknowledges, that, after the *French*, the *English* are the most knowing; both Writers that cannot be suspected of Partiality: Nor would it be difficult to enumerate Officers of Arms, of every Degree in the College, who have excelled and distinguished themselves in their respective Offices; and, notwithstanding the Discouragement they have met with, there is not an Office of Arms at this Time in *Europe*, wherein the publick Ceremonials, the Arms and Pedigrees of Families, and all other Matters relating to the Science of *Heraldry*, are so regularly disposed, and so well preserved; and if the Descents of Families have not been continued so well since the Revolution as before, by Reason of the Discontinuance of Visitations and Funeral Certificates, it is not the *Heralds* Fault; Gentlemen may

The publick
Use and
Benefit of
this Office.

may supply that Defect themselves, if they please; the publick Office is always open for that Purpose.

The continuing Descents in the Office of Arms is not only for the Honour of Families, but of great Use and Benefit with Regard to their Inheritances. Lord Chief Justice *Coke* observes, that the Dealings of the *Kings of Arms* in Descents and Pedigrees may be a Means to quiet many Controversies about Titles of Honour, Dignities, and Inheritances: And this is confirmed by Experience. The Heralds Books have always been allowed as Evidence at the Common Law, in the House of Lords, and in Proceedings according to the Ecclesiastical Law; and with Regard to Precedency, publick Ceremonials, and Arms, their Books are conclusive.

As to Arms, no Person, who hath the least Knowledge in our History or Laws, can be ignorant of the Value put upon them by our Ancestors, as being the hereditary Marks of their Noblesse. They are the most permanent and lasting Honours, whereby the Memory of Families is preserved, many of which, but for them, would be buried in Oblivion. Lord Chief Justice *Coke*, speaking of Arms, asserts, that "every Gentleman must be *Arma gerens*, and that the best Trial of a Gentleman in Blood is by bearing Arms; that they are the most certain Proofs and Evidences of Nobility and Gentry." And again, "*Nobiles sunt, qui arma gentilitia antecessorum suorum proferre possunt*. Every Gentleman therefore must be distinguished by his proper Arms, as without Arms he cannot be a Gentleman." Nevertheless it is but too common to

see *Apocryphate Gentlemen* with false or fictitious Arms; which, however, is not to be wondered at, when we may daily observe our best Laws evaded. Every Person who thus usurps Arms invades the Prerogative, and very frequently the Property of another. It is not only dishonourable, but dishonest, and an indelible Mark of a base Mind, as well as of a low Extraction: At the same Time, by this Instance of low Pride he publishes his own Dishonour, and injures his Posterity, making them thereby at least one Step lower in Rank as Gentlemen. But the Usurpation of Arms is still worse by Persons in high Stations: To see Men of the first Rank in all Professions using false or fictitious Arms; to see even those who ought to enforce the Laws of their Country, acting contrary to the Laws of Arms, (which are the Laws of the Land as much as the Common Law;) to see Churches, Colleges, Halls, the Court, the City, and the Camp, displaying false Arms, is an Offence to the Publick, and a Dishonour to the Nation.

There is nothing more universally acknowledged than the Use of Arms: They are the Property of Gentlemen, which ought to be preserved to them inviolable. Even those who usurp these Ensigns of Honour as Gentlemen, must desire, in that Respect, to be what they seem. Therefore Arms being duly regulated, and with the Pedigrees and Descents of the Bearers recorded in the Office of Arms, must be desired by every Gentleman, would add a Lustre even to Nobility, preserve Inheritances, be an Honour to the Kingdom, and a lasting Benefit to Posterity.

To this authentick Account we are desired to

subjoin what Mr. JOHN GYBBON, *Bluemantle*, in the Year 1674, collected concerning the same Office and Officers.

In former Times, the Number of the Officers that belonged to this Corporation was not fixed, the Precedency uncertain; and Contentions and Differences sprung up among them, concerning their Rights and Privileges.

Besides the three Kings of Arms, there was a fourth, who was called *Ulster*, first created by King *Edward VI.* chiefly for the Use of *Ireland*; and the first that enjoyed it was *Bartholomew Butler*, (*Anno 6 Edward VI.*) *York Herald*; then was made also *Philip Butler*, alias *Athlone Pursuivant of Arms* there; and upon their Creation a Warrant was issued to Sir *Ralph Sadler*, Knt. of the King's Wardrobe, to deliver to *Bar. Butler*, alias *Ulster King at Arms of Ireland*, one Coat of blue and crimson Velvet, embroidered with Gold and Silver upon the same with the King's Arms; and to *Philip Butler*, alias *Athlone Pursuivant at Arms* there, one Coat of Sarsnet of the King's Colours, with the Arms laid on with Gold and Purple.

This Place was possessed in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth* by one *Nicholas Narboon*, who was raised from being *Richmond Herald* to be *Ulster King*.

And, besides the six Heralds, there were formerly *Exeter, Leopard, Faulcon, Carlisle, &c.*

The Pursuivants formerly were of two Ranks, Ordinary and Extraordinary. The Ordinary were the six before mentioned. The Extraordinary were these: *Faulcon*, (afterwards made an Herald) *Antelope, Cadran, Guisnes, Hammes, Berwick, Comfort, Roseblanch, Callis, Ricebank, Wallingford, Mountorguile, Nottingham, Barnes, Boloign*. But these Extraordinary Pursuivants in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign ceased.

In Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign were great Diffensions and Animosities among the Heralds concerning their Rights, Fees and Precedencies: In-somuch that they presented Petitions and Informations one against another unto the Lord Treasurer *Burghley*, and the Lord Admiral, who executed then the Office of Earl-Marshal. Which occasioned the said Lords to make an Order, dated *October 22, 1597*, intituled,

The ORDER of the placing of the Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants at Arms, by the Lord *Burghley*, Lord High-Treasurer of England, and the Lord *Howard of Effingham*, Lord High Admiral of England; exercising the Place of Earl-Marshal of England, by Force of her Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal of England to Us directed in that Behalf.

Kings at Arms	{	Garter, <i>William Dethick</i> .
		Clarencieux, <i>William Camden</i> .
		Norroy, <i>William Segar</i> .
		Lancaster, <i>Nic. Paddy</i> .
Heralds	{	Chester, <i>James Thomas</i> .
		York, <i>Rafe Brokesmouth</i> .
		Richmond, <i>John Raven</i> .
		Windfor, <i>Thomas Lant</i> .
		Somerfet, <i>Rob. Treswell</i> .
Pursuivants	{	Rouge Crofs, <i>Tho. Knight</i> .
		Rouge Dragon, <i>Will. Smith</i> .
		Portcullis, <i>Sam. Thomson</i> .
		Blue Mantle, <i>Mercury Patten</i> .

To

The unsettled State of this Office in Times past.

Ulster a fourth King.

E Theier. Biblioth. MSS.

Heralds.

Pursuivants Ordinary and Extraordinary.

Quarrels among the Heralds.

Order for their placing.

To this Order were subscribed the Names of *William Burghley* and *C. Howard*, confirming the same.

But it may not be amiss to take some Cognizance of the Controversies of these Gentlemen.

The Case between Garter and Clarencieux.

It was the proper Office and Benefit of *Clarencieux*, King of Arms, to give Arms, and go in Visitations. But *Detbick* (who was made *Garter* in the 29th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*) claimed the same Privileges, as additional to his Office: And that by Virtue of two Commissions, one of *Henry VII.* and another of *Henry VIII.* to his Predecessors, to be joined in Commission with *Clarencieux*. And accordingly had procured of Queen *Elizabeth* her Letters Patents under her Great Seal for the Office of *Garter*, with Words expressive of more Power than ever were in any *Garter's* Patents before; viz. to visit, correct, and give Arms, absolutely of himself: Whereas *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*, being Provincial Kings of Arms, could not give Arms without Consent of the Earl-Marshal: Which was an Abuse.

But *Cook*, *Clarencieux*, in a Paper to the Commissioners of the Office of the Earl-Marshal, shewed the true Reason of those Commissions; namely, That *Roger Macado*, a Briton born, was *Clarencieux* i *Henry VII.* [and so continued all that Reign:] Who being an old and impotent Man, and not well understanding our Language, did agree with *Garter* that then was, (viz. Sir *John Wrythe*, or *Wriothesley*) to take the Office upon him, and to give Arms, and go in Visitations. For which *Garter* paid to *Clarencieux* 40 Marks per Annum: Which was to be paid out of the said *Garter's* Fee. And this appeared by the said *Garter's* Letters Patents. And because *Garter* would have some Authority of himself to shew; and also for that he thought it not for his Credit to be Deputy to *Clarencieux*; he procured a Bill, signed by *Henry VII.* wherein *Garter* was joined with *Clarencieux*.

There was also a second Commission obtained by the same *Garter* of King *Henry VIII.* to the same Import with the former; empowering him to give Arms, and go in Visitation with *Clarencieux* that then was; viz. *Thomas Benolt*, who was for the most part employed beyond the Seas, and had no Books to execute his Office. For that at that Time *Garter* had gotten all the Books of Office into his own Custody, by reason of his former Dealings with *Macado*. So that in truth he was driven of Necessity to agree with *Garter*, in like Order to execute his Office as *Macado* had done. And thereupon *Garter* shewing to the King the Agreement and Consent of *Clarencieux*, obtained of the King the said Commission; *Clarencieux* being then beyond the Seas. At whose Return, finding himself not well used by *Garter*, and that the Credit of his Office [of *Clarencieux*] was greatly diminished by the said *Garter*, he would have broken off with him for dealing any further with him. Which Thing *Garter* would not by any means consent unto, but stood upon the Authority of the King's Bill assigned. *Benolt* then was forced to acquaint the King with some of the Abuses of *Garter*; and, among others, how he had given Arms to a Bondman. Hereupon the King examining the Cause of *Clarencieux's* Grief and Complaint, and finding that *Garter* had

wronged him, devised and granted to him a Commission under the Great Seal of *England*, bearing Date the 21st of *Henry VIII.* Wherein he did inhibit the said *Garter*, and all others, to deal or meddle either in giving of Arms, or going in Visitations, in the said *Clarencieux's* Province. Since which Time, all the *Clarencieux's* have had their Commissions successively one after another, and have ever since gone in Visitation, and given Arms; as by the Books of Visitation, and Grants of Patents, may appear.

Add, That long before those two Bills signed by those two Kings, *Clarencieux* did give Arms, and go in Visitations, without *Garter*, by virtue of his Office, and without any Commission; as appeared by divers Visitations and Gifts of Arms. And for these Reasons he earnestly petitioned the Lord *Burghley* and Lord *Howard* to obtain of the Queen a Redress of *Garter's* Patent.

These, and the like Matters, gave great Offence to *Garter*; and, to be even with *Cook*, *Clarencieux*, spared not to impeach him, in another Address to the said Noblemen: As, Concerning his Birth, being sprung of a Tanner: His Ignorance of Languages, not being able to speak *French*: Of his dissolute Life; being guilty of haunting Taverns, marrying another Man's Wife, Prodigality, and running into Debt: Injuring the Office; in that He and *Chester* had spoiled the Library in the Office of Arms of more than forty or fifty Books at one Time. That he made a Multitude of Gentlemen by himself, under the Name of Principal King of Arms, [being but *Clarencieux*.] That his Deputy ranged over all the Realm, giving, altering, and changing Shields of Arms, and Cognizances of Honour, to all Sorts of Men, and of all Faculties; obtruding Arms to some, and exacting Fees exceeding the Queen's Fifteens: And many Pedigrees were unregistered. And as his Deputy went about in fundry Shires of *England*, so he went about in *London*, into all Companies and Societies, and in every Street; commanding Merchants, mechanical Men and Artificers before him at fundry Taverns; and gave and allowed Arms to all Manner of Persons, at all Prices, and for good Cheer, contrary to all Honour; and yet wasted all. That he had a Grant of the Queen worth a thousand Pounds, but consumed it. He was charged also for giving the Earl of *Desmond's* Arms to one Captain *Cheston*.

Of these Matters *Garter* complained; and, by Authority granted of the Queen, restrained and reformed them. But Secretary *Walsingham* took and detained the Queen's Letters Patents of the same; permitting this Man, and others, *Garter's* Enemies, to proceed in that Abuse. He petitioned then her Majesty, That a Commission might be given to examine this, to the Lord *Hunsdon*, Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Treasurer, Lord *Howard*, Lord Admiral, the Earl of *Ormond*, Sir *Christopher Hatton*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, Baron *Buckhurst*, and Sir *John Wolley*, Chancellor of the *Garter*.

It was charged also upon this Officer, That in the Year 1571 he contrived and set out a great Pedigree, painted on Vellom, for the Duke of *Norfolk*, since his first Imprisonment in the Tower, for his Design of marrying with *Mary*, Queen of

Information against Clarencieux by Garter.

The Librarian.

Clarencieux restrained for a Time upon Garter's Complaint.

His Crime about painting Arms.

Scots:

Scots: Which was finished, with his Arms on the right Hand, and the Arms of that Queen on the left, largely painted. He also set out and marshalled the Duke's Pedigree in Glass, in the Windows of the great Chamber at the *Charter-house*, quartered with the Arms of the Daughter of *Edward Duke of Bucks* attained.

Gar-
ter a
Man of
Desert, but
passionate.

How much there was of Truth in these Things, I cannot determine. For *Detbick* was a Man of great Pride and Passion, (whereby he procured to himself many Enemies) otherwise a Man of Worth and Learning. His Father, Sir *Gilbert Detbick*, Garter, had been in the Office of Arms sixty-two Years: And he himself had been sent in her Majesty's Service of the Garter, with the Right Honourable the Lord *Hunsdon* to *Lyons* in *France*, and with the Earl of *Suffex* to the Emperor at *Vienna*, and with the Lord *Buckhurst* to the French King, *Charles*.

Endea-
vours to
redress
Things a-
miss in the
Office.

And as these publick Employments were for his Honour, so it must be recorded for his Commendation, that he endeavoured to redress many Things amiss in the Office and Officers, reducible to these Articles following:

I. The Contents of their Corporation in all Points, for the Assembly, Government, Erudition, &c. in the Office of Arms, to be kept and observed.

II. Chapters General and Particular to be had and summoned.

III. The Order and Attendance for waiting at the Court in high Feasts to be dutifully performed.

IV. The House and College of the Office of Arms to be in good Order, inhabited, and repaired.

V. The General Library in the Office, and Records there, to be preserved, ratified, and augmented.

VI. The Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants of Arms, to be there at convenient Times attendant, upon Pain.

VII. The Visitations made by Garter, *Clarencieux*, and *Norroy*, to be limited or appointed to the Heralds, or Pursuivants, and no other.

VIII. The Burials, or Funerals, to be orderly and duly served, and Certificates entered.

IX. All Painters, Glaziers, Goldsmiths, &c. for dealing in Arms and Pedigrees, to be inhibited.

X. Arms, Crests, Pedigrees, Searches, and all Precedents and Acts of Honour and Gentility, and all other Things, with the Consents of the three Kings of Arms, in the General Office, to be set out and registered.

XI. The Profits and Commodities faithfully collected, and generally to such as deserve well duly parted.

Propounds
the setting
up a Court
for enrol-
ling the De-
scents of
the Wards.

Moreover this *Detbick*, Anno 1584, being then *York Herald*, propounded the setting up of an Office in the Court of Wards, for the Enrolling of Descents and Pedigrees of every one that was Ward, or sued Livery; for the politick Preservation of the Remembrance of Parents and Progenitors, and of the Conjunction of Blood and Kindred with good Proportion; to preserve that Law in *Magna Charta*, Cap. V. and the Statutes at *Marton*, Capitul. VI and VII. wherein the Disparagements for Marriages are especially

No. 73.

forbidden. The Wards did not enjoy the Benefit of Law in that Point. So that some Preservation in Blood, in the Course of that Court, might go jointly together with the Preservation of the Inheritances.

The establishing of such an Office in the said Court of Wards, as he shewed to the Lord Treasurer *Burghley*, Master of that Court, would, first, tend to the adorning of it, for the Honour and Renown of the Queen, tending to a more perfect Preservation of the Genealogies and Descents of her Wards, and to perpetuate the same; and most convenient for the Nobility and Gentry of her Realm. And, secondly, it would be a good and direct Means to try and keep the Records of the Truth, against fundry Occurrences and Subtilties, contrived in Prejudice of the Minors and Heirs in the said Court.

His Rea-
sons for it
used to the
Master of
this Court.

And whereas it might be objected, that such an Office seemed to be needless, since the Heralds in their own Office were diligent to search and register all Pedigrees: To this he answered, that the Heralds of Arms had been long Time past Messengers of Princes, allowed for their Languages, Travel, and Experience: But as for their Dealings in Pedigrees of Nobility, they did but privately collect and observe the Marriages and Issues of Princes, Nobles, and Gentlemen, for their better Knowledge and Remembrance; whereof they took notice upon Sight, Relation, or slender Surmises. But this Action was intended to be committed to the Custody of one private, secret, and sworn Officer, a Herald. And the Pedigrees and Consanguinities to be registered in this Court should be grounded upon Matter of Record and Warrant, provided by Offices, Traverses and Inquests, containing the Names of the Persons, Times and Ages. Secondly, The Form and Manner of the Pedigrees in this Court should contain, in the Roundel or Circle of each Descent, a certain Notice of the Age, Time, Liveries and *Obit* of each Person, convenient only for this Court. Thirdly, This would be very grateful to the Ward in his Minority, for so careful a Remembrance of his Pedigree; and it would carry with it a Proof of the Deserts of the Ancestors towards their Posterity. For herein some Note should be made of the Tenure of the Lands and Manors, (if it seemed good) with this Addition, *primus Acquisitor*. Which might affect Children with a grateful and respectful Sense of those from whom they are sprung, and from whom they derived their Estates and Honours. This was an ingenious Project of Mr. *Detbick*, and might, had it taken, have redounded considerably to his Advantage, who had now been an attendant Officer of Arms twenty Years, and complained of the mean Profits thereof to be very small and uncertain; though with Patience he at length got Advancement.

This Garter, in the Year 1595, fell into new Troubles, being cited by Earl-Marshal Commissioners, for giving *George Rotheram*, Esq; the Lord Grey of *Ruthyn's* Coat of Arms, belonging to *Henry*, then Earl of *Kent*. To which, by a Letter to Sir *John Pickering*, Lord Keeper, he answered, that the said *Rotheram* a Year ago had requested him to take notice, according to the Custom of his Office, of certain Records; one

Garter
gives Ro-
theram the
Lord Grey
of Ru-
thyn's
Coat.

out of the *Tower*, and other Evidences; and by an antient Book, and a Monument or Tomb-stone with Arms in the Church of *Luyton*, to set down his Pedigree, pretended from *Anthony* Lord *Grey* of *Ruthyn*. Which Pedigree he did exemplify for him, without any further Approbation or Confirmation to the same, to be true; but only according to his Proofs shewn him, which he, the said *Rotheram*, was to produce or defend by Laws, and not by his Office. And so he, the said *Garter*, reckoned himself to stand discharged.

Sentence against *Garter* in Favour of the Earl of *Kent*.

But the Complaint made by the Earl of *Kent* to the Court of Earl-Marshall ran against both, as well *Garter* as *Rotheram*. And the Sentence also was against both, which was given in Favour of the Earl in *June*, Anno 1597, after long hearing on both Parts at sundry Times; whereby it was judged, "That the said *Detbick* (*Garter*) and *Rotheram* had manifestly done wrong to the Complainant, (for so are the Words of the Sentence) in making and publishing that Pedigree, in a Case so long suspended without Claim, to make a Shew that the said *Rotheram* was descended lineally of *Katharine*, a Daughter of *Anthony* Lord *Grey* of *Ruthyn*, who was proved before them by divers Means of good Credit to have died without Issue. And they, the Commissioners of the Office of Earl-Marshall, (Judges in this Cause) did revoke and annul the bearing of the said Arms of the Earl of *Kent* quarterly by *Rotheram*, and judged them to be unlawfully borne; and determined that Part of the Pedigree made by *Garter* to be unlawful, by which the said *Rotheram* was made the Cousin and Heir general of *Edmund* Earl of *Kent*, by *Anthony* eldest Son of the said Earl; reserving to themselves Power to tax the Costs and Expenses of the Complainant against the Defendants."

Garter deposed.

Wev. Mon

How *Garter* got off from this troublesome Business, I cannot tell; but I find he was knighted, and after some Time deposed in the first Year of King *James*. For indeed his rough Carriage had procured him many Enemies in this Office. He was buried, Anno 1612, in *St. Paul's*, near Sir *Pain Roet*, King of Arms, named *Guyon*, that lived in the Reign of *Edward* III.

A Motion of uniting the Offices of *Garter* and *Clarencieux*.

The Quarrel in these Times between the two Kings, *Garter* and *Clarencieux*, in regard of their Rights and Encroachments upon each other, made the Lord Treasurer *Burghley* bethink himself of joining them both into one, that the Office might hereafter be enjoyed by one Person, *Cook* *Clarencieux* being now dead. But the Establishment of the Corporation by Parliament, whereby these two Kings were appointed, obstructed this Design; and other Considerations made it inconvenient: Wherefore some other Expedient was propounded for the begetting and continuing of better Agreement between these Kings: And particularly, that the Earl-Marshall, in preferring *Clarencieux* to the room of *Garter*, would take Order, that his Successor in the Office of *Clarencieux* might remit some Part of his Interest in Matters of Profit. Then *Garter* might be well provided for, and the Corporation no whit altered.

Clarencieux dies.

Robert *Cook*, *Clarencieux*, died in the 37th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, that is, about the Year 1593. Then the Lord *Burghley*, acting as Earl-Marshall,

knowing he had many Books of Heraldry (some whereof he had taken out of the Office violently) sent to the Lord-Mayor and Sheriffs to take an Inventory of his Books; which they did, and returned a Catalogue of them. Then *Detbick*, *Garter*, propounded to the said Lord, that they might have them at a reasonable Price to the Office; being sorry, as he said, that the Mayor and Merchants of *London* should have the Perusal of the honourable Secrets of the Office of Arms, and have the Custody thereof; who might not arrest their Bodies, and yet kept their Records. By this Catalogue, *Cook* seems to have been a very diligent Man in his Science, consisting of a vast Collection of Descents and Pedigrees of *English* Noblemen, Gentlemen and Strangers, Statutes of the Order of the *Garter*, antient Patents, Evidences, Certificates, Visitations of the Counties of *Leicester*, *Warwick*, *Lincoln*, the City of *London*, *Surry*, *Kent*, *Hampshire*, *Sussex*, *Cornwall*, *Cambridge*, *Hertford*, *Essex*, *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, Jufts, Proceedings to Coronations and Combats, divers Books of Tricks of Arms, Escripts, Writings, Muniments with Seals to the same, Notes of the Wars of King *Edward* III. and many other old Papers and Offices from *Henry* III. to *Henry* VI.

Richard *Lee*, *Richmond* Herald, succeeded *Cook* in the Office of *Clarencieux*. Against him also *Garter* took great Offence, accusing him to have invaded his Office for the Burial of Bishops, and the Lord-Mayor of *London*. He accused him also to the Commissioners of the Earl-Marshall's Office, for using an Hearse in the Funeral of a Knight Batchelor, viz. Sir *Richard* *Baker*. To which he answered for himself, That Knights Funerals had, according to Custom, Hearses, as well as Barons. Nor did Hearses make Difference or Distinction between those two Degrees; and that the using thereof was left to the Discretion of the Officers at Arms, as more indifferent. And that the said Hearse of that Knight wanted Ornaments, wherewith properly the Hearses of Barons were garnished. *Garter* also accused the said *Lee*, that he had allowed and set out the Arms and Funerals of one *Bucher*, a Mercer of *London*, a Man of small Parentage, with Helmet, Crest, Coat of Arms, Penon, and a Pall, and himself attendant in his rich Coat.

There was another Herald belonging to this College at this Time, and a Man of Note (I do not say for his Virtues.) His Name was *Brookes*, or *Brokefmouth*, *York* Herald, being preferred thither from being *Rougecross* Pursuivant about the Year 1592. He understood neither *Latin* nor *French*, to qualify him for his Place; but having been once a *Painter*, he had an excellent Hand in tricking Coats of Arms, hardly to be equalled by any of the rest, as appears by a Book still remaining in the Office of his own doing, containing the Arms of the Nobility, if I rightly remember. Which curious Skill of his was, I suppose, the Reason that the Lord *Burghley* bare a Favour to him, and once gave his Hand for him to be preferred to be *Norroy* against *Camden*, namely, Anno 1593, when *Edmund* *Knight*, *Norroy*, was very sick, and *Camden* was nominated to the Place.

This *Brokefmouth* is best known for his presumptuous Attempt to confute several of the learned

His Books.

Lee *Clarencieux*.

Brokefmouth, *York* Herald.

Camden's *Antagonist*.

learned *Camden's* Genealogies of the Nobility in his *Britannia*. Against whom that excellent Man (an unequal Match for him) vindicated himself so fully, and shewed so plainly the Ignorance and Malice of his Antagonist, (and yet with much Gentleness and Modesty) that he was thenceforth esteemed a very ignorant Man in Heraldry, and a notorious Calumniator to all Posterity. Besides this, he was of a very scandalous and evil Life. He once brake open the Office, and took away all the Books belonging to it, and an Iron Chest, and took thence the Order and other Muniments. He was once condemned at *Newgate* for two Felonies, and burnt in the Hand. He was also guilty of Whoredom and Uncleaness. He was supposed to be a Procurer of perjured Persons in the *Star-Chamber*, detected in the Court of *Requests*, twice degraded, and the Queen's Coat of Arms which he wore was pulled over his Ears; and for his Ignorance of Languages and Learning, and other Misdemeanors, by the Judgment of the Earl of *Leicester*, and all wise Men, thought to be unfit to be an Officer of Arms, or to be permitted to come to her Majesty's Presence, being a Vagabond, and not worth 3*l*. But after *Leicester's* Death he began to shew himself again; and afterwards got such Friends and Credit, that he dared to oppose himself against *Garter*; and vexed him both in the *Exchequer* and *Star-Chamber*, by slanderous Acts and Suits commenced against him, and a great many vexatious Interrogatories, chiefly taken out of Informations the said *Garter* had, in Conscience and Care of the Office, given the Lord Treasurer concerning him. So that he was fain, *Anno* 1594, to beseech the said Lord to consider of his Credit and Service to the Queen for thirty Years, trusting that he would have Respect to him for his Office, Place, and Parents; and how *Brokefmoth* spared not Time, Means, Place or Persons to discredit him. In short, he rendered himself uneasy to all the Society, so turbulent was he in the Office, impugning all their honest Proceedings in Matters of Funerals, and other Cases of Office. Infomuch, that Sir *Edward Hoby*, Knt. deputed by the Lords in Commission for the Office of Earl-Marshal, writ to them in this Manner: "There is one *Brokefmoth*, now *York*, a wonderful lewd Fellow, untemperate, quarrelsome, and all the Office weary of him." Yet he endeavoured afterwards to obtain that Place of *Norroy*, with much Assurance of his own Qualifications; tho' he missed it.

In the Years 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, the Office was much neglected by reason of the great Quarrels of the Kings and Heralds among themselves, as we have heard in Part. The College went into Ruin for want of Reparation, the Office was discontinued, and the Books of the Office embezzelled. Some of these Officers (however learned) were hasty and passionate, others of them debauched in their Lives, or ignorant in Languages and Heraldry. The Lord Treasurer *Burghley*, and Lord *Howard*, Lord High Admiral, were commissioned by the Queen to act in the Office of Earl-Marshal of *England*; being authorized with full Power, from Time to Time, to call before them all Officers of Arms, both Kings of Arms, Heralds and Pursuivants; and to cause due In-

quisition to be made of all Manner of Arms by them given to any Person without good Warrant, or usurped and taken by any Person without the like Warrant; and, upon due Examination and Trial thereof, to revoke and disannul all such as should be so tried, unlawfully assigned or usurped. By virtue of this Commission and Authority, in this decayed Estate of the Heralds College, they deputed Sir *Edward Hoby* and Sir *George Carew*, Knts. to view the present State of the Office, and to make Statutes and Orders for the better Regulation of it for the future: Which they did, laying before them the true Intent of their first Charter, and drew up a Book for the Reformation of the Office; and *September*, 1596, presented it to the said two Peers, desiring them to subscribe it, that so it might be of Force; which whether it was so subscribed or no by them, I cannot tell. But the Exemplification of this Book would be too large here to insert.

The Book bore this Title: "ORDERS to be observed and kept by the Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants of Arms that now are, or hereafter shall be, and established by us, the Right Honourable Lord *Burghley*, Lord High Treasurer of *England*; *Charles* Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*, Lord High Admiral of *England*; and *Henry* Baron of *Hunsdon*, Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household; Knights of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*, and deputed by Commission for the Office of Earl-Marshal of *England*."

The Dedication of these Orders (which was made to the Lord Treasurer, and the Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*) giving an Account of the Reason and Occasion of making them, I shall insert, being to this Tenor: "That whereas it had pleased their Lordships, by Virtue of her Majesty's Commission to their Lordships granted for the Exercise of the Earl-Marshal's Office of *England*, to authorise, ordain, and depute them, Sir *Edward Hobbie*, and Sir *George Carewe*, Knts. for the View of the present State of the Office of Arms, commonly called *Darby-House*, in *London*: These were to signify unto their Lordships, that, according to the Instructions and Charge given in that Behalf unto them, they had oftentimes made their Repair unto the said Office; and, as far forth as they might, had accomplished the same in all Points.

"And forasmuch as they found the House itself to be fallen into great Ruin, through want of due Reparations and habitable Use, the Office discontinued, and in as great Decay for lack of Books, and general Exercise therein, *Garter* and *Clarencieux* at open Wars for their Livings and Profits, and the Heralds and Pursuivants (Factions between them) daily arresting, suing and undoing one another: Their Opinions therefore were, that there could be no speedier Reformation of all their Errors and Abuses, than the Re-establishment of the general Office, according to the true Extent of their Charter and Corporation, which appointed one Place, one common Seal, and mutual Consent for all their Doings; and to be governed by the Earl-Marshal or Marshals for the Time being, as had been accustomed. Out of whose Ordinances, Statutes and Decrees heretofore made, they

Depute
Persons to
view the
present
State of
the Office.

Orders
made for
the Officers.

The Dedi-
cation of
them.

Brokef-
mouth's
Qualities.

The Com-
missioners
for Earl-
Marshal.

Their
Power.

“ they [Sir Edmund Hobby and Sir George Carew]
 “ had also gathered a Method, or Form of Go-
 “ vernment, which they held very expedient and
 “ necessary.

“ All which (standing with their Lordships
 “ good Likings) they humbly presented to be ra-
 “ tified by their present Authorities under their
 “ Hands and Seals. So that from henceforth the
 “ same might not be altered, nor frustrated. But
 “ to be recorded into the *Chancery*, until by Par-
 “ liament it might be made an Act irrevocable,
 “ to their Lordships perpetual Memory.” It
 was dated Sept. 28, 1596.

The *Exordium* of the Book shewed some Anti-
 quities of this Office, viz.

“ First, That it appeared unto them, the Com-
 “ missioners, that sundry antient Ordinances, Sta-
 “ tutes and Decrees had been made and establish-
 “ ed (as well by the most High and Mighty
 “ Prince Thomas of Lancaster, Duke of Clarence,
 “ &c. as by divers other Constables and Earl-
 “ Marshals of England succeeding, until the Time
 “ of Thomas late Duke of Norfolk) for the good
 “ Estate, Rule and Government of the Office
 “ and Officers of Arms.

“ That it was manifest also by a memorable
 “ Chapter, holden by the Kings, Herald and
 “ Pursuivants at Roan in Normandy, *Tempore*
 “ Hen. V. what necessary Orders were to be had
 “ and observed amongst themselves, and their
 “ Successors for ever.

“ Further, That in the Time of Rich. III. the
 “ Kings, Herald, Pursuivants of Arms, were,
 “ by special Charter, under the Great Seal of
 “ England, made one Body Politick in Name
 “ and Fact, and Collegiate, at Colebarbour in the
 “ City of London; confirming therein Garter
 “ Principal King of Arms of English Men, and
 “ Clarencieux and Norroy Provincial Kings, by
 “ the Name of King of the South, and King of
 “ the North, to be continued in Succession.

“ Henry VII. and Henry VIII. confirmed and
 “ allowed their Letters Patents, and by Signa-
 “ tures licensed their Authorities.

“ Edward VI. amplified their Liberties and
 “ Privileges under his Great Seal.

“ And Q. Mary re-established their Corporation
 “ in Derby-House in London, as a College wherein
 “ the Kings, Herald, and Pursuivants should
 “ inhabit, assemble, communicate, exercise, and
 “ keep all their Books, Rolls and Muniments,
 “ for their better Erudition, and good Estate of
 “ her Majesty's Office of Arms.

“ All which being for many Years discontinued
 “ through great Disorders amongst themselves,
 “ and the Non-residence of late Earl-Marshals,
 “ whereby many gross Absurdities and Abuses
 “ had been ingendered and committed; it was
 “ now her Majesty's high Will and Pleasure, that
 “ they, the said Commissioners, should inquire,
 “ see into, and reform all such Errors and Abu-
 “ ses as they found in the said Office and Officers
 “ of Arms; and therefore had established such
 “ good Orders and Decrees, as might from hence-
 “ forth by no Remove, Change or Election of
 “ any Earl-Marshal or Marshals, be revoked, al-
 “ tered, or made void; any Ordinance, Statute,
 “ Act of Office, Charter, or Decree heretofore
 “ made to the contrary hereof notwithstanding.”

And then follow the Orders. The Titles
 whereof are, I. The Site of the House appro-
 priated to the College of Heralds. II. Records
 to be safely kept. III. Daily Attendance in the
 Office. IV. Prerogative and Office of Garter.
 V. Burials, &c. for Garter. VI. Office of Pro-
 vincial Kings. VII. Burials, &c. for the Pro-
 vincial Kings. VIII. Arms to be given with
 Consent of the Earl-Marshal. IX. None to trick
 or publish Arms to Posterity, without Privy of
 the Office. X. Chapters to be holden for Learn-
 ing, Knowledge, and Doubts. XI. Allowance of
 Pursuivants. XII. Avoiding of Controversies,
 the Gall hitherto among them. XIII. How far
 Authority is yielded to the King's Chapter. XIV.
 Power in Visitations. XV. Oath for Perfor-
 mance and due Keeping of these Statutes.

The common Practice of attaining to Prefer-
 ment in this Office is gradual: First a Pursui-
 vant, then a Herald, before any arrive to the
 Profit and Honour of a King at Arms. A very
 proper and reasonable Method, that the Heralds
 should be taken from the Pursuivants, and the
 Kings out of the Number of the Heralds; and
 that generally by Antiquity of Standing; whereby
 the Hope of future Advancement might be a Spur
 to their Diligence in the Study of Arms; and that
 Kings, by long training up in that Science, might
 be substantially learned and exercised in the His-
 tory of Honour and Arms, of whom the great-
 est Knowledge in such Points was reasonably
 looked for, so as to be the Arbitrators of those
 Matters, and to whom the rest were to apply
 themselves for Resolution in any Difficulties or
 Questions thereof.

And therefore, when Mr. St George (afterward
 Sir Richard St. George) a learned Man, and of
 great acquired Knowledge, particularly in Herald-
 ry, was recommended to the Lords Commissi-
 oners, and petitioned for the Place of Norroy, the
 Heralds and Pursuivants petitioned the same
 Lords; shewing, “ That it was contrary to all
 “ Order of the Office, nor Precedent of the like,
 “ since their first Corporation; and a great Wrong
 “ and Disgrace to them, that a Man who had ne-
 “ ver been employed in her Majesty's Service one
 “ Day, should overgo so many that had spent
 “ both their Youth and Wealth in her Service,
 “ and overthrown their better Fortunes by the
 “ Hopes and Expectations of Preferment here,
 “ when it fell.”

And that this was for a long Series of Time
 the constant Practice, may appear to the Eye in
 a Table drawn out by Lant, Portcullis, in the
 Year 1595, when himself stood for Advancement
 to a Herald's Place upon a Vacation, in a Petition
 to the Lords in Commission. By which Table
 may be seen the Names of all this College, from
 the Times of King Edward IV. and their gradual
 Preferments, unto the latter End of Queen Eliza-
 beth. It is intitled, *A Catalogue of all the Officers*
of Arms, shewing how they have risen by Degrees:
 “ First to be a Pursuivant Extraordinary; then a
 “ Pursuivant in Ordinary; after that an Herald;
 “ and, lastly, a King of Arms. Which Order
 “ hath been observed, as herein appeareth, since
 “ King Edward IV. and long before, unto this
 “ Year; confirmed by many Precedents, gather-
 “ ed and collected by Thomas Lant, now Pursui-
 “ vant

Prefer-
 ments in
 this Office
 obtained
 gradually.

The He-
 ralds pe-
 tition a-
 gainst St.
 George;
 and why.

A Series of
 the He-
 ralds from
 1460, ab
 Initio R.
 Edw. IV.

“vant of Arms, by the Name of *Portcullis*, who
 “humbly beseecheth your Honour to afford him
 “such Favour, as so many have obtained for a
 “Herald’s Room, that is, or shall be next void,
 “who hath left all other his Hopes of Prefer-
 “ment, to serve her most excellent Majesty.
 “And he shall ever be bound to pray, that you
 “may long live in Happiness of great Honour.”

The He-
 ralds bo-
 nourable
 for Nobili-
 ty and
 Learning.

Wrythe,
 or Wrio-
 thesley,
 Herald:
 His Ad-
 vance-
 ment.

Dugdale’s
 Baronage,
 Vol. II.
 p. 383.

It may be mentioned, for the Honour of the
 Heralds, that from some of them have sprung
 very noble Families; and others have been
 adorned with excellent Learning. The Right
 Noble Family of the *Wriothesleys*, Earls of
Southampton, was derived from *John Wrythe*, or
Wriothesley, in the Reign of *Edward IV.* who
 was first *Antelope Pursuivant*, or *Faulcon*, accord-
 ing to *Dugdale’s Baronage*; and after by degrees
 came to be *Garter*, and received Knighthood.
 He had Issue *Thomas*, *Garter*, and *William Wrio-*
thesley, *York Herald*; whose Son, *Sir Thomas*, was
 first a Clerk of the Signet in the Reign of King
Henry VIII. then made Coroner and Attorney in
 the Court of *Common-Pleas*; soon after principal
 Secretary of State; and in the 30th of *Hen. VIII.*
 was sent Ambassador to the Lady Regent in the
Netherlands, to treat of a Marriage between King
Henry and *Christiana* Dutcheß of *Milan*, a beauti-
 ful Lady, then in those Parts. Two Years after
 he was made Constable of the Castle of *Southamp-*
ton: And two Years after that, had the like Com-
 mand for the Castle of *Portchester*; and was made
 one of the Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*. A
 Year after that, viz. 35 *Hen. VIII.* upon the
 League made by King *Henry* and the Emperor
Charles, he was appointed one of the Commissio-
 ners for managing the Treaty conducing there-
 unto. And the first Day of *January*, the same
 Year, he was advanced to be a Baron, by the
 Title of Lord *Wriothesley* of *Titchfield* in the Coun-
 ty of *Southampton*. Which *Titchfield* was a Mo-
 nastery newly dissolved, which he had obtained.
 In the 36th of this King, he was made Lord
 Chancellor of *England*. At the End of this
 Year he was installed Knight of the *Garter*. And
 the King, on his Death-bed, constituted him one
 of his Executors, and appointed him of Council
 to *Edward* the Prince, his Son, that was to suc-
 ceed him. And three Days before the said *Ed-*
ward’s Coronation, he had the Title and Honour
 of Earl of *Southampton*; as appears by Patents,
 bearing Date the 16th of *February*, in the 1st
 Year of *Edward VI.* But, by Reason of the
 great Factions in this Reign, he was divested of
 his Office of Lord Chancellor, and put from the
 Council, and afterwards confined. And the Ho-
 nour continued in his Family for three or four
 Generations, till within our Memory.

Sir Pain
 Roet,
 Guienne
 King.

Wey.
 Monum.
 p. 661.

Yet higher Honour did the Posterity of ano-
 ther Herald arrive to; viz. *Pain Roet*, Knight,
Guienne King of Arms. Who had two Daugh-
 ters: *Anne*, the younger, whom *Geofrey Chaucer*
 (our antient famous Poet) married. By whom
 he had *Sir Thomas Chaucer*, Knight. Whose
 Daughter *Alice* was matched with *Thomas Mon-*
tacute, Earl of *Salisbury*, (by whom she had no
 Issue) and afterward with *William De La Pole*,
 Earl of *Suffolk*; who had by her *John* Duke of
Suffolk, and others. *Roet’s* other Daughter, *Ka-*
tharine, who was the elder, married to *Sir Otes*

Swinford, and afterwards to *John* of *Gaunt*, the
 Great Duke of *Lancaster*: Of whose Issue by her
 came a most Royal and Illustrious Offspring,
 viz. eight Kings, four Queens, and five Prin-
 ces of *England*; six Kings, and three Queens of
Scotland; two Cardinals, above twenty Dukes,
 and almost as many Dutcheßes, of the Kingdom
 of *England*; divers Dukes of *Scotland*, and most
 of all the now antient Nobility of both these
 Kingdoms; many other potent Princes, and
 eminent Nobility of foreign Parts.

Those that brought Honour to this Office, for
 their Learning or Writings, were divers in the
 latter Days of Queen *Elizabeth*. Of these I shall
 mention some.

Men of
 Learning
 in this
 Office.

Robert Glover, *Somerset Herald*; a Man, as of
 a good Wit and great Reading, so of infinite In-
 dustry and Pains. He began the Book called
The Catalogue of Honour, in *Latin*; but finished
 by *Mills*, his Kinsman: Wherein he undertook to
 clear the Descents from Royal Pedigrees of our
 Kings and Queens. He had Abundance of Rolls
 and Pedigrees, and antient Writings of Herald-
 ry, which he had gathered together for his Use;
 besides vast Collections made by his own Hands,
 and Travel, touching Arms; Books of Visitati-
 on of XXIV Shires; and *Miscellanea*, wrote by
 himself. *Camden* mentions him oft with Honour,
 and acknowledged he made much Use of him in
 Genealogies. *Glover* also communicated to Dr.
David Powell a Copy of the History of *Cambria*,
 translated by *H. Lloyd*. He was thus useful in
 promoting the Knowledge of the antient Histo-
 ry of *Britain*; and would doubtless have been
 much more, had he not been taken away so ear-
 ly; being at his Death but forty-five Years old.
 In the Parish Church of *Cripplegate*, (where he
 was interred) is a decent Monument set up to
 his Memory, with an Inscription in *Latin*.

Glover,
 Somerset.

Francis Thynne, *Lancaster Herald*, was well
 versed in our *English* History, and thoroughly
 studied in Heraldry, before he sued (*Anno* 1593)
 to be admitted into this Office: When he of-
 fered himself to the Lord *Burghley*, for his Skill
 in that Learning, to be examined even in the
 deepest Points of Armoury, which he thought
 could not be attained to without Knowledge of
 Philosophy and History; he signified then, that
 he had drawn out a Series of the Lord Treasu-
 rers, and composed a certain circulary Pedigree
 of the Earls and Viscounts of *England*.

Francis
 Thynne.

A late Author mentioneth several other of his
 Works, some printed, and some in MS. Of the
 former Sort are the *Annals of Scotland*, continued
 where *Hollingshed* left off, viz. to the Year 1586.
 He was a great Catalogist: For, besides the Ca-
 talogue of the Lord Treasurers of *England*, be-
 fore-mentioned, he drew up a Catalogue of the
English Cardinals, which is printed in *Hollingshed*,
 at the End of Queen *Mary*. Likewise a Cata-
 logue of the Lord Chancellors in MS. A Ca-
 talogue also (alphabetically disposed) of such as
 had wrote purposely of the *English* History, whe-
 ther *Englishmen*, or Foreigners: Which is printed
 at the End of *Hollingshed’s* History. There be
 also remaining in MS. *Thynne’s* Discourses of
 Arms; Collections of Antiquities; Sepulchral
 Inscriptions, collected by him as well in the
 Churches of *England*, as other Parts; Notes on
Chaucer’s

Writings of
 Thynne.

Ath.
 Oxon.

Hollingsh.
 Hist.
 p. 1165.

Chaucer's Work, with which he intended to put out that Author with a Comment, tho' he performed it not. But he assisted *Speght* with his Notes and Directions, and with considerable Materials for writing *Chaucer's* Life.

Sir W.
Segar.

Sir *William Segar*, Garter, wrote a Book entitled *Honour Military and Civil*.

Sir Rich.
St. George

Sir *Richard St. George*, *Clarencieux*, another learned Man of this Office. This Gentleman was Confort with the great Antiquarians of those Times, Sir *Robert Cotton*, *Camden*, *Spelman*, and others; and was one of those that endeavoured to revive the College or Society of the studious of Antiquity, and their learned Meetings, that had been for some Time omitted. Of him *Wever* makes mention with Honour; and particularly, that he was ready to give him his Assistance, in his Book of *Antient Funeral Monuments* that he was writing.

John Hart, *Chester* Herald, wrote a Book of the *English* Orthography.

To these may be added, *Vincent*, *Brook*, *Lant*, *Sandford*, and the elaborate Antiquarian, Sir *William Dugdale*; and lastly, *Elias Ashmole*, Esq; *Windsor* Herald.

Camden
Clarencieux.

But instead of all, *Camden*, *Clarencieux*, furnished *The Learned*, is an eternal Monument of Honour to this Society. Who, besides his Modesty, and Simplicity of Manners, that adorned his great Learning, left two most incomparable Books to Posterity; his *Britannia*, and his *Annals* of Queen *Elizabeth*. To which his *Remains* may be added, set forth after his Death by *John Philpot*, *Somerset* Herald. Who also may be reckoned among the Learned of this College; being the Author of an History of the County and Families of *Kent*, called *Villare Cantianum*.

John Phil-
pot.

Gybbon's
Heraldo-
Memo-
riale.

Mr. *Gybbon*, a learned Pursuivant, (lately deceased) hath diligently collected out of the *English* and *Scotch* Authors, and other foreign Writers, a large Account of the great and important Services of the Heralds in former Times. Which Collections (communicated by himself to me) he entitled *Heraldo-Memoriale*; which had been worthy to have been here inserted, had it not been too large. Yet the Sum I shall digest as briefly as I can; by shewing thence, How antient Heraldry hath been; Their Retaining to Princes; Their Employments in War and Peace, and in Proclaiming and Publishing weighty Things; The great Esteem of them, with their Rewards; and other Accidents that have happened to them.

Heralds
antient.

And first, as for their *Antiquity*; They were in Request among the antient *Grecians*. *Homer*, in his second Book, speaks of nine Heralds in the *Grecian* Army. And the *Romans* made great Use of them: And as in Messages of War, and the like, so in Funerals, it was a Custom among them, That the Heralds dismissed the Mourners with the Word *I licet*, or *Ire licet*; i. e. *You may withdraw*. And this Ceremony is taken notice of by the Describer of the Funeral Solemnity of the Lord *Henry de la Tour*, Marshal General of the Field and Armies of *Lewis* the XIVth of *France*.

Retain to
Kings, and
great No-
bles.

They have immediately retained to Kings and Princes; and have gone abroad with them to their Wars, and in their Progresses; and have been dispatched by them to other Princes upon

important Messages, and especially upon war-like Occasions. The chiefest Nobility also have had their Heralds. The Earl of *Northumberland* sent an Herald, named *Northumberland*, to King *Richard II.* (*ultimo Reg.*) for a safe Conduct, to come and commune with him. The Duke of *Bedford* had his Herald, named *Bedford*; whom he sent after the Crowning of *Charles VII.* of *France*, to defy him. The same sent the same Herald, Anno 1433, from *Laigny*, to the Lord *Gaucourt*, to offer him Battle; which was warily refused. The Duke of *Gloucester* and Earl of *Pembroke* had his Herald named *Pembroke*; whom he sent, Anno 1436, to defy the Duke of *Burgundy*. *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, had *Suffolk* Herald, and *Marteon* Pursuivant. The Marquis of *Dorset* kept *Grooby* Herald. *Arthur Plantagenet*, Viscount *Lisle*, had *Lisle* Pursuivant. Baron *Hastings* had *Hastings* Pursuivant. And Sir *John Chandois* and Sir *John Falstolph* had their Heralds; and so had Cardinal *Woolsey*, according to *Stow*.

Holling-
shed.

Wever,
P. 683.

The *French* King contemporary with our King *Henry V.* had his King at Arms, named *Montjoy*. The Duke of *Burgundy*, about that Time, had *Toison d'Or*, his King at Arms. And the *Scotch* King hath his King of Arms, stiled *Lion*. And they have commonly been about Princes in their Courts: And it is noted by the Historian, as a strange Piece of Negligence in King *Lewis XI.* of *France*, That he had oftentimes neither Officers of Arms, nor Trumpeters in his Court: And therefore (when he had Occasion for an Herald) sent a Varlet, or Yeoman, in a Coat of Arms, made of a Trumpet Banner, to K. *Edward IV.*

Stow's
Chron.

They have been chiefly made use of in great Wars, between Princes in Hostility, for carrying Messages, Defiances, &c. *Henry* King of *Castile* sends an Herald to the *Black Prince*, to know why he invaded his Kingdom.

Employed
in War.

Montjoy, King of Arms, sent from *Roan* from the *French* King, and thirty-five of his Council, to assure K. *Henry V.* he should have Battle given him. And King *Henry* gave him a great Reward, as well as a gallant Answer.

Again, they sent an Herald to the said King, in a scoffing way, to demand what Ransom he was willing to give. To which he returned a stay'd and sober Answer. This was before the Battle of *Agincourt*, Anno 1403.

After they were broken and defeated, K. *Henry* perceiving they began to rally, sent an Herald to them; assuring them, That if they persisted, he would not only slay all the Prisoners already taken, but all such as he should take hereafter.

After the Battle, *Montjoy*, and four other Heralds, came to know the Number of the Prisoners, and to desire Burial of the Dead. And the King granted their Request, and feasted them.

Messages previous to War, and Defiances, were used to be done by Heralds.

Denunciation of War between Princes was by Heralds.

Denounce
War.

The *French* King's Marshal, *Bonciquant*, by an Herald, denounced War against Pope *Benedict* the XIIIth, upon his Refusal to surrender the Popedom.

A

Howell's
Ep. P.
204.
A French Herald at Arms, Anno 1635, sent from Paris to Flanders, by Sound of Trumpet denounced and proclaimed War against the King of Spain, and all his Dominions. This Herald fixed up, and left the Defiance in all the Towns as he passed.

Henry V. in the third of his Reign, sent Antelope Pursuivant at Arms from Southampton, to the French King, to demand Restitution of what he detained wrongfully from him.

Windsor Herald was sent, Anno 1418, to summon Roan.

Edward IV. sent an Officer at Arms, a Norman born, to defy the French King, Lewis the XIth, Anno 1474.

The Duke of Bedford sends Bedford his Herald to defy Charles VII. the French King. And Humphry Duke of Gloucester, by his Herald, defies the Duke of Burgundy.

Heyl.
Geogr.
p. 104.
The Emperor's Herald defies Francis, the first King of France: And giving his Master all his Titles, of Castile, Leon, Arragon, Naples, &c. in a long Roll, K. Francis commanded his Heralds to receive the Challenge, and repeat France as many times, as the other had Kingdoms and petty Titles.

The Earl of Surrey, 13 Henry VII. sent Norroy King of Arms to the Captain of Hayton Castle, (which was one of the strongest Places between Berwick and Edinburgh) to deliver him the said Castle; which he refused, affirming, he was assured of ready Succours.

Whilst the said Earl lay at Hayton, the King of Scotland sent to him Marehamont and another Herald, with a Challenge either to fight Army to Army, or Person to Person, upon certain Conditions. Which Conditions were refused upon discreet Considerations. And the Earl sent back the Herald well rewarded.

The Duke of Bedford, primo H. VII. marching against the Rebels, headed by the L. Lovel, commanded the Heralds to make Proclamation, that if they would lay down their Arms, they should have Pardon.

Heralds in
and after
Battles.
Heralds also have been employed in and after Battles fought; as in some Instances before. The Battel of Veruol, Anno 1424, in the Reign of Henry VI. was so uncertain for a while, that no Herald could tell to which Party Fortune would be favourable. Afterwards, by Report of Montjoy, King of Arms for France, and the English Heralds, there present, were slain of the French and Scots 9700, and of the English 2100.

And in
Combats.
As in publick Wars, so they have been concerned about private Combats and Challenges. In the Year 1380, was a Combat between Sir John Annesley and Thomas Katrington; who was accused by the said Knight for betraying the Fortrefs of S. Saviour, in the Isle of Constantine in Normandy. The Heralds in this Combat did their Duty, in calling the Combatants to the Performance thereof.

Holling-
shed.
The Heralds did the same likewise in the famous Combat intended between the Dukes of Hereford and Norfolk; which the King took up. The Ceremonial Circumstances and Proceedings are well worthy the Reading.

In a Combat, Anno 1467, between the Bastard of Burgoine and the L. Scales, the Advice of the

Officers of Arms, as well as of the Constable and Marshal, was asked and followed.

They have likewise been employed in Jufts and Turnaments. In Jufts.

Nor have they only been used in War, but in Peace also; as in Proclamations and Cavalcades, in attending Funerals, in giving Coats of Arms, and such like. Employed in Peace.

When Knights have been created, they have been proclaimed by the Voice of Heralds. So Camden shews in his learned Book, that Knights made in Scotland are proclaimed by the publick Voice of an Herald. Britannia.

At the Baptism of Madame de Isabelle de France, to whom our King Henry VIII. was Godfather, the Infant's Name was proclaimed by the Kings and Heralds of Arms, both of France and England; having their Coats of Arms adorned with the Arms of both Kings. Paradine.
At Christenings of Princes.

Heralds attended at the Christening of Queen Elizabeth and King Edward.

The Proclamation of the Truce between King Henry II. of France, and Charles V. Emperor, with his Son Philip King of England, was performed by four Heralds.

When Pope Clement VII. was received at Mar-seilles, three Heralds at Arms marched just after fifty Swissers, bravely apparelled; the Heralds having their Coats of Arms blue, with Fleurs de Lys of Gold.

And when Ferdinand, Anno 1527, was to be made King of the Romans, before him went ten Troops, and an Herald at Arms, whom followed the Master of the Ceremonies with the Royal Banner. Paradine.

But lately, when Frederick Duke of Prussia was to be proclaimed King of that Country, the Grand Marshal of the Court, and the Grand Marshal of Prussia, went at the Head of a great Number of Gentlemen, richly clad and well mounted. Then followed twelve Heralds at Arms, preceded by four and twenty Trumpets and two Kettle-Drums, and followed by a Squadron of Dragoons. The Cavalcade having shewed itself in the principal Streets of the City of Coningsbergh, the Heralds made the Proclamation. A great deal of Difference as to Heralds, between King Ferdinand and King Frederick.

The King of the Heralds and his Fellows proclaimed the King's new Style of Defender of the Faith. Foxe's Martyrol.

They are honourably employed also in attending at and marshalling Funerals of the Nobility and Gentry, tho' that considerable Part of their Office is now-a-days unjustly invaded by Tradesmen and Shopkeepers. Marshal Funerals.

Mercator in Loreine shews how the Body of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, was by Boiset, Herald of the Golden Fleece (at the Command of Charles V.) transported from Nancy to Bruges. Atlas.

And as they give, so they sometimes take away Coats of Arms. Give, and change, and abate Coats.

Non solum potestas conferendi nova Insignia, sed potestas augendi, mutandi, diminuendi Insignia vetera, est penes Principem, & ejus Heraldos, i. e. It is in the Power of Princes and their Heralds not only to give new Arms, but to increase, change, abate antient Coats. And so Leigh in his Accedence of Armoury. Macken-
zy, p. 12
Fol. 16,
Mack- 115.

Mackenzey faith from *Cassaneus*, that Heralds devised *Godfrey of Boilein's* Coat.

When any Person is forfeited in Parliament in *Scotland*, *Lion* and his Brethren, Heralds, come in with their Coats and Formalities; and *Lion* doth publicly tear the Arms of the Party forfeited. And if he be a *Cadet* of a Family, he faith openly, *The tearing of these Arms shall be without Prejudice to the Nobleman or Chief, whose Arms these are.* After which, he and his Brethren go to the Cross, and there hang up the Shield reversed, the Base or lowest Point upward.

Princes
Value of
their He-
ralds.

Hollings-
shed.

The Esteem and Value Princes have had for, their Heralds, appears from hence; namely, How they have resented Violences and Affronts used towards them. An Instance of this happened in the seventh of *Richard II.* *Henry Spencer*, the warlike Bishop of *Norwich*, undertaking *Pope Urban's* Quarrel against *Pope Clement*, raised 2000 Horses and 15000 Foot, and landed at *Calais*; and performed great Feats of Arms in *Flanders*. At length a *Flemish* Army approaching, he sent an Herald to know what *Pope* they adhered to. But the Army being of *West Flanders* (raised by themselves) and not understanding the Law of Arms, slew the Herald. At which the *English* were so enraged, that joining Battel, 9000 *Flemings* were slain, as faith *Thomas Walsingham*.

Honourably
presented.

They have usually had high Respects and honorary Presents from those Princes to whom they have been sent, whatever their Messages have been.

The King of *Scots* sent an Herald to King *Henry IV.* to deliver up *George of Dunbarre*, Earl of *March*, that was fled into *England*. The Herald had an honest, honourable and discreet Answer; but negative.

When *Montjoy* the *French* King's Herald brought King *Henry V.* word from his Master, that he should have Battle given him, the King gave him a great Reward.

When the Duke of *Gloucester* sent his Herald *Pembroke* to the Duke of *Burgundy*, though it were to defy him, he was rewarded with a Cup, and an hundred Guldens.

King *Henry VIII.* Anno 1513, being at *Tours*, a King of Arms of *Scotland*, called *Lion*, with his Coat of Arms on, was by *Garther* King of Arms brought to the King's Presence, and delivered a Letter to him from the *Scotch* King. And notwithstanding the King was angry at some Words of the Herald, yet he commanded *Garther* to take him to his Tent, and make him good Cheer. After this, were the Letters read and answered, and an hundred Angels given to *Lion* at his Departure.

Rouge-Croix, a Pursuivant at Arms, in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* was sent to the *Scotch* King invading *England*. Who detained him, and sent one *Hay*, an Herald at Arms, to the Earl of *Surrey*; who, hearing of his coming, sent *York* Herald to accompany him. And the consequent Discourse is very remarkable; shewing what Respect in those Days was used to Heralds.

To all this may be added some memorable Things that have happened to this honourable and useful Rank of Men.

They have been sent upon Messages so unwelcome to them to whom they came, that they have sometimes been slain, and sometimes ill treated;

as the *Flemings* served *Henry Spencer's* Herald, before spoken of; whom they slew.

Sabellicus, in his History of the *Venetians*, mentioneth an Herald of theirs sent to *Francis Carrera*; who cut off his Nose and Ears.

Laurentius Valentius mentioneth an Herald belonging to the Earl of *Urgelles*; who, carrying a Defiance to the Earl of *Cordouna*, was ill treated by the said King.

In *Kett's* Rebellion under King *Edward VI.* an Herald was sent to proclaim a Pardon, if they would lay down their Arms. To which was returned a saucy Answer by *Kett*; maintaining himself a true Subject, and that he needed no Pardon, being no Offender.

After three Hours Fight, and a sturdy one, *Norroy* King at Arms was sent with a Trumpeter to 4000 or 5000, which were at *Parkthorpe Gate*, to proclaim Pardon, if they would lay down their Arms. To which one *Floteman*, a bold Knave, gave as base an Answer, as was given by *Kett* before.

After the Earl of *Warwick* was come with a Reinforcement to the Army, *Norroy* was sent to summon the Rebels to surrender the City. Which was refused; and some told him, he was a counterfeit Herald, sent to deceive them. This *Norroy* was employed often in this Rebellion; who was *Gilbert Dethick*, afterwards *Garther*, and knighted, and was Great Grandfather to *H. Dethick*, *Richmond* Herald at Arms.

The *Scotch* Rebels spoiled the King's Herald of his Coat and the Letters, when he was about to proclaim them Traitors.

John Cook, *Lancaster* Herald, sometime Servant to *John Dudley* Duke of *Northumberland*, (beheaded *primo Mariæ*) took upon him to beg the Head of his old Master, to be buried in the *Tower of London*: Which was granted with the whole Body, and performed accordingly. In remembrance whereof the said *Cook* did bear for his Crest a Bear's Head Silver, crowned Gold, in Allusion to the said Duke's Badge, which was the Bear and ragged Staff.

A Pursuivant that brought News to *Edward III.* at *Dover*, of a Victory gained by Sir *John Chandois* against *Charles de Blois*, that invaded *Britain*, was made an Herald by the Name of *Windsor*.

A Pursuivant was permitted to wear a King of Arms' Coat. *John Cook*, *Lancaster* Herald, should have worn it; but he died before the Solemnity.

Casper Sturme, the Emperor's Herald, was sent to conduct *Martin Luther* from *Wittenbergh* to *Wormes*.

Clarencieux and *Guienne*, Kings of Arms, appearing before the Emperor from *K. Henry VIII.* Anno 1527, the first made a Speech, and the second read a Writing, ending in a Defiance. To which the Emperor made an Answer. And so between the Emperor and the two Kings was a long Discourse, recited at large by my Author, and very much worth the reading. This *Clarencieux* was *Thomas Benolt*; whose Monument remains at this Day, May 1, 1703, in *St. Helen's* Church in *Bishopsgate-street*.

King *Richard III.* his Corpse, after he was slain in *Bosworth Field*, was stark naked trussed behind a Pursuivant at Arms, called *Blanch Sanglier*, (that

History of
King Fer-
din. of
Arrag.
fifth Book.

Spot-
wood.

Ralph
Brook,
p. 234.

Cook,
Lancaster
Herald.

Camd.
Remains
p. 148.

Ashmole's
Hist. of
the Gart.

Fox's
Martyrol.

Hollings-
shed.

(that is, *White Boar*) and carried to *Leicester*, and there buried.

I will conclude (saith the diligent Collector of the foresaid Historical Passages) with the Passage following: "*Anno* 1674, in the Month of *February*, at the Countess of *Devonshire's* famous Funeral, I served for *Elias Ashmole*, Esq; *Windsor Herald*; and lying at *Leicester*, in our Way to *Darby*, I had the Curiosity to go to an Inn, and see the Stone Coffin, wherein once lay the Body of the said King *Richard*: Which, at the Suppression and Demolition of the *Gray-Friars* in the said Town of *Leicester*, was digged up, and after turned to an Horsetrough. At which Spectacle I could not but be smitten with a melancholy Reflection; and call to mind the last Part of that known Hexameter, mentioned by *Wever*, with a little Variation to his Purpose:

Sic transit Gloria mundi.

John Gybbon, *Blue Mantle*."

In favour of the College, as also to preserve the Honour of the Nobility and Gentry from Persons of meaner Rank intruding into their Families, and unjustly assuming their Arms, and for preventing false Blazonry, the Queen issued out her Command and Pleasure in *June, An. Dom.* 1707, confirming the Deputy Earl-Marshall's Order following:

An Order
of Bindon,
Deputy
Earl-
Marshal.

"Whereas the ordering, judging, and determining all Matters concerning Arms, Crests, Supporters, Cognizances, Pedigrees, Devices and Ensigns Armorial; the making and prescribing Rules, Ordinances and Decrees, for the granting, controlling and regulating thereof; and the putting in Execution the Laws and Ordinances relating thereunto; are, among other Powers and Authorities, with her Majesty's Approbation, invested in me, *Henry Earl of Bindon*, Deputy to his Grace *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, Earl-Marshall and Hereditary Marshal of *England*: And whereas divers Abuses, Disorders, and Irregularities, have been committed and done by Painters, Funeral-Undertakers, Glaziers, Goldsmiths, Engravers, Carvers, Chaciers, Stonecutters, Coachmakers, and others, in the Premises: For Remedy whereof, for the Time coming, these are to warn, charge and require all and every the said Artificers, and others concerned, that they forbear to design and appoint, to or for any Persons, any Arms or Ensigns Armorial, by making any Arms, Crests, Supporters, Cognizances, Pedigrees and Devices in Coat-Armour, Helm, Banners, Standards, Penons and Hatchments, Tents and Pavilions: As also in Plate, Metals, Jewels, Glass, Paper, Parchment, or otherwise in Windows, Grave-Stones, Tombs, and Monuments, or elsewhere, without sufficient Direction and Authority so to do: And likewise strictly to prohibit and forbid all Coachmakers, and others, concerned in making Mourning Coaches and Chairs for the Nobility and Gentry, that they do not use varnished Bullion Nails; as they the said several Artificers and others, herein afore-mentioned and intended, will answer the Contempt hereof at their Peril.

By her Majesty's Command,

BINDON M."

No. 74.

Thirdly, Facing the North-West Corner of the College of Arms is a Passage into *Doctors Commons*, to which you ascend by several Steps, from *Bennet's-bill*; with a Passage thro' two square Courts into *Great Knight-riding-street*. This is properly a College for such as study and practise the *Civil Law*, and decide Causes within their own Walls; and the Addition of *Commons* is taken from the Manner in which the *Civilians* live here, *Commoning* together, as practised in Colleges. And all Persons that have Business relating to the Civil or Ecclesiastical Laws, or have Occasion to consult with learned Men in that Faculty, may repair hither, where their several Chambers, Apartments, and Offices be.

Doctors
Commons

Here is a fair spacious Room for a Library, replenished with a great Number of Books of all Sorts, but especially of History, and of that Faculty, given by divers of this College: And among the rest, the whole Library of Sir *John Gibson*, Knight, sometime Chancellor to Archbishop *Grindal*, and his two Successors of *York*, and Judge of the *Prerogative Office*; Ancestor to *James Gibson*, Esq; the late worthy Town-Clerk, who bestowed it.

A Library
here.

I shall first set down the original Foundation of this Place; next, specify the Causes belonging to the Cognizance of these *Civilians*; then, shew the several Courts that are kept here, or belong to it; and who the Practisers in them be; And lastly, the Terms and Times when these Courts are kept.

I. Dr. *Henry Harvey*, Doctor of the Civil and Canon Law, and Master of *Trinity-hall* in *Cambridge*, Prebendary of *Ely*, and Dean of the Arches; a Reverend, Learned and Good Man; purchased and provided this House for the *Civilians* and Canonists to dwell in; being then an old Stone Building belonging to *St. Paul's Church*, but let out. They beforetime were lodged in *Pater-noster-row*, in a meaner and less House; afterwards, and still a Tavern, known by the Name of the *Queen's-head*; which had sometime been an House for a Residentiary of *St. Paul's*.

Dr. Har-
vey Foun-
der of
Doctors
Commons.

Here are the Courts kept for the Practice of Civil or Ecclesiastical Causes. Several Offices are also here kept; as the Registry of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Registry of the Bishop of *London*.

The Courts
kept here.

II. The Causes, whereof the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law take Cognizance, are these that follow; as they are enumerated in the *Present State of England*: Blasphemy, Apostasy from Christianity, Heresy, Schism; Ordinations, Institutions of Clerks to Benefices, Celebration of Divine Service, Matrimony, Divorces, Bastardy, Tythes, Oblations, Obventions, Mortuaries, Dilapidations, Reparation of Churches, Probate of Wills, Administrations; Simony, Incests, Fornications, Adulteries, Solicitation of Chastity; Pensions, Procurations, Commutation of Penance, Right of Pews, and other such like, reducible to these Matters.

Causes be-
longing to
the Civil
Law.

III. The Courts belonging to the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law are divers.

The Courts.

First, The Court of *Arches*. Which is the highest Court belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. It was a Court formerly kept in *Bow-Church*.

The
Arches.

Church in Cheapside: And the Church and Tower thereof being arched, the Court was from hence called *The Arches*, and so still is called. Hither are all Appeals directed in Ecclesiastical Matters within the Province of *Canterbury*. To this Court belongs a Judge, who is stiled *The Dean of the Arches*; so called, because he hath a Jurisdiction over a Deanry in *London*, consisting of thirteen Parishes, exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*. This Court hath (besides this Judge) a Register, or Examiner, an Actuary, a Beadle or Crier, and an Apparitor; besides Advocates, and Procurators, or Proctors. These, after they be once admitted by Warrant and Commission, directed from the Archbishop, and by the Dean of the Arches, may then (and not before) exercise as Advocates and Proctors there, and in any other Court.

The Audi-
ence.

Secondly, The Court of *Audience*. This was a Court likewise of the Archbishop's: Which he used to hold in his own House; where he received Causes, Complaints and Appeals; and had learned Civilians living with him, that were Auditors of the said Causes, before the Archbishop gave Sentence. This Court was kept in later Times at *St. Paul's*. The Judge belonging to this Court was stiled, *Causarum, Negotiorumque Cantuarien. Auditor Officialis*. It had also other Officers, as the other Courts.

Complaints
of this
Court.

There were antiently Complaints made of this Court; once in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* as of the Troubles and Inconveniences it caused both to Clergy and Laity; and that Men were forced up to *London* oftentimes from the remotest Parts, for a slanderous Word, or a Farthing Candle. Since the Civil Wars under King *Charles the First*, it hath been disused.

Preroga-
tive Court.

Thirdly, The next Court for Civil Causes belonging to the Archbishop, is the *Prerogative Court*. Wherein Wills and Testaments are proved, and all Administrations taken. Which belongs to the Archbishop by his Prerogative; that is, by a Special Preeminence, that this See hath in certain Causes above ordinary Bishops within his Province: This takes place, where the Deceased hath Goods to the Value of five Pounds out of the Diocese; and being of the Diocese of *London*, to the Value of ten Pounds. If any Contention grow touching any such Wills or Administrations, the Causes are debated and decided in this Court.

Officers of
this Court.

To it belongs a Judge; who is stiled *Judex Curie Prerogative Cantuariensis*: And a Register; who hath convenient Rooms in his Office, for the disposing and laying up safe all original Wills and Testaments; and whither any may have Recourse, that have Occasion to search such Wills; and for a Shilling may read any one of them over; and for other moderate Prices, at so much a Sheet, may have the whole, or some Part of any of them, transcribed and copied for his Use. This Register also hath his Deputy, besides several Clerks.

This *Prerogative Office*, formerly kept in the Dean of *St. Paul's* Court, is now in *Great Knightrider's-street*.

The Facul-
ty Court.

To these add, *Fourthly*, The Court of *Faculties* and *Dispensations*: Whereby a Privilege or Special Power is granted to a Person, by Favour and

Indulgence, to do that which by Law otherwise he could not: As, To marry, without Banns first asked in the Church three several *Sundays*, or Holy-days: The Son to succeed his Father in his Benefice: For one to have two, or more Benefices, incompatible: For Non-Residence; and in other such like Cases.

This Authority was given to the Archbishop by the Statute, 25 *Hen. VIII. Cap. 21.* And the chief Officer of this Court is called *Magister ad Facultates*. There is a Register also belonging to this Court.

Besides these Courts peculiarly pertaining to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, there is,

Fifthly, The Court of *Admiralty*: Which was erected in the Reign of *Edward the Third*. This Court belongs to the Lord High Admiral of *England*, a high Officer, that hath the Government of the King's Navy, and the Hearing of all Causes relating to Merchants and Mariners. He takes Cognizance of the Death or Mayhem of any Man, committed in the great Ships riding in great Rivers, beneath the Bridges of the same next the Sea. Also he hath Power to arrest Ships in great Streams, for the Use of the King, or his Wars. And in these Things this Court is concerned.

The Ad-
miralty.

There is a Judge of this Court, who must be a Civilian; and his Title is, *Supreme Curie Admiraltatis Angliæ Locumtenens Judex*. The other Officers of this Court are, a Register, and a Marshal, who carrieth a Silver Oar before the Judge; besides an Advocate, and Proctor of the Admirals.

Officers of
this Court.

This Court was, in former Times, kept at *St. Margaret's-hill* in *Southwark*; but now it is held in the Hall in *Doctors Commons*, where the other Civil Courts are kept. Only upon the Trial of Pirates, and Crimes committed at Sea, the Court sits at the Sessions-house in the *Old-Bailey*.

This Court
formerly
kept in
South-
wark.

To these I add the Court of *Delegates*. To which high Court Appeals do lie from any of the former Courts. This is the highest Court for Civil Causes. It was established by an Act in the 25th of *Henry VIII. Cap. 19.* Wherein it was enacted, "That it should be lawful, for lack of Justice at or in any of the Archbishop's Courts, for the Parties grieved to appeal to the King's Majesty in his Court of *Chancery*. And that, upon every such Appeal, a Commission under the Great Seal should be directed to such Persons as should be named by the King's Highness (like as in case of Appeals from the Admiralty Court) to determine such Appeals; and the Causes concerning the same. And no further Appeals to be had or made from the said Commissioners for the same." These Commissioners are appointed Judges only for that Turn. And they are commonly of the Spirituality, as Bishops; of the Common Law, as Judges of *Westminster-hall*; as well as those of the Civil Law. And these are mixed one with another, according to the Nature of the Cause.

The Court
of Dele-
gates.

This Commission of Appeal may be granted in three Cases: I. When any Sentence is given in any Ecclesiastical Cause by the Archbishop, or his Official. II. When any Sentence is given in any Ecclesiastical Cause in Places exempt. III. When

The Com-
mission
when
granted.

Sen-

Sentence is given in the Admiralty in Suits Civil and Marine.

Commission of Review. Lastly, Sometimes a Commission of Review is granted by the King under the Broad Seal, to consider and judge again what was decreed in the Court of Delegates. But this is but seldom, and upon great, and such as shall be judged just Causes by the Lord Keeper, or High Chancellor. And this done purely by the King's Prerogative; since by the Act for Delegates, no farther Appeals were to be laid or made from those Commissioners, as was mentioned before.

Practisers in these Courts. IV. The Practisers in these } Advocates,
Courts are of two sorts, } Proctors.

Advocates are such as have taken their Degree of Doctor in the Faculty of the Civil Law; or (when this Kingdom submitted to the Papal See) of the Canon Law, or of the Decrees; that is, Canons and Decrees made and enjoined by Popes. These are retained as Counsellors or Pleaders. And they must first, upon their Petitions to the Archbishop, have his *Fiat*; and then they are admitted by the Judge to practise. The Manner of their Admission is solemn. Two Senior Advocates in their Scarlet Robes, with the Mace carried before them, conduct the Doctor up the Court with three low Reverences; and present him with a short *Latin* Speech, together with the Archbishop's Rescript. And then, having taken the Oaths, the Judge admits him, and assigns him a Place or Seat in the Court; which he is ever to keep, when he pleads.

Their Habits. The Habits they use in Court, both Judges and Advocates, are a Scarlet Robe, and a Hood lined with Taffata, if they be of Oxford; if of Cambridge, White Minever, and round Caps of Black Velvet.

Their Number. Anno 1585, the Doctors then inhabiting the Commons, and Exercent in these Courts, were but sixteen or seventeen in all. In the Year 1694, they were forty-four.

Proctors. Proctors, or Procurators, the other sort of Practisers, are they that exhibit their Proxies for their Clients, and make themselves Parties for them, who draw and give Pleas, or Libels and Allegations in behalf of their Clients; produce Witnesses, prepare Causes for Sentence, and attend the Advocates with the Proceedings. They are admitted also by the Archbishop's *Fiat*, introduced by two Senior Proctors. They wear Black Robes, and Hoods lined with White Fur.

Anno 1585, the Number of the Proctors who were Practisers then, and lived about the Commons, were only five.

In the Year 1694, the Number of the Proctors were forty-three.

Numbers of the Proctors reduced by Archbishop Cranmer. Yet in Henry the VIIIth's Time, the Numbers of the Proctors were found a Grievance: And that they were so clamorous, by reason of the Plenty of them, that neither Judges nor Advocates could be heard. That they retained and concluded Causes oftentimes without the Advocates, and thrust themselves into Causes without the Knowledge or Will of the Parties. In order to the reducing these Evils, Archbishop Cranmer (that great and ever-memorable Reformer of Abuses) thought good to begin with restraining of the Numbers of them. And whereas they were about twenty in the Court of the *Archies*,

and twenty-four more, he made an Order that thenceforth there should be no more admitted till the Number were reduced to ten; and then that Number never to be increased. And this was confirmed by the Chapter and Convent of *Christ-Church, Canterbury*. Though some looked upon this as a Craft of the Proctors of that Time, that, all others being excluded from being Proctors, they might have all the Business of the *Archies* in their own Hands. But this Order gave Offence to many; and a Petition was drawn up against it, and presented to the Parliament. Therein they shewed how prejudicial this would be to the Commonwealth; because the Number of ten Persons was not sufficient to dispatch the Causes that came into that Court. And so there must be Delays and prolix Suits; and that it was a great Discouragement to young Men in studying the Law; and contrary to the Canon and Civil Law, that permits any Man to be Proctor for another, a few excepted.

V. The Terms for the pleading and ending of Causes in these Civil Courts, are little different from the Term-times of the Common Law. The Order as to the Time of the sitting of these Courts is thus. The Sitting of the Court of *Archies* hath the Preeminence of sitting first, according to the Quality of that Court, and regulates the Sittings of the others. The Sitting of the Court of *Audience* was the Morning next after the Sitting of the Court of *Archies*. The *Prerogative* Court sits in the Afternoon, as the *Audience* sat in the Morning. The Court of the *Admiralty* is held on the same Day with the *Archies*, but in the Afternoon.

This College was consumed by the general Devastation that happened by Fire to the City, Anno 1666. And then *Exeter-house* in the Strand was employed for the same Use. Where the Civilians had their Chambers and Offices; and the Courts were kept in the Hall. But after some Years the Commons being rebuilt far more conveniently and more sumptuously than before, the Civilians removed thither again.

For the Relief of the Subjects, in case of any hard Dealings feared from Civil or Ecclesiastick Laws, the Lords Chief Justices may stop Proceedings in these Courts, and call the Matters in Controversy to be heard before them, by a Writ of *Prohibition*. Which lies of one that is impleaded in the Court *Christian* for a Cause that belongeth to the Temporal Jurisdiction. Whereby, as well the Party and his Council, as the Judge himself and the Register, are forbidden to proceed any further in that Cause. The Law Books shew the Causes for which this *Prohibition* lies. *Practition* saith, it lies not after a Sentence given in any Cause.

The following are, (Jan. 1, 1755.) the Judges Advocates, Proctors, and Registers.

The Right Honourable Sir Geo. Lee, Knt. Dean of the *Archies*, Judge of the *Prerogative* Court of *Canterbury*, one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and Treasurer to the Princess of Wales.

Sir Tho. Salisbury, Knt. Judge of the High Court of *Admiralty*.

Dr.

Dr. Geo. Paul, his Majesty's Advocate-General, Vicar-General to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Commissary of the Royal Jurisdiction of St. Catharine's, Official of the Archdeaconry of St. Alban's, and Register of the Faculties.

Dr. Charles Pinfold, Commissary of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and Official of the Archdeaconry of Surry.

Sir Edmund Isbam, Baronet.

Dr. Thomas Walker.

Dr. Edward Simpson, Chancellor of London, Judge of the Cinque Ports, and Official to the Archdeacons of Canterbury and Rochester.

Dr. Charles Pinfold, jun. Com. of Surry, and Advocate to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Dr. Arthur Collier, Commissary and Official of the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon.

Dr. Robert Dale, Dr. Jos. Smith.

Dr. W. Wall, Dr. John Taylor, Chancellor of Lincoln.

Dr. Geo. Hay, Chancellor of Worcester.

Dr. Rob. Jenner, King's Law-Professor at Oxford, Dr. And. Coltee-Ducarrell.

Dr. Rich. Smallbroke, Chancellor of Litchfield.

Dr. Dennis Clarke, Dr. Francis Topham, Master of the Faculties.

Dr. John Bettefworth, Commissary of London, Middlesex, and Barking.

Dr. George Harris.

Proctors of the Court of Arches.

W. White.

Nath. Patten, Henry Collins.

Wm. Legard, Rich. Cheslyn.

Peter St. Eloy, John Philips, senior.

Julius Caesar, Wm. Skelton, senior.

John Lee, Ro. Bogg, Hen. Farrant.

Phil. Crespigny, Ld. Admiral's Proctor.

Cha. Alexander, Hen. Stephens.

W. Taverner, God. Lee Farrant.

Edw. Rushworth, Hen. Major.

Rich. Wotton, John Trenly.

Geo. Bellas, Geo. Gostling.

Tho. Adderley, Nath. Bishop.

John Smith, William Abbot.

Tho. Tyndall, Esq; King's Proctor.

Rog. Altham, Wright Bateman.

John Caesar, Rob. Longdon.

Josias Farrer, Jeffrey Glazier.

Tho. Fanshawe, Mark Holman, junior.

Joseph Hughes, John Smart.

John Grene, John Philips, junior.

Ed. Cheslyn, James Southgate.

W. Skelton, jun. J. Chapman.

J. Stephens.

W. Folkes, Esq; and Edward Richworth, Registers and Actuaries of the Arches Court of Canterbury.

Sam. Hill, Esq; Register of the High Court of Admiralty, and Court of Delegates, and High Court of Appeals for Prizes.

Edward Rushworth, Deputy Register of the Delegates.

George Bellas, Esq; Deputy Register of the High Court of Admiralty, and High Court of Appeals for Prizes.

William Brough, Esq; Marshal of the High Court of Admiralty.

Thomas Stone, his Deputy.

Wm. Folkes, Esq; Apparitor General of the Province of Canterbury.

Tho. Bennet, Esq; Principal Register of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Wm. Legard, Peter Eloy, and Hen. Stephens, his Deputies.

Clerks in the said Office.

Godfrey Lee Farrant, Henry Collins.

John Caesar, Charles St. Eloy,

Geo. Marshal, Apparitor.

H. Collins, Deputy Register of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London.

W. Banes, Apparitor to the Dean and Chapter.

Julius Caesar, Deputy Register of the Bishop of Winchester for Surry, and Deputy Register of the Archdeaconry of Surry.

Walter Allison, Apparitor.

Roger Altham, Esq; Seal-keeper of the High Court of Admiralty of England, Register of the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and Deputy Register of the Bishop of Rochester.

Tho. Potter, and Geo. Gibson, Esqrs, Registers of the Vicar-General.

Edward Rushworth, their Deputy.

W. Skelton, Register of the Consistory Court of the Lord Bishop of London.

Geo. Gibson, Esq; Register of the Commissary Court of London.

W. Skelton, his Deputy.

J. Herring, Apparitor to the Bishop of London.

Geo. Gibson, Esq; Register of the Archdeaconry of London.

Mark Holman, jun. his Deputy.

Officers of the Court of Chivalry.

Sir Edward Isbam, Bart. Assessor to the Deputy Earl-Marshal.

Mark Holman, sen. Register of the Court.

Proctors of the Court of Chivalry.

Wm. White, John Philips, Wm. Skelton, Philip Crespigny.

Fourthly, in Little Carter-lane is a very handsome Meeting-house for Protestants dissenting, by Name of Presbyterians, from the Church of England.

Fifthly, This Ward in antient Times boasted of several noble Palaces and Castles. (1.) Near the South-West End of Thames-street was a very large House called Beaumont's-Inn, belonging to the noble Family of that Name in 4 Edw. III. It afterwards fell into the Hands of the Crown; and King Edw. IV. Ann. 5 Reg. gave it to William Hastings, Lord Chamberlain, Master of his Mints; from whom it descended to the Earls of Huntingdon; and by that Family's Residence it obtained the Name of Huntingdon-house in the Reign of Hen. VIII. (2) Near to St. Paul's Wharf was another great House, called Scroop's-Inn, belonging to the noble Family of that Name 31 Hen. VI. (3) Then was another great Messuage sometime belonging to the Abbey of Fiscampe beyond the Sea. And by Reason of the Wars, it coming to the Hands of King Edward III. the same was given to Sir Simon Burley, Knight of the Garter, and therefore called Burley-house in Thames-street, between Baynard's-castle and Paul's Wharf. (4) Baynard's-castle, whereof this whole Ward

Meeting-house.

Antiquities

Burley-house.

Baynard's-Castle. Ward taketh Name. This Castle banketh on the River Thames, and was called Baynard's-Castle, from Baynard, a Nobleman, that came in with William the Conqueror.

William Fitz-Stephen faith, in the West Part of this City were two most strong Castles; and Gervasius Tilbury, in the Reign of Henry II. faith, two Castles were built, with Walls and Ramparts, whereof one was in Right of Possession Baynard's, the other the Barons of Mountfitchet. The first of these Castles, banking on the River Thames, was called Baynard's-Castle, from Baynard, a Nobleman, who came in with William the Conqueror, and then built it. He died in the Reign of William Rufus; after whose Decease Geoffrey Baynard succeeded; and then William Baynard, in the Year 1111, who, by Forfeiture for Felony, lost his Barony of Little Dunmow, and King Henry gave it wholly to Robert Fitz-Richard, the Son of Gilbert Earl of Clare, and to his Heirs, together with the Honour of Baynard's-Castle. This Robert married Maude de Sent-Licio, Lady of Bradbam, and, dying in the Year 1134, was buried at St. Need's, by Richard Earl of Clare. Walter, his Son, succeeded him, and married Matilda de Becham; after whose Decease he married Matilda, the Daughter and Coheir of Richard de Lucy, on whom he begat Robert and others. He died in the Year 1198, and was buried at Dunmow; to him succeeded Robert Fitz-Water, a valiant Knight.

About the Year 1213 there arose a great Contention betwixt King John and his Barons on Account of Matilda, called The Fair, a Daughter of the aforefaid Robert Fitz-Water, whom the King unlawfully loved, but could not obtain; whereupon, and for other Causes of the like Sort, there ensued a War throughout the Realm. The Barons being received into London did great Damage to the King; but, in the End, the King did not only banish the said Fitz-Water, among others, out of the Realm, but also caused his Castle, called Baynard's-Castle, and his other Houses, to be demolished. After this a Messenger was sent to Matilda the Fair about the King's Suit; but she, not consenting to it, was poisoned; Robert Fitz-Water being then gone, with others, into France, and some went into Scotland.

In the Year 1214, King John being in France with a great Army, a Truce was made between the two Kings of England and France for five Years. There being a River or Arm of the Sea between the two Armies, a Knight among the English called out to those on the other Side, to challenge any one among them to come and take a Just or two with him; whereupon, without any Delay, Robert Fitz-Water, who was on the French Side, ferried over, and got on Horseback, without any one to help him, and shewed himself ready to the Face of this Challenger, whom at the first Course he struck so violently with his great Spear, that Horse and Man fell to the Ground; and when his Spear was broken he went back again to the King of France. King John seeing this, cried out, By God's Tooth, his usual Oath, be were a King indeed who had such a Knight. The Friends of Robert, hearing these

Words, kneeled down, and said, O King! he is your Knight; it is Robert Fitz-Water. Whereupon he was sent for the next Day, and restored to the King's Favour; by which Means a Peace was concluded, Fitz-Water was restored to his Estates, and had Leave given him to repair his Castle of Baynard, and other Castles.

This Robert died in the Year 1234, and was buried at Dunmow, and Walter his Son succeeded him. This Barony of Baynard was in the Ward of King Henry during the Non-age of another Robert Fitz-Water, who, in the Year 1289, married Eleanor, Daughter and Heir to the Earl of Ferrers.

On the twelfth of March, 1303, the said Robert Fitz-Water did acknowledge his Service to the City for his Castle of Baynard, before Sir John Blunt, Mayor of London; and swore upon the Evangelists, That he would be true to the Liberties thereof, and maintain the same, to his Power, and keep the Counfel of the same, &c.

The Rights that belonged to Robert Fitz-Water, Chastilian and Banner-Bearer of London, Lord of Wodeham, were these:

"The said Robert and his Heirs ought to be and are chief Banners of London, in Fee for the Chastiliary, which he and his Ancestors had by Castle-Baynard, in the said City. In Time of War the said Robert and his Heirs ought to serve the City in Manner as followeth; that is,

Robert Fitz-Water, Chastilian and Banner-Bearer of London.

"The said Robert ought to come, he being the twentieth Man of Arms on Horseback, covered with Cloth or Armour, unto the great West Door of St. Paul, with his Banner displayed before him of his Arms. And when he is come to the said Door, mounted and apparelled, as before is said, the Mayor, with his Aldermen and Sheriffs, armed in their Arms, shall come out of the said Church of St. Paul unto the said Door, with a Banner in his Hand, all on Foot; which Banner shall be Gules, the Image of St. Paul, Gold; the Face, Hands, Feet, and Sword, of Silver: And as soon as the said Robert shall see the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs come on Foot out of the Church, armed with such a Banner, he shall alight from his Horse, and salute the Mayor, and say to him, Sir Mayor, I am come to do my Service which I owe to the City.

The Banner of St. Paul.

"And the Mayor and Aldermen shall answer, We give to you, as to our Banneret of Fee in this City, the Banner of this City to bear and govern, to the Honour and Profit of this City, to your Power.

"And the said Robert and his Heirs shall receive the Banner in his Hands, and go on Foot out of the Gate, with the Banner in his Hands; and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs shall follow to the Door, and shall bring an Horse to the said Robert, worth twenty Pounds; which Horse shall be saddled with a Saddle of the Arms of the said Robert, and shall be covered with Sindals of the said Arms.

"Also they shall present to him twenty Pounds Sterling, and deliver it to the Chamberlain of the said Robert, for his Expences that Day. Then the said Robert shall mount upon the Horse

“ Horse which the Mayor presented to him,
 “ with the Banner in his Hand; and, as soon as
 “ he is up, he shall say to the Mayor, that he
 “ must cause a Marshal to be chosen for the
 “ Host, one of the City; which being done, the
 “ said *Robert* shall command the Mayor and
 “ Burgeffes of the City to warn the Commons
 “ to assemble, and all go under the Banner of St.
 “ *Paul*; and the said *Robert* shall bear it himself
 “ to *Aldgate*, and there the said *Robert* and Mayor
 “ shall deliver the said Banner of St. *Paul* to
 “ whom they think proper. And, if they are to
 “ go out of the City, then the said *Robert* ought
 “ to chuse two out of every Ward, the most
 “ sage Persons, to look to the Keeping of the
 “ City after they are gone out. And this Coun-
 “ sel shall be taken in the Priory of the *Trinity*
 “ near *Aldgate*. And before every Town or
 “ Castle which the Host of *London* shall besiege,
 “ if the Siege continue a whole Year, the said
 “ *Robert* shall have for every Siege, of the Com-
 “ monalty of *London*, one hundred Shillings, and
 “ no more.”

These were the Rights that *Robert Fitz-Water*
 had in Time of War: The Rights belonging to
 him and his Heirs in the City of *London*, in Time
 of Peace, were as follow:

“ That is to say, the said *Robert Fitz-Water*
 “ had a Soke or Ward in the City, where was a
 “ Wall of the Canonry of St. *Paul*, which led
 “ down by a Brewhouse of St. *Paul* to the
 “ *Thames*, and so to the Side of the Mill which
 “ was in the Water coming down from *Fleet-*
 “ *Bridge*, and went by *London-Wall* betwixt the
 “ Friars Preachers and *Ludgate*, and so returned
 “ by the House of the said Friars to the said
 “ Wall of the Canonry of St. *Paul*; that is,
 “ all the Parish of St. *Andrew*, which was in
 “ the Gift of his Ancestors by the said Se-
 “ niority; and so the said *Robert* had appen-
 “ dant unto the said Soke all the Things under-
 “ written:

“ That he ought to have a Sokeman, and to
 “ place what Sokeman he will, so he be of the
 “ Sokemanry, or the same Ward: And if any of
 “ the Sokemanry be impleaded in the *Guildball*
 “ of any Thing that toucheth not the Body of
 “ the Mayor that for the Time is, or that touch-
 “ eth the Body of no Sheriff, it is not lawful for
 “ the Sokeman of the Sokemanry of the said
 “ *Robert Fitz-Water* to demand a Court of the
 “ said *Robert*; and the Mayor and his Citizens
 “ of *London* ought to grant him to have a Court;
 “ and in his Court he ought to bring his Judg-
 “ ments, as it is assented and agreed upon in the
 “ *Guildball*, that shall be given him.

“ If any therefore be taken in his Sokemanry,
 “ he ought to have his Stocks and Imprisonment
 “ in his Soken; and he shall be brought from
 “ thence to the *Guildball* before the Mayor, and
 “ there they shall provide him his Judgment that
 “ ought to be given of him; but his Judgment
 “ shall not be published till he come into the
 “ Court of the said *Robert*, and in his Liberty.

“ And the Judgment shall be such, that if he
 “ have deserved Death by Treason, he to be tied
 “ to a Post in the *Thames* at a good Wharf, where
 “ Boats are fastened, two Ebbings and two Flow-
 “ ings of the Water.

“ And if he be condemned for a common
 “ Thief, he ought to be led to the Elms, and
 “ there suffer his Judgment as other Thieves.
 “ And so the said *Robert* and his Heirs hath Ho-
 “ nour, that he holdeth a great Franchise within
 “ the City, that the Mayor of the City and Ci-
 “ tizens are bound to do him of Right; that is
 “ to say, that when the Mayor will hold a great
 “ Council, he ought to call the said *Robert* and
 “ his Heirs to be with him in Council of the
 “ City; and the said *Robert* ought to be sworn
 “ to be of Council with the City against all Peo-
 “ ple, saving the King and his Heirs. And
 “ when the said *Robert* cometh to the *Hustings* of
 “ the *Guildball* of the City, the Mayor, or his
 “ Lieutenant, ought to rise against him, and set
 “ him down near unto him; and, so long as he
 “ is in the *Guildball*, all the Judgments ought to
 “ be given by his Mouth, according to the Re-
 “ cord of the Recorders of the said *Guildball*:
 “ And so many Waifes as come so long as he is
 “ there, he ought to give them to the Bailiffs of
 “ the Town, or to whom he will, by the Council
 “ of the Mayor of the City.”

This *Robert* died in the Year 1305, leaving
 Issue *Walter Fitz-Robert*, who had Issue *Robert*
Fitz-Water; to whom the Citizens of *London*, in
 the Year 1320, acknowledged the Right which
 they owed to him and his Heirs for the *Castle-*
Baynard. He died in the Year 1325, and was
 succeeded by *Robert Fitz-Robert Fitz-Water*, &c.
 But how the Honour of *Baynard's-Castle*, with
 the Appurtenances, fell from the Possession
 of the *Fitz-Waters*, Mr. *Stow* can give no Ac-
 count.

In the Year 1428, the seventh of *Henry VI.* Baynard's-
 a great Fire happening at *Baynard's-Castle*, it Castle
 was new built by *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester*; burnt, and
 and, after his Attainder and Death, in the rebuilt by Hum-
 Year 1446, it came into the Hands of *Henry phrey Duke*
VI. and from him to *Richard Duke of York*, of Glou-
 who, in the Year 1457, lodged there in his own castle.
 House.

On the twenty-eighth of *February*, in the Year
 1460, the Earls of *March* and of *Warwick*, with
 a great Number of Men, tho' but few of Note,
 entered the City of *London*, where they were joy-
 fully received by the Citizens; and, upon the
 third of *March*, the Earl of *Warwick* mustered
 his Men in St. *John's-Field*, in the Midst of
 Throngs of People, whom ordering to be cast
 into a Ring about him, he read aloud the Agree-
 ment between the King and the late Duke of
York, with the Act of Parliament by which it
 was confirmed. That done, he told the People
Henry had notoriously violated this Agreement,
 and so forfeited, according to the Act of Parlia-
 ment, his Right to the Crown: Then raising his
 Voice, he asked the People that stood round him,
 Whether they would have *Henry of Lancaster* for
 King? The whole Multitude crying out, No,
 No; he asked, Whether, according to that Settle-
 ment, they would have *Edward, Son of the late Duke*
of York, to reign over them? To which all the
 People answered with Acclamations, expressing
 their Consent. Upon this, certain Captains were
 appointed to carry the Relation of what had been
 done to the said *Edward Earl of March*, then
 lodged at his Castle of *Baynard*; where a great
 Council

Rapin.
 P. 587.

Council was called of all the Bishops, Lords, Gentlemen, and Magistrates, in and about London. See Page 200.

Rich. III.
took upon
him the
Title of
King in
Baynard's-
Castle.

Edward IV. being dead, leaving his eldest Son Edward, and his second Son Richard, both Infants, Richard Duke of Gloucester, then Protector, began to plot for the Crown; and, as it were, by the Election of the Commons in the Guildhall of London, took upon him the Title of King in this Baynard's-Castle.

Henry VII. about the Year 1487, the thirty-first of his Reign, repaired, or rather new built, this House; not imbattelled, or so strongly fortified, like a Castle; but far more beautiful and commodious, fit for the Entertainment of any Prince. In the seventh Year of his Reign he and his Queen were lodged there, and came from thence to St. Paul's Church, where they made their Offering, dined in the Bishop's Palace, and so returned.

In the eighteenth Year of his Reign he was lodged there; and the Ambassadors from the King of the Romans were brought thither to an Audience, and from thence the King went to St. Paul's, and was there sworn to the King of the Romans, as the said King had sworn to him.

In the twentieth Year of his Reign, he, with the Knights of the Garter, in all their Habits of the Order, rode from the Tower of London, through the City, to the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, and there heard Even-Song; and from thence rode to Baynard's-Castle, where the King lodged; and the next Day, in the same Habits, they rode again to St. Paul's in Procession, heard Divine Service, offered, and returned. The same Year the King of Castile was lodged there.

This Castle came afterwards to the Earls of Pembroke.

On the nineteenth of July, in the Year 1553, the Council, being partly moved by the Right of the Lady Mary, and considering that most of the Realm were inclined to her Side, changed their Opinion with Respect to the Lady Jane Gray, newly proclaimed Queen; and, assembling themselves at Baynard's-Castle, consulted with the Earl of Pembroke, the Earl of Shrewsbury, and Sir John Mason, Clerk of the Council; and, sending for the Lord-Mayor, rode to the Cross in Cheap-side, where Garter King at Arms, with Trumpets sounding, proclaimed the Lady Mary, Daughter to King Henry VIII. and Queen Catharine, Queen of England, &c.

This Baynard's-Castle, as also that of Mount-fitchet, near adjoining, have been long since pulled down, and converted into Timber-Yards, Wood-Wharfs, and private Buildings.

There was antiently a publick Laystall near this Castle, the Stink of which could not but be an Annoyance to it; which, in the Reign of Queen Mary I. was removed, the Earl of Pembroke then living there: And at a Common Council, the seventh of August, in the third and fourth of Philip and Mary, it was agreed, at the Request of the Earl of Pembroke, that the City's Laystall adjoining to his Lordship's House, and being noisome to the same, should be removed; upon Condition that he should give the City, to-

ward the making of a new Laystall in another Place, two thousand Feet of hard Stone, to make the Vault and Wharf thereof, or else forty Marks in ready Money, to buy the same Stone withal.

(5.) There was also another Tower by Baynard's-Castle, built by King Edward II. Edward III. in the second of his Reign, gave it to William Duke of Hamelake, in the County of York, and his Heirs, for one Rose yearly to be paid for all Services. The same Place was afterwards called Legates-Inn, in the seventh of Edward IV. where now divers Wood-Wharfs are.

(6.) Where Puddle-wharf now stands was a Water-Gate into the Thames, where Horses used to be watered; and therefore, being defiled with their Trampling, and made Puddle-like, as also from one Puddle dwelling there, it was called Puddle-wharf.

(7.) In Castle-lane was one great Messuage, of old Time, belonging to the Priory of Okeborn in Wiltshire, and was the Prior's Lodging when he repaired to London. This Priory, being of the French Order, was suppressed by Henry V. and, with other Lands and Tenements pertaining to the said Priory, was by Henry VI. given to his College in Cambridge, called now King's College.

(8.) In the Parish of St. Bennet, in Thames-street, stood Le Neve Inn, belonging formerly to John de Montague, Earl of Salisbury; and after to John de Beauchamp, Knt. granted to Sir Thomas Erpingham, Knt. of Erpingham in Norfolk, and Warden of the Cinque Ports, Knight of the Garter.

9. The next Place was the King's great Wardrobe. Sir John Beauchamp, Knight of the Garter, Constable of Dover, Warden of the Cinque Ports, Son to Guido de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, built this House, and was lodged there, the House then bearing the Name of the King's Wardrobe, in the fifth of Edward III. The said Sir John Beauchamp deceased in the Year 1359, and was buried on the South Side of the Middle Isle of St. Paul's Church. His Executors sold the House to King Edward III. to whom the Parson of St. Andrew's complaining, that the said Beauchamp had pulled down divers Houses in their Places to build the same House, whereby he was hindered of his accustomed Tithes paid by the Tenants of old Time, granted him forty Shillings by the Year out of that House for ever. King Richard III. was lodged there in the second of his Reign.

In this House was lodged Sir John Fortescue, Knt. Master of the Wardrobe, Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, and one of the Privy-Council to Queen Elizabeth. The secret Letters and Writings touching the Estate of the Realm were wont to be inrolled in the King's Wardrobe, and not in the Chancery, as appears by the Records, Claus. 18. E. 4. 1 Memb. 13. Claus. 33. E. 1. Memb. 3. Et liberat. 1. E. 2. Memb. 4. &c.

(10.) On the East Side of Paul's-Wharf-Hill, near the Bottom, was antiently, before the Fire of London, Woodmongers-Hall, which has never been rebuilt.

Wood-
mongers-
Hall.

(11.) Upon

Diana's
Chamber.

(11.) Upon *Paul's-Wharf-Hill*, within a great Gate, and belonging to that Gate next to the *Doctors-Commons*, were many fair Tenements, which, in their Leases made from the Dean and Chapter, went by the Name of *Camera DIANÆ*, i. e. *Diana's Chamber*, so denominated from a spacious Building, that in the Time of *Henry II.* stood where they were. In this *Camera*, or arched and vaulted Structure, full of intricate Ways and Windings, this *Henry II.* (as some Time he did at *Woodstock*) kept, or was supposed to have kept, that Jewel of his Heart, fair *Rosamund*; she whom there he called *Rosamundi*, and here by the Name of *Diana*; and from hence had this House that Title.

For a long Time there remained some evident Testifications of tedious Turnings and Windings, as also of a Passage under Ground from this House to *Castle-Baynard*; which was, no doubt, the King's Way from thence to his *Camera Dianæ*, or the Chamber of his brightest *Diana*.

(12.) In *Sermon-lane*, corruptly called *Sheremoniers-lane*, so called in the fourth of *Edward I.* was a Place called the *Black-loft*, of melting Silver, with four Shops adjoining. It may therefore be well supposed that Lane to take Name of *Sheremoniers*, such as cut and rounded the Plates to be coined or stamped into Sterling Pence; for the Place of Coining was the *Old-Exchange*, near unto the said *Sheremoniers-lane*. In the thirteenth of *Richard II.* *William de la Pole*, whose Father or Ancestor was the King's Merchant, had an House there.

(13.) In *Knightriders-street* was the College of Physicians, wherein was founded, in the Year 1582, a publick Lecture in Surgery, to be read twice every Week, &c.

(14.) In the South Church-yard of *St. Paul's* was the South Side and West End of the said Church, at which End were three stately Gates or Entries curiously wrought of Stone: In the Midst of the middle Gate was placed a massive Pillar of Brass, in which the Leaves of the said great Gate closed, and were fastened with Locks, Bolts, and Bars of Irons; notwithstanding all which, on the twenty-fourth of *December*, in the Year 1565, by a Tempest of Wind, these Gates were blown open, and the Bars, Bolts, and Locks broken asunder, or greatly bent.

At each Corner of this West End was a strong Tower of Stone, made for Bell-Towers; one of them, viz. that next the Bishop's Palace was used by the Palace in *Stow's* Time; and the other, towards the South, was called the *Lollard's-Tower*, and used as the Bishop's Prison, for such as were detected for Opinions in Religion contrary to the Faith of the Church.

It was in this *Lollard's-Tower* that *Richard Hunne*, a Citizen of *London*, Anno Dom. 1515, a Man of a fair Character, and well beloved, was made Prisoner, on Pretence of having *Wickliffe's Bible*; but, indeed, the Occasion of his Ruin was a Dispute he had with a Clerk about a Mortuary, which was made the Cause of the whole Clergy. He submitted to the Bishop's Correction, upon which he ought to have been enjoined Penance, and set at Liberty; but he was found hanging in his Chamber, and his

Neck broken; which Murder the Bishop's Sumner owned that he, and the Chancellor, Dr. *Horsley*, and the Bell-ringer, had committed: And when the Coroner's Inquest proceeded to Trial, the Bishop began a new Process against the dead Body for Heresy, which, not contented to have murdered, they afterwards burnt in *Smithfield*. See more of this Tower in *Foxe's Martyrology*.

The last Prisoner, whom *Stow* says he remembered to be committed there, was, in the Year 1573, one *Peter Burchet*, a Gentleman of the *Middle Temple*, for having desperately wounded and designing to murder *John Hawkins*, Esq; in the high Street near the *Strand*; who being taken and examined, was found to hold certain erroneous Opinions, and therefore committed thither, and convicted: But in the End, by Permission, he promised to abjure his Heresies, and was, by Commandment of the Council, removed from thence to the Tower of *London*.

(15.) On the North-West Side of *St. Paul's* Church-yard was the Bishop of *London's* Palace, very large, wherein divers Kings were lodged, and great Household was kept.

In the Year 1546 the Admiral of *France*, the *French* Ambassador, lodged here; and, before that, here *Edward V.* took up his Lodging when he was brought to *London* to take Possession of the Crown; and, under King *Edward VI.* the *Scotch* Queen was here entertained.

The Dean's Lodging on the other Side, directly against the Palace, was a fair old House; and also divers large Houses were on the same Side built, which, of old Time, were the Lodgings of Prebendaries and Residentaries, who kept great Households, and liberal Hospitality, but now decayed, and otherwise converted.

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CHAP. XVI.

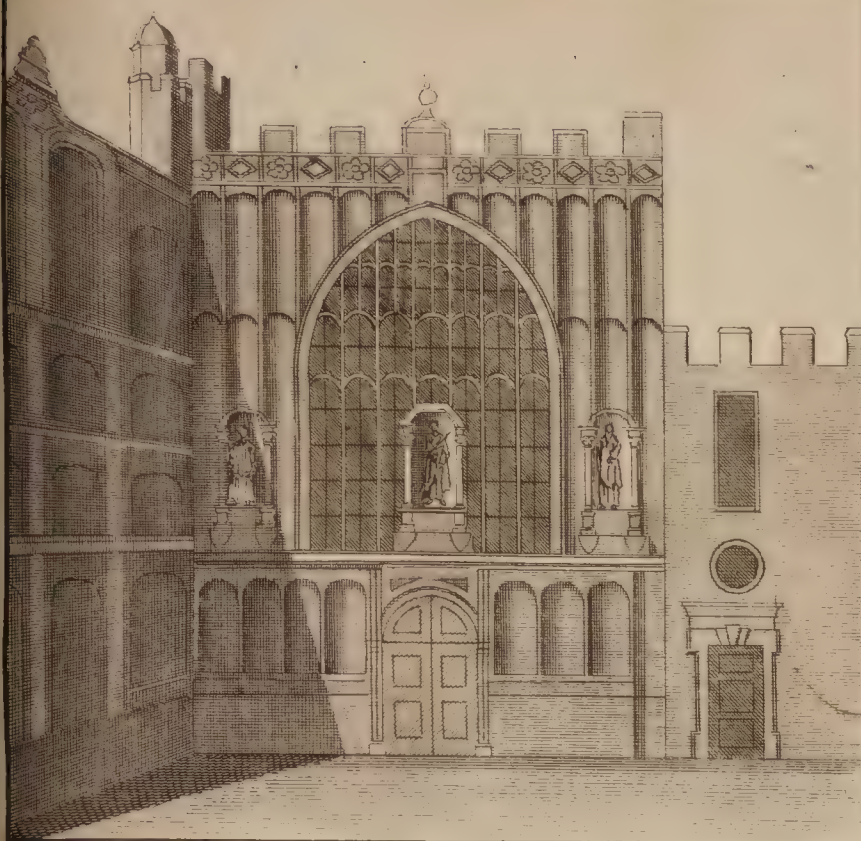
Of CHEAP WARD.

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a New Survey.

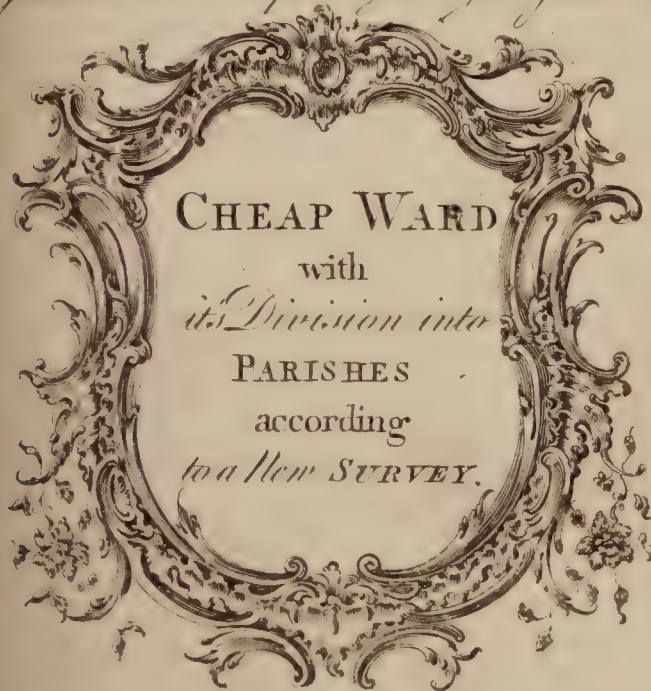
Its Name, Bounds and Extent. Modern State.
The Alderman and Common-Council-Men.
Remarkable Things. Parishes and Churches.
The Guildhall. Guildhall-Chapel. Merchants-Hall and Chapel. Grocers-Hall.
Poultry-Compter. Cornet's Tower. Standard, Cross and Conduit in Cheapside.

THIS Ward takes its Name from the Saxon *Its Name*, Word *Chepe*, a Market, kept in this Division of the City in those Days; and though Posterity has altered the Way of spelling from *Chepe* to *Cheap*, we still retain the true Signification of the Word in the Word *cheapen* or to *cheap*, when we ask the Price of Goods or Wares at Market. This Market was peculiarly known by the Name of *West-Cheap* from its Situation, to distinguish it from the Market between *Candlewicke-street* and *Tower-street*, which from its Situation also was called *East-Cheap*.

The Lollard's-
Tower.



Guild Hall Chapel adjoining to Guild Hall.



CHEAP WARD
with
its Division into
PARISHES
according
to a New SURVEY.



South View of St. Mildred's Church in the Poultry.



The Arms of Samuel Fludger Esq.



West View of Blackwell Hall.

This Plan is most humbly inscribed to Samuel Fludger Esq. Alderman of Cheap Ward, and one of the Sheriffs of London, in 1755.

B. Cole Sculp.

Bounds.

On the East this Ward is bounded by *Broad-street* Ward and *Wallbrook* Ward; on the South by *Cordwainers* Ward; on the West by *Queen-bitch* Ward and *Cripplegate* Ward; and on the North by *Coleman-street* Ward, *Bassishaw* Ward, and *Cripplegate* Ward.

Extent.

This Ward extends from the Entrance into *Scalding-alley* in the North-East, to the middle Way between the paved Passage into *Honey-lane* Market and *Milk-street*, or about 54 Feet from the East Corner of *Milk-street*, on the North-West; and from a few Yards East of *Barge-yard* at the lower End of *Bucklersbury*, and the West Corner of the Mansion-House, on the South-East, to 33 Feet West of *Bow-lane* on the South-West; including on the South Side of *West-Cheap*, commonly called *Cheapside*, and the *Poultry*, *Pancras-lane* on both Sides for 60 Feet, and then its North Side only to *Queen-street*; as much of *Queen-street*, as to about 50 Feet South-East of *Pancras-lane*, but no further than *George-yard*, which passeth into *Bow-lane* on the South-West. From whence with a slant Cut it turns to within 60 Feet of the North-East End of *Bow-lane*; and crossing over still upon the Slant, ends near the Church in *Cheapside*, as noted above: And on the North Side it takes in the Parish-Church of *St. Mildred* in the *Poultry*, *Grocers-alley*, Hall and Gardens, about 136 Feet of the *Old Jewry* at the South End, *Mercers-chapel*, *Ironmonger-lane*, *King-street*, *Guildhall*, *St. Laurence-lane* and Church, three Fourths of *Honey-lane* Market, *Cateaton-street* from *St. Laurence's-alley* to within 25 Feet of *Basinghall-street* on the North Side, and from about 96 Feet West of *St. Laurence's* Church to about 40 Feet beyond *Ironmonger-lane* Eastward, and all Courts and Alleys within these Limits.

Modern State.

Cheap-side.

Cheapside is a very stately spacious Street, adorned with lofty Buildings, well inhabited by Goldsmiths, Linen-Drapers, Haberdashers, and other great Dealers. The Street (which is throughout of an equal Breadth) begins Westward at *Pater-noster-row*, by which the Conduit stood, and in a strait Line runs to the *Poultry*; and from thence to the *Royal-Exchange* in *Cornhill*. But the whole Street lying in several Wards, the Courts and Alleys are taken Notice of as they lie in their respective Wards. And as this Street is yet esteemed the principal High Street in the City, so it was formerly graced with a great Conduit, a Standard, and a stately Cross; which last was pulled down in the Civil Wars. In the last Part, almost over-against *Mercers-Chapel*, stood a great Conduit; but this Conduit standing almost in the Middle of the Street, being incommodious for Coaches and Carts, was thought fit by the Magistracy, after the great Fire, to be taken down, and not rebuilt.

Near adjoining to this Street, on the North Side, facing *Bow* Church, is *Honey-lane* Market; *Honey-lane* and other Buildings being, since the Fire of *London*, converted into this Market; among which Buildings was the Parish-Church of *Alballows Honey-lane*.

Honey-lane Market.

This Market is well served every Week, on *Mondays*, *Wednesdays*, *Fridays* and *Saturdays*, with Provisions. The Place taken up by this Market is spacious, being in Length, from East to West, 193 Feet; and from North to South, 97 Feet.

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In the Middle is a large and square Market-house, standing on Pillars, with Rooms over it, and a Bell-Tower in the Midst. There are in the Market 135 standing Stalls for Butchers, with Racks, Blocks, and other Necessaries; all covered over, to shelter them from the Injury of the Weather; and also several Stalls for Fruiterers. The West End of the Market lieth open to *Milk-street*. There are two other Passages unto it, that is, one out of *St. Laurence-lane* and *King-street*, besides that which comes out of *Cheapside*; which Passages are inhabited by Grocers, Fishmongers, Poulterers, Victuallers and Cheesemongers. On the North-West Corner of this Market is *Robin-Hood-alley*, being a Passage into *Milk-street*. *Trump-alley* lieth against *Bow* Church, which, turning Eastward, falleth into *St. Laurence-lane*: This Alley is indifferent in the middle Part, but the Entrances are but narrow.

The *Old Jewry* hath but a little Part in this Ward; the rest is in *Coleman-street* Ward. Old Jewry.

On the South End and West Side of this Street stood the Parish-Church of *St. Mary Colechurch*. In this Part of the *Old Jewry* is *Dove-court*, being but ordinary, and is a Passage into *Grocers-alley*.

Then on the South Side of *Cheapside*, and over-against *Mercers* Chapel, is *Bird-in-hand-alley*, which is but indifferent. *Feathers-court*, which is also but ordinary. *Golden-leg-court*, or *Leg-court*, over-against *St. Laurence-lane*, but narrow, and none of the best. *Crown-court*, also opposite to *St. Laurence-lane*; a very handsome open Place, with good Houses, neatly kept, and well inhabited.

Bucklersbury, turning to the South-East out of *Cheapside*, runs on the Back-side of the *Poultry* unto *Wallbrook*; and is a Street very well built, and inhabited by Merchants and wholesale Dealers in *Norwich* Stuffs.

Barge-yard, a handsome open Place, well inhabited by Merchants, &c.

Towards the West End of this Street, and on the South Side, is *Pancras-lane*, which falleth into *Queen-street*. The North Side of which Lane is in this Ward, and the South in *Cordwainers* Ward. On this North Side of the Lane were two Parish-Churches, viz. *St. Pancras Soper-lane*, and *St. Bennet Sherehog*. That of *St. Pancras* was consumed in the Fire of *London*, and not rebuilt; but the Parish was united to *St. Mary Le Bow*: And the Place where the Church stood, is inclosed for a Burial-Place for the Parishioners. And over Part of it, upon Columns, stands a Cistern to receive Water, which formerly came to the great Conduit at the East End of *Cheapside*. Pancras-lane.

The Parish-Church of *St. Bennet Sherehog* was seated also on the North Side of *Pancras-lane*, and formerly called *St. Sithe's* Church. The Prior of *St. Mary Overy* was Patron of this Church: It was burnt down in the great Fire, and not rebuilt. But the small Parish is united unto *St. Stephen Wallbrook*; and the Place where the Church stood is severed with a Brick Wall, for a Burying-place for the Inhabitants.

New Queen-street, so called, as being a new Street since the Fire of *London*, built in the Place of *Soper-lane*, but much broader. Which said Street fronts *New King-street*; which was also made so spacious for the Grace of *Guildhall*, that fronteth both. Queen-street.

10 O

The

Poultry.

The *Poultry*, a very great Thoroughfare for Coaches, Carts, and Foot-Passengers, being seated in the Heart of the City, and leading to and from the *Royal-Exchange*; and from thence to *Fleetstreet*, the *Strand*, *Westminster*, and the Western Parts: And therefore well inhabited by great Tradesmen. It begins on the West, by the *Old Jewry*, where *Cheapside* ends, and reaches to the Mansion-House by *Cornhill*. On the North Side is *Scalding-alley*; a large Place, containing two or three Alleys, and a square Court with good Buildings, and well inhabited; but the greatest Part is in *Broad-street* Ward, where it is mentioned.

Grocers-alley.

Grocers-alley. This Alley is ordinary, and generally inhabited by Alehouse-keepers, called *Spunging-houses*; for that the Serjeants belonging to the *Poultry-Compter* bring their Prisoners to these Houses, and there lock them up, until such Time as they do make an Agreement with their Creditors, and not be run into the Prison; which sometimes is a great Conveniency. It was antiently called *Coney-Hope-alley*; being the Market for Rabbits.

On the West Side of this Alley is a Passage into the *Old Jewry* through *Dove-court*; and at the upper End of this Alley is *Grocers-hall*.

Old Jewry.

Ironmonger lane.

More to the West is *Old Jewry*, and then *Ironmonger-lane*. This Lane cometh out of *Cateaton-street*, and falleth into *Cheapside*. Both these Lanes are well built, and inhabited by Wholesale Dealers. On the East Side of *Ironmonger-lane* is *Church-alley*, which hath an open Free-stone Passage on the South Side of *St. Olave's Church-yard* into the *Old Jewry*; and on the West Side of this Lane is a Passage into *New King-street*. In this Lane was the Parish-Church of *St. Martin's Ironmonger-lane*, which being burnt down in the Fire of *London* is not rebuilt, but the Parish is united to *St. Olave's Jewry*.

King-street.

More West is *New King-street*, built since the Fire of *London*; a very spacious Street, garnished with very good Buildings, which are well inhabited by *Norwich* Factors, and Wholesale Dealers in Whale-bone, and other Commodities.

It comes out of *Cheapside*, and falls into *Cateaton-street*, right against *Guildhall*. On the West Side of this Street is an open Passage, or rather a short Street, which goes into *St. Laurence-lane*, without a Name.

Laurence-lane.

Still West, the next Lane is *St. Laurence-lane*, so called from *St. Laurence's Church*, seated at the lower End fronting the Lane, and standing in *Cateaton-street*. This Lane is well built, and inhabited by Wholesale Dealers. On the West Side is an open Passage, which leadeth to *Honey-lane Market*. On the same Side is the old Inn called *Blossom's-Inn*: It hath the Sign of *St. Laurence* upon a *Grid-iron* in a Border of Flowers and Blossoms. This Inn is very large, and much resorted to by Carriers, &c. and has a Back-gate into *Honey-lane Market*.

Castle-court.

More Westward, and on the same Side, is *Castle-court*, which is indifferent broad, with good Houses. It has a Passage into *Montford's-court*, which leads into *Milk-street*.

Cateaton-street.

Cateaton-street comes from the Corner of *Milk-street*, and goes to *Bassishaw-street*. It is a Street of good Trade, and well inhabited. On the North Side, somewhat East from *St. Laurence-lane*,

is *Blackwell-ball-court*, so called as adjoining to *Blackwell-ball*, into which it hath an Entrance.

There are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward, every Night, one Constable and a Beadle, with twenty-five Watchmen. *Watch.*

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest are to serve in the several Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of February. *Jury.*

This Ward hath an Alderman, who is at present *Samuel Fludyer*, Esq; and twelve Common-Council-Men, who are, *J. Skinner*, Esq; Deputy, *Mr. Samuel Sedgwick*, *Mr. Robert Waite*, *Mr. Charles Worral*, *Mr. Philip Cooke*, *Mr. Thomas Wilkinson*, *Mr. Samuel Bridgman*, *Mr. Leonard Pead*, *Mr. Thomas Nash*, *Mr. Robert Liddal*, *Mr. Thomas Burfoot*, and *Mr. John Smith*: Under whom are eleven Constables, nine Scavengers, twelve Men for the Wardmote Inquest, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteenth at 72*l.* 16*s.* and in the *Exchequer* at 72*l.* 11*s.* *Government.*

The most remarkable Things in this Ward are, *Remarkable Things.*

First, Seven Parishes, but only two Parish-Churches. (1.) The Parish and Parish-Church of *St. Mildred* in the *Poultry*. (2.) *St. Mary's Cole-church*. (3.) *St. Bennet's Sherebog*. (4.) *St. Pancras Soper-lane*. (5.) *St. Martin's Ironmonger-lane*. (6.) *Allhallows Honey-lane*. And, (7.) The Parish and Parish-Church of *St. Laurence Jewry*. Of which more particularly in our Parochial History. *Parishes and Churches.*

Secondly, The *Guildhall* of the City of *London*, situate at the North Extremity of *King-street*, wherein the nine Courts of the City are kept, viz. 1. The Court of Common-Council. 2. The Court of the Lord-Mayor, and his Brethren the Aldermen. 3. The Court of Hustings. 4. The Court of Orphans. 5. The two Courts of the Sheriffs. 6. The Court of the Wardmote. 7. The Court of Hallmote. 8. The Court of Requests, commonly called the *Court of Conscience*. 9. The Chamberlain's Court for binding Apprentices, and making them free. *Guildhall.*

The *Guildhall* stood formerly in or near *Aldermanbury*, or *Aldermens-court*, from which Situation of this Hall the Street is said to take its Denomination, and consequently the Hall must have been founded before the Year 1189; for then we find this Street to have had that Name, as will be mentioned in *Cripplegate Ward*. And it is not unlikely that *Edward the Confessor*, who began to reign 1042, had a considerable Share in the first Foundation, his Arms being in several Places of this present Hall, which, *Robert Fabian* saith, was begun to be new-built in the Year 1411, the 12th of *Henry IV.* by *Thomas Knowles*, then Mayor, and by his Brethren the Aldermen. The same was made, of a little Cottage, a large and great House, as it now stands. Towards the Charge whereof, the Companies gave great Benevolences. Also, Offences of Men were pardoned for Sums of Money, towards this Work: And extraordinary Fees were raised, Fines, Amerciaments, and other Things employed, during seven Years, and a Continuation thereof three Years more; all to be employed to this Building.

King *Henry V.* in the 3d Year of his Reign, which was about the Year 1415, granted the City free Passage for four Boats by Water, and as many



A VIEW of the GUILD HALL, of the CITY of LONDON.

many Carts by Land, with Servants to each, to bring Lime, Rag-stone and Free-stone, for the Work of *Guildhall*; as appears by these Letters Patents :

“ Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Salutem. Scia-
 “ tis quod ad Supplicationem dilectorum & fide-
 “ lium nostrorum Majoris & Aldermannorum
 “ Civitatis LONDON. concessimus, Quod ipsi
 “ habere possint quatuor Batellos per Aquam, &
 “ quatuor Carectas per Terram, cum dictis servi-
 “ entibus suis, viz. *Job. Lorekin, Stephano Charles,*
 “ *Waltero Alphey, & Adamo Winter, Servitoribus*
 “ Batellorum Predictor. ac *Henrico Cok, Jobe.*
 “ *Freeke, Jobe. Stevenes, & Job. Davy, Servitori-*
 “ bus predictar. Carectarum, ad veniend. tran-
 “ seund. & redeund. conjunctim vel divisim, per
 “ Aquam & per Terram, ad Petras vocatas
 “ *Ragge, Calces, & Liberas Petras, pro Opera-*
 “ tione & Factura *Guylbalde* dict. Civitatis nostræ
 “ ducend. &c.”

The first Year of *Henry VI.* *John Coventry* and *John Carpenter*, Executors to *Richard Whittington*, gave towards the paving of this great Hall 20 *l.* and the next Year 15 *l.* more to the said Pavement, with hard Stone of *Purbecke*. They also glazed some Windows thereof, and of the Mayor's Court; on every of which Windows the Arms of *Richard Whittington* are placed. The Foundation of the Mayor's Court was laid in the third Year of the Reign of *Henry VI.* and of the Porch, on the South Side of the Mayor's Court, in the 4th of the said King. Then was built the Mayor's Chamber, and the Council Chamber, with other Rooms above Stairs.

Another new Council-Chamber, with a handsome Room over it, appointed for an Archive to preserve the Books and Records belonging to the City, and another under it, were begun to be built the first Week after *Easter*, in the Time of the Mayoralty of *Sir Tho. Middilton*, Knight and Alderman, in the Year of our Lord 1614. It was fully finished shortly after *Michaelmas*, 1615, at the latter End of the Mayoralty of *Sir Thomas Hayes*, Knight and Alderman: But the Lord-Mayor, and the Aldermen his Brethren, kept their first Court in the said new Council-Chamber, on the seventh Day of *November*, in the Year of our Lord 1625; *Sir John Jolles*, Knight and Alderman, being then Lord-Mayor: By whose Order and Direction the said Building was performed, from the first Beginning thereof, to the final Finishing of the same, amounting to the Charge of 1740 *l.*

Last of all, in the said King *Henry VIth's* Time, a stately Porch, entering the great Hall, was erected; the Front thereof, towards the South, being beautified with Images of Stone; such as is shewed by these Verses following, (in black Characters) made about *Anno 1568* by *William Elderton*, at that Time an Attorney in the Sheriffs Courts there :

Though most Images
 be pulled downe,
 And none be thought
 remaine in Towne,
 I am sure there be
 in LONDON yet
 Seven Images, such,
 and in such Place,

As few or none,
 I thinke, will hit :
 Yet every Day
 they shew their Face,
 And thousands see them
 every Yeere.
 But few, I thinke,
 can tell me where :
 Where JESUS CHRIST
 aloft doth stand,
 Law and Learning
 on either Hand :
 Discipline in
 the Divel's Necke,
 And hard by her
 are three direct ;
 There Justice, Fortitude,
 and Temperance stand.
 Where finde ye the like
 in all this Land ?

There are still remaining the Figures of *Moses* and *Aaron* above the Balcony ; and below are the four Figures, which some have called, *The four Cardinal Virtues* ; but *Mr. Strype* says,

“ The four lesser Figures, two on each Side
 “ the Porch, shew them to be four noble Ladies ;
 “ and, by their Dress and Habit, of great No-
 “ bility and Religion. Who they were, I do
 “ not pretend to assign, leaving it to the Con-
 “ jecture of Antiquarians : But it is very pro-
 “ bable they were some eminent Benefactresses
 “ or Friends to the City. One of these might be
 “ *Maud* the Empress, who was born in *London* ;
 “ and another might be *Queen Philippa*, Wife to
 “ *King Edward III.* who gained great Love of
 “ the Citizens, by Reason of a Request she once
 “ made for some of them, on her Knees, before
 “ the King and his Council.”

He that made the former Verses might perhaps have this crafty Design hereby, namely, the better to preserve these antient and curious Statues from the Violence of the People, by concealing them under these feigned Fancies of his, whereby they might escape the ignorant Zeal of the Vulgar, who were in those Times, wherein he wrote his Verses, viz. 1568, very busy in pulling down and defacing all the Images, as *Popish* Saints, and Monuments of Idolatry.

These Stone Statues are venerable for their Antiquity, and over-living the great Fire of *London* ; which, 'tis likely, were set up first when the Porch was built and finished, which was not far from the Beginning of King *Henry VIIIth's* Reign ; that is, by Computation, above three hundred Years ago.

Divers Aldermen glazed the Windows of the great old Hall, and other Courts, which was to be seen by their Arms in each. *William Hariot*, Draper, Mayor *Anno 1411*, gave 40 *l.* towards this Work. The Kitchens, and other Offices adjoining, were built afterwards, viz. about the Year 1501, by Procurement of *Sir John Shaa*, Goldsmith, Mayor, who was the first that kept his Feast there. The Mayors, before that, usually had their Feasts at *Merchant-Taylors* or *Grocers-Hall*.

Towards the Charges of this last Work, the Mayor had of the Fellowships of the City, by their own Agreement, certain Sums of Money,

as of the Mercers 40*l.* the Grocers 20*l.* the Drapers 30*l.* and so of the other Fellowships through the City, according to their Power.

Also Widows, and other well-disposed Persons, gave certain Sums of Money; as the Lady *Hill* 10*l.* the Lady *Austrie* 10*l.* and many others, till the Work was finished.

Nicholas Alwin, Grocer, Mayor Anno 1499, deceased 1505, gave by his Testament, for a Hanging of Tapestry, to serve for principal Days in the *Guild-hall*, 73*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* "How this Gift was performed, faith *Stow*, I have not heard; for Executors of our Time, having no Conscience, (I speak of my own Knowledge) prove more Testaments than they perform."

This stately Hall, being much damnified by the unhappy Conflagration of the City in the Year 1666, was rebuilt Anno 1669, and extremely well beautified and repaired both in and outside, which cost about 2500*l.* This Structure appears at present thus: The Portico is adorned with a stately *Gothick* Frontispiece, enriched with the King's Arms under a Cornice, Pediment and Vase, and between two Cartouches and the City Supporters, on Acroters, and these between two other Vases, under which are Niches; and in the Middle of this Front are depenciled in Gold these Words:

Reparata & ornata Thoma Rawlinson, Milit. Majore, An. Dom. MDCCVI.

Above the Balcony are the Figures of *Moses* and *Aaron*; and on the Sides beneath are the four Cardinal Virtues, already mentioned, over the Aperture; and below the Balcony are depicted the Arms of the twenty-four Companies.

The Roof of the Inside is flat, divided into Pannels; the Walls on the North and South Sides adorned with four *Gothick* Demi-Pillars, painted White, and veined with Blue, and the Capitals gilt with Gold, upon which are the Royal Arms, and those of *Edward the Confessor*. Going up nine or ten Steps to the Mayor's Court, on each Side, at some Height, are two Giants of an enormous Size, the one holding a Pole-ax, the other an Halbert, supposed by Mr. *Strype* to be an antient Briton and a Saxon.

Between these, and over the Steps and Aperture leading to the Mayor's Court, is a Balcony, supported at each End by four Iron Pillars in the Form of Palm-Trees, which compose something like two Arbours; and these are used, on some Occasions, as Offices for Clerks to write in: Under these are the following large Capital Letters, S. P. Q. L. i. e. *Senatus Populus Que Londinensis*.

In the Front of the Balcony is a very fine Clock and Dial, in a curious Frame of Oak, at the four Corners of which are carved the four Cardinal Virtues, on the Top the Figure of Time, with a Cock on each Side of him.

Round the Hall are Colours and Standards, taken from the *French*, &c. On fourteen Demi-Pillars (above the Capitals) are the King's Arms on the North-Eastward, and the Arms of *London* on the South-Eastward Pillar; and Westward from them are the Arms of the twelve Companies; at the East End are the King's Arms, between the Portraits, finely painted, of his present Majesty King *George II.* and her late Majesty Queen *Caroline*: Close by the first is the

Picture of Queen *Anne*, at the Foot of an Anabathrum, under a rich Canopy; by the latter, his late Majesty King *George I.* and at the same End of the Hall, but on the North and South Sides, the Pictures of King *William III.* and Queen *Mary*, fronting each other. The Intercolumns are painted in Imitation of Porphyry, and embellished with the Pictures, in full Proportion, of eighteen Judges, which were there put up by the City in Gratitude for their signal Services done in determining Differences between Landlord and Tenant (without the Expence of Law-Suits) in Re-building the City, pursuant to an Act of Parliament, after the Fire in 1666.

Those on the South Side are,

Sir <i>Heneage Finch.</i>	Sir <i>Francis North.</i>
Sir <i>Orlando Bridgman.</i>	Sir <i>John Archer.</i>
Sir <i>Matthew Hale.</i>	Sir <i>Thomas Twissden.</i>
Sir <i>Richard Rainsford.</i>	Sir <i>Christopher Turner.</i>
Sir <i>Edward Turner.</i>	Sir <i>William Wyld.</i>
Sir <i>Thomas Tyrrel.</i>	Sir <i>Hugh Windham.</i>
Sir <i>John Archer.</i>	At the West End.
Sir <i>William Merton.</i>	Sir <i>William Ellys.</i>
On the North Side.	Sir <i>Edward Thurland.</i>
Sir <i>Robert Atkins.</i>	Sir <i>Timothy Littleton.</i>
Sir <i>John Vaughan.</i>	

And in the Lord-Mayor's Court (which is adorned with Fleakstone, and other Painting and Gilding, and also the Figures of the four Cardinal Virtues) are the Portraits of Sir *Samuel Brown*, Sir *John Kelynge*, Sir *Edward Atkins*, and Sir *William Windham*, all (as those above) painted in full Proportion in their Scarlet Robes as Judges.

And in *December*, 1706, there were given by the Queen to the City, to be put up in this Hall, 26 Standards or Guidons, and 63 Colours; but there was Room only for 46 Colours, 19 Standards, and one Trophy of a Kettle-Drum, of the late Elector of *Bavaria*, which is very rich. That Ensign over Queen *Anne's* Portrait is accounted a great Rarity, being taken from the first Battalion of the *French* Foot Guards. These were all taken by the Army of her Majesty and her Allies, under the Command of his late Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, at the Battle of *Ramellies* in *Flanders*, fought on *Whitsunday*, 1706, upon a total Defeat of the *French* and *Bavarian* Forces, who had 10000 Men killed, 6000 taken Prisoners; among whom were two Major-Generals, one Brigadier-General of Horse, one of Foot, several others of Distinction, and 500 Officers of less Note; with all their Tents, Baggage, and Ammunition; fifty-one Pieces of Cannon, several Kettle-Drums, and upwards of 120 Standards and Colours; the Consequences whereof was the Reduction of all *Brabant*, gaining the Towns of *Brussels*, *Antwerp*, *Ghent*, *Bruges*, *Menin*, *Ostend*, *Aeth*, *Dendermond*, *Mecklin*, *Louvain*, *Audenard*, *Courtray*, *Alost*, &c. in the same Campaign.

These Colours, Standards, &c. were all brought in great Magnificence through *Westminster* and *London*. A Detachment of her Majesty's Horse-Guards, and Horse-Grenadiers, and a Battalion drawn out of both Regiments of her Foot-Guards, drawn up on the Parade in *St. James's*, having received the said Colours and Standards, (which had been laid up in *Whitehall*) they proceeded; twenty-six of the Gentlemen, in the Centre of the Horse-Guards, carrying each a Standard taken

ken from the Enemy; and sixty-three of the Pike-Men, in a Battalion of Foot-Guards, instead of their Pikes, carrying one of the Enemy's Colours. They marched through the Park, and St. James's Meuse; where the Queen, from the Lady Fitzbarding's Lodgings, saw them pass, the Guns being fired at the same Time. And so they proceeded down Pall-mall, the Strand, &c. to Guildhall, where they were set up, to remain as Trophies of that signal Victory.

The same Month the great Duke of Marlborough, to whom this Victory was owing, was invited to Dinner at the Charge of the City, Sir Robert Bedingfield being Lord-Mayor; upon which Occasion a very grand Entertainment was made; at which a Song, wrote for the Purpose by Dursley the Poet, and set to Musick by Mr. Weldon, was performed by Mr. Elford, of the Queen's Chapel, and Mr. Leveridge.

This Hall is in Length 153 Feet, Breadth 48, and Altitude within 55 Feet. It is used by the City for the Session of the several Courts of Judicature before named; for feasting our Kings, Queens, and other Potentates, Foreign Ministers, &c. and, lastly, for chusing the Lord-Mayors, Sheriffs, Members of Parliament, &c. it being capacious enough to contain 7000 Persons.

Guildhall-Chapel.

Thirdly, The Chapel situate between Blackwell-ball and Guildhall, is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene and All Saints, was founded in the Year 1299, and called London-college.

Peter Fanelore, Adam Frauncis, and Henry Frowicke, Citizens, gave one Messuage, with the Appurtenances, in the Parish of St. Foster, to William Brampton, Custos of the Chantry by them founded in the said Chapel, with four Chaplains; and one other House in the Parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate, the 27th of Edward III. was given to them; which was about the Year 1353.

Richard II. in the 20th of his Reign, granted to Stephen Spilman, Mercer, Licence to give one Messuage, three Shops, and one Garden, with the Appurtenances belonging, in the Parish of St. Andrew Hubbard, to the Custos and Chaplains of the said Chapel, and to their Successors, for their better Relief and Maintenance for ever.

King Henry VI. in the 8th of his Reign, gave Licence to John Barnard, Custos, and the Chaplains, to build a-new the said Chapel or College of Guildhall. And the same Henry, in the 27th of his Reign, granted to the Parish-Clerks in London a Guild of St. Nicholas, for two Chaplains, by them to be kept in the said Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, near Guildhall, and to keep seven Alms-People. Henry Barton, Skinner, Mayor, founded a Chaplain there. Roger Depham, Mercer, and Sir William Langford, Kt. had also Chaplains there. This Chapel or College had a Custos, seven Chaplains, three Clerks, and four Choristers.

This Chapel or College, valued to dispend 12 l. 8 s. 9 d. per Year, was surrendered amongst others. The Chapel remaineth to the Mayor and Commonalty, wherein they have Service weekly; as also at the Election of the Mayor, and at the Mayor's Feast, &c. who bought it of King Edward VI. and divers other Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in the City of

No. 75.

London, for the Sum of 456 l. 13 s. 4 d. upon their humble Petition, the yearly Value being computed to be 40 l. 6 s. 8 d. The Date of the Patent was April 10, to commence from the Feast of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin, in the 3d of the said King's Reign; and the City holds it in Soccage of the Manor of Greenwich.

Upon the Front of this Chapel, are set up, of latter Times, the Figures, in Stone, of the said King Edward VI. Queen Elizabeth, with a Phoenix under her, and of King Charles I. treading upon a Globe.

Adjoining to this Chapel, on the South Side, was formerly a large Library, furnished with Books, pertaining to the Guildhall and College, which Books (as it is said) were, in the Reign of Edward VI. sent for by Edward Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector, with Promise to be restored shortly. Men loaded from thence three Carriages with them; but they were never returned. This Library was built by the Executors of Richard Whittington, and by William Bury. The Arms of Whittington are placed on the one Side in the Stone-work, and two Letters, to wit, W. and B. for William Bury, on the other Side. It was afterwards lofted through, and made a Store-house for Cloths.

This Chapel was much defaced, but not burnt down, in the Fire of London, A. D. 1666. It has been since rebuilt, and is very handsome. The Windows are spacious; there is a Gallery at the West End; the Walls are hung with Tapestry; there is a Wainscot Covering over the Aldermen's Seats; and a particular Seat for the Lord-Mayor, adorned with Cartouches, a handsome Wainscot Pulpit and Desk, and a neat Altar-Piece inclosed with Rails and Banisters.

The Monuments which were erected before that Fire, and are not now to be found in this Chapel, were (1) a Tomb with the Figure of John Wells, Grocer, and Mayor in the Year 1431, erected on the South Side of the Choir above the Revestry Door. (2) The Tomb of Thomas Knesworth, Fishmonger, and Mayor in the Year 1505, erected on the North Side of the Choir. (3) There were several Flat Stones with Inscriptions; most of which were only in Memory of the Custodes, or Wardens, and of Chaplains, and Officers of the Chamber; and of Sir John Langley, Knight, Goldsmith, and Mayor in 1576, who was buried in the Vault under the Tomb of John Wells aforesaid.

The Monuments which now are legible are to the Memory of Catharine Lightfoot, Daughter of Robert Abbot, and Wife to William Lightfoot, Attorney, who died in Childbed, A. D. 1673. (2) Of her Husband William Lightfoot, one of the four Attorneys in the Lord-Mayor's Court, and Register of Sutton's-hospital, who died A. D. 1699. (3) Of William Man, Esq; who being admitted Sword-bearer to the Lord-Mayor in 1659, held that Place to his Death, which happened in April 30, 1705. Æt. 77, having officiated in that Office for forty-six Years. He had five Wives. (4) Of William Fluellen, Esq; Alderman of this City, who died Sept. 11, 1675; and (5) of William Avery, with this Inscription, *Gulielmus Avery, dum vixit celeberrime huic Civitati a Commentariis,*

mentarius, (i. e.) Secretary and Comptroller of this City, Ob. 1671.

Halls of
Companies.

In this Ward are two Company's Halls: (1) On the North of *Cheapside*, almost in the Center between the *Old-jewry* and *Ironmonger-lane*, is situate *Mercers-hall*, more commonly known by the Name of *Mercers-chapel*, which makes a Part of that magnificent Building. On this Spot in antient Times was founded an Hospital dedicated to St. Thomas of *Acars*, or *Acons*, for a Master and Brethren, *Militiæ Hospitalis*, &c. faith the Record of *Edward III.* the fourteenth Year; by *Thomas Fitz-Theobald de Heiley*, and *Agnes* his Wife, Sister to *Thomas a Becket*, in the Reign of *Henry II.* They gave to the Master and Brethren the Lands with the Appurtenances, that some Time were *Gilbert a Becket's*, Father of the said *Thomas*, in the which he was born; there to make a Church. There was a Charnel, and a Chapel over it of St. *Nicholas* and St. *Stephen*.

The Life of
Thomas
a Becket.

The Life of *Thomas a Becket* (to whom this Hospital or Chapel was probably dedicated) is written by divers Authors, and diversly, according to their Affection; we shall therefore only give a short Account of his Birth and Parentage, also of his Death, and why this Hospital was dedicated by the Name of St. *Thomas of Acars* or *Acons*.

This *Thomas a Becket* was a Son of *Gilbert Becket*, a Citizen of *London*, and of *Matildis* his Wife, who was the Daughter of a *Pagan* Prince, under whose Custody, *Gilbert* being taken Prisoner, when he travelled into the *Holy Land*, was for a Year and a half kept Prisoner, and at last escaping, by the Help of this *Matildis* (who fell in Love with him, being converted by him to the Christian Religion) he came again safe into *England*, whom *Matildis*, not long after, for Love of him, adventured to follow, and getting away from her Father, came at last to *London*, where finding *Gilbert*, he married her, and of her begat this *Thomas*, who was born in his Father's House, which then was in the Place where *Mercers-Chapel* in *Cheapside* now stands.

He was murdered in his own Cathedral Church at *Canterbury*, on *Innocent's Day*, at Even, *Anno 1170*, as he was going up the Steps towards the Choir, by four Knights, named *Reynald Fitz-Urse*, *Hugh de Morienill*, *William de Tracy*, and *Richard Briton*, none of which (as the Report is) lived above three Years after, and then died very penitent. And as he suffered for his Zeal in Defence of the Papacy, we find him soon after canonized, and worshipped by the Pope's Command.

Why this Chapel was dedicated to St. *Thomas a Becket*, by the Name of St. *Thomas of Acars*, is not perfectly known; but the following Account, from the X. *Scriptores*, seems very probable: "When the City of *Acars*, or *Acon*, in the *Holy Land* (called also *Prolematis*) was besieged by the Christians, one *William*, an *Englishman* by Nation, being Chaplain to *Radulphus de Dico*, Dean of *London*, when he went to *Jerusalem*, bound himself by a Vow, that if he should prosperously enter *Acon*, he would build a Chapel to St. *Thomas the Martyr*, at his

own Charge, according to his Ability; and "would procure there, to the Honour of the said Martyr, a Church-yard to be consecrated; which was done. Then many flocking from all Parts to serve in this Chapel, *William* himself, as a Token of his Christianity, took on him the Name of Prior; who, whilst he served bodily, as a Soldier of CHRIST, had an especial Care of the Poor, and he freely bestowed all his Diligence and Labour, in burying of the Bodies of such as died, as well naturally, as of others who were slain with the Sword, representing himself in Man's Sight the next Successor of that great *Tobias*."

There is another Testimony out of the *Theatre of Honour*, Lib. 9. Cap. 11. where the Author repeating the military Orders of the *Holy Land*, faith thus: "The Order of St. *Thomas* was instituted by the King of *England*, *Richard*, surnamed *Cœur de Lyon*, after the Surprizal of *Acars*, and being of the *English* Nation, they held the Rule of St. *Augustine*, wore a white Habit, and a full red Cross, charged in the Middle with a white Scallop; they took for their Patron the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Metropolitan of *England*, *Thomas a Becket*, who suffered Martyrdom (as his Favourers say) under the King of *England*, *Henry II.* of that Name. *Peter de Rupibus*, Bishop of *Winchester*, who had been five Years in the *Holy Land*, removed the Church there of St. *Thomas the Martyr*, from an unfit Place to a more convenient, and caused the Patriarch of *Jerusalem* to take Order, that the Brethren of this Church, who were before Laymen, might be under the Order of the *Templers*, wearing a Cross on their Breast. He bequeathed also to this House of St. *Thomas* of *Acons*, 500 Marks." So much *M. Paris in vita Hen. III.* p. 472. sub anno 1238.

Hereby it is clear, that the Dedication of this Hospital, or Chapel, to St. *Thomas of Acars*, must have relation to the like Dedication of the Chapel and Holy Order in the City of *Acars*, in the *Holy Land*, to the same Archbishop; all these three Dedications being near about one and the same Time, within few Years after the Archbishop's Death. And it is probable, that in Imitation of those Dedications at *Acars*, this in *London* might do the like.

From this St. *Thomas* antiently was a solemn Procession used by the new Mayor; who, the Afternoon of the Day he was sworn at the *Exchequer*, met with the Aldermen here; whence they repaired together to St. *Paul's*, and there prayed for the Soul of the Bishop *William* at his Tomb; who was Bishop of *London* in the Time of *William* the Conqueror. Then they went to the Church-yard, to a Place where *Thomas a Becket's* Parents lay; and there they prayed for all faithful Souls departed. And then they went all back to St. *Thomas of Acars* again; and both Mayor and Aldermen offered each a Penny.

William Bouyndon, *Magister Domus Sancti Thomæ Martyris de Acon*, March 1419. *Johan Chadde*, *Civis & Cuttelar*, *London*, by his last Will dated June 13, 1482, gave to *John Nute*, Master of the House of St. *Thomas the Martyr of Acars*,

Its Use on
Lord-
Mayor's
Day.

Acons, and to the Brethren of the said Place, and their Successors, his Tenement in *Bershaw-lane*, in the Parish of *St. Mary de Cole Church*.

This Hospital was valued to dispend 277 l. 3 s. 4 d. It was surrendered the 30th of *Henry VIII.* the 21st of *October*, and was since purchased by the *Mercers*, by means of *Sir Richard Gresham*, and was again set open on the Eve of *St. Michael* 1541, the 33d of *Henry VIII.*

The Image of *Thomas a Becket*, to which *Pope* Saint this Chapel was dedicated, stood over the Gate. But in the Month of *January*, the first of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, somebody threw it down and broke it; and set a Writing on the Church Door, reflecting on them that placed it there. It is now called the *Mercers-chapel*; and there is kept a free Grammar-School, as of old Time had been accustomed and commanded by Parliament; of which hereafter.

There were several Monuments here for the following Persons; tho' many of them are defaced.

Monu-
ments.

James Butler, Earl of *Ormond*, and Dame *Johan* his Countess, 8 *Henry VI.* *John Norton*, Esq; *Stephen Cavendish*, Draper, Mayor, 1362; *Thomas Cavendish*, and *William Cavendish*. The former, viz. *Thomas Cavendish*, bequeathed his Body to be laid here in these Words (by his Will, proved 1524.) "I *Thomas Cavendish*, of the King's *Exchequer*, bequeath my Body to be buried in the Church of *Thomas Acars* within *London*, in the North Isle of the Choir, next my Grandfather *William Cavendish*."

Thomas Canon (or *Gernon*) called *Pike*, one of the Sheriffs 1410. *Hungate* of *Yorkshire*. *William Rule*, *Civis & Pannarius*, buried in the Church of *St. Thomas the Martyr de Acon*, *London*. This Will bore Date *March* 1390; wherein are these Words: *Item, omnia illa terras & tenementa nuper Johannis Lenne in Stratford Lantherne in Parochia de West Ham, que perquisivi ex feoffamento Johannis Northbury, Arm. & Johannis de Kent, Arm. volo quod Executores mei vendant & distribuunt, &c. ad Emendationem Viarum a Carebregge usque ad Domum Johannis Wallere in Stratford.*

Ambrose Cresacre, (*John Chester*, Draper) *John Trusbut*, Mercer, 1437. *Thomas Norland*, Sheriff, 1483. *Sir Edmund Shaa*, Goldsmith, Mayor, 1482. *Sir Thomas Hill*, Knt. Mayor, 1485. *Henry Frowicke*. *Thomas Ilam*, Sheriff, 1479. *Lancelot Laken*, Esq; *Ralph Tilney*, Sheriff, 1488. — *Garth*, Esq; *John Rich*. *Tho. Butler*, Earl of *Ormond*, 1515. *Sir William Butler*, Grocer, Mayor, 1515. *William Browne*, Mercer, Mayor, 1513. *John Locke*, 1519. *Sir Thomas Baldry*, Mercer, Mayor, 1523. *Sir William Locke*, Mercer, Sheriff, 1548. *Sir John Allen*, Mercer, Mayor, 1525, deceased, 1544. *Sir Thomas Leigh*, Mercer, Mayor, 1558. *Sir Richard Malory*, Mercer, Mayor, 1564. *Humphrey Baskerville*, Mercer, Sheriff, 1561. *Sir George Bond*, Mayor, 1587, &c.

Add to the former these Persons here also buried, whose Monuments were defaced long before the Fire: — *Hells*. *Henry Frowicke*. *John Amerce*. *Richard Wayte* of *Hampshire*, 10 July, 1492. *William Goldwyn*, 1482. *Henry Cumber*. *Richard Laundsey*, 1461. *Rosse Cryspe*, under

the same Stone, 1514. *William Jenkes*, and *Christian* his Wife, 1475. *John Perys*, and *Margaret* his Wife. *Will. Goodwyn*. *Nic. Arguz*, 1494. *John Taune*. *Richard Martys* and *Agnys*. *Tho. Morris*, and *Joan* his Wife.

William Downer, of *London*, Gent. by his Last Will, dated 26 June, 1484, willed his Body to be buried within the Church of *St. Thomas Acars* of *London*. — To the Disposition and Ordinance of all that his Tenement, with the Appurtenances, set in *Eastcheap* of *London*, "First, He willed that *Agnes* his Wife have and hold to her during her Life, &c. all the same Tenement, &c. and after her Decease, I will that it remain to the Master and Brethren of *Thomas Acars*, and to their Successors for evermore: So that they every Year, for evermore, in their aforefaid Church, at such Time of the Year as it shall happen me to dy, observe and keep an Obyte, or an Anniverfary for my Sowl, the Sowl of my feyd Wife, the Sowles of my Fader and Moder, and al Christen Sowles, with *Placebo* and *Dirige* on the Even, and Mass of *Requiem* on the Morrow following, solemnly by Note for evermore."

To these we make these Additions, by the Help of another MS. in the Heralds Office:

Margaret, Wife of *John Bracebridge*, Merchant of the Staple, 1446, and he the same Year died at *Calais*.

Radulphus Tilney, Grocer of *London*, and Alderman, obiit 1503. His Bearing, Baron and Femme 1. A Chevron between 3 — Heads erased 2, Semy de Crosses botonee, a Lion Passant Gerdant.

Thomas Hubbard, late of *Grays-Inn*, Gent. obiit 1515, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, had Issue three Sons and three Daughters.

John Lock, of *London*, Mercer, and *Mary* his Wife, obiit 1519.

William Lock, Knt. and Alderman of *London*, obiit 1530, had Wives, *Alice*, *Catharine*, *Eleanor* and *Elizabeth*.

John Hare, Citizen and Mercer of *London*, and *Dorothy* his Wife, had eleven Sons and three Daughters, and died 1564.

This *John Hare* was a wealthy Mercer, living in *Cheapside*, in the Parish of *St. Mary le Bow*, Son of *John Hare* of *Homersfield* in the County of *Suffolk*, Esq; and Brother to *Sir Nicholas Hare*, Knt. Master of the Rolls. He had Sons, *Nicholas*, his Heir, *Thomas*, *John*, *Hugh*, *Ralph*, *Richard*, *Edmund*, &c. and Daughters, *Isabel*, married to *Cholmley*; *Margaret*, married to *Audley*, Mercer, &c. who, by his Industry in his Calling, left Manors, Lands, and Tenements among his Children, and made his Will, August 25, 1564.

Thomas Leigh, Knt. obiit 1571.

Walter Garraway, Draper, obiit 1571.

Thomas Low of *London*, Merchant, obiit 1574, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, had Issue *Margaret*, *Thomas* and *Elizabeth*. Which *Margaret*, living after her Father, was Wife of *Rowland Leigh*, Son and Heir of *Thomas Leigh*, Knt. and Alderman of *London*.

William Allen, Knt. and Alderman of *London*, died 1574. His Coat on his Stone, parted per a Fess, Sable and Or, a Pallet engrailed, counterchanged,

terchanged, and three Talbots Passant of the second.

John Allen, Knt. and Mercer of London. He had his Coat upon his Monument: In three Roundlets as many Talbots Passant. On a Chief a Lion Passant Gardant between two Anchors.

Charles Hoskins, Citizen of London, and Anne his Wife, had Issue two Sons and two Daughters, obiit 1597.

Richard Baron, Armig. and Mercer of London, obiit 1591, had Issue of his first Wife, Alice Harpsfield, one Son and one Daughter: And of Margaret Morton, his second Wife, seven Sons and two Daughters. His Coat was borne impaled with his two Wives: 1. two Lions Passant Gardant. 2. Harpsfield, three Harps. 3. Morton, One Escallop, between three Wolves Heads erased.

Elizabeth, Daughter of Matthew Hoppie, Gent. first Wife of Nathaniel Derdes, Grocer of London, by whom he had Issue two Sons and three Daughters. She died 1610.

A Daughter of Peter Naplesden, second Wife of the said Nathaniel, by whom he had Issue two Sons, and she died 1614.

Roger How, Citizen and Grocer of London, obiit 1606. His Wife was Jane, Daughter of William Syms of Charde in Somersetshire, Armig. by whom he had Issue Elizabeth and Mary. Stephen Soame, Knt. Alderman of London, obiit 1619. He bore in divers Quarters, 1. Gules, a Chevron between three Mulletts, Or. 2. Barry, Arg. & Az. in a Canton, Or, a Tun, Gules. 3. Gules, 6 Annulets, Or. 4. Arg. (3 Cinquefoils) between two Chevronelets Sable, three Moorcocks proper. 5. Gules, a Chevron engrailed, Arg. 6. Gules, a Fess nebule Ermin. 7. Arg. a Fess, between three Chevrons Gules. His Wife bore Arg. three Cinquefoils, Az. A Chief.

Robert Soame, D. D. Brother to Stephen, died sine prole.

And at the Entrance into the Chapel are two Marble Tables, hanging one on each Side the middle Door, with the following Inscriptions: On that on the North Side;

M. S.

Near this Place lieth interred the Body of Margaret, the Wife of John Essington, of Grossington-hall in the County of Gloucester, Gent. She was a Person of great Virtue and excellent Accomplishment, acquired by extraordinary Education. After a languishing Sickness, she was called to a better Life, March the 18th, 1701.

To whose pious Memory her mournful Husband erected this Monument.

Near this Place also lie interred the Bodies of John Godfrey, Gent. the Father, and Thomas Godfrey, Citizen and Mercer of London, Brother to Mrs. Margaret Essington; of whom the former having served the Right Worshipful Company of Mercers, with known Integrity, as Clerk, near sixty Years, deceased June 21, 1697, aged 80; the other dying May 1, 1698, aged 46, left a plentiful Estate to his beloved Sister.

On the other Table on the South Side of the Door:

In Memory of John Warner, Citizen, who departed this Life the 10th Day of January 1702, in the 73d Year of his Age, erected by Anne his

Wife, Daughter of George Price, Esq; late of Westbury in the County of Bucks.

Near this Place lieth the Body of Anna Maria, the Wife of John Warner, his Nephew, being the Daughter and only Child of George Price, of the County of Gloucester, who departed from this World the 21st Day of July 1704, and in the 21st Year of her Age.

Before this Hospital, towards the Street, was built a handsome and beautiful Chapel arched over with Stone, and thereupon the Mercers-Hall, a most curious Piece of Work. Sir John Allen, Mercer, being a Founder, was there buried; but afterwards his Tomb was removed into the Body of the Hospital Church, and the Chapel was made into Shops, and let out for Rents by his Successors the Mercers.

On Tuesday, the 27th of April, Anno 10 Henry VIII. it was granted unto the Master and his Brethren of the Hospital of St. Thomas of Acons, in West-cheap, where St. Thomas the Martyr was born, (because they wanted Room in the Hospital) that for their more Ease they might make a Gallery in convenient Height and Breadth, from their said House overthwart the Street in the Old Jewry, into a certain Garden and Buildings, which the Master and Brethren had then lately purchased; so as the said Gallery should be of such Height, as should not annoy Man, Horse, nor Cart: And to make a Window on either Side of the said Gallery; and therein, yearly, in the Winter, to have a sufficient Light, for the Comfort of them that passed by.

In the Year 1536, on St. Peter's Night, King Henry VIII. and Queen Jane his Wife, stood in the Mercers Hall, then new built, and beheld the marching Watch of the City, most bravely set out; Sir John Allen, Mercer, one of the King's Council, being Mayor.

The famous learned Italian Antonio de Dominis, Archbishop of Spalatto, who had forsaken his Country and Archbishoprick for the Sake of the true Religion, and came and dwelt in England, preached divers Sermons in the Italian Language, in the Mercers Chapel. The first Sermon from 1 Cor. xiii. 11. he preached there, was in November 1617, where were present, as his Auditors, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Earls of Arundel and Pembroke, the Lords Zouch and Compton, and many other of great Note. He preached there again upon Sunday, April 19, 1618: And so he did upon Sundays divers Years after. And from thence, that Chapel was used every Sunday for Italian Sermons; at which English Merchants, that had lived abroad, were present, and contributed to the Maintaining thereof for many Years after.

The Mercers Hall and Chapel were demolished by the great Fire, but new and magnificently built by the said Company. The Hall and great Parlour are finely wainscotted with right Oak, and adorned with Pilasters of the Ionick Order, the Ceiling with Fretwork, and the stately Piazzas are constituted by large Columns and Entablature of the Dorick Order. In the Hall are the King's Arms, those of the City, and others. The Front to Cheapside is very ornamental; the Door-case is enriched with the Figures

Burnt and Rebuilt.

of two Cupids, mantling their Arms, Festoons, &c. and above the Balcony it is adorned with two Pilasters, their Entablature, and Pediment of the *Ionick* Order; the Inter columns are the Figures of *Faith* and *Hope*, and that of *Charity* in a Niche under the Cornice of the Pediment, with other Enrichments.

The Chapel is neatly wainscotted, and paved with black and white Marble. In the Ambulatory leading to it, against the North Wall, is a Marble Tomb, with the Effigies, lying at full Length, of *Richard Fishborne*, Mercer, a worthy Benefactor, who died on the eighth of *April*, 1625.

Grocers-Hall.

On the North Side of the *Poultry*, and at the farthest End of the *Alley*, formerly called *Coney-hope-lane*, now *Grocers-alley*, is situate *Grocers-Hall*, on a Spot of Ground purchased by the *Grocers* Company of *Robert Lord Fitzwalters* for the Sum of three hundred and twenty Marks, *A. D.* 1411. The Building is well designed and executed for the Purposes of a Common Hall, stately, ornamental, and so capacious, that for many Years it served for the Uses of the Bank of *England*, which was kept in this Hall till there was an Office built on purpose in *Threadneedle-street*. The antient Stone and Brick Building at the North-West Corner of the Garden, inhabited by the Beadle of the Company, is very probably Part of the antient City Mansion of the noble Family of *Fitzwalters*, and consequently the oldest Building within the City Walls.

Poultry-Compter.

Between the Site of *Grocers-Hall* and the *Poultry* is one of the City Prisons, called the *Poultry-Compter*, from its Situation and Use; for this Prison belonging to one of the Sheriffs, and of great Antiquity, might possibly be named the *Compter*, because the Prisoners are obliged to account for the Cause of their Commitment before they are discharged; and the Addition of *Poultry* is to distinguish it from another *Compter* in *Wood-street*.

The Charge of these Prisons is committed to the Sheriffs, who always enter into their Office on the twenty-eighth of *September*, which is the Eve of *St. Michael* the Archangel, and are accordingly sworn to the Charge of the said Office.

Officers.

Under the Sheriffs there are divers other Officers belonging alike to both *Compters*, who give Security to the Sheriffs for their true and faithful Execution of their several Offices.

The Secondary.

I. The first and principal Officer, next to the Sheriff, is the Secondary, whose Office is to return Writs, mark Warrants, impanel Juries for the Courts both above and below, and also for the Sessions.

Clerk of the Papers.

II. The Clerk of the Papers, whose Office is to impanel Juries for the Sheriffs Court; he enters Judgment, and makes out all Processes for the Sheriffs Courts.

Clerk Sitters.

III. Four Clerk Sitters, who enter Actions, take Bails, receive Verdicts after Trials, &c.

Serjeants and Yeomen

IV. Eighteen Serjeants at Mace, and every Serjeant hath his Yeoman. Their Office is to arrest, execute all Processes, serve Writs and Executions upon Actions, and Summons from above, as well as from the Courts below; and each of the Serjeants gives four hundred Pounds Security to the Sheriff, for the due Execution of their Office.

No. 75.

They wear blue coloured Cloth Gowns, which are allowed them by the Sheriffs yearly, which they always wear upon their waiting Days. Four of these Serjeants; and as many Yeomen out of each *Compter*, wait upon their respective Sheriffs daily; and during the Time of Sessions double the Number: At which Time, in the Mornings, they bring the Prisoners down from *Newgate* to the Sessions-House, put them in the Dock, and wait there all Day, and return the Prisoners back to the Gaol at Night; and, upon the Execution-days, see the condemned Prisoners executed.

Unto each *Compter* also belongs a Master-Keeper, and, under him, two Turnkeys, and other Servitors.

Master-Keeper.

The poorer Sort of Prisoners, as well in this *Compter* as in that in *Wood-street*, receive daily Relief from the Sheriffs Table of all the broken Meat and Bread; and there are divers Gifts given by several well-disposed Persons towards their Subsistence, of which the following Names are mentioned by Mr. *Styve*: And, besides these, there are other Benevolences frequently sent to all the Prisoners in *London* by charitable Persons, many of which do conceal their Names, doing it only for Charity sake. And there are other Gifts, some for the Release of such as lie in only for Prison-Fees, and others for the Release of such whose Debts are small.

Benefactors to this Compter.

	l.	s.	d.
Mr. William Lambe, Clothworker	6	0	0
Mr. Robert Dove, Merchant-Taylor	5	0	0
Sir Woolston Dixie, Skinner	10	0	0
The Lady Ramsey	10	0	0
Mr. Ric. Jacob, Vintner, per Ann.	2	0	0
John Fuller, Esq; per Ann.	2	0	0
Mr. John Kendrick, Draper, per Ann.	2	0	0
Baptist Lord Hicks	10	0	0

These Persons gave the like Charity to *Wood-street Compter*.

Bucklers, or more properly *Bucklebury*, is so called from a Manor and Tenements appertaining to one *Buckle*, who there dwelt and kept his Courts. This Manor was supposed to be the great Stone Building, Part of which was remaining when *Monday* published his Edition of *Stow* in 1633, and was then called the *Old Barge*, from such a Sign hanging out near the Gate of it. To this Place it was commonly reported, that, when *Wallbrook* lay open, Barges were rowed or towed up out of the *Thames*.

Bucklerbury.

Also, on the North Side of this Street, directly over-against the said *Bucklerbury*, was one antient strong Tower of Stone; which Tower King *Edward III.* in the eighteenth of his Reign, by the Name of the King's House, called *Cornet's Tower*, in *London*, did appoint to be his Exchange of Money, there to be kept. In the twenty-ninth, he granted it to *Frydus Guynifane* and *Landus Bar-doile*, Merchants of *Luke*, for twenty Pounds the Year. And in the thirty-second of his Reign he gave it to his College or free Chapel of *St. Stephen* at *Westminster*, by the Name of his Tower, called *Cornet's Tower*, at *Bucklerbury* in *London*.

Cornet's Tower.

This Tower was taken down by one *Buckle*, a Grocer, meaning, in Place thereof, to have set

10 Q

up

up and built a Frame of Timber; but the said *Buckle* greedily labouring to pull down the old Tower, a Piece thereof fell upon him, which so bruised him, that his Life was thereby shortened; and another, that married his Widow, set up the new prepared Frame of Timber, and finished the Work.

Sopers-lane.

By the Assent of *Stephen Abunden*, Mayor, the Pepperers in *Sopers-lane* were admitted to sell all such Spices and other Wares as Grocers use now to sell, retaining the old Name of Pepperers in *Sopers-lane*; till at length, in the Reign of *Henry VI.* the said *Sopers-lane* was inhabited by Cordwainers and Curriers: After that, the Pepperers or Grocers had seated themselves in a more open Street, to wit, in *Bucklersbury*, where they remained for many Years.

By a Passage in an old Book, printed in *Henry VIII's* Reign, it appears, that *Sopers-lane* was a noted Place where Pies were made, and set forth to be sold, when Spices were so near at Hand. "Thou must, at *Eastre*, receive the God of "Antichrist; and thou must buy it, and pay for "it, as Men some Time bought Pies in *Sopers-lane*." [*Lamentation against the City of London*, printed 1505.]

Tallow-Chandlers had their Shops also hereabouts; the Smell of whose Trade, it seems, was so nauseous in the chief Street of the City, that they were appointed to remove thence, and remain elsewhere in the City.

At the upper End of this *Sopers-lane*, in *Cheapside*, was the common Place of Standing to see great Shews; as, when Kings and Queens, Princes, or foreign Ambassadors passed along towards *Westminster*, or from *Westminster* thro' *London* towards the Tower. Here was a Parcel of Land called *The great Field in the Street*, some Time in the Tenure of the Lady *Catharine Dormer*, Widow: This, under that Name, together with other Things, was sold to Sir *Robert Cholmley*, Knt. in the second of *Edward VI.*

Poultry.

At the East End of the High Street, which is the main Body of this Ward, over-against the Parish-Church of *St. Mildred*, on the South Side of the *Poultry*, up to the great Conduit, were divers Houses, some Times inhabited by Poulterers, afterwards by Grocers, Haberdashers, and Upholsterers. At the West End of this *Poultry*, on the South Side, was the great Conduit, which was the Beginning of *West-Cheap*. This Conduit was the first sweet Water that was conveyed by Pipes of Lead under Ground to this Place in the City from *Paddington*. It was castellated with Stone, and cisterned with Lead; which was begun in the Year 1285, *Henry Walleis* being then Mayor. This Conduit was again new built by *Thomas Ilame*, one of the Sheriffs, in the Year 1479.

Cheap Conduit.

Beyond the Conduit, on the South Side of *Cheap*, in *Stow's* Time, were Houses, for the most Part possessed by Mercers, up to the North Corner of *Cordwainers-street*, which, he says, was corruptly called *Bow-lane*. These Houses, in former Times, were but Sheds, or Shops, with Solars over them.

Standard in West-cheap.

About the Midst of this Street, without *Honey-lane*, was the Standard in *Cheap*, which *John Wells*,

Grocer, Mayor, 1430, caused to be made, with a small Cistern with fresh Water, having one Cock continually running, when the same was not turned nor locked. This was finished by his Executors, *Thomas Knowles* and *John Chicheley*, who purchased Licence of King *Henry IV.* to convey Water to make the Conduit. See Page 190.

The said King, by his Patent dated at *Windsor*, the twenty-first of his Reign, (which Patent was confirmed by Parliament, 1442) granted Licence to *John Knolles*, *John Chicheley*, and others, Executors to the said *John Wells*, with his Goods to make new the Highway which leadeth from the City of *London* towards the Palace of *Westminster*, before and nigh the Manor of *Savoy*, Parcel of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*; a Way then very ruinous, and the Pavement broken, to the Hurt and Mischief of the Subjects. And further, that the Standard in *Cheap*, where divers Executions of the Law before Time had been performed, (which Standard at that present was very ruinous with Age, in which there was a Conduit) should be taken down, and another competent Standard of Stone, together with a Conduit in the same, of new, strongly to be builded, for the Commodity and Honour of the City, with the Goods of the said Testator, without Interruption, &c.

The old Standard in Cheap, with a Conduit therein, taken down and new built.

Now, whether the Standard in *West-Cheap*, so often spoken of in former Times, be the same, and stood just in the same Place, or elsewhere, or that the same were removeable, is a Matter of Doubt; for it is manifest, that in the Reign of *Edward III.* and at other Times, when the great Justings and their Runnings on Horseback were practised between the great Cross and the great Conduit at *Sopers-lane* End, there was no such Standard or other Obstacle between them; neither was that Street paved with hard Stone, as now it is. We read, that, in the Year 1293, three Men had their right Hands stricken off at the Standard in *Cheap*, for rescuing of a Prisoner arrested by an Officer of the City. It is very likely therefore, that the old Cross in *Cheap*, which was then newly built, was also the Standard.

A Doubt of the Place of the old Standard.

But, of the Executions at the Standard in *Cheap*, we read further, that, in the Year 1326, the Burgeffes of *London* caused *Walter Stapleton*, Bishop of *Exeter*, Treasurer to *Edward II.* to be beheaded, with others, at the Standard in *Cheap*, (but this was by *Paul's Gate*.) In the Year 1351, the twenty-sixth of *Edward III.* two Fishmongers were beheaded at the Standard in *Cheap*. In the Year 1381, *Wat Tyler* beheaded *Richard Lions* and others there. In the Year 1399, *Henry IV.* caused the Blank Charters made by *Richard II.* to be burnt there. In the Year 1450 *Jack Cade*, Captain of the *Kentish* Rebels, beheaded the Lord *Say* there. In the Year 1461, *John Darcy* had his Hand stricken off there, because he had stricken a Man before the Judges at *Westminster*, &c.

Executions at the Standard.

Then next is the great Cross in *West-Cheap*, (but in *Farringdon Ward* within) which Cross was there erected in the Year 1290, by *Edward I.* upon this Occasion: Queen *Eleanor*, his Wife, died at *Herdeby*, a Town near unto the City of *Lincoln*;

Great Cross in West-Cheap first built.

Lincoln; her Body was brought from thence to Westminster; and this King, in Memory of her, caused, in every Place where her Body rested in the Way, a stately Cross of Stone to be made and erected, with the Queen's Image and Arms upon it, as, at *Grantbam, Woborne, Northampton, Stony-Stratford, Dunstable, St. Alban's, Waltham, West-Cheap*, and at *Charing*; from whence she was conveyed to Westminster, and there buried.

Cross in Cheap new built.

John Hatherly, being Mayor of London, procured, in the Year 1441, Licence of King Henry VI. in the twenty-first of his Reign, to re-edify the same in a more beautiful Manner, for the Honour of the City; and had Licence also to take up two hundred Fodder of Lead for the building thereof, and of certain Conduits, and a common Granary.

For there was now, not only a fair Cross to be set up in *West-Cheap*, but Conduits, with Standards, to be built, and leaden Pipes, that conveyed the Water for above three Miles; and the Works about them to be looked after, and a common Granary to be erected a-new: For the authorizing and licensing the City in which Works, the said King Henry VI. issued out Letters, as exemplified on Page 191.

The King's Letters for the Cross in Cheap, and other Works

The Granary.

This common *Garner* or *Granary*, spoken of in these Letters Patents, to be built a-new, was that which was built by *Simon Eyre*, or *Leyre*, Alderman, at *Leadenball*, for the publick Use of the City. This Cross to be erected here at *West-Cheap*, expressed in these Letters Patents, to serve *pro quadam Augea tanquam mater*, seems to be for an Increase and Supply of Water; as the Mother Aqueduct, to the rest of the Conduits, as though there were Pipes laid from hence to the rest.

The Cross curiously wrought.

This Cross was then curiously wrought, at the Charge of divers Citizens. *John Fisher*, Mercer, gave six hundred Marks towards it. The same was begun to be set up in 1484, and it was not finished before the Year 1486, the second of Henry VII. It was new gilt all over in the Year 1522, against the coming in of *Charles V.* Emperor, and was new burnished against the Coronation of *Edward VI.* and, in the Year 1553, against the Coronation of *Queen Mary*; and gilt again in the Year 1554, against the coming in of King *Philip*: Since the which Time the said Cross having been presented by divers Juries, or Quests of Wardmote, to stand in the Highway, to the Let of Carriages, &c. as they alledged, but could not have it removed; it followed, that, in the Year 1581, the twenty-first of June, in the Night, the lowest Images round about the said Cross (being of Christ's Resurrection, of the Virgin *Mary*, King *Edward* the Confessor, and such like) were broken and defaced: Whereupon Proclamation was made, that whoso would bewray the Doers thereof, should have forty Crowns; but nothing came to Light. The Image of the Blessed Virgin, at that Time, robbed of her Son, and her Arms broken, by which she staid him on her Knees; her whole Body was also haled with Ropes, and left ready to fall, but was, in the Year 1595, again fastened and repaired; and, in the Year 1596, about *Bartholomew-tide*, a new Son, mishapen, (as born out of Time, says *Stow*) all naked, was left in

The Images broken and robbed.

Cross in Cheap indicted by Juries.

her Arms, the other Images remaining broken as before. On the East Side of the same Cross, the Steps being taken thence, under the Image of Christ's Resurrection defaced, was then set up a curious wrought Frame of grey Marble, and in the same an Alabaster Image of *Diana*, a Woman, for the most Part naked, and Water conveyed from the *Thames* prilling from her naked Breasts for a Time.

Image of Diana set upon the Cross in Cheap. Socrat. l. i. c. 13.

Top of the Cross being likely to fall, was taken down

In the Year 1599, the Timber of the Cross at the Top being rotted within the Lead, the Arms thereof bending, and like to have fallen, the whole Body of the Cross was scaffolded about, and the Top taken down, meaning in Place thereof to set up a *Pyramid*: But some of her Majesty's honourable Counsellors directed their Letters to Sir *Nicholas Mosley*, then Mayor, by her Majesty's express Commandment, concerning the Cross, forthwith to be repaired, and placed again as it formerly stood, &c. Notwithstanding, the said Cross stood disregarded more than a Year after: Whereupon the said Counsellors in great Number, meaning not any longer to permit the Continuance of such a Contempt, wrote to *William Rider*, then Mayor, requiring him, by Virtue of her Majesty's said former Direction and Commandment, without any further Delay, to accomplish the same her Majesty's most princely Care therein, respecting especially the Antiquity and Continuance of that Monument and antient Ensign of Christianity, &c. dated the twenty-fourth of *December*, 1600. After this, a Cross of Timber was framed, set up, covered with Lead, and gilded, the Body of the Cross downward cleansed of Dust, the Scaffold carried thence. About twelve Nights following the Image of our Lady was again defaced, by plucking off her Crown, and almost her Head, taking from her her naked Child, and stabbing her in the Breast, &c.

Cross in Cheap commanded to be repaired.

Command again sent for repairing the Cross in Cheap, it being an antient Ensign of Christianity

This is the old Cross which stood at the East End of the Parish-Church called *St. Michael in the Corn*, by *Paul's Gate*, near to the North End of the *Old-Exchange*.

In the Reign of *Edward III.* divers Justings were made in this Street, betwixt *Sopers-lane* and the great Cross, namely, one in the Year 1331, about the twenty-first of *September*, as I find noted by divers Writers of that Time. "In the Middle of the City of *London* (say they) in a Street called *Cheap*, the Stone Pavement being covered with Sand, that the Horses might not slide when they strongly set their Feet to the Ground, the King held a Tournament three Days together with the Nobility, valiant Men of the Realm, and other, some strange Knights. And, to the End the Beholders might with the better Ease see the same, there was a wooden Scaffold erected cross the Street, like unto a Tower, wherein *Queen Philippa*, and many other Ladies, richly attired and assembled from all Parts of the Realm, did stand to behold the Justs; but the higher Frame, in which the Ladies were placed, brake in sunder, whereby they were, with some Shame, forced to fall down; by Reason whereof the Knights, and such as were underneath, were grievously hurt: Wherefore the Queen took great Care to save the Carpenters from Punishment, and through

Justings and Tournaments in West-Cheap.

Edw. III. held Tournaments or Justs in West-Cheap three Days together.

Q. Philippa and her Ladies fell from a Scaffold in Cheap.

her

A Shed or
Standing
made for
the King to
behold the
Shews in
Cheap.

Hare at
the Crown
in Cheap.

J. Hare,
Windfor
Herald.

“her Prayers, which she made upon her Knees,
“pacified the King and Council, and thereby
“purchased great Love of the People.” After
which Time the King caused a Shed to be
strongly made of Stone for himself, the Queen,
and other States to stand on, and there to behold
the Justings and other Shews at their Pleasure,
by the Church of St. Mary Bow, in Cordwainers-
street Ward. See Page 123.

Here in Cheapside, in Bow Parish, formerly, in
the Time of King Henry VIII. and some Time
after, lived a considerable Mercer, at the Sign of
the Crown, (and this perhaps was that Crown of
which we have that odd Story on Page 200.) His
Name was John Hare, of an antient Family in
Suffolk, who left a fair Estate behind him to his
Children, that were divers, besides his charitable
Legacies. He died Anno 1564. To Richard
Hare, his fourth Son, who, as it seems, con-
tinued his Father's Trade, he gave by his Will
his said Dwelling-House at the Crown, with all
the Shops, Cellars, Yards, and Warehouses there-
unto belonging. He was also Owner of the Ma-
nor of Stow Bardolph in the County of Norfolk,
which he purchased of Queen Mary; and also the
Parsonage thereof, and other Lands and Tene-
ments there, which he purchased of Richard Cat-
lyn, Serjeant at Law; all which he gave by Will
to his eldest Son and Heir Nicholas Hare. He
was likewise Owner of a great Mansion-Place, as
it is called in his Will, with Gardens, Orchards,
Houses, Lands, and Tenements, in Whitecross-
street, in the Parish of St. Giles Cripplegate; an-
other Tenement in More-lane, in the same Parish,
with Garden, Tenter-yards, and other Commo-
dities and Profits thence arising, or occupied with
the same.

His chari-
table Le-
gacies.

His charitable Legacies were as follow: To
the poor People of the Parish of our Lady of
Bow, where he then dwelt, forty Shillings, to
be divided among them: To the Poor of the
Parish of our Lady in Homersfield in the County
of Suffolk, where he was born, twenty Shillings:
To the two Hospitals Christ and St. Thomas, to
the Use of the Poor thereof, forty Pounds, to be
equally divided: To St. Bartholomew's Hospital
ten Pounds: To the five Lazar-Houses about
London, ten Shillings to every House: To every
Prisoner within Newgate, Ludgate, the Marshalsea,
and the King's-Bench, four Pence in Money to
every one that were Prisoners there at his De-
cease; and to every one that shall be then Pri-
soners in the Compters of Wood-street and the
Poultry, four Pence a-piece: To the thirteen
poor Men in Whittington College two Shillings
a-piece.

His Libe-
ralities.

Other Liberalities by his Will were: To the
Worshipful Company of Mercers, to make Ban-
quet withal after his Decease, twelve Pounds, to
be paid within three Months after his Decease to
the Wardens of the Company then being: To
every Man or Maid Servant not afore-named,
(the rest having particular Legacies assigned them)
being his present Servants at the Time of his
Death, forty Shillings a-piece. Item, To divers
Persons of Quality, and Citizens of Rank, he
bequeathed Rings to each of fine Gold, already
made, weighing near the Weight of three Quar-
ters of an Ounce every Ring: These were, Sir

Thomas Leigh, Alderman, and my Lady his Wife,
Sir Roger Martin, Alderman, Edmund Jackman,
Alderman, Sir Thomas Gresham, Knt. and my
Lady his Wife, &c. to the Number of thirty-
five in all.

In this Ward, in Cheapside, the Mercers chiefly
had their Shops and Warehouses in former Times;
who were also great Merchants, and sometimes
went abroad beyond Sea for Traffick, and espe-
cially to Italy: A Story relating to which is re-
corded on Page 196.

CHAP. XVII.

COLEMAN-STREET WARD.

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a NEW Survey.

Its Name. Bounds. Extent. Modern State.
Aldermen and Common Council, &c. Re-
markable Things. Parishes and Churches.
Armourers and Brasiers Hall. Founders-
Hall and Scotch Kirk. Excise-Office.
Commissioners and Officers. Antiquities. First
Jews Synagogue. Friars de Pœnitentia.
Prince's Wardrobe.

THIS Ward takes its Name from the prin-
cipal Street therein, built by one Coleman;
or probably it derived its Distinction from the
many Dealers in Coal which antiently inhabited
the same; for that was the common Method our
Forefathers observed in giving Names to the se-
veral Streets of this City, either on account of
the Trades carried on therein, or from some re-
markable Building, &c. on that Site.

Its Name.

It is bounded on the East by Bishopsgate Ward,
Broad-street Ward, and Cheap Ward; on the North
by Cripplegate Ward, Upper Moorfields, and Bi-
shopsgate Ward; on the South by Cheap Ward;
and on the West by Basinghall-street Ward.

Bounds.

The Extent of this Ward, from East to West,
is from the Grate near Lothbury Church to the
End of Ironmonger-lane on the South Side, but no
farther than the South-West Corner of Basinghall-
street on the North Side; and North and South
it extends from Great Moorgate to the Garden be-
longing to Grocers-Hall in the Poultry: Which will
more distinctly appear as follows:

Extent.

The principal Streets and Places in this Ward
are, the Old Jewry, which is all in this Ward,
except one hundred and thirty-six Feet at the
South End thereof. Lothbury, from Coleman-
street, Eastward, as far as St. Margaret's Lothbury
Church on the North Side, and unto about
twenty-seven Feet beyond Princes-street on the
South Side. Cateaton-street, from Bassishaw-street
to Coleman-street on the North Side, and from
Ironmonger-lane on the South Side; all Coleman-
street wholly; in which Street there are divers
Courts and Alleys, which shall be mentioned in
Order.

The modern
State.

The Old Jewry is a very good open Street, well
inhabited by Merchants and Persons of Repute.
On the West Side of this Street, about the Mid-
dle, is the Parish-Church of St. Olave Jewry,
with a Church-yard adjoining; where there is a
Passage,

Old Jewry



South East Prospect of the Parish of St. Michael Bassishaw.

PART OF CRIPPLEGATE LIBERTY

The Lower

Quarters of

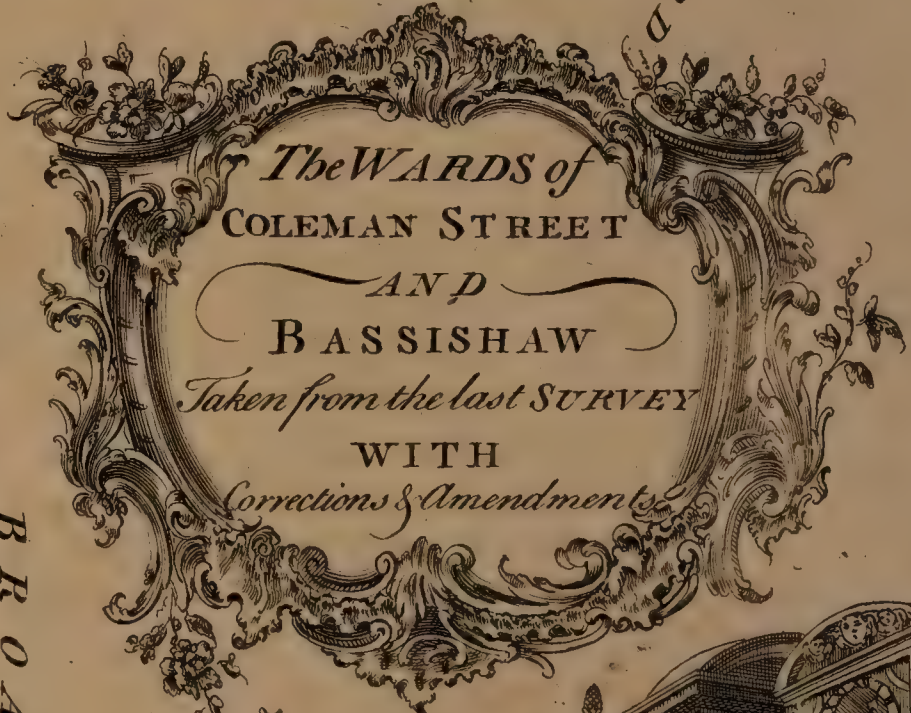
Moor

Fields

PART OF BISHOPS GATE WARD



Bethlehem Hospital



The South East Prospect of the Parish Church of St. Stephen Coleman Street.



B. Cole sculp.

This PLATE is most humbly inscribed to ROBERT ALSOP Esq. Alderman of COLEMAN STREET WARD. And WILLIAM BAKER Esq. Alderman of BASSISHAW WARD in 1754.

Prince's-
street.

Cateaton-
street.

Coleman-
street.

King's-
arms-yard

George-
alley.

White's-
alley.

Great
Swan-
alley.

Passage, with a Free-stone Pavement, leading to *Ironmonger-lane*.

Lotburi, a Street well built and inhabited; in which stands *St. Margaret's Church*.

On the South Side of this Street is *Prince's-street*, which, with two turning Angles, rises into *Threadneedle street*: It is well built, and inhabited by Merchants, &c. On the West Side is *Drapers-court*, a handsome, large Place, with good Houses, well inhabited, having a Free-stone Pavement. Out of this Court is a narrow Passage into *Lotburi*.

Cateaton-street has no more in this Ward than from *Basinghall-street*, the rest is in *Cheap Ward*, a Street well inhabited by Tradesmen. In this Part of the Street is *Golden-Cross-court*, small, but well built, and inhabited by wholesale Dealers.

Coleman-street. This Street is large and long, and runs Northward to *London-wall*, very well inhabited by divers noted Merchants and Shopkeepers. In this Street are divers Courts and Alleys. The first is *Windmill-court*, which is but ordinary. *Packers-court* is a pretty open Place, with indifferent good Buildings.

Other Places in this Street. *King's-arms-yard*, or rather *Street*, for the Largeness and Goodness, being graced with good large Houses, inhabited by Merchants.

George-alley, long, and indifferently well built. *White-rose court*, but indifferent, falls into *Mason's-alley*, which is also but mean, and so into *Basinghall-street*.

Great Bell-alley, very long, goes out of *Coleman-street*, and runs Eastward to *Little Bell-alley*, which turns Northward, as far as *Thompson's Rents*. The Part of this Alley from *Coleman-street* to *Mulberry-court* is broad; but the Part running Northward is more narrow. The whole is well built, and inhabited. The Houses on the East Side of *Little Bell-alley* look into *Drapers Garden*. In this Alley are several small Courts, viz. *Mulberry-court*, which is a handsome Court. On the West Side it has a Passage into *White's-alley*. *Whalebone-court*, handsome, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Pitcher's-court*, a large square Place, with good Buildings, has a Passage into *White's-alley*. *Swan's-nest-court*, a new Passage, up Steps, into *Great Swan-alley*; all well built, and inhabited. *Blue-bart-court*, an ordinary built Place, with a Free stone Pavement, has a Passage down Steps into *Little Swan-alley*.

White's-alley, very long, but narrow, comes out of *Coleman-street*, and falls into *Pitcher's-court*, and thence into *Little Bell-alley*. On the North Side, and about the Middle of the Alley, is a Place called *Alms-house-yard*, containing six Houses, for so many poor Men and their Wives; or the Survivors of them, belonging to the Company of *Leathersellers*. *Pump-court*, but small and ordinary. *Carpenter's-yard*, being only a large Timber-Yard. *White-bind-court*, a handsome Place, but narrow.

Great Swan-alley also goes out of *Coleman-street*, and with a turning Passage runs into *Little Bell-alley*, and, with another turning Passage, falls into *Little Swan-alley*, whose Houses are but few, but very pleasant, with Gardens to each. More Northward this Alley runs through a very narrow Entry, called *Little Hell*, into *Cross-Keys-court*,

which is also ready to fall. Out of this Court is a Passage to *London-wall*. That Part of *Swan-alley* next to *Coleman-street* is wide enough for Carts, and has been greatly enlarged with new and handsome Buildings at the East End.

London-wall, being a Street so called, which in the whole is very long, beginning at *Cripplegate*, and running to *Winchester-street*, but is in several Wards. The Part in this Ward begins a little Eastward of *Basinghall-street*, and runs to the Gully-hole at *Bethlehem Back-gate*, almost facing *Thompson's Rents*. The Houses are on the South Side, which commonly are but old Timber Houses. Its greatest Ornament is *Sion-College*, and *New Bethlehem*, seated on *London-wall* in *Moorfields*.

In this Part of the Street are these Courts and Places: *Star-court*, a small Place. *White-lion-court*, indifferent good. *Red-lion-court*, likewise good, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Black-swan alley*, very ordinary.

The Part of this Ward without the City Walls, takes in all the lower Walks, or four Quarters of *Moorfields*; but none of the Houses on the East and North Side, except those which stand between *Little Moorgate* and the Meeting-House at the West End of *New Broad-street*. On the South Side is *Bethlehem*, or *Bedlam*, for the Lunatics, which is in this Ward; as likewise the Row of good Houses on the Pavement near the Road Westward, with Part of the Street called *Fore-street*, which runs to *Cripplegate*.

There are to watch near *Moorgate*, and at the several Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Constable, a Beadle, and 32 Watchmen.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote-Inquest for this Ward are to serve in the several Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *August*.

This Ward has an Alderman, his Deputy, six Common-Council-Men, four Constables, four Scavengers, 13 Wardmote-Inquest-Men, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteenth at 15 l. 16 s. 9 d.

The Alderman of this Ward is *Robert Alsop*; Esq; The Common-Council are Mr. *Henry Pointer*, Deputy, Mr. *Richard Stratton*, Mr. *Roger Staples*, Mr. *Henry Whitridge*, Mr. *John Saffery*, and Mr. *Thomas Chaddocke*.

The most remarkable Things in this Ward are,

First, Three Parish-Churches: (1.) *St. Stephen's Coleman-street*. (2.) *St. Margaret's Lotburi*. (3.) *St. Olave's Jewry*.

Secondly, The Halls of different Companies.

(1.) *Armors and Brasiers Hall*, situated near the North-East Corner of *Coleman-street*, a handsome Brick Building, and neatly adorned within.

(2.) *Founders-Hall*, situate at the upper End of *Founders-court*, near to the West End of *St. Margaret's Church*; and remarkable for having a *Scoich Kirk* Meeting in it; there being but one more of the Kind in *England*.

Thirdly, Near to the paved Court on the South of *St. Olave-Jewry's Church*, and in the *Old Jewry*, is a very large capacious Brick Building, formerly inhabited by Sir *John Frederick*; but now serving for the General *Excise-Office*; erected in the Year 1643, and at present managed and executed by the following Commissioners and Officers under his Majesty.

London-
wall.

Watch.

Jurymen.

Aldermen,
Common-
Council,
&c.

Remark-
able things.
Churches.

Companies
Halls.

Excise-
Office.

A.D. 1755

Commissioners, (1000*l.* a Year each.)

Charles Polbill, Esq; John Wyndham Bowyer, Esq;
James Vernon, Esq; William Burton, Esq; William Mellish, Esq;
John Orlebar, Esq; Frederick Frankland, Esq;
Augustine Earle, Esq; David Papillon, jun. Esq;

Commissioners for Appeals, (200*l.* a Year each.)

Humphry Fowle, Esq; Edward Montague, Esq;
Sir Moor Molineux, Knt. Robert Coney, Esq;
John Paul Yvonet, Esq;

Bend. Martyn, Esq; Secretary, 600*l.* a Year.

Ar. Sheppard, Esq; First Clerk, 100*l.*

Richard Littleboy, Second Clerk, 50*l.*

—— Avery, Third Clerk.

Five General Accomptants.

Henry Needler, Excise, 260*l.* a Year.

Thomas Smith, Malt, 250*l.*

D. Shipley, Hides, 210*l.*

H. Forrester, New Duties, 200*l.*

John Johnson, Coaches, 160*l.*

Accomptant for Fines, M. Haldane, 150*l.* a Year.

General Surveyors,

Benjamin Hutchins, Hides, &c.

William Arnold, Candles.

William Colebrook, Coffee.

London Brewery, Nathanael Simon, 120*l.* a Year.

Clerk for Bills of Exchange,

George Williams, 100*l.* a Year.

Benjamin Marks, Soap.

Correspondent,

Richard Noble, 220*l.* a Year.

Benjamin Willis, Deputy, 100*l.*

Clerk to the Securities,

John Wardour, Esq; 200*l.* a Year.

Store-keeper,

Grosvenor Bedford, Esq; 120*l.* a Year.

Receiver-General,

Sir William Milner, Bart. for himself and Clerks,
2800*l.* a Year.

Comptroller of the Cash,

Robert Andrews, Esq; for himself and Clerks,
600*l.* a Year.

Inspector-General for Coffee and Tea,

George James Williams, Esq; 500*l.* a Year.

Register, Hutton Perkins, Esq; 450*l.* a Year.

Register to the Court of Appeals,

Thomas Hawes, Esq; 100*l.* a Year.

Solicitor, Dudley Baxter, Esq; for himself and
Clerk, 610*l.* a Year.

Auditor of Excise,

John Fowle, Esq; for himself, Deputy, and five
Clerks, 1040*l.* a Year.

Auditor of Hides,

Robert Thompson, Esq; for himself and Deputy,
400*l.* a Year.

Comptroller, James Butler, Esq; for his Deputy
and Clerks, 1600*l.* a Year.

House-keeper, Mrs. Anne Cavendish, 200*l.* a Year.

Deputy, Mrs. Elizabeth Lucas, 120*l.* a Year.

Antiquities.

The Street called *Lothbury*, *Lathbery* or *Loadbery*, as it has been differently wrote, according to *Stow*, "took its Name from its being chiefly possessed by Founders, who cast Candlesticks, Chafing-dishes, Spice-mortars, and such like Copper or Laten Works, and do afterwards turn them with the Foot, and not with the Wheel, to make them smooth and bright; which Turning and Scratting making a loath-

"some Noise to the By-Passers, that have not been used to the like, the Place was therefore by them disdainfully called *Lothbury*." But it is more probable that its original Name was *Latenbery*, alluding to the Dealers or Workers in Tin or Laten dwelling there.

On the South Side of this Street, Westward, at the End of the *Old Jewry*, stood the first Synagogue of the Jews in England, which was defaced by the Citizens of London, after they had slain 700 Jews, and spoiled the Residue of their Goods, in the Year 1262, the 47th of Henry III.

The said Synagogue being so suppressed, the new Order of Friars, called, *De Pœnitentia Jesu*, or *Fratres de Sacca*, because they were apparelled in Sackcloth, and who had their House in London, near unto *Aldersgate*, without the Gate, had Licence of Henry III. in the 54th of his Reign, to remove from thence to any other Place; and in the 56th, he gave unto them this Jews Synagogue. After which Time, Eleanor the Queen, Wife to Edward I. took into her Protection, and warranted unto the Prior and Brethren *De Pœnitentia Jesu Christi*, of London, the said Land and Building in *Colechurch-street*, in the Parish of St. Olave in the Jewry, and St. Margaret in *Lothbury*; by her granted, with Consent of Stephen de Fulborn, Under-Warden of the Bridge-House, and other Brethren of that House, for threescore Marks of Silver, which they received of the said Prior and Brethren of Repentance, towards the Building of the said Bridge.

Q. Eleanor's Charter is as follows, as it now remains in the Records of the Chamber of London.

"*Alianora, Dei Gra. &c. Alianor*, by the Grace of God, Queen of England, Lady of Ireland, Dutches of Aquitain, and by our Lord King Henry; To al that shal se or hear this Writing, Greeting in the Lord. Know yee that we are bound and held, for us and our Heirs, to defend and warrant against al Men for ever to the Priors and Friars of the Repentance of Jesus Christ, abiding in London, al their Tenements, with al their Appurtenances, which the Prior and Friars have in the Street called *Colcherchstrate*, in the Parish of St. Olaves in the Jewry, and the Parish of St. Margaret de *Lothbury*, in the City of London; by the Grant and Confirmation which we have made to the said Prior and Brethren by this present Writing; with the Assent and Wil of Friar Steven de Fulburn, Under Custas of the Bridge-House, and the rest of the Friars of the said House, for sixty Marks of Silver, which we have received of the said Prior and Brethren of Repentance of Jesus Christ, towards the building of the said Bridge, and for the finding of one Chaplain, which the same Prior and Brethren perpetually find at their own Costs, celebrating Service for the Soul of Richard le Ken. Which Richard bequeathed and assigned al the foresaid Tenement, with al the Appurtenances, to the Brethren of the said House of the Bridge, for the Sustentation of one Chaplain to celebrate Service for his Soul for ever, at their Charges. In Witness whereof, &c."

This Order of Friars gathered many good Scholars, and multiplied in Number exceedingly, until the Council of Lyons; by the which it was decreed,

decreed, that (from that Time forth) there should be no more Orders of *Begging Friars* permitted, but only the four Orders; to wit, the *Dominicks*, or *Preachers*; the *Minorites*, or *Grey Friars*; the *Carmelites*, or *White Friars*; and the *Augustines*: And so, from that Time, the *Begging Friars* decreased, and fell to nothing.

In the Year 1305, *Robert Fitzwalter* requested and obtained of the said King *Edward I.* that the same *Friars of the Sacre* might assign to the said *Robert* their Chapel, or Church, of old Time called *The Synagogue of the Jews*, near adjoining to the Mansion-Place of the same *Robert*, where now stands *Grocers-hall*. *Robert Large*, Mercer, Mayor, in the Year 1439, kept his Mayoralty in this House, and dwelled there until his dying Day.

Hugh Clopton, Mercer, Mayor, *An. Dom.* 1492, dwelt in this House, and kept his Mayoralty there: It was afterwards a Tavern, which had the Sign of the *Wind-mill*; but now is inhabited by a wealthy Merchant.

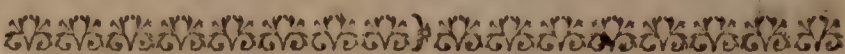
From the Parish-Church of *St. Olave* to the North End of the *Old Jewry*, and from thence West to the North End of *Ironmonger-lane*; and from the said Corner into *Ironmonger-lane*, almost to the Parish-Church of *St. Martin*, was (of old Time) one large Building of Stone, very antient, made in the Place of *Jews Houses*; but of what Antiquity, or by whom the same was built, or for what Use, is uncertain; more than that, King *Henry VI.* in the 16th of his Reign, gave the Office of being Porter or Keeper thereof to *John Stent*, for Term of his Life, by the Name of his *Principal Palace in the Old Jewry*. "This was" (in my Youth, saith *Stow*) called the *Old Ward-robe*: But, of latter Time, the outward Stone Wall hath been by little and little taken down, and divers fair Houses built thereupon, even "round about."

The Prince's Wardrobe.
King *Richard III.* committed the keeping of the *Prince's Wardrobe*, for so it was afterwards called, to his trusty Servant *John Kendall*, his Secretary, by his Patent, dated *Decemb. 12, 1483*, and left him to dwell in the same.

In *Edward VI.*'s Reign it was alienated from the Crown, being called a great Messuage, under the Name of the *Prince's Wardrobe*; to which belonged divers Houses, Edifices, Gardens, &c. being sold to *Sir Anthony Cope*, a Privy-Counsellor in 3 *Edward VI.* for 60*l.* And, in Consideration of Services, the yearly Value being reckoned at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Water-Conduit.
By the West End of *St. Margaret's Church* in *Lothbury* was a handsome Water-Conduit, built at the Charge of the City, in the Year 1546, *Sir Martin Bowes* being Mayor: Two Fifteenths were levied of the Citizens towards the Charges thereof. This Water was conveyed in great Abundance from divers Springs lying between *Hoxton* and *Islington*.

At the South-West Corner of *Basinghall-street*, in *Coleman-street Ward*, was antiently an old Building of Stone, belonging some Time to a certain Jew, named *Manfere*, the Son of *Aaron*, the Son of *Coke the Jew*, in the 7th of *Edward I.* afterwards to *Rabere de Sopars-lane*; then to *Simon Francis*. *Thomas Bradbury*, Mercer, kept his Mayoralty there, who died *An. Dom.* 1509.



C H A P. XVIII.

Of CORDWAINERS-STREET

WARD.

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a NEW Survey.

Its Name. Bounds. Extent. • Modern State.
Aldermen and Common-Council. Parishes and Churches. Roman Causeway.

Cordwainer's-street Ward takes its Name from Its Name.
the Occupation of its principal Inhabitants, who were Cordwainers, or Shoemakers, Curriers and other Workers of Leather.

It is bounded on the East by *Wallbrook Ward*; on the North by *Cheapside Ward*; on the South by *Vintry Ward*; on the West by *Bread-street Ward*. Bounds.

This Ward begins in the East, on the West Side of *Wallbrook*, and runs West towards *Budge-row* (a Street so called from the *Budge Furr*, and *Skinners* dwelling there;) then up by *St. Antholin's Church*, through *Aetheling*, or *Noble-street*, as *Leyland* terms it, commonly called *Watling-street*, to *Red-lyon-court*, where once stood a great Lion of Timber, at a Gate entering to a large Court, wherein were divers handsome and large Shops, well furnished with Broad Cloths, and other Draperies of all Sorts to be sold: This is the farthest West Part of this Ward. Extent.

On the South Side of this Street, from *Budge-row*, lieth a Lane turning down by which the West Gate of the *Tower Royal* stood, and to the South End of the Stone Wall beyond the said Gate; which is of this Ward, and is accounted a Part of the *Royal-street*.

Against this West Gate of the *Tower Royal* was another Lane, that runs West to *Cordwainers-street*; and this is called *Turnbase-lane*, on the South Side whereof was a Piece of *Wringwren-lane*, to the North-West Corner of *St. Thomas the Apostle's*. Then again out of the High-street, called *Watling*, is another Street which runs cross the same; and this is *Cordwainers-street*; whereof the whole Ward takes its Name.

This Street begins by *Westcheap*; and *St. Mary-le-Bow Church* is the Head thereof on the West Side; and it runs down South through that Part, which of latter Time was called *Hosier-lane*, now *Bow-lane*; and then by the West End of *Aldermary Church*, to the new-built Houses in place of *Ormond-house*, and so to *Garlick-hill* or *bithe* to *St. James's Church*.

The upper Part of this Street towards *Cheap* was called *Hosier-lane*, from *Hosiers* dwelling there, in the Place of Shoemakers: But now those *Hosiers* being worn out by Men of other Trades, (as the *Hosiers* had worn out the Shoemakers) the same is called *Bow-lane*, from *Bow Church*.

On the West Side of *Cordwainers-street*, is *Basing-lane*, right over-against *Turnbase-lane*. This *Basing-lane*, West, to the back Gate of the *Red-lion*

lion in *Watling-street*, is of this *Cordwainers-street* Ward.

Again, on the North Side of the high Street, in *Budge-row*, by the East End of *St. Anthony's Church*, is *St. Sithe's-lane*, so called from *St. Sithe's Church*, (which stood against the North End of that Lane) and this Place is wholly of *Cordwainers-street* Ward: And also the South Side of *Needler's-lane*, which reacheth from the North End of *St. Sithe's-lane*, West to *Soper's-lane*. Somewhat West from *St. Anthony's Church* is the South End of *Soper's-lane*, which took that Name, not from making Soap there, as some have supposed, but from one *Alleyne le Soper*, in the 9th of *Edward II.* For there was no Soap made in this City, till one *John Lambe*, dwelling in the *Grass-street*, set up a Boiling-House about 280 Years ago. For this City, in former Times, was served with White Soap in hard Cakes, called *Castile Soap*, and other, from beyond Sea; and with Grey Soap, speckled with White, from *Bristol*; sold here for a Penny a Pound, and never above a Penny Farthing, and Black Soap for an Halfpenny the Pound.

In this *Soper's-lane* the Pepperers antiently dwelt, wealthy Tradersmen, who dealt in Spices and Drugs.

Modern
State.

The Modern State of this Ward is thus described.

The principal Streets and Lanes in it, are *Bow-lane*, new *Queen-street*, *Budge-row*, Little *St. Thomas Apostle's*, *Pancras-lane*, with a small Part of *Watling-street*, and *Basing-lane*.

Watling-
street.

Watling-street hath its greatest Part in *Bread-street* Ward; what lies in this Ward begins on the East Side of *Red-lion-court*, and so goeth to *Budge-row*. This Court is square and large, well built and inhabited; having a Passage into *Basing-lane*. *Cross-keys-court*, a handsome Place, with a Free-stone Pavement. *St. Mary Aldermary Church-yard*, a large Place, with an open Passage for Coach or Cart into *Bow-lane*; being a Place very well inhabited by Merchants, and Persons of good Repute. In this Church-yard, at the End towards *Bow-lane*, is seated *St. Mary Aldermary Church*.

Basing-lane hath but a small Part in this Ward.

Bow-lane.

Bow-lane begins at *Trinity-lane*, and falls into *Cheapside*, by *St. Mary-le-Bow Church*. The Part of this Lane, in this Ward, begins about 50 Feet from *Cheapside*, on both Sides the Way; and 60 Feet beyond *Basing-lane*; and then, on the West Side, only to *Trinity-lane*. This was antiently called *Cordwainers-street*, being well inhabited and built. In this Lane are these Courts and Places of Name, viz. *Half-moon-court*, by some called *Lugg-yard*, a Place something open, but ordinary; it is likewise, by some, called *Whalebone-court*, from one that there used to boil Whalebone. *Taylor's-court*, a handsome open Place. *Robin-hood-court*, indifferent long, and well built. *New-court*, a handsome genteel Place, with a Door next the Street, to shut up at Night. *Goose-alley*, but ordinary; at the upper End of which is *Twelve-bell-court*, which is but small and narrow. It hath a Passage thro' *Compter's-alley* into *Bow Church-yard*, both Places of small Account. *George-alley*, or *Yard*,

but narrow, hath a Passage into *New Queen-street*, through *Weld-court*. *Rose-court* but mean and ordinary.

New Queen-street, built in the Place where *Soper's-lane* was, and now made an open Street, (before the great Fire very narrow) with very good Houses, well inhabited; it fronts *King-street*, which is opposite to *Guildhall*, and in a strait Line runneth down to the *Thames*, at the *Three Cranes*; but the Part of this Street, in this Ward, goeth no farther than *St. Thomas Apostle's*. In this Street is *Weld-court*, a handsome square Place, with well built and inhabited Houses: This Court hath a Passage into *George-yard*, which falls into *Bow-lane*.

Queen-
street.

Pancras-lane comes out of *New Queen-street*, and falls into *Bucklersbury*; the South Side is in this Ward, and the North in *Cheap* Ward. This Lane is but ordinarily built and inhabited, except one large House, the Dwelling of a Merchant, on the South Side; and on the North, before the Fire of *London*, stood two Churches, viz. *St. Pancras's Soper-lane*, and *St. Bennet's Sherehog*. Adjoining to *St. Pancras's Church* is a small Court, but no fixed Name is given to it.

Pancras-
lane.

St. Sithe's-lane comes out of *Pancras-lane*, and falls into *Budge-row*, by *St. Anthony's Church*, a Lane well built, and inhabited by Merchants.

Sithe lane.

Budge-row takes its Rise from *Watling-street*, and runs Eastward to *Canon-street*; from which it is severed by *Wallbrook* on the North, and *Dowgate* on the South. The Houses are good, and taken up by good Tradersmen, being so great a Thoroughfare. In this Street is *Dodson's-court*, a large Place, well built and inhabited, and hath a Passage into *Cloak-lane*: On the South Side, is a Passage into *Tower-royal-street*.

Budge-
row.

Tower-royal-street, but short, comes out of *Budge-row*, and falls into *St. Thomas Apostle's*. In this Street is a handsome small Court, which bears the Name of that Street: *Straw-berry-court* but small. For what more relates to this Street, see in *Vintry Ward*.

Tower-
royal.

St. Thomas Apostle's, the Fore Street, or Great *St. Thomas Apostle's*; so called, to distinguish it from little *St. Thomas Apostle's*, or the Backside of *St. Thomas Apostle's*; and both Streets run Westwards, crossing *New Queen-street*, and falling into *Bow-lane*. But the Street of Great *St. Thomas Apostle's* is in *Vintry Ward*.

St. Tho-
mas A-
postle's.

In little *St. Thomas* are these Courts: *Cross-keys-court*, which is but small: *Key-court*, also small and ordinary: *Eagle-court*, pretty open, and indifferent well built and inhabited, with a Free-stone Pavement.

Little St.
Thomas
Apostle's.

There are placed at the several Stands in this Ward, that watch every Night, a Constable, a Beadle, and twenty-four Watchmen.

The Watch.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote-Inquest, for this Ward, are to serve in the several Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of December.

The Jury.

This Ward hath an Alderman, and nine Common - Council - Men; Constables eight, Scavengers eight, Wardmote - Inquest - Men fourteen, and a Beadle. It stands taxed to the Fifteenth in *London* at 52 l. 16 s. in the *Exchequer* at 52 l. 6 s.

The Go-
vernment.

The

The Alderman of this Ward is *William Alexander*, Esq; The Common-Councilmen are, Mr. *William Reynolds*, Deputy, Mr. *George Hayter*, Mr. *John Lewis Paulhan*, Mr. *William Blunt*, Mr. *George Hooker*, Mr. *Josiah Colebrock*, Mr. *Richard Lodge*, and Mr. *Richard Blunt*.

Remarkable Things, Parishes and Churches.

The remarkable Things in this Ward are three Parish-Churches: (1) *St. Anthony's*, commonly called *St. Anibolin's*, or *Anilin's*; (2) *St. Mary Aldermay's*; and (3) *St. Mary-le-Bow*: Of which more particularly in our Parochial History.

Roman Causeway, &c. discovered.

Here we may properly add Sir *Christopher Wren's* Observations on the *Roman Causeway* discovered by him at the rebuilding of the Church of *St. Mary-le-Bow*:

Parentalia p. 265.

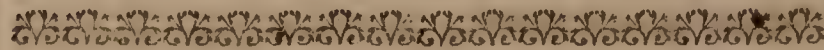
"The parochial Church of *St. Mary-le-Bow*, in *Cheapside*, required to be rebuilt after the great Fire: The Building had been mean and low, with one Corner taken out for a Tower; but, upon restoring, that the new Church could be rendered square. Upon opening the Ground, a Foundation was discerned firm enough for the new intended Fabrick, which (on further Inspection, after digging down sufficiently, and removing what Earth or Rubbish lay in the Way) appeared to be the Walls, with the Windows also, and the Pavement of a Temple or Church, of Roman Workmanship, intirely buried under the Level of the present Street. Hereupon, he determined to erect his new Church over the old; and in order to the necessary Regularity and Square of the new Design, restored the Corner; but then another Place was to be found for the Steeple: The Church stood about 40 Feet backwards from the high Street, and by purchasing the Ground of one private House not yet rebuilt, he was enabled to bring the Steeple forward so as to range with the Street-houses in *Cheapside*. Here, to his Surprise, he sunk about 18 Feet deep through made Ground, and then imagined he was come to the natural Soil, and hard Gravel; but upon full Examination, it appeared to be a Roman Causeway of rough Stone, close and well rammed, with Roman Brick and Rubbish at the Bottom, for a Foundation, and all firmly cemented. This Causeway was four Feet thick [the Thickness of the *via Appia*; according as *Monf. Montfaucon* measured, it was about three Parisian Feet, or three Feet two Inches and a half English.] Underneath this Causeway lay the natural Clay, over which that Part of the City stands, and which descends at least forty Feet lower. He concluded then to lay the Foundation of the Tower upon the very Roman Causeway, as most proper to bear what he had designed, a weighty and lofty Structure.

"He was of Opinion, for divers Reasons, that this High-way ran along the North Boundary of the Colony. The Breadth then North and South, was from the Causeway, now *Cheapside*, to the River *Thames*; the Extent East and West, from *Tower-hill* to *Ludgate*; and the principal middle Street, or *Pretorian Way*, was *Watling-street*.

"The Colony was walled next the *Thames*, No. 76.

"and had a Gate there, called *Dow-gate*, but antiently *Dour-gate*, which signified the *Watergate*.

"On the North Side, beyond the *Causeway*, was a great Fen, or Morass, in those Times; which the Surveyor discovered more particularly when he had Occasion to build a new East Front to the parochial Church of *St. Laurence* near *Guildhall*; for the Foundation of which, after sinking seven Feet, he was obliged to pile twelve Feet deeper; and if there was no Causeway over the Bog, there could be no Reason for a Gate that Way.



CHAP. XIX.

Of CORNHILL WARD.

With a PLAN neatly engraved from a New Survey.

The Name. Bounds. Extent. Modern State. Aldermen and Common-Councilmen. Churches and Parishes. Royal-Exchange. Royal-Exchange Assurance-Office. Great Fire in Cornhill, 1747. King John's Court. Tun and Conduit, and the Standard.

THIS Ward also takes its Name from the principal Street therein, which was called *Cornhill*, from the *Corn-market* kept there in antient Times; and is bounded on the East by *Bishopsgate Ward*; on the North by *Broad-street Ward*; on the West by *Cheap Ward*; and on the South by *Langborn Ward*. But it is of a very small Extent; for beginning, on the North-East, at the South-East Corner of *St. Martin Outwich's Church*, it runs, in several Windings South-West, to the West Extent of *Cornhill*. Then beginning again on the North at about 50 Feet from the South-West Corner of *Bishopsgate-street*, it runs South to *St. Peter's-alley* in *Gracechurch-street*, and from thence by divers Windings to the South-West Corner of *Cornhill-street*.

This Ward contains only one principal Street, *Cornhill*, which is entirely in it on both Sides. It was formerly chiefly occupied by Linen-drappers: But at present is divided amongst substantial Dealers in almost every Branch of Trade, viz. Linen-drappers, Woollen-drappers, Haberdashers, Milliners, Hardwaremen, Clock-makers, Book-sellers, Toymen, and many genteel Taverns and Coffee-houses, for the Entertainment of such whose Business calls them to the *Royal-Exchange*, which Building, with two handsome Churches, is a great Ornament to this Street. On the North Side of this Street are several large Courts, as *Star-court*, *Weigh-house-yard*, *Newman's-yard*, *Freeman's-court*, well built, and chiefly inhabited by Merchants or substantial Tradesmen. Part of *Finke* or *Finch-lane*, as far as *Spread-eagle-court*, or about 113 Feet on both Sides from *Cornhill*: The other Part is in *Broad-street Ward*. Part of *Sweeting's-alley*, as far as the East Entrance into the *Royal-Exchange*; and one Third of the South End of *Castle-alley*; which two last-mentioned are chiefly occupied by Watch-makers, Notaries Publick, Stationers and Coffee-houses. About 60 Feet more to the West, where once the *Globe*, after-

afterwards the *Cross-Keys* Tavern stood, is the principal Warehouse for *Bow China*; of which Manufacture more particularly in its proper Place. On the South Side is *St. Peter's-alley*, well built and inhabited, and hath a Passage with a Free-stone Pavement round *St. Peter's Church-yard* into *Gracechurch-street*. *St. Michael's-alley*, inhabited by Tradesmen and Publicans. This Alley has a Passage to the South through the *George and Vulture* Tavern into *George-yard*, *Lombard-street*; to the East through a narrow Passage into *Bell-yard*, *Gracechurch-street*; and to the West thro' *Castle-alley* into *Birchin-lane*.

Birchin-lane.

More to the West is *Burchover-lane*, so called from the first Builder and Owner, but now called *Birchin-lane*, of which an hundred and seventy Feet on both Sides of the Way from *Cornhill* is in this Ward. It was formerly noted for Salesmen, or Dealers in Mens Apparel, for Coffee-houses, and Eating-houses; but it has changed its Inhabitants in Part for Merchants, Woollen-Drapers, Publick Notaries, and Brokers for transacting Business in the mercantile Way.

'Change-alley.

As for *Exchange-alley* and *Pope's-head-alley*, further to the South-West in *Cornhill*, only their Entrances and front Houses are in this Ward: The former is very well built, with a Free-stone Pavement, and three Passages, two into *Lombard-street*, and one into *Birchin-lane*; and is known all over the mercantile World on account of the Business transacted there in Money Affairs, this being the grand Market for buying and selling Stocks, Lottery-Tickets, &c. so that the Houses, *Jonathan's*, *Garraway's*, &c. on this Site are contrived for the Reception and Entertainment of Merchants, Brokers, and others, who assemble here daily in great Numbers from all Parts, not only of these Kingdoms, but from distant Nations, in Pursuit of Riches. The latter, which takes its Name from a Tavern situate therein, whose Sign is the *Pope's Head*, is very narrow, but well inhabited by Brokers, Book-sellers, and such whose Business requires their Attendance near the *Exchange*.

Watch.

This Ward maintains a Watch every Night of sixteen common Men, under a Beadle and Constable.

Jury.

The Jury returned by the Wardmote-Inquest for this Ward are to serve as Jurors in the several Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *January*.

Government.

It is governed by an Alderman and six Common-Councilmen, including the Deputy; to which are added four Constables, four Scavengers, sixteen Wardmote-Inquest-men, and one Beadle.

Alderman and Common-Councilmen.

The present Alderman is *Francis Cokayne*, Esq; who is past the Chair; and the Common-Councilmen are, Mr. *Francis Ellis*, Deputy, Mr. *William Meadows*, Mr. *John Young*, Mr. *James Walton*, Mr. *Thomas Cogan*, and Mr. *George Sherwin*.

Remarkable Things.

The most remarkable Things in the Ward of *Cornhill* are two Parish-Churches; 1. *St. Michael's*, and, 2. *St. Peter's*; of which more particularly in our Parochial History.

Royal-Exchange.

The greatest Ornament of this Ward, and one of the principal Buildings in the City, is the *Royal-Exchange*, erected in the Year 1566, after

this Order, viz. Certain Houses upon *Cornhill*, and the like upon the Back thereof, in the Ward of *Broad-street*, with three Alleys; the first called *Swan-alley*, opening into *Cornhill*; the second *New-alley*, passing through out of *Cornhill* into *Broad-street* Ward, over-against *St. Bartholomew-lane*; the third *St. Christopher's-alley*, opening into *Broad-street* Ward, and into *St. Christopher's Parish*; containing in all fourscore Houses; were first purchased by the Citizens of *London*, as the Mayor and Aldermen, in an Answer set forth to the Lady *Gresham's* Supplication, say, at four thousand Pounds and upwards. All these Houses were sold for four hundred and seventy-eight Pounds, to such as would take them down and carry them thence. Also the Ground or Plat was made plain at the Charge of the City, and then Possession thereof was by certain Aldermen, in the Name of the whole Citizens, given to Sir *Thomas Gresham*, Knt. Agent to Queen *Elizabeth*, thereupon to build a Burse, or Place for Merchants to assemble in, at his own Charges: And he, on the seventh of *June*, laying the first Stone of the Foundation, being Brick, accompanied with some Aldermen, every of them laid a Piece of Gold, which the Workmen took up, and forthwith followed upon the same with such Diligence, that by the Month of *November*, in the Year 1567, the same was covered with Slate, and shortly after finished.

In the Year 1570, on the twenty-third of *January*, the Queen's Majesty, attended with her Nobility, came from her House at the *Strand*, called *Somerset-house*, and entered the City by *Temple-bar*, through *Fleet-street*, *Cheapside*, and so by the North Side of the Burse, through *Tbreadneedle-street*, to Sir *Thomas Gresham's* in *Bishopsgate-street*, where she dined. After Dinner her Majesty returning through *Cornhill*, entered the Burse on the South Side; and, after she had viewed every Part thereof above Ground, especially the Pawne, which was richly furnished with all Sorts of the finest Wares in the City, she caused the same Burse, by an Herald and a Trumpet, to be proclaimed *The Royal Exchange*, and to be so called from thenceforth, and by no other Name.

The Rents of the Shops here brought in considerable Gains to Sir *Thomas Gresham* the Builder. And, about five or six Years after, the Shops being all furnished with Wares, *Gresham* constrained all the Shopkeepers that had Shops above to take Shops below, where was an equal Number; but these were in the lowest Vaults of the *Exchange*. At this Time each Person paid four Marks a Year for every Shop above, and he would have as much for every Shop below, or else they should not have one above: But, after they had kept Shop below a little while, what with the Damp of the Vault, the Darknes of the Place, and the Unwillingness of Customers to buy their Wares there, they were so wearied, that they agreed among themselves to give four Pounds a Year for a Shop above, that they might be freed from keeping Shop below, and so Sir *Thomas* should turn the Vaults to what other Use he would, either for Merchants Goods, or otherwise: Which Offer he accepted; and so the Tenants only furnished the Shops above, as they remain to this Day.

Day. And the Vaults have been used now a long Time for stowing of Merchandize, and chiefly Pepper.

Sir *Thomas* was originally put upon this grand Design by his Correspondent at *Antwerp*, in 1561, but did not think proper to carry it into Execution till he could obtain a Contribution from some wealthy Citizens to assist in so expensive a Work, which he did at last; the Citizens having purchased the Fee Simple of the Ground and Houses, by certain Trustees, conveyed it over to him to build the said Burse upon; and in the Conveyance he was to make a Re-assurance again to them, upon certain Conditions: But he dying before this was done, in the Year 1592, Lady *Gresham*, his Widow, contended with the Mayor and Trustees for the *Exchange*; endeavouring to get an Act of Parliament to empower her and her Heirs to make Leases from Time to Time of twenty-one Years, or three Lives, of the Shops in the *Exchange*, keeping the Fines to herself; which was supposed to be against the last Will of Sir *Thomas*, and contrary to an Act of Parliament made in the twenty-third Year of the Queen. She also complained that the City did not, or would not, employ the Profits of the *Exchange* according to Sir *Thomas's* Will. This she exhibited by Way of Supplication to the Council, against the Lord-Mayor and his Brethren the Aldermen.

To which they subjoined this Answer: "That whereas the Lady *Gresham* had desired to have an Act of Parliament to authorize her and her Heirs, from Time to Time, to make Leases of twenty-one Years, or three Lives, of the Shops in the *Royal-Exchange*, keeping the Fines thereof to herself, and reserving as many Rents as are now reserved to remain to the City of *London*: It is thereunto answered, That the same her Demand is utterly against both the last Will and Testament of Sir *Thomas Gresham*, her late Husband, as also expressly against an Act of Parliament made in the twenty-third Year of her Majesty's Reign; unto which Act the said Lady *Gresham* was privy, and her Counsel was heard what they could say, before the said Act passed: And they say also, the same Request of the Lady *Gresham* is against all Reason and Equity; for that the Citizens of the City of *London* purchased in Fee Simple, in the Name of *Livers Feoffees*, the Soil whereupon the *Royal-Exchange* is built, and paid for the same above four thousand Pounds; and, in the eighth Year of her Majesty's Reign, conveyed the same to Sir *Thomas Gresham*, upon Condition to have Re-assurance made according to certain Covenants, which was not done: And albeit the Citizens might lawfully have entered for Breach of the said Condition, and presently taken the Rents and Profits of the whole; yet they have contented themselves to accept of the same according to the last Will and Act of Parliament, and have suffered the said Lady *Gresham* to take the whole Profits: And yet they have been at great Charges in the defending of Titles made to some Part of the same, and in paying of Quit-Rents, Tithes, and Widows Dowers; which they continue to this Day.

"Touching the Employment of the Profits of the *Exchange*, according to the Purport of the Testament of Sir *Thomas Gresham*, it is thereunto answered; That it meant, and so it shall be performed, that the same, after the Death of the Lady *Gresham*, shall be employed justly and truly, according to the Trust and Confidence in them reposed; which, if they should break, there are Courts of Equity that can take Order for Remedy thereof. But forasmuch as the said Lady *Gresham* is to have the same during her Life, and the Employments are not to be made till after her Death, therefore this Complaint is now made before any Injury be offered: And as it is now causeless; so the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen do assuredly persuade themselves, there shall not at any Time be any Cause given, of their Parts, to complain against them: Wherefore their most humble Suit is, that the said *Exchange* may be by them enjoyed, according to the said Will and Act of Parliament."

This Lady *Gresham* died Anno 1596. The Rents of the *Royal-Exchange*, which she enjoyed during her Life, with all Houses, Buildings, Vaults, and Profits thereof, amounted to the yearly Value of seven hundred and fifty-one Pounds five Shillings *per Ann.* over all Charges and Reprizes.

This *Royal-Exchange* was burnt down in the great Fire, but rose again with more Splendor than before.

Its Ground Plat is a Parallelogram, whose Length is two hundred and three Feet, Breadth one hundred and seventy-one Feet, Area one hundred and twenty-seven Perch, Altitude of the Building fifty-six Feet, and of the lofty Tower and Turret, or Lanthorn, (whereon is the Figure of a Grasshopper, curiously done in polished Brass) one hundred and seventy-eight Feet, Length within one hundred and forty-four Feet, Breadth one hundred and seventeen Feet, Area sixty-one square Perches.

This stately Fabrick was erected at the Charge of the City and Company of Mercers, and cost eighty thousand Pounds between them. The Model was first shewn to King *Charles II.* who liked it well: But it was debated, whether they should build after this Model or not, for Fear of launching into too great an Expence; several therefore were against it, but the Majority prevailed, having their Eye to the Honour of the City, and supposing the Shops above and below Stairs would in Time reimburse them, which it appears now (too late) it will not.

There are Committees for this *Exchange*, and that other publick Building called *Gresham-College*, who manage the Rents and Payments thereof. These Committees consist of the Lord-Mayor for the Time being, and two Aldermen, and a certain Number of the Company of Mercers, and the like of Citizens, commonly one of each of the other eleven Companies.

This curious Structure is thus built and adorned: The Walls are *Portland Stone*, Rustick Work, very strong and neat. Round the four Sides above Stairs are Shops, about two hundred in Number, which have been lett from twenty Pounds

Pounds to sixty Pounds each, but are now the greatest Part converted to other Uses, or left unoccupied. There are Rails and Ballasters on the Roof, which is covered with Lead. The afore-said Shops are elevated on twenty-eight Columns, or Pillars, with Arches, whereby are constituted Ambulatories within the *Exchange*, for the Merchants to keep themselves from Rain and other offensive Weather; above which Arches is an Entablature and curious Enrichments, and on the Cornice another Range of Pilasters, with Entablature extending round the Inside, and a curious Compass Pediment in the Middle of the Cornice of each of the four Sides. Under the Pediment on the North Side are the King's Arms; on the South, those of the City; and, on the East, the Arms of Sir *Thomas Gresham*; and under the Pediment on the West Side, the Arms of the Company of *Mercers*, with their respective Enrichments. The Intercolumns of the upper Range are twenty-four Niches, nineteen of which are filled with the Statues of the Kings and Queens Regents of *England*, standing erect, with their Robes and Regalia, except that of King *Charles II.* and King *George II.* which are habited like the *Cæsars*.

On the South Side are seven Niches, of which four are filled, viz.

I. The most easterly Figure, which has this Inscription in Gold Letters, *Edwardus Primus, Rex, Anno Dom. 1272.* II. Westward, *Edwardus III. Rex, Anno Dom. 1326.* III. *Henricus V. Rex, Anno Dom. 1412.* IV. *Henricus VI. Rex, Anno Dom. 1422.*

On the West Side five Niches, four of which are filled, viz.

I. Under the most Southerly Figure is subscribed in Gold Letters, *Edwardus IV. Rex, Anno Domini 1460.* II. Northward (the Crown pendant over his Head) *Edwardus V. Rex, Anno Domini 1483.* III. *Henricus VII. Rex, Anno Domini 1487.* IV. *Henricus VIII. Rex, Anno Domini 1508.*

On the North Side seven Niches are filled, viz.

I. The most Westerly, subscribed in Gold Characters, *Edwardus VI. Rex, Anno Domini 1547.* II. *Maria, Regina, Anno Domini 1553.* III. *Elizabetha, Regina, Anno Domini 1558.* IV. Is subscribed *Serenissim. & Potentissim. Princip. Jacobo Primo, Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hibern. Reg. Fid. Defensori, Societas Pannitorum posuit, A. D. 1684.* V. *EIKON BASILIKH, Serenissimi & Religiosissimi Principis Caroli Primi, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ Regis, Fidei Defensoris, bis Martyris (in Corpore & Effigie) Impiis Rebellium Manibus, ex hoc loco deturbata & confracta, Anno Dom. 1647. Restituta & hic demum collocata, Anno Dom. 1683.*

Gloria Martyrii qui te fregere Rebelles

Non potuere ipsum quem voluere Deum.

VI. *Carolus secundus, Rex, Anno Domini 1648.*

VII. *Jacobus II. Rex, Anno Dom. 1685.*

On the East Side five Niches, one of which is vacant, the other filled, viz.

I. The most Northerly contains two Statues, viz. of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, subscribed *Gulielmus III. Rex, & Maria II. Regina, A. D. 1688.*

S. P. Q. Londin. Optim. Principibus, P. C. 1695.

II. *Anna, Regina, Dei Gratia, Mag. Britan. Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, 1701.* III. *George I. inscribed Georgius, D. G. Magnæ Britan. Franciæ, & Hiberniæ Rex, Anno Dom. 1714, S. P. Q. L.* IV. Southerly, the Statue of King *George II.* in the Habiliments of a *Cæsar*, wreathed upon the Head, and a Battoon or Truncheon in his Hand, little differing from that of *Charles II.* in the Center of the Area, only in looking Northward, inscribed *Georgius II. D. G. Mag. Brit. Fra. & Hib. Rex, Anno Dom. 1727, S. P. Q. L.*

All these Figures were new painted and gilded this last Summer (1754) by voluntary Subscription.

Besides the Niches wherein the Effigies of the aforementioned Kings are placed, the four that are vacant are the Places where *Edward II.* *Richard II.* *Henry IV.* and *Richard III.* should have been; but it seems the City had no Mind to shew any Respect to the said Kings, two of whom took away their Charter, and the other two were Usurpers. One Thing more is to be added concerning the Statue of King *Charles I.* which, after the King had lost his Head, the Zealots of those Times, to shew their Rage and Malice, threw down and broke to Pieces, causing to be writ under the Place where it stood, *Exit Tyrannorum Ultimus, &c.* The present Statue of that unfortunate Prince was set up by the Grocers, to vindicate his Memory.

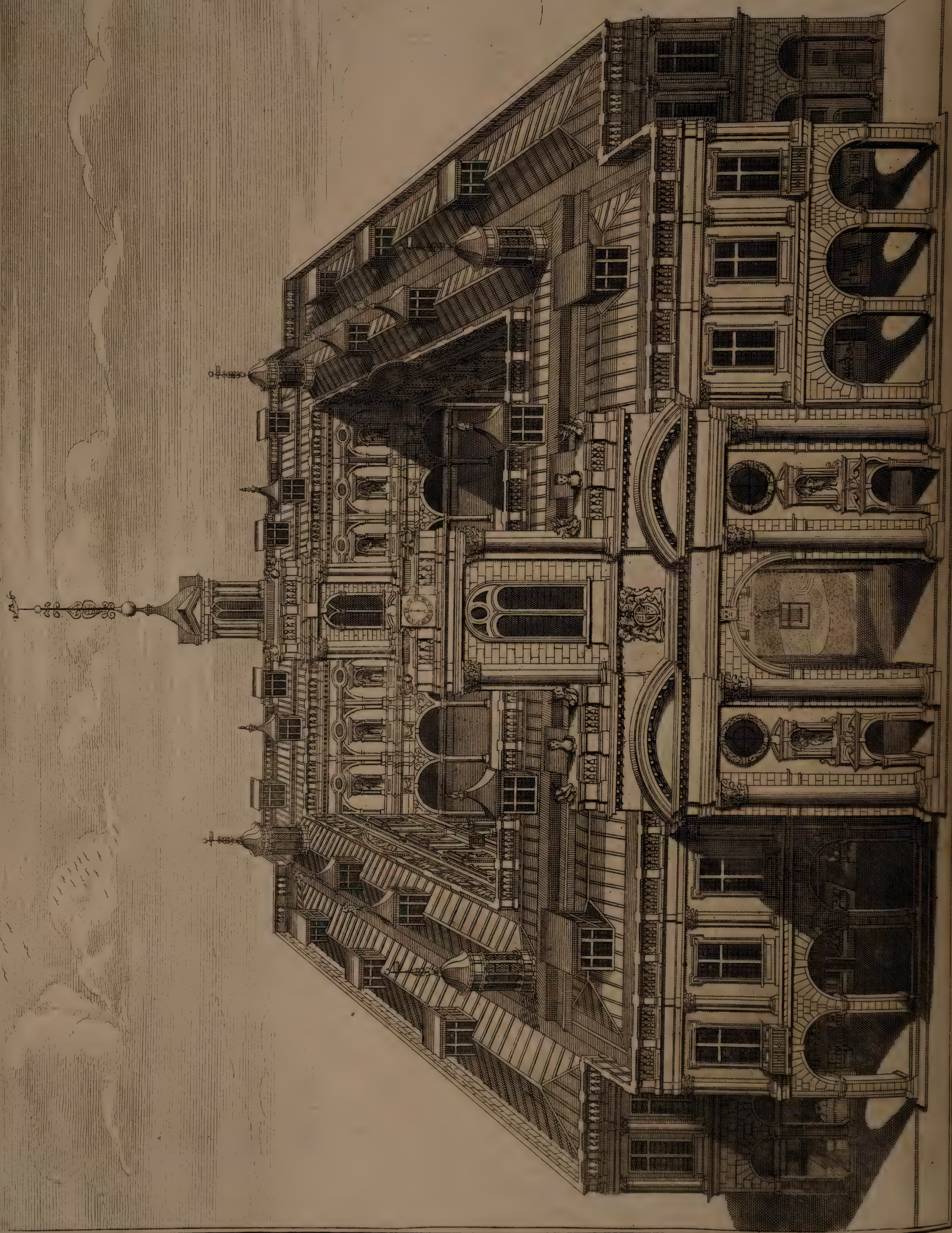
This Figure of King *Charles I.* is represented holding his Sceptre not upright, but stretching towards the People.

The Statue of Sir *John Barnard*, Knt. and Alderman, the present Father of the City, and one of its Representatives in Parliament, in Acknowledgment of his eminent Services done his Country, and this Metropolis in particular, in the House of Commons.

In the Walls of the four Sides under the Piazzas within the *Exchange* are twenty-eight several Niches round the Building, all vacant, except one near the North-West Angle, where is the Effigy of Sir *Thomas Gresham*, and another in the South-West of Sir *John Barnard*, as above; and the like is also (with Fret-work Cieling) above, where the Shops are, to which you ascend by two spacious Stair-Cases, having black Marble Steps; one on the North, the other on the South Side.

The Area under the said Piazza is a Pavement of white and black Marble, but that of the rest with fine Pebble, in the Center whereof is erected on a Marble Pedestal, about eight Feet high, the Statue of King *Charles II.* in *Roman Habit*; he is lively represented, by the ingenious Hand of Mr. *Gibbon*, with a Battoon in his Hand, looking Southward. On this Side of the Pedestal, under an Imperial Crown, Wings, Trumpets of Fame, Sceptre, and Sword, Palm Branches, &c. these Words are inscribed:

Carolo II. Cæsari Britannico,
Patriæ Patri,
Regum Optimo, Clementissimo, Augustissimo,
Generis Humani deliciis,
Utriusq; Fortunæ Victori,
Pacis Europæ Arbitro,
Mariæ Domino ac Vindici,
Societas Mercatorum Adventur. Angliæ,
Quæ



Quæ per CCCC jam prope Annos
Regia benignitate floret,
Fidei Intemeratæ & Gratitude æternæ
Hoc Testimonium
Venerabunda posuit,
Anno Salutis Humanæ M.DC.LXXXIV.

On the West Side of the Pedestal is neatly cut, in Relievo, the Figure of a *Cupid* reposing his right Hand on a Shield, containing the Arms of *France* and *England* quartered, and in his left Hand a Rose.

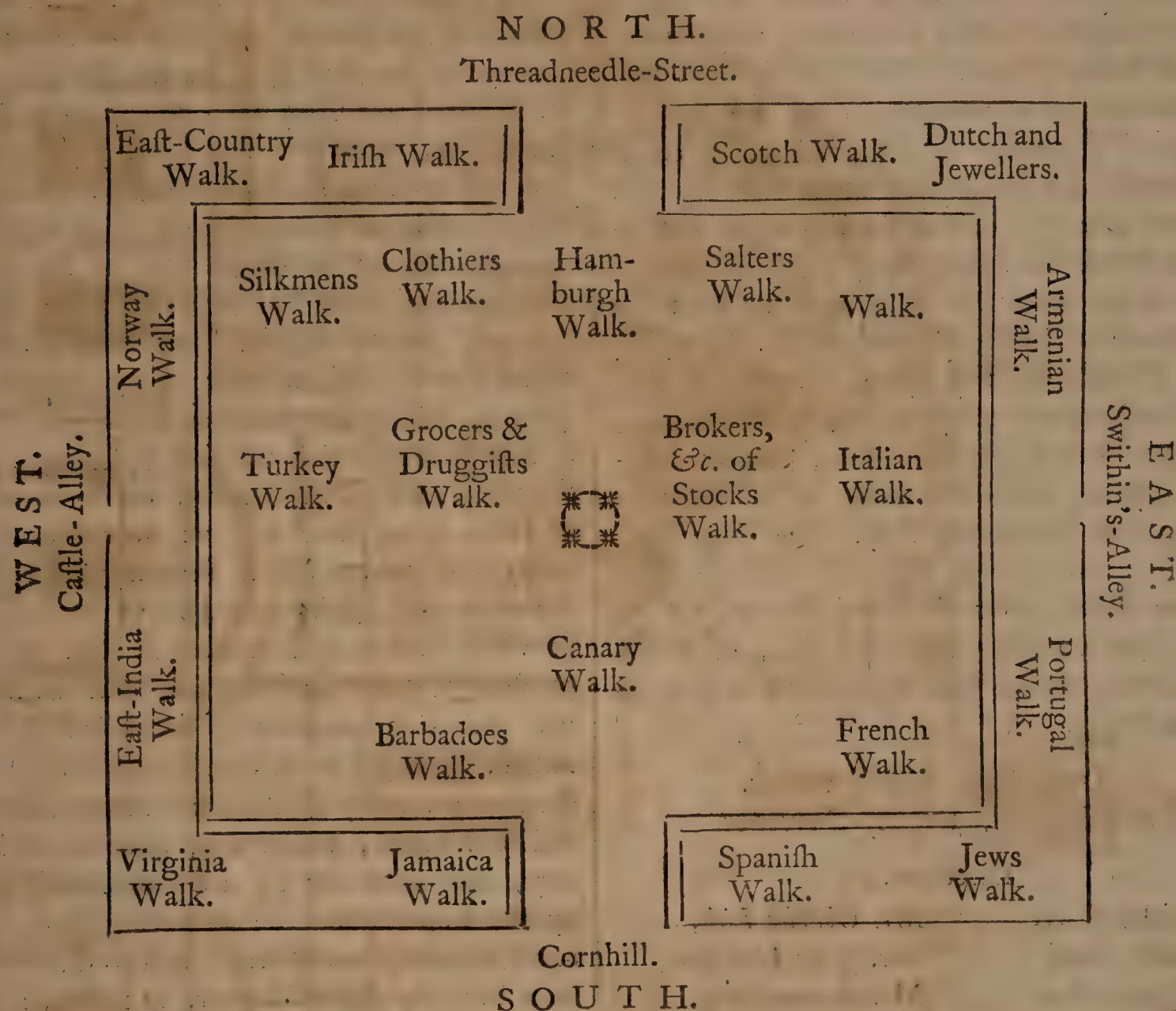
On the North Side are the Arms of *Ireland* on a Shield, supported by a *Cupid*.

On the Base of the Pedestal, in the South Side, is this Inscription :

This Statue was repaired and beautified by the Company of Merchant-Adventurers of *England*, Anno 1730; *John Hanbury*, Esq; Governor.

On the East Side the Arms of *Scotland*, with a *Cupid* holding a Thistle, curiously done (as the rest) all in Relievo.

And, for the more easy expediting their Affairs, the Merchants dealing in the same Commodities have, by Custom, fixed on these different Parts of the *Exchange* to meet one another, called their Walks, which may be seen at one View by the following Sketch or Plan:



The Outside of the Exchange described.

There are ten strong Pillars on the South Front, which support the South Side of the Shops on that Side of the *Exchange*, and as many on the North Side for the like Use there, by which there are two large Piazzas, one on the North, the other on the South Side; which South Front is adorned with Demi-Columns and Pilasters of the *Composite* Order, and the Portico there with four spacious Columns, Entablature, and two Compass Pediments of the *Corinthian* Order, whose Intercolumns are two Niches, replenished with the Figures of King *Charles I.* and his Son *Charles II.* boldly carved, and over the Aperture on the Cornice between the Pediments are the King's Arms.

The North Side of this *Exchange* is adorned with Pilasters, Entablature of a triangular Pediment of the said *Composite* Order, and with Columns of that Order, and an Acroteria. The lower Part of the Tower is adorned, the middle Part with more Columns, Entablament, and Acroteria; and the upper Part, or *Lanthorn*, with Columns of the *Ionick* Order, with Architrave, Frize, Cornice, and four triangular Pediments, fronting East, West, North, and South;

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and the said two Acroterias, as also that of the Roof of the *Exchange*, are adorned with Dragons and Demi-Virgins, the Supporters of the City Arms, and the Arms of the *Mercers* Company: And there are four Clock-Dials, fronting likewise the four Cardinal Points; and in this Tower are twelve tuneable Bells, which chime at Nine, Twelve, Three, and Six, daily.

The following Inscription was set upon the *Exchange* after it was rebuilt:

Hoc Greshamii Peristylum, Gentium Commerciis Sacrum, Flammiis extinctum 1666, augustius e Cinere resurrexit 1669, Will. Turnero, Milite, Prætor.

Notwithstanding the great Encomiums which have been bestowed on this Structure by our own Nation and Foreigners, a late Author, in the *New Critical Review* of the publick Buildings in and about *London*, takes the Freedom to inform us, that "here, as in most costly Fabricks, there is something to blame, and something to admire: A Building of that Extent, Grandeur, and Elevation, ought, without Question, to have had an ample Area before it, that we might comprehend the Whole, and every Part at once. This is a Requisite which ought to be allowed to all

10 T

Buildings,

New Critical Review, P. 7, 8.

Buildings, but particularly all of this Sort; that is to say, such as are formed of very large Parts; for in such a Case the Eye is forced to travel with Pain and Difficulty from one Object to another, nay, sometimes obliged to divide one into many Parts; whereby the Judgment is confused, and 'tis with great Uncertainty we come to any Conclusion at all. Upon the whole, the Entrance into this Building is very grand and august; the two Statues which adorn it are, in a particular Manner, beautiful and admirable: But then the Tower which rises over it is a Weight to the whole Building, and is at the same Time broken into so many Parts, that it rather hurts than pleases, and, if reduced to one Half of its present Height, would harmonize abundantly better with the Whole. The Inside is light and airy, laid out in a very good Stile, and finished with great Propriety of Decoration: I could wish though that either the Statues were executed in a better Manner, or that the City would condescend to excuse the setting up any more; for nothing can be more ridiculous than to hurt the Eye with a Fault in the Affectation of a Beauty."

The Outside of this grand Fabrick is surrounded with Shops of various Sorts, Booksellers, Stationers, Watchmakers, Cutlers, Hofiers, Hatters, Toyemen, and Officers of several Sorts in the Ship and Mercantile Way. See Page 256, &c.

The Royal-Exchange Assurance.

Above Stairs, over the Lord-Mayor's Office, is the *Royal-Exchange Insurance-Office*, of which the following are the Governors and Directors in the Year 1755:

R. Knox, Esq; Sub-Governor.
James Henckell, Deputy-Governor.

Directors.

Mr. Anthony Andre,	Mr. Charles Lisle,
John Baker, Esq;	Mr. John Lockwood,
Mr. Benjamin Ball,	Mr. Beeston Long,
Mr. Thomas Birch,	Henry March, Esq;
Mr. John Peter Blaquiere,	Mr. Benjamin Mee,
Samuel Bosanquet, Esq;	Capt. John Pelly,
Capt. Richard Crabb,	Mr. John Serocold,
Capt. John Hallett,	Mr. Richard Sheldon,
Capt. Thomas Hill,	Thomas Sikes, Esq;
Mr. Robert Hilton,	Mr. James Tierney,
Mr. John Johnson,	John Ekins, Treasurer.
Mr. Pendarves Kekewich,	

John Bell, Secretary. Edm. Anguish, Accomptant.

This Corporation, and that of the *London-Assurance*, was established by Act of Parliament made in the sixth of King George I. whereby it was enacted, That such as should be admitted as Members into the said Corporations, should be each a distinct and separate Body Politick for thirty-one Years, for the Assurance of Ships, Goods, and Merchandizes at Sea, or for lending Money upon Bottomry.

And that each of the said Corporations, in Consideration of the many Benefits which might accrue to them by their Charters, should pay into his Majesty's Exchequer the Sum of three hundred thousand Pounds, for discharging the Debts of the Civil Lists.

And that no other Society should insure Ships, or lend Money on Bottomry, for the future; but

any private Person might insure Ships, &c. as before. These Corporations however met with so little Encouragement, that the Crown was obliged to remit most Part of the Money they were to advance.

In the Year 1747, on the twenty-fifth of March, about One o'Clock in the Morning, a Fire broke out in the Shop of Mr. Eldridge, a Barber, or in an Herb-Stall or Shed close adjoining to it, behind the *Swan*, now the *King's-Arms Tavern*, which spread with such Rapidity, that Mr. Eldridge, his Wife, Sister, and Children, were burnt in their Beds; and all the Houses, with most of their Furniture, &c. from the North Entrance into *Change-alley* to St. Michael's Church on the North, and from the North-West Corner of the said Alley to the Church-yard of St. Edmund the King in Lombard-street on the South-East, from the said Church-yard to the South-East Corner of *Change-alley*, leaving the front Houses in Lombard-street, and about four on each Side of the South End of *Birchin-lane*, and from the South-East End of *Change-alley* into Cornhill; within which Tract were consumed, before Ten o'Clock in the Morning, one hundred Houses, besides several more damaged.

The Distress which was hereby brought upon the Sufferers on this Occasion was so great, few of them being able to save their Goods, and many not insured, little dreading such a Misfortune in a Neighbourhood so well watched and provided with every Necessary in such Accidents to defend them against Fires, that the Benevolent consulted immediately for their Relief, and raised a Subscription of five thousand seven hundred and seventy-four Pounds nineteen Shillings and four Pence; which was, after several Meetings, accounted for by a Committee appointed by the Contributors for enquiring into the Circumstances of the Sufferers, and to distribute the same in an equitable Manner, as follows:

	l.	s.	d.
Received	5774	19	4
Paid to Sufferers	5718	12	8
For Advertisements	37	9	6
To George Strahan	13	12	2
To the Porter of the Committee	5	5	0
Total	5774	19	4

This, no doubt, was a very great Misfortune to the Individuals who were in it, but the spacious and commodious Buildings raised upon the Ruins prove a great Advantage to the Publick, and an Ornament to the City.

The *Pope's-head Tavern*, with other Houses adjoining, strongly built of Stone, were formerly in one, belonging to some Person of great State, or rather to the King, as may be supposed by the Arms, viz. *Three Lions Passant-Gardant*, which was the whole Arms of England before the Reign of Edward III. who quartered them with the Arms of France. These Arms, supported by two Angels, were handsomely and largely carved in the fore Front of this House towards the high Street.

It has been said that King John had his Court in the aforesaid House, which is not unlikely; for

Matthew

The Fire in Cornhill.

K John's Court.

Matthew Paris saith in his History, that, in the Year 1232, Henry III. sent Hubert de Burgho, Earl of Kent, to Cornhill in London, there to answer all Matters objected against him, where he wisely acquitted himself.

Down lower, on the high Street of Cornhill, was another great Tavern, called the Cardinal's Hat, which had also a Thoroughfare into Lombard-street.

The Tun upon Cornhill a Prison-house for Night-walkers.

In the Year of Christ 1282, a Conduit was first built of Stone, by Henry Wallis, Mayor of London, to be a Prison for Night-walkers and other suspicious Persons, and was called the Tun upon Cornhill, because the same was built somewhat in Fashion of a Tun standing on one End.

Also without the West Side of this Tun was a Well of springing Water, curbed round with hard Stone.

Temporal Men punished Spiritual Persons for Incontinency. The Bishop complains, and the King forbids the Laity punishing the Clergymen.

To this Prison of the Tun the Night-Watches of this City committed not only Night-walkers, but also other Persons, as well Spiritual as Temporal, whom they suspected of Incontinency, and punished them according to the Customs of this City: But Complaint thereof being made about the Year of Christ 1297, King Edward I. forbid the Imprisonment of the Clergy therein. See Page 107.

Citizens of London break up the Tun upon Cornhill.

About the Year of Christ 1299, the twenty-seventh of Edward I. certain principal Citizens of London, to wit; T. Romane, Richard Gloucester, Nicholas Faringdon, Adam Helingbury, T. Saly, John Dunstable, Richard Asbwy, John Wade, and William Stratford, brake up this Prison called the Tun, and took out certain Prisoners; for which they were sharply punished, by long Imprisonment and great Fines. It cost the Citizens (as some have written) more than twenty thousand Marks, which they were amerced in before William de March, Treasurer of the King's Exchequer, to purchase the King's Favour, and the Confirmation of their Liberties.

Tho. Walsingham.

Citizens of London punish Fornication and Adultery in Priests as well as others, without Partiality.

In the Year 1383, the seventh of Richard II. the Citizens of London taking upon them the Rights that belonged to their Bishops, first imprisoned such Women as were taken in Fornication or Adultery, in the said Tun; and after, bringing them forth to the Sight of the World, they caused their Heads to be shaved, after the Manner of Thieves, whom they named Appellators, and so to be led about the City, in Sight of all the Inhabitants, with Trumpets and Pipes sounding before them, that their Persons might be the more largely known: Neither did they spare such Kind of Men a whit the more, but used them as hardly, saying, they abhorred not only the Negligence of their Prelates, but also detested their Avarice, that studied for Money, omitted the Punishment limited by Law, and permitted those that were found guilty to live favourably by their Fines; wherefore they would themselves, they said, purge their City from such Filthiness, lest, through God's Vengeance, either the Pestilence or Sword should happen to them, or that the Earth should swallow them. In a Charge of the Wardmote-Inquest in every Ward in this City were these Words: "If there be any Priest in Service within the Ward,

"which before-time hath beene set in the Tunne in Cornehill for his Dishonesty, and hath forsworne the Citie, all such shall be presented."

John Atwood, Draper, dwelling in the Parish of St. Michael upon Cornhill, directly against the Church, having a proper Woman to his Wife, such an one as seemed the holiest amongst a thousand, had also a lusty Country Priest of the said Parish-Church repairing to his House, with the which Priest the said Atwood would sometimes after Supper play a Game at Tables for a Pint of Ale. It chanced on a Time, having Haste of Work, and his Game proving long, he left his Wife to play it out, and went down to his Shop: But returning to fetch a Pressing-iron, he found such Play (to his Misliking) that he forced the Priest to leap out at a Window over the Penthouse into the Street, and so to run to his Lodging in the Church-yard. Atwood and his Wife were soon reconciled, so that he would not suffer her to be called in Question; but the Priest being apprehended and committed, I saw his Punishment to be thus: He was on three Market-days conveyed through the high Street and Markets of the City, with a Paper on his Head, whereon was written his Trespas. The first Day he rode in a Carry; the second, on a Horse, his Face to the Horse's Tail; the third, led betwixt two, and every Day rung with Bafons, and Proclamations made of his Fact at every Turning of the Streets, and also before John Atwood's Stall, and the Church Door of his Service, where he lost his Chauntry of twenty Nobles the Year, and was banished the City for ever.

Priests punished in the Tun upon Cornhill, and forced to forswear this City. Stow.

A Priest punished for Lechery.

In the Year 1401, the said Prison-house called the Tun was made a Cistern for sweet Water, conveyed by Pipes of Lead from Tyburn, and was from thenceforth called the Conduit upon Cornhill. Then was the Wall planked over, and a strong Prison made of Timber, called a Cage, with a Pair of Stocks set upon it, and this was for Night-walkers; on the Top of which Cage was placed a Pillory, for the Punishment of Bakers offending in the Assize of Bread, for Millers stealing of Corn at the Mill, and for Bawds and Scolds, and other Offenders.

The Conduit upon Cornhill.

Cage, Stocks, and Pillory in Cornhill.

Bakers, Millers, Bands, Scolds, and common Jurors for Rewards punished on the Pillory.

As in the Year 1468, the seventh of Edward IV. divers Persons, being common Jurors, such as at Assizes were forsworn for Rewards or Favour of Parties, were judged to ride from Newgate to the Pillory in Cornhill, with Mitres of Paper on their Heads, there to stand, and from thence again to Newgate. And this Judgment was given by the Mayor of London.

False Swearers pillorized here.

In the Year 1509, the first of Henry VIII. Darby, Smith, and Simson, Ringleaders of false Inquests in London, rode about the City with their Faces to the Horses Tails, and Papers on their Heads, and were set on the Pillory in Cornhill, and after brought again to Newgate, where they died for very Shame, saith Robert Fabian. A Ringleader of Inquests, as I take it, is he, that, making a gainful Occupation thereof, will appear upon Nisi Priuses ere he be warned, or procure himself to be warned to come on by a Tallis: He will also procure himself to be Foreman, when he can, and take upon him to overrule the rest to his Opinion: Such an one shall be

Ringleaders of false Inquests so served.

Ringleaders of Inquests will prosper their Service, and bend every Way for Gain.

A Man detected, and that had sworn foolishly against his Brother, is not to be admitted a common Juror. Neither Butcher nor Surgeon is to be admitted.

Conduit on Cornhill enlarged.

be laboured by Plaintiffs and Defendants, not without Promise of Rewards; and therefore to be suspected of a bad Conscience. I would wish a more careful Choice of Jurors to be had; for I have known a Man carted, rung with Bafons, and banished out of *Bishopsgate* Ward, and afterward, in *Aldgate* Ward, admitted to be Constable, a Grand-Juryman, and Foreman of their Wardmote Inquest. What I know of the like, or worse Men, preferred to the like Offices, I forbear to write, but wish to be reformed, says *Stow*.

The foresaid Conduit upon *Cornhill* was in the Year 1475 enlarged by *Robert Drope*, Draper, Mayor, who then dwelt in that Ward: He enlarged the Cistern of this Conduit with an East End of Stone and Lead, and castellated it in comely Manner.

In the Year 1582, *Peter Morris*, a Dutchman, having contracted with the City of London for the erecting of an Engine under *London Bridge* to force Water into the Eastern Parts thereof, (see Page 51.) erected at the East End of *Cornhill*, in the Middle of the High-Street, where four Ways part, a Water-Standard, at the Charge of the City; which Standard had four Spouts, that ran plentifully at every Tide, four Ways, to *Bishopsgate*, *Aldgate*, the *Bridge*, and to *Wallbrook* or *Stocks-market*: This being at that Time supposed to be the highest Ground of the City.



CHAP. XX.

Of CRIPPLEGATE WARD.

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a New Survey.

Its Name, Bounds, Extent, modern State, Government. Alderman and Common-Council. Parishes and Churches. Lamb's Chapel. Si-on College and Alms-houses. Barbers-Hall, Haberdashers - Hall, Waxchandlers - Hall, Plaisterers-Hall, Brewers-Hall, Curriers-Hall, Loriners-Hall. Alms-houses. Antiquities.

Name.

*C*ripplegate Ward takes its Name from the North-West Gate of the City, of which has been treated largely on Page 24.

Bounds.

It is bounded on the East by *Little Moorfields*, Part of *Coleman-street* Ward, *Bassishaw* Ward, and *Cheap* Ward; on the North by the Parish of *St. Luke's Old-street*, formerly called *Cripplegate* Parish without the Freedom; on the West by *Aldersgate* Ward; and on the South by the Ward of *Cheap*.

Extent.

This Ward consists of two Parts; one lying within *Cripplegate* and *London-wall*; and the other, to the Extent of the Freedom, without.

Within the Wall, on the East Part thereof, toward the North, it runs to the West Side of *Basing-ball* Ward; and towards the South it joins to the Ward of *Cheap*. It begins at the West End of *St. Laurence's Church* in the *Jewry*, on the North Side, and runs West to a Pump, where, some Time, was a Well with two Buckets, at the South Corner of *Aldermanbury-street*; which Street runs down North to *Gayspur-lane*, and so to *London-wall*; which Street and Lane are wholly (on both

Sides) of this Ward; and so are some few Houses (on both Sides) from *Gayspur-lane*, by and against the Wall of the City, East to the Grates made for the Water-Course of the Channels, and West to *Cripplegate*.

Now on the South Side, from over-against the West End of *St. Laurence's Church* to the Pump, and then up *Milk-street*, South to *Cheap*; which *Milk-street* is wholly (on both Sides) of *Cripplegate* Ward; as also, without the South End of *Milk-street*, a Part of West *Cheap*, viz. from the Place where the Standard stood, to where the Cross was set. Then down *Great Wood-street*, which is wholly of this Ward, on both Sides thereof; so is *Little Wood-street*, which runs down to *Cripplegate*.

Out of this *Wood-street* are divers Lanes, namely, on the East Side is *Lad-lane*, which runs East to *Milk-street* Corner. Down lower in *Wood-street* is *Love-lane*, which lies by the South Side of *St. Alban's Church* in *Wood-street*, and runs down to the Conduit in *Aldermanbury-street*. Lower down in *Wood-street* is *Addle-street*; out of which runs *Philip-lane* down to *London-wall*. These are the Lanes on the East Side.

On the West Side of *Wood-street* is *Hugen-lane*, by the South Side of *St. Michael's Church*, and goes through to *Gutheron's-lane*. Then lower is *Maiden-lane*, which runs West to the North End of *Gutheron's-lane*; and up to the said Lane, on the East Side thereof, till against *Kery-lane*, and back again. Then the said *Maiden-lane*, on the North Side, goes up to *Staining-lane*, and up a Part thereof, on the East Side, to the farthest North Part of *Haberdashers-hall*, and back again to *Wood-street*. And there, lower down, is *Silver-street*, which is of this Ward, till you come to the East End of *St. Olave's Church* on the South Side, and to *Monkwell-street* on the North Side. Then down the said *Monkwell-street*, on the East Side thereof, and so to *Cripplegate*, do make the Bound of this Ward within the Walls.

Without *Cripplegate*, *Fore-street* runs a-cross before the Gate, from against the North Side of *St. Giles's Church*, along to *Moor-lane* End, and almost to *Moorgate*. The Houses on that Side of *Moorfields*, and Alleys to *Finsbury-court*, are all of *Cripplegate* Ward.

Joining to *Moorfields* is the *New Artillery-Ground*, so called, in Distinction from another *Artillery-garden*, near *St. Mary Spital*. See *Bishopsgate* Ward.

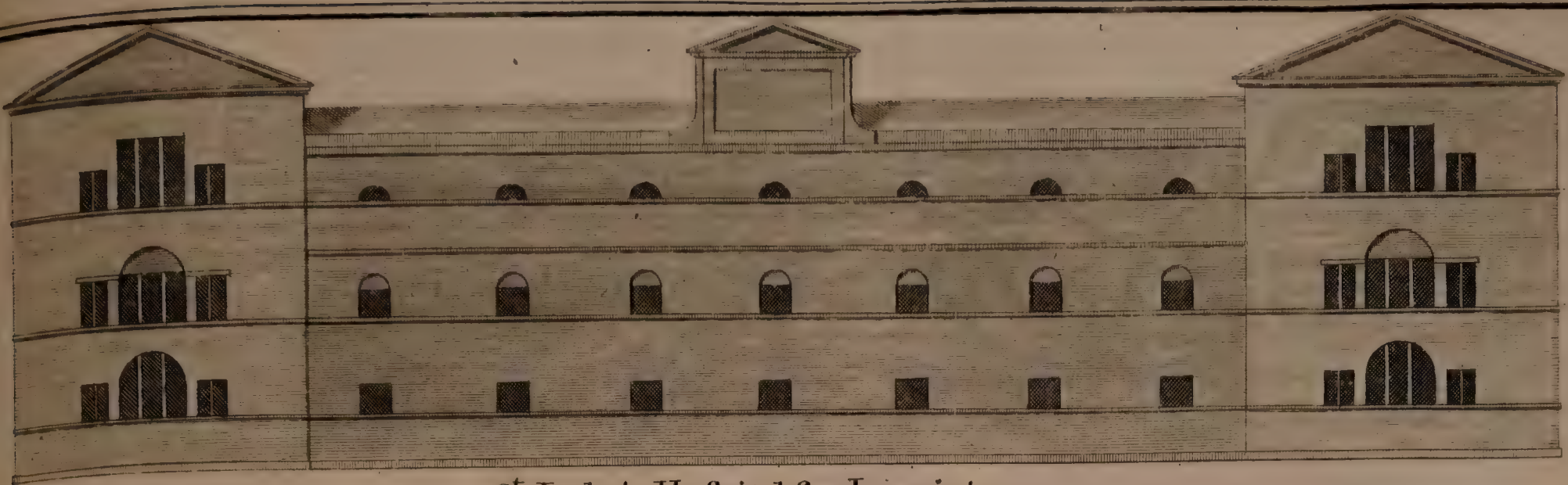
Then to turn back again through the afore-said *Moor-lane*, the next is *Grub-street*; more than Half of it is in this Ward. The next is *Whitecross-street*, up to the End of *Beech-lane*; and then *Redcross-street* wholly, with a Part of *Golden-lane*, to the Posts there placed as a Boundary.

Then is *Beech-lane*, before spoken of, on the East Side of the *Redcross* and the *Barbican-street*, more than Half thereof, towards *Aldersgate-street*, which are the Bounds of *Cripplegate* Ward without the Walls.

The present State of this Ward will be better collected from the following Plan and Description.

The Part of this Ward within the Wall, by which it is severed from that without, contains several Streets and Lanes, some in Whole, others in Part, viz. *Milk-street* on both Sides, and the greater Part of *Honey-lane Market*; *Cateaton-street*, so far as to *St. Laurence's Church*, *Lad-lane*, *Alderman-*

The modern State.



St Luke's Hospital for Lunatic's.
in Upper Moorefields.

CRIPPLEGATE PARISH

without the

FREEDOM



PART

OF

ALDERS -

GATE

WARD

PART

OF

COLEMAN STREET WARD

PART OF

BASSISHAW WARD

PART OF

CRIPPLE GATE WARD

WITH

its Division into

PARISHES

According to a new SURVEY



The Arms of John Blachford Esq.

CHEAPSIDE

CHEAP WARD

B. Cole sculp.

This Plan is most humbly Inscrib'd to John Blachford Esq. Alderman of Cripple Gate Ward, in 1755.

dermanbury, Love-lane, Addle-street, London-wall-street, from *Little Wood-street* to beyond the Postern; *Philip-lane, Great Wood-street*, all about 70 Feet on the West Side towards *Cheapside*; *Little Wood-street, Hart-street*, the South Side thereof; *Monkswell-street* the East Side, *Fell-street, Silver-street*; *Maiden-lane*, the East Part thereof; *Hugen-lane, Goldsmiths-street*, the whole, except 25 Feet on the West Side; *Gutter-lane*, the West Side from *Maiden-lane*, to over-against the End of *Carey-street*, on the East Side of the Way only; and *Cheapside*, on the North Side, 170 Feet from the Corner of *Woodstreet*, Eastward. In all which said Places are several Courts and Places of Note.

The Places in this Ward *without* the Wall are *Fore-street*, and the Postern leading to *Moorfields*, *Back-street* in the *Little Moorfields*, *Moor-lane, Grub-street*, the South Part to the Posts and Chain; *Whitcross-street*, the South Side, so far as the Posts and Chain; *Redcross-street*, about 450 Feet on both Sides; *Beech-lane, Golden-lane*, the South Part to the Post and Chain; *Barbican*, the East Part thereof, on both Sides, for about 450 Feet from the Corner of *Golden-lane*; *Jewen-street*, the East Part thereof, and on both Sides to *Redcross-street*, for about 450 Feet; *Brackley-street, Bridge-water-street*, and *Letton-street*; all of them built in the Place where *Bridgewater House* stood before.

Of these Places in Order; and, *first*, for those *within* the Wall.

Milk-street is broad, comes out of *Cheapside*, and falls into *Lad-lane*: This Street is well built, and inhabited by wholesale Traders, chiefly in *Haberdashery*; and that Part that lies open to *Honey-lane Market* is the best.

Here in this Street, towards *Cheapside*, stood the Parish-Church of *St. Magdalen's Milk-street*. It was destroyed in the dreadful Fire of *London*, and not rebuilt; but the Parish is united to *St. Laurence Jewry*, and the Ground converted into *Honey-lane Market*.

The Courts and Alleys in this Street are, *Castle-tavern-court*, so called from the *Castle-Tavern* therein formerly seated. It hath a narrow Passage into *Wood-street*. *Feathers-court*, long and open, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Robin-hood-alley* has a Passage into *Honey-lane Market*. *Crown-court*, but small. *Mumford's-court*, a large Place, well built, with a Free-stone Pavement. About the Middle is a Passage into *Castle-court*, or *alley*; which is likewise long, falling into *St. Laurence-lane*, and well inhabited. *Clement-court*, a handsome open Place, with good Houses, and has a Passage up Steps into *Fryars-court*, which leads into *Wood-street*.

Cateaton-street has but a small Part in this Ward, viz. from the Corner of *Aldermanbury* to *St. Laurence Jewry*; the rest is in *Cheap Ward*.

Lad-lane lies betwixt *Wood-street* in the West, and *Milk-street* and *Aldermanbury* in the East. It is likewise a Street of good Trade, and well inhabited. Here on the North Side is the *Swan-Inn with two Necks*; which is large, and of a considerable Trade for Northern Carriers. More towards *Woodstreet* are two small Courts, or Alleys, but without Name.

Aldermanbury, a handsome Street, graced with

good Buildings; which are well inhabited by Merchants, wholesale Dealers, &c.

In this Street are these Courts, viz. *Fountain-court*, on the East Side, a large square Place, well inhabited and built; has a Passage into *St. Laurence Church-alley*, which leads into *Guildhall-yard*. This Court was built out of a large House, formerly the Seat of *Erasmus de la Fontaine*, Knt. deceased.

Dyer's-court, large, and well inhabited by Persons of Repute, having an open Entrance for Coach or Cart. *Carpenters-court*, a handsome Place, with a Free-stone Pavement, well inhabited.

On the North Side is *Hadley's-court*, but small, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Church-alley* has a Passage into *Basinghall-street* by the Church Wall. *Miller's-court*, indifferent large, but with a narrow Passage.

Love-lane comes out of *Aldermanbury*, and falls into *Wood street* by *St. Alban's Wood-street Church*, where it divides, and one Part encompasses the Church, except the Front in *Wood-street*. In this Lane is *Berry-court*, which is handsome, and well built.

Addle-street, which also lies betwixt *Aldermanbury* and *Wood-street*, is yet much inhabited by Joiners, for the making of Bedsteads, Chests of Drawers, Scrutores, Tables, and such like Joinery Wares.

London-wall is a long Street, coming out of *Little Wood-street* by *Cripplegate*, and runs Eastward as far as *Winchester-street*; but goes no farther in this Ward than within 60 Feet of the North-West End of *Coleman-street*.

Philip-lane goes from *London-wall*, and falls into *Addle-street*, a Place indifferently built and inhabited. In this Place is *Sion-court*, indifferent large, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Burge-court* hath a Passage into *Wood street*; the middle Part is open, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Cook's-court*, but small, also with a Free-stone Pavement. *Hand-alley*, small and narrow. *Curriers-court*, seated in *London-wall-street*, Westward of *Sion-College*, a Place but ordinary; at the upper End of which is *Curriers-ball*.

Hart-street, adjoining to *Cripplegate*, falls into *Monks-well-street*. The North Side of this Street, as also the West Side of *Monks-well-street*, belongs to *Farringdon Ward* within. On the North Side of *Hart-street* are the City Alms-houses for six poor Women. On the South Side is *Bowyers-court*, which is but small; and here was formerly *Bowyers-ball*.

Monks-well, or *Mugwell-street*, is a Place of no Trade, but indifferently well built, and inhabited by private House-keepers. The Courts and Places of Name are *Lamb's chapel-court*, somewhat large, and *Lamb's-alley*, narrow, but lately well built; *Gilbert's-court*, small and mean; *Dobin's-court*, ordinary; *Windsor-court*, the same; *Winchester-court*, a large open Place, well built.

The next is *Fell-street*, seated betwixt *Monks-well-street* and *Little Wood-street*, a Place of no great Account, and but narrow. Here is *Fell-court*, square and well built, but hath a narrow Passage into it.

Silver-street goes from *Little Wood-street* unto *Noble-street*; a handsome broad Street, with well built

Love-lane

Addle-street.

London-wall.

Philip-lane.

Hart-street.

Monks-well-street.

Silver-street.

built Houses, supposed to be so called from the Silversmiths then there dwelling; which are now removed into *Foster-lane*, and other Places.

In this Street are these Places; *Winton-court*, handsome, with a Free-stone Pavement; *Red-lion-court*, indifferent good and large; over-against which is a large well built Presbyterian Meeting-House in a Yard.

Westmoreland-court, an open large Place, but ordinarily built, and fronts *Noble-street*.

Wood-
street.

Wood-street, of which there is the Great and the Little; *Great Wood-street*, beginning on the South at *Cheapside*, and falling into *Little Wood-street*, runs up to *Cripplegate*. Both Streets are in this Ward, except a small Part next to *Cheapside*, as already taken Notice of. *Great Wood-street* is a Street well built and inhabited, and was formerly noted for good Cakes there made, which were wont to be bought here for Weddings, Christenings, and Twelfth-Nights.

On the East Side of *Great Wood street* is one of the Prisons belonging to the Sheriffs, and called *Wood street-Compter*.

In *Wood-street* are a great many Courts and Alleys. We shall begin with that Part next *Cheapside*.

Goldsmiths-street, handsome, and falls into *Foster-lane*; hath some Part in the Ward of *Farringdon within*, where it is mentioned. *Paul's-alley*, good, with a Free-stone Pavement.

Fryars-alley, or *court*, but ordinary; hath a Passage into *Clement's-court*, which leads into *Milk-street*. *Shovel-alley*, good, with a Free-stone Pavement.

Huggen-lane; this Lane comes out of *Wood-street*, by the South Side of *St. Michael's Church*, where it is broad, well built and inhabited. But further, where it runneth into *Gutter-lane*, thro' the Incroachments of Buildings, it becomes very narrow, and but ordinary.

Maidenhead-court, a handsome square open Place, with good Buildings, having a wide Entrance for Cart or Coach, with a Gate to shut up at Nights. *Paved-alley*, long and ordinary, runs up into *Staining-street* by the Church-yard Wall of *Staining Church*, and thence into *Lilly-pot-lane*, which leads into *Noble-street*.

Fryingpan-alley, but indifferent, and hath a turning Passage into *Paved-alley*. *Bird's* or *Burge's-court*, indifferent good, the Middle being more open, with a Free-stone Pavement, and hath a Passage into *Philip-lane*.

In *Little Wood-street*, in an Alley, are seven Rooms, for so many poor People to live Rent-free; the Gift of *Henry Barton*, Skinner, and Mayor, 1516.

Maiden-
lane.

Maiden-lane, a Street well inhabited and built; it comes out of *Wood-street*, and falls into *Foster-lane*; but the Part in this Ward goeth but to *Staining-lane*.

Flying-horse court, which is but ordinary, is in this Street; and *Mutton-court*, likewise narrow and mean.

Gutter-lane hath some Part in this Ward.

Cripplegate Ward without the Wall.

This is a large Tract of Ground, containing several Streets, and all crowded with Courts and Alleys; the chief are *Fere-street*, the *Postern-street*,

Back-street in *Little Moorfields*, *Moor-lane*, *Grub-street*, *Whitcross street*, *Redcross street*, *Beech lane*, *Golden-lane*, *Barbican*, and *Jewen street*: Of these in Order.

Fore-street, broad, and inhabited by Butchers, Smiths, Turners, &c. runs from the North End of *St. Giles's Cripplegate Church* to *Moor-lane*, Eastward, and then falls into *Postern street*, which leads to *Little Moorfields*, against *New Bethlehem*.

In this Street are a great many Courts and Alleys, which shall be taken Notice of, beginning next to *St. Giles's Church*, which is seated opposite to *Redcross-street*, and in *Fore street*.

Some small Distance from this Church, Eastward, and opposite to *Cripplegate*, was a Water-Conduit, now a Pump.

Little Cock alley, ordinary. *Great Cock-alley*, or *Yard*, a large Place, indifferently built, and has a Passage into *Whitcross-street*. *Grasshopper-alley*, long, narrow, and ordinary. *White-hart-inn*, good, chiefly for Livery-Stables. *Three Dagger-court*, both ordinary and meanly inhabited. *Black-horse-alley*, long, but mean. *Unicorn-alley*, long and ordinary. Betwixt this and *Black-horse-alley* is an ordinary Court, only for the Parish Alms-People. *Red-hart-court*, handsome, with new built Houses, and a Free stone Pavement, well inhabited. *Day's-court*, indifferent good: Opposite to this Court are two long Carpenters or Timber Yards. *Founders-court*, but ordinary. *Red-bull-court*, good. *Aldermanbury-postern*, a handsome short Street, well built and inhabited, and opens without a Gate through *London-wall*, over-against *Aldermanbury*, and therefore so called.

The *Postern street* begins at the Corner of *Moor-lane*, and runs into *Little Moorfields*; a Place well built, and inhabited by Cooks, Victuallers, Butchers, Distillers, &c. *Maul's-court*, a handsome neat Place, with Garden-Plats before the Houses. *Basing-hall-postern* has an open Passage without a Gate into *London-wall-street*.

The *Green yard*, which is large, and made use of by the City as a Pound, for such Cars and Coaches, whose Drivers commit any Offence in the Streets, contrary to Rules or Orders to be observed by them. *Cradle-court*, indifferent good, nigh to which is a Carpenter's Yard. *Moor-court*, small and ordinary.

Little Moorfields, or the *Back street*, now so called, to distinguish it from the new double Row of Houses, now finished, which is called the *Fere-street* on the paved Stones; which said new Row of Buildings is in *Coleman street Ward*, are good, and well inhabited. Out of this *Back-street* are several Courts and Alleys, viz. *Crown-court*, long, and indifferent. *Hind-alley*, likewise long and good. *Half-moon-alley*, long and narrow, and but indifferently built and inhabited, as are most of these Alleys. At the upper End it divides itself into two Parts, one of which falls into *Vine-court*, and the other into *Angel-alley*, and thence into *Moor-lane*. *Angel alley* is long and good, and at the upper End falls into *Moor-lane*, and has a Passage into *Half-moon-alley*. *Hartshorn-alley*, likewise long and mean, runs into *Moor-lane*. *Butler's-alley*, long and narrow, but indifferent; also falls into *Moor-lane*, where it is broadest. And about the upper End, on the South Side, is *Oysterbell-court*, which is good. *Gun-alley*, narrow, but well built,

Fore-
street.

Little
Moor-
fields.

built, at the upper End falls into *Sugar-loaf court*, and so into *Moor lane*. *White's alley*, a handsome open Place, well built; some of the Houses having Gardens to them. *Rope-makers-alley* has several Garden-Houses, which are well built and inhabited. This Alley falls into *Butler's-alley*, which, with several Turnings, falls into *Grub-street*.

Moor-lane.

Moor-lane, for the Generality, but meanly built and inhabited, especially the upper End, which is narrow, and leads into a Place called *Back-alley*, mean; having a Passage upon Sufferance into *Ropemakers-alley*; likewise another Passage into *Butler's-alley*, and so into *Grub-street*. *Rams head-court*, but ordinary, taken up by Carmen for Stabling for their Horses. *Sugar-loaf-court*, long and ordinary, has a Passage into *Gun-alley*, and so into *Little Moorfields*. *Seven-star-court*, mean. *Sugar-loaf-alley*, small and ordinary. *Butler's-alley* leads into *Moorfields*. *Car-yard*, a large Place for Stabling. *Cock-alley*, small and mean. *Vine-court* and *Maiden-head-court*, both which have been new built, with good Houses, having each a Passage into *Little Moorfields* thro' *Half-moon-alley*.

Grub-street.

Grub-street, long, coming out of *Fore-street*, and running Northward into *Chiswel street*; but some small Part, viz. from *Sun-alley* to *Chiswel-street*, is not in the Ward, but in the Liberty of *Finsbury*. This Street, taking in the whole, is but indifferent, as to its Houses and Inhabitants, and sufficiently pestered with Courts and Alleys, as follow:

Lund's-alley, long and ordinary, falls into *Moor-lane*. *Honeysuckle-court*, good, with new built Houses. *Fleur-de-lis-court*, small and ordinary. *Little Bell alley*, but mean. *Flying-horse-court*, long, but ordinarily built.

Over-against the Pump is a Court without a Name. *Oakley-court*, large and open, the greatest Part at present unbuilt, and lying West. *Butler's-alley*, narrow and ordinary, giving a Passage into *Moor-lane*, where it is broad. *Cross-keys-court*, indifferent large, and old built, leads into *Half-moon-alley*, and so into *Whitcross-street*. *Maiden-head-court*, handsome, and indifferently well built and inhabited. *Great Bell-alley*, small, but indifferent good.

Haberdashers-square, genteel, with new well built Houses; the Court is square, and inclosed in with Palisade Pales, except a handsome Passage to the Houses round about, and in the Middle a Dial. This Court was made out of two old ones, viz. *Paviors-court* and *Robin Hood-court*. *Sun-alley*, but small.

White-croft-street.

Whitcross-street, a Place well built and inhabited; it begins in *Fore-street*, and runs Northward into *Old-street*, which is of a great Length. But the Part within the Ward goes but a little beyond *Beech-lane*, where the City Posts are set up, as they are in *Grub-street*, and in *Golden-lane*, being the Circuits of the Freedom.

In this Street are these Courts and Alleys, viz. *Cross-keys-Inn*, large, and of an indifferent Trade, with some private Houses in it. *Cock-alley* leads into *Redcross-street*, as also into *Fore-street*; where it is mentioned under the Name of *Great Cock-alley*. *Three-leg-court*, or *Yard*, being long and open, with good Houses. *King's-*

arms-yard, large, with ordinary old Buildings, chiefly for Carmen. *Peacock-brewhouse*, a handsome convenient Building, and of a considerable Trade. *King's-head-court*, well built, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Cross-keys-court*, large, and falls into *Grub-street*, where it is spoken of. *Half-moon-alley*, but ordinary, falls into *Cross-keys-court*, and thence into *Grub-street*, by a Passage newly made by the Consent of the Landlords. This Alley also falls into *Horshoe-alley*, which is very mean. *Bowling-alley*, an open Place, containing some Courts within it; as *George-yard*, &c. which is but mean; and this Alley, by a Passage, falls into *Cradle-court*, seated in *Red-cross-street*. *Anabaptist-court*, long, but ordinary. *Castle-court*, a pretty Yard, but small. *Red-rose-court*, small and ordinary. *Fern's-yard*, a Place only for refining of Lead.

Beech-lane comes out of *Whitcross-street*, and falls into *Redcross-street*, over-against *Barbican*; a Place of slender Account as to Trade or Resort, and but indifferent as to its Inhabitants.

Beech-lane.

Skip-yard, but ordinary, having a long Passage into a small Court. *Glover's-hall-court*, a large Place. *King's-head-court*, large, and well built, hath a Passage into *Red-lion-court*, lying in the Manor of *Finsbury*.

Golden-lane, of no great Account either for Buildings or Inhabitants. It comes out of *Redcross-street*, and runs up into *Old-street*; but the Part in this Ward goeth no further than *Angel-alley*, which is by the City Posts.

Golden-lane.

The Courts and Alleys in this Lane are, *Jacob's-well-alley*, very mean. *Cocks-head-court*, pretty large, and well built; hath a Door and Passage, by Sufferance, into the *Redcross Tavern* in *Barbican*. *Black-raven-court*, pretty handsome, but small. *Crown-court*, a good open Place. *Sun-court*, long, and in some Places pretty broad: It runs into *Red-lion-market*, which is in the Lordship. Near to this Place is the *Sun Brewhouse*; as also *Three Arrows Brewhouse*, both of a good Trade. *Dixon's-rents*, very small and ordinary. *Vine-court*, indifferent good.

Litton-street, a pretty good Place, not long built; being made out of *Bridgwater House* and Garden. Which said Street runs into *Brackley-street*, and thence into *Bridgwater-street*; all built out of *Bridgwater House* and Ground. *Bell-alley*, very ordinary.

Litton-street.

Barbican, a good broad Street, formerly well inhabited by Tradesmen, especially Salesmen for Apparel, both new and old. It comes out of *Aldersgate-street*, against *Long-lane*, and falls into *Redcross-street*; but the Part in this Ward goeth but to the City Posts. And fronting *Redcross-street* is the Watch-house, where formerly stood a Watch Tower, called *Burgh-kenning*, i. e. *Barbican*, for the Security of the City in those Parts.

Barbican.

In this Street are these Places of Name, *Garter-court*, pretty large, containing two Courts, and both so called; which are indifferent good. *Bridgwater-square*, a very handsome open Place, with very good Buildings, well inhabited. The middle is neatly inclosed with Palisado Pales, and set round with Trees, which renders the Place

Place very delightful. At the North-West Corner is a Passage into *Bridgwater-street*; and in the South-East Corner of the Square is another Passage into *Charles-street*, and from thence into *Brackley-street*: Out of which Place is a Passage through *Litton-street*, into *Golden-lane*. And on the East Side of *Charles-street* is a short Street, which has the Name of *Silver-street*; but is a Place of no great Account. And where this Square is, stood the House of the Earl of *Bridgwater*.

Three
Pigeon-
Court.

Three-pigeon-court, both small and ordinary. *Plough-alley*, long and mean. *Blue-boars-head-court*, also long and ordinary. *Fox and Crown-court*, long and mean. *Fig-tree-court*, pretty good, and well inhabited. *Play-house-yard*, long, with old Buildings; so called, for that here was a Play-house in former Days.

Redcross-
street.

Redcross-street, wide, well built and inhabited; it comes out of *Barbican*, and runs up to *Cripplegate Church*. About the Middle of this Street, on the North Side, is a publick Library, appropriated to the Dissenting Clergy. The Courts and Alleys here are, *Three-herring-court*, pretty large, but ordinary. *Red-lion* and *Axe-Inn*, but indifferent. *Three-falcon-court*, very good, and well built, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Cradle-court*, pretty large and good, falls into *Bowling-alley* in *Whitecross-street*. *Paul's-alley*, very long, with some pretty handsome Houses, fit for good Inhabitants; and runs into *Aldersgate-street*, by the *Half-moon Tavern*. *Bear and Ragged-staff-alley*, very ordinary. *Frying-pan-alley*, very mean. *Ship-yard*, but ordinary.

Jewen-
street.

Jewen-street comes out of *Redcross-street*, and falls into *Aldersgate-street*; a Place well built and inhabited, except at the West End, and of some Trade for *Button-mould-makers*.

Stow.

In this Street are these Places; *Crowder's-well-alley*, very long, running into *Aldersgate-street*, through an Inn-yard. It hath good Buildings, well inhabited. This Place is of some Note for its Well, which gives Name to the Alley. The Water of this Well is esteemed very good for sore Eyes, to wash them with; and is said to be also very good to drink for several Distempers: And some say, it is very good for Men in Drink to take of this Water, for it will allay the Fumes, and bring them to be sober.

Bull-head-court, a broad Place, with old Buildings, but well inhabited. *Redcross-alley*, very long, but somewhat narrow, with pretty good Houses; to many of which are Gardens, which occasions the Place to be the better inhabited. *Three-pigeon-court*, square, and pretty good. *Cockpit-court*, but ordinary, and leads into *Horn-alley*; but this is in *Aldersgate-street* Ward. *Lauderdale-court*, a good large Place, well built and inhabited; being built out of the Garden belonging to *Lauderdale House*, seated in *Aldersgate-street*; but some of the Ground lieth yet unbuilt. And on the East Side of the Entrance into this Court, going up Steps, is *Goldsmith's-court*, which is but ordinary.

The Watch.

There are to watch at *Cripplegate*, and at several other Stands, in divers Places of this Ward, every Night, a Constable, a Beadle, and forty Watchmen, within the Walls; and one

Constable, a Beadle, and ninety Watchmen, in several Places without the Walls; being for the whole Ward 130.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest are to serve in the several Courts in the *Guildhall* in the Month of *March*. The Jurg.

This Ward hath an Alderman; and within the Gate, 8 Common-Council, 9 Constables, 12 Scavengers. For Wardmote Inquest 15, and a Beadle. Without the Gate, it hath 4 Common-Council, 2 Constables, 4 Scavengers, 17 Wardmote Inquest, and a Beadle. The Government of this Ward.

It is taxed in *London* to the Fifteenth at 40 *l.* and in the *Exchequer* at 39 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Alderman of this Ward is *John Blackford*, Esq; who has past the Chair. The Common-Councilmen within the Wall are, Mr. *Richard Molineux*, Deputy, Mr. *Thomas Atkins*, Mr. *John Knight*, Mr. *John Cartwright*, Mr. *Robert Elliot*, Mr. *Edward Sadler*, Mr. *Holles Bull*, and Mr. *Robert Markland*. Without the Wall are, Mr. *John Wallington*, Deputy, Mr. *Edward Farmer*, Mr. *Francis Roberts*, and Mr. *Thomas Whincup*.

The remarkable Things in this Ward are,

First, Five Parishes with Churches; (1) *St. Giles Cripplegate*, (2) *St. Alphage*, (3) *St. Alban Wood-street*, (4) *St. Michael's Wood-street*, (5) *St. Mary Aldermanbury*; and one Parish without a Church, viz. *St. Mary Magdalen Milk-street*: Of which in the Parochial History. Remarkable Things. Parishes and Churches.

Secondly, A Chapel situate in a Court, to which it gives Name, at the North West Corner of *London-wall*. This Chapel was founded as early as the Time of King *Edward I.* and dedicated to *St. James*, and distinguished from other Cognominal Dedications by the Name of *St. James's Chapel*, or *Hermitage on the Wall*, because situate in or near *London-wall*, at the North-West Corner of *Monks-well-street*, which Street took its Name from the Monks lodging therein, and a Well belonging to them. This Hermitage, says Bishop *Tanner*, in his *Notitia*, p. 317. belonged to the Abbot and Convent of *Gerondon* in *Leicestershire*, who kept two *Cistercian* Monks of their own Order here. At the Dissolution it was granted, 34 *Hen. VIII.* to *William Lamb*, a rich Cloth-worker of this City, who bequeathed it with other Appurtenances to his Company for the Uses mentioned on Page 264. Lamb's Chapel.

In this Chapel the Worshipful Company of Cloth-workers have four Sermons preached to them upon four principal Festivals in the Year, viz. upon the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, *March 25*; on the Feast of *St. John Baptist*, *June 24*; on the Feast of *St. Michael the Archangel*, *September 29*; and on the Feast of *St. Thomas the Apostle*, *Decemb. 21*. Upon which Days, the Master, Wardens, and Livery of the Company meet at some convenient Place, near unto the Chapel, whence they go in their Gowns and Hoods to the Chapel, and hear the Sermon: After which, they relieve twelve poor Men, and as many Women, with 12 *d.* a piece in Money; and once a Year, viz. at *Michaelmas*, give to each of them a Frieze Gown a Lockram Shift, and a good Pair of Winter Shoes, fit for their wearing. From whence this Chapel is now commonly called *Lamb's-chapel*, and the Inhabitants of the Tenements belonging

belonging to the said Chapel, till the Year 1660, stood in Competition with the Parishioners of the Parish of *St. Olave's Silver-street*, who would have had those Inhabitants to have been of their Parish, which indeed they are, as may appear by the following Deed :

A very antient Deed to prove Lamb's-chapel to have antiently been in the Parish of St. Olave Silver-street.

"Know all Men, present and to come, That I *Laurence de Frowick* have granted and demised, and by this present Charter of mine have confirmed, unto *Richard of Clarkenwell*, Chaplain, all that Land of mine, with the Houses, Buildings, and Appurtenances, which I have in *London*, in *Monks-well-street*, in the Parish of *St. Olave's*, lying between that Land which *William Throtesos* held of me, towards the South, and the Land of the Fryars of the *New Hostell*, towards the North, and which extendeth itself in Length from the King's Highway, even unto the Wall of the City, towards the West, &c. he paying me twenty Shillings a Year, &c. and giving unto the Church of *St. Olave's* aforesaid one Wax Candle, of a Pound Weight, at the Feast of *St. Thomas* the Apostle, yearly; and unto the Chapel (*de inclusorio*) in the Close or Cloister within *Cripplegate*, at the upper End of *Monks-well-street*, towards the North, one other Wax Taper, of three Quarters Weight, upon the Feast of *St. James*, yearly, &c.

Witness, *Nicholas Bat*, then Mayor of *London*.

John of Northampton, and
Richard Pycard, then Sheriffs,
&c. Anno 1253."

NOTES upon this Deed.

Out of this so antient a Deed, may we observe,

I. That by the bounding of the Land, between the Street and the City Wall, towards the West, that this is the Ground which is now *Lamb's-chapel-yard*.

II. By the assigning the latter Candle to be paid to the Chapel on *St. James's* Day, that it was meant to this *Lamb's-chapel*, which was antiently called, *The Chapel of St. James in the Wall*; upon whose Festival this Chapel seems to have been dedicated. And, to honour the Solemnity of which, *Frowick*, the Gentleman, directed this Candle to be yearly paid.

The Original of this Deed, in *Latin*, was in the Hands of that most learned Antiquary *Sir Henry Spelman*, Knt.

"Upon the 8th of July, 1625, I *Arthur Jackson*, Rector of *St. Michael Hogen-lane*, *Wood-street*, was chosen by the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers to be Minister of this Church or Chapel of *St. James in the Wall*, commonly called *Lamb's-chapel*." This *J. Bagford* transcribed out of the Register-Book of the Parish-Church or Chapel of *St. James in the Wall*, with this that follows :

MARRIAGES.

"August 18, 1586, (being the first Register) *Nicholas Bestney*, of *Gray's-Inn*, in *Holborn*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Esq; and *Bridget Mitchel*, sole Daughter and Heir of *John Mitchel*, of *Warham*, in the County of *Suffex*.

No. 77.

"The 28th of July, 1608, *Henry Hudson*, of the *Inner Temple*, *London*, Gent. and *Sibyll Bestney*, &c."

"Thus far these Marriages were taken out of several Paper Registers, by me *Arthur Jackson*." And then from this Mr. *Jackson's* Register-Book, were entered the Marriages in that Chapel celebrated, unto the Year 1632, and no farther.

BURIALS entered in the same Register.

1592. *Eleanor Bestney*, Daughter of *Nicholas Bestney*, and *Bridget* his Wife.

1604. May 29, *Catharine Bestney*, Daughter of *Nicholas Bestney*, Esq; and *Bridget* his Wife. Aug. 29, *Ursula Bestney*, Daughter of the said *Nicholas* and *Bridget*, &c.

1632. March 22, Mrs. *Bridget Bestney*, Widow, late Wife of *Nicholas Bestney*, Esq.

Thirdly, *Sion-college*, founded and set apart for the Meetings and Improvement of the *London* Clergy, is situated upon the Ruins of the Priory of *Elfsing-spital*; which consisted of a College for a Warden, four Priests and two Clerks; and an Hospital for one hundred old, blind and poor Persons of both Sexes; blind, paralytic and disabled Priests to be preferred. This Foundation was erected on the Site of several Tenements of one *William Elfsing*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*, the Founder, A. D. 1329, who dedicated the same to *St. Mary*. But in the Year 1340 he changed the College of Seculars into a Priory for a Prior and five Regular Canons of the Order of *St. Augustin*; which at the Dissolution were increased to nine in Number, endowed with 193 l. 15 s. 5 d. per Ann. according to *Dugdale*, or 239 l. 13 s. 11 d. according to *Speed*. In 31 Hen. VIII. this religious House, situate Part in the Parish of *Aldermanbury*, and Part in the Parish of *St. Alphage*, was granted to *Sir John Williams*, Master of the King's Jewels, afterwards Lord *Thame*; and the next Year, on Christmas Eve, it was burnt down, he then living in it; having made a Garden of the Church-yard; and Stables of the Lodgings for the Poor. In this Grant was reserved a Quit-Rent of 1 l. 17 s. 2 d. per Ann. to the Crown. This Estate devolved to *Henry Norris*, Esq; who married *Sir William's* only Daughter *Margery*, and conveyed it to *Sir Rowland Hayward*, Alderman of *London*, for 700 l. whose Son *Sir John Hayward* sold it (with an Incumbrance of the said Quit-Rent, and 4 l. per Ann. for ever, left by his Father *Sir Rowland* to the Poor of *St. Alphage*, to be distributed in Bread) to one *Robert Parkhurst*, who, in 3 Charles I. conveyed it to the Reverend Mr. *John Simpson*, Rector of *St. Olave's Hart-street*, and *John Keeling* of the *Inner-Temple*, Esq; for the Uses of the Will of the Reverend Dr. *Thomas White*, Vicar of *St. Dunstan's in the West*; who, amongst other Charities, &c. had intrusted them to lay out 3000 l. in the Purchase and Building of a College for the Use of the *London* Clergy, and Alms-houses for twenty poor People, ten Men and ten Women. And in Prosecution of the said Dr. *White's* Will, a Charter was procured the 3d of July, 6 Charles I. under the Great Seal of *England*, for incorporating the Clergy of *London*: By which all the Rectors, Vicars, Lecturers, and Curates, are constituted Fellows of

Sion-college.

Tanner's Notitia, p. 318.

Incorporated.

the College. And, out of the Incumbents, are annually to be elected, on *Tuesday* three Weeks after *Easter*, as Governors, a President, two Deans, and four Assistants, who are to meet quarterly, to hear a Sermon *ad Clerum*; and afterwards to be entertained with a Dinner in the College Hall, at the Charge of the Foundation.

Bishop of London Visitor.

The Bishop of *London* is Visitor. But no Bishop of *London* ever visited till *July 16, 1695*, when Dr. *Henry Compton*, then Lord Bishop of *London*, visited.

The common Seal.

Anno 1632, the Governors and Clergy, being summoned, agreed upon a common Seal, which had round it *Sigillum Collegii de Sion Londini*; and upon it the good *Samaritan*, with this Inscription, *Vade & fac similiter*, St. *Luc. x. 37*. This for the Foundation.

THE ALMS-HOUSE

The Alms-House.

Consists of twenty distinct Rooms, for ten Men within the College, and ten Women without it. They are to be nominated; four by the City of *Bristol*, where Dr. *White* was born; eight by the Merchant-Taylors Company; six by the Parish of St. *Dunstan*, where he was Minister forty-nine Years; and two by St. *Gregory's* Parish, where he had lived about twenty Years; except any of the Kindred of either of his Wives appeared, who were first to be considered, not exceeding four at a Time. All which are to give Security, at their Admission, that they be no Charge to the College nor Parish of St. *Alphage*. The College appoints one to take Care of them, see to the Distribution of the Charity, and eject, in Case of Delinquency.

The Poor's Allowances.

Besides the Benevolence of the Founder, one Mr. *Brewer*, by his last Will, made in the Year 1684, gave them a Farm in *Hertfordshire*. They are paid quarterly by the College. Formerly it amounted to 6*l. per Annum* each; but now, by Reason of the falling of the Rents considerably, as one Manor in the Hundreds of *Essex* from 120*l. per Annum* is fallen to 70*l. per Annum*, their Allowances are somewhat abated.

THE LIBRARY.

The Library founded by Simson.

This was not appointed by the Founder, but what Mr. *Simson*, one of the Executors, did erect, at the Motion of Mr. *Wood*, Minister of St. *Michael Crooked-lane*; who, being by at the Building of the Alms-House, told Mr. *Simson*, that he might raise over that a convenient Library, which Mr. *Simson* hearkened to; and it cost him above 200*l.* as Mr. *Spenser*, the first Library-keeper, reported. And therefore, in the Charter of King *Charles I.* it is said that *John Simson* was at great Charge in erecting the Library, and in Truth might justly be esteemed a Founder, in Regard of the Pains and Charge he was at, in recovering, settling, and perfecting the Whole.

It is a spacious Room 121 Feet in Length, and 30 Feet broad, furnished with Wainscot Stalls, Desks, Seats, and other necessary and useful Ornaments. It contains Books on the following Subjects, each Class marked: And the Title of the Subjects, which the Books therein consist of, are;

CLASSES on the West Side.

Marks.	Titles.
A.	Biblia Sacra.
C. B.	{ Lib. Rabinici. Lib. Liturgici.
E.	Commentatores.
G.	Patres Græci.
I.	Lib. Juridici.
L.	Theol. Scholast.
N.	Theol. Polemici.
P.	Lib. Theolog.
R.	Medicinal.
T.	Lib. Historici.
W.	Geograph.
Y.	Lib. Philologici.
A. B.	Lib. Miscellan.
I. B.	Lexicographi.
U. B.	Catalogi.

CLASSES on the East Side.

Marks.	Titles.
A.	Biblia Sacra.
D.	Commentatores.
F.	Commentatores.
H.	Patres Latini.
K.	Concilia.
M.	Theol. Casuistici.
O.	Theol. Concionat.
Q.	Lib. Theolog.
S.	Histor. Ecclesiast.
U.	Lib. Histor. & Polit.
X.	Lib. Philosoph.
Z.	Lib. Philologici.
E. B.	Lib. Miscellan.
O. B.	Lib. Mathemat.

The Books in the Library were given by several Benefactors. Some gave Money, and some gave Books. It was also much augmented by the Library of the Cathedral of St. *Paul's*; which was carried first to *Camden-house*, and thence brought to the College, Anno 1647.

The Books and Benefactors.

But, in the Year 1666, the dismal Fire which consumed this famous City, burnt also this College, with the Library, and a third Part of the Books; as also the Hospital for twenty poor People; many convenient Chambers for Students, besides those that were reserved for the Meeting of the Governors and Fellows, and for the Clerk and Library-keeper to dwell in; the whole Fabric at a moderate Estimate being worth 4000*l.* There were also lost the Rents of several Chambers within, and certain Tenements without the College, to the Value of 106*l. 6 s. per Annum*.

The Library and College consumed, Anno 1666.

In the Year 1670, *Daniel Mills*, D. D. Rector of St. *Olave's Hart-freet*, President that Year, gave 40*l.* He also caused to be set up nineteen complete Stalls or Desks, and three Half-ones, wherein Books are placed for public Uses. He wainscoted the upper End of the Library, and set up a fair Repository for Books, wherein now standeth the great Bible of *France* in many learned Languages, and whereon is placed the large Registry of Benefactors. He also by himself, and Procurement of others, was very beneficial in the rebuilding of the College and Library.

This Library was also enlarged by the Jesuits Books, that were seized Anno 1679. And, at the Motion

The Library enlarged.

Motion of the Governor, what were not before embezzled were granted by King *Charles II.* to the College; as also by the Benefaction of the Lord *Barkley*, who gave Half his Uncle *Cooke's* Books to this Library, and promised the other Half at his Death. Many others gave Books, whose Names are inserted into the Catalogue of the Benefactors, and set down according to Order in every Book they gave. Mr. *Wynn*, Citizen and Dyer, gave 100*l.* the Interest to be laid out yearly in Books. Mr. *Calfe* 20*l.* per Annum for the same Use, payable by the Leatherfellers Company.

Officers of
the Libra-
ry.

The Library is to be surveyed twice a Year: And had at first a Library-keeper, and an Under Library-keeper, and an Ostrich. Now one serves for all, who has a very handsome Apartment at the South-East Corner of the Library.

Means to
augment
this Li-
brary.

Proposals have been made for augmenting this Library. First, That every Author be desired to give a Book of whatsoever he shall publish. Secondly, That every London Minister, at his Admission into a Living, be desired to give a Book. Thirdly, That every Governor do the same, at his Admission, not under 10*s.* Value. Fourthly, That the Bookfellers be desired to give one Copy of every of the Books they print. By 10 *Anna.* this is one of the Libraries to which one of all registered Books must be given.

The Charge
of Re-
building.

This whole College being consumed by the Fire, the Rebuilding of the Alms-House, and the Library, cost above 1300*l.* the Hall, and all the other Buildings, cost above 2000*l.* more, as was computed in the Year 1688. The Wain-scoting of the Hall cost 140*l.* And as for the Chambers of the Students, which before the Fire were wholly for such, no Women then permitted to inhabit there, and amounted to a considerable Revenue to the College of about 54*l.* per Annum; the Ground, which lies to the South of the Great Hall, was let out to build upon at Ground Rents.

The President, Deans, and Assistants are, March 26, A. D. 1755,

The Reverend Mr. *Cutts Barton*, President; Mr. *Adam Langley*, Mr. *Thomas Archer*, Deans; Dr. *Thomas Birch*, Dr. *John Thomas*, Dr. *Thomas Newton*, Dr. *Richard Bullock*, Assistants.

Halls.

Barbers-
hall.

Fourthly, In this Ward are the following Halls, belonging to Companies: (1) *Barbers-hall* is a magnificent Building on the West Side, and near to the Middle of *Monkswell-street*. It consists of a spacious Hall, a Court-Room, Theatre, Library, and other commodious Offices. The grand Entrance from *Monkswell-street* is enriched with the Companies Arms, Cartouches, large Fruit, &c. The Court-Room is adorned with a Fretwork Ceiling, and the Pictures of K. *Henry VIII.* and the Court of Assistants, in one fine Piece; the Pictures of K. *Charles II.* &c.

The Theatre contains four Degrees of Cedar Seats, one above another, in elliptical Form, adorned with the Figures of the seven liberal Sciences, the twelve Signs of the Zodiac, and the Skeleton of an Ostrich, put up by Dr. *Hobbes* 1682, with a Bust of King *Charles I.* two human Skins on wooden Frames, of a Man and a Woman, in Imitation of *Adam* and *Eve*, put up in 1645; a Mummy's Skull, given by

Mr. *Loveday* 1655; the Skeleton of *Etherton*, with Copper Joints, (he was executed) given by Mr. *Knowles* in 1693; the Figure of a Man flay'd, where all the Muscles appear in due Place and Proportion, done after the Life; the Skeletons of *Cambery Bess* and *Country Tom* (as they there call them) 1638; and three other Skeletons of human Bodies. The Roof of this Theatre is an elliptical Cupola.

But, as this Furniture was introduced by the Surgeons, who had been incorporated with the Barbers by King *Henry VIII.* and are lately dissolved and made a separate Body by Act of Parliament; the Theatre is now become desolate and useless; the Surgeons having forsaken that fine Piece of Architecture constructed by *Inigo Jones*, and built a new Theatre in the *Old Bailey*, as will be noted in *Farringdon without*.

(2.) *Haberdashers-hall*, situate at the End of *Staining-lane*, on the North Side of *Maiden-lane*, is a good Brick Building; particularly that Room called the Hall is very neat and lofty, paved with Marble and Purbeck, wainscoted about 12 Feet high; and the Screen at the West End, where are two arched Apertures, is adorned with Pilasters of the *Corinthian* Order, with Enrichments; and round the Hall are several Coats of Arms, as the King's, those of *London*, this Company's, and others.

Haber-
dashers-
hall.

(3.) *Waxchandlers-hall*, which is also in *Maiden-lane*, on the South Side, at the very Extremity of the Ward in that Direction. It is a handsome, tho' not a spacious old Building, and has been lately well repaired and beautified.

Wax-
chandlers-
hall.

(4.) *Plasterers-hall*, a very neat pretty Building, on the North-West Side of *Addle-street*. This was in antient Days *Pinner's-hall*; which Company, says *Stow*, being not worth a Pin, was in his Time gone to Decay.

Plasterers
hall.

(5.) *Brewers-hall* is also a good Building, near adjoining to *Plasterers-hall*, with a genteel Entrance into a large Court, paved with Free-stone, cloistered; the Building above being supported with handsome Pillars.

Brewers-
hall.

(6.) *Curriers-hall*, situate at the upper End of *Curriers-court*, is an indifferent good Building, with an handsome Free-stone Entrance.

Curriers-
hall.

(7.) *Bowyers-hall* was formerly situate in a Court on the South Side of *Hart-street*.

Bowyers-
hall.

(8.) *Loriners-hall* adjoins to *London-wall* in the *Postern-street*, facing *Basinghall-street*, and, tho' small, is a pretty neat Building.

Loriners-
hall.

Fifthly, Here are also several charitable Foundations, called Alms-Houses.

(1.) The Alms-Houses on the East Side of *Monkswell-street*, founded A. D. 1575 by Sir *Ambrose Nicholas*, Knt. Salter, and Mayor, for 12 poor aged People, and endowed with 7*d.* per Week each, and 5 Sacks of Charcoal, and a Quarter of an hundred of Faggots to each, yearly.

Alms-
Houses.

(2.) *Rogers's* Alms-Houses, the Foundation of Mr. *Robert Rogers*, Leatherfeller and Merchant-Adventurer, in *Hart-street* near *London-wall*, having a Room below, and another above, for six antient Couple, each being free, and having no Charge of Children. They were erected in the Year 1612, as appears by the Inscription on these Houses, and are in the Disposal of the City, who pay 4*l.* per Ann. to each.

(3.) In

(3.) In *Little Wood-street*, in an Alley on the West Side, *Henry Barton*, Esq; and Mayor of *London*, built seven Chambers for so many poor People to live Rent-free.

(4.) *Drapers Alms-Houses*, so called, being founded by Lady *Askew*, Widow of Sir *Christopher Askew*, Draper, and Mayor of *London* 1533, for eight poor Widows of the *Drapers Company*. They stand at the North-East Corner of *Beech-lane*, and are built of Brick and Timber. The Endowment is 4 *l.* per *Ann.* to each, paid by the *Drapers Company* monthly.

(5.) Thirteen *Alms-Houses* in *Golden-lane*, founded by *Ricard Gallard* of *Islington*, Esq; Citizen and Painter-Stainer of *London*, for so many poor People, and endowed by him with 2 *d.* a piece weekly, and a Load of Charcoal amongst them yearly, charged upon his Estate about *Islington*.

(6.) *Sion Alms-Houses*. See before the Account of *Sion College*.

Wood-street-compter.

A Compter in *Wood-street*, built in the Year 1555, for the Reception of Prisoners from the Compter in *Bread-street*, ordered to be abolished for the Misdemeanors of its Keeper. See *Poultry-Compter*, and p. 252.

Antiquities

At the Meeting of the Corners of *Aldermanbury*, *Milk-street*, *Lad-lane*, and *Cateaton-street*, which the Editor of *Stow* by Mistake calls *Old Jewry*, there was formerly a Well with two Buckets. And somewhere in the Street called *Aldermanbury*, there was the first *Guildhall* of *London*, as far as we have upon Record: And that Street in all Probability took its Name from the Court of Aldermen kept in the said Hall; forasmuch as *Bury* signifies a Court. The Time of its Removal to the present Hall is particularly noted before in our first Book, page 185. In the Middle of this Street, facing the South Side of the Church, is a Conduit, built at the Charge of *William Eastfield*, Esq; and Lord-Mayor of *London*, who lived near thereunto, and brought Water thither from *Tyburn* in Pipes to supply it.

Monuments in Elsing-Hospital.

The Monuments in *Elsing-Spital* before its Dissolution (See *Sion-College*) were, for *Thomas Cheyne*, Son to *William Cheyne*; *Thomas*, *John* and *William*, Sons of Sir *William Cheyne*: *John Northampton*, Draper, Mayor, 1381. *Edmond Hungerford*, *Henry Frowicke*, *Joan*, Daughter to Sir *William Cheyne*, Wife to *William Stokes*. *Robert Elderbroke*, Esq; 1460. *Dame Joan Ratcliffe*, Wife of *William Fowler*. *William Kingston*, *Thomas Swineley*, and *Helen* his Wife, &c.

Elsing Church.

The principal Isle of this Church, towards the North, was pulled down, and a Frame of four Houses set up in the Place. The other Part of this Church (from the Steeple upward) was converted into the Parish-Church of St. *Alphage*: And the Parish-Church which stood near unto the Wall of the City, by *Cripplegate*, was pulled down, and the Plat thereof made a Carpenter's Yard with Saw-Pits.

In *Milk-street*, so called from being the Milk-Market, was the House of *Gregory Rokeby*, chief Assay-Master of the King's Mints, and Mayor of *London* in the Year 1275, the third of *Edward I.* This House belonged to the Priory of *Lewes* in *Sussex*, to whom he was Tenant, and

paid the Rent of 20 *s.* a Year, without being bound to Reparations.

Mention is made in divers Records of a House in *Wood-street*, then called *Black-ball*; but no Man, at this Day, can tell in what Part.

In the Time of King *Richard II.* Sir *Henry Percy*, the Son and Heir of *Henry Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, had a House in *Wood-street* in *London*, (whether this *Black-ball* or no, it is hard to trace) wherein he treated King *Richard*, the Duke of *Lancaster*, the Duke of *York*, the Earl-Marshal, and his Father, the Earl of *Northumberland*, with others, at Supper.

There was in *Cripplegate Church*, of old Time, a Fraternity or Brotherhood of our Blessed Lady, or *Corpus Christi*, and St. *Giles*; founded by *John Bellancer*, in the 35th Year of the Reign of King *Edward III.*

Some small Distance from the East End of this Church was a Water-Conduit; brought in Pipes of Lead from *Highbury*; by *John Middleton*, one of the Executors to Sir *William Eastfield*. The Inhabitants adjoining castellated it, at their own Costs and Charges, about the Year 1483.

Cripplegate Conduit.

At a Common Council afterwards, held it was agreed, That the Chamberlain should, at the Costs of the Chamber, cause the common Well and Spring at St. *Giles*'s to be covered with a House of Brick.

There was also a Bos of clear Water in the Wall of the Church-Yard, made at the Charges of *Richard Whittington*, sometime Mayor, and was like to that of *Billingsgate*. The same was afterwards turned into a Pump, and so quite decayed.

A Well in the Church-yard Wall.

There was also a Pool of clear Water, near the Parsonage, on the West Side thereof; which was filled up in the Reign of *Henry VI.* The Spring was cooped in, and arched over with hard Stone; and Stairs of Stone to go down to the Spring, on the Bank of the Town-Ditch. And this was also done of the Goods, and by the Executors, of *Richard Whittington*.

A Pool.

In *Whitecross-street*, King *Henry V.* built one fair House, and founded there a Brotherhood of St. *Giles*, to be kept. Which House had some Time been an Hospital of the *French Order*, by the Name of St. *Giles* without *Cripplegate*, in the Reign of *Edward I.* The King having the Jurisdiction, and appointing a *Custos* thereof, for the Precinct of St. *Giles*, &c. Which Hospital being suppressed, the Lands were given to the Brotherhood, for Relief of the Poor.

Old French Hospital.

In this Street was a White Cross, and near it was built an Arch of Stone, under which ran a Course of Water down to the Moor, called now *Moorfields*. Which being too narrow for the free Course of the Water, and so an Annoyance to the Inhabitants, the twelve Men presented it at an Inquisition of the King's Justices, 3 *Edw. I.* And they presented the Abbot of *Ramsay*, and the Prior of St. *Trinity*; whose Predecessors, six Years past, had built (as the Inquisition ran) a certain Stone Arch at White Cross, in the Ward of *Cripplegate*, beyond the Course of a certain Water, coming down from *Smethfeld del Barbican*, in that Ward, towards the Moor. Which

Bridge in Whitecross-street presented.

Arch

Arch the aforefaid Abbot and Prior, and their Succeffors, ought to maintain and repair: And which was fo ftrait, that the Water there could not have its full Courfe, to the Annoyance of the Inhabitants. Hereupon it was commanded the Sheriffs to diftrain the faid Abbot and Convent to mend the faid Arch.

One Alley, of divers Tenements, over-againft the North Wall of St. Giles's Church-Yard, was appointed to be Alms-Houfes for the Poor, wherein they dwelt Rent-free, and otherwife were relieved: But the faid Brotherhood was fuppreffed by Henry VIII. Sir John Grefbam, Mayor, purchafed the Lands thereof, and gave it to the Maintenance of a Free-School, which he had founded at Holt, a Market-Town in Norfolk.

Red-crofs.

Jews Gar-den.

In Redcrofs-ftreet, on the Weft Side from St. Giles's Church-Yard, up to the Crofs, were many good Houfes, built outward, with divers Alleys, turning into a large Plat of Ground, of old Time called the Jews Garden; as being the only Place appointed them in England, wherein to bury their Dead; 'till the Year 1177, the 24th of Henry II. that it was permitted them (after long Suit to the King and Parliament at Oxford) to have fpecial Place affigned them in every Quarter where they dwelt.

Tenementum & Terras, ficut. in Parochia Sti. Botbi. extra Aldrichgate, int. Tenement. nuper Ricci. Odibam ex parte Australi, ac Gardinum vocat. Jewyn Garden ex parte Orien.

This Plat of Ground remained to the faid Jews, 'till the Time of their final Banifhment out of England, and was afterwards turned into fair Garden-Plats, and Summer-Houfes for Pleafure.

Jewen-ftreet.

It is now called Jewen-ftreet, being a continued Street of Houfes on each Side of the Way, and leads into Alderfgate-ftreet. This Place, with the Appurtenances, was antiently called Leyreftowe; which King Edward I. granted to William de Monte Forte, Dean of St. Paul's, London: Being a Place (as it is expreffed in a Record) without Cripplegate, and the Suburbs of London, called Leyreftowe; and which was the burying Place of the Jews of London; which was valued at 40 s. per Annum.

Beech-lane.

Ramfey-houfe.

On the Eaft Side of this Redcrofs-ftreet is Beech-lane, perhaps fo called of Nicholas de la Beech, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, put out of that Office in the 13th of Edward III. This Lane ftretches from Redcrofs-ftreet to Whitecrofs-ftreet, and is replenifhed, not with Beech Trees, but with ordinary Houfes of Brick and Timber; amongft which was (of old Time) a great Houfe, belonging to the Abbot of Ramfey, for his Lodging, when he repaired to the City.

It was fince called Drewrie-Houfe, from Sir Drew Drewrie, Knt. Owner thereof.

Barbican.

On the Weft Side of Redcrofs-ftreet is a Street called Barbican; becaufe, fome Time, there ftood on the North Side thereof a Burghkenning, or Watch-Tower of the City; called in fome Language a Barbican, as a Bikenning is called a Beacon. This Burghkenning, by the Name of the Manor of Bafe-court, was given by Edward III. to Robert Ufford, Earl of Suffolk; and was after that pertaining to Peregrine Bertie, Lord Willoughby Erefby.

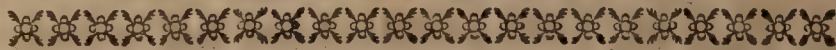
No. 77.

This Barbican, and fome Land about it, belonged to the Crown, in Edward I's Time. For in an Inquifition made 3 Edward I. concerning Purpreftures in the City, one Thomas Juvenal, about 12 Years before, appropriated to himfelf of the King's Soil, without Le Barbeken, a certain Place, containing 40 Feet in Length, and four Feet in Breadth, and inclofed the fame Place with an Earth Wall: And Nicholas Brabanzoun then held it. Upon this Prefentment made by the Jurats, the King's Juftices commanded the Sheriffs of London to fummon him the faid Nicholas; who faid, That he had nothing to do with, nor laid any Claim to the faid Purprefture; but that he was Tenant to Thomas Fitz-Simon de Burgh. He, the faid Thomas, came and prayed, that he might rent the fame of the King for 3 d. per Ann. which was granted, becaufe the twelve fworn Men witneffed, that the faid Inclofure was no Annoyance. And it was adjudged, that the King might recover the Arrearages of the faid Purprefture, viz. 3 s. but no Forfeiture, becaufe it was of the faid Thomas's doing.

Gar-ter-houfe.

Next adjoining to this, was another great Houfe, called Garter-Houfe, or Place; fome Time built by Sir Thomas Writhe, or Writhefley, Knt. alias Garter, Principal King of Arms, fecond Son of Sir John Writhe, Knt. alias Garter, and was Uncle to the firft Thomas, Earl of Southampton, Knight of the Garter, and Chancellor of England. He built this Houfe, and in the Top thereof a Chapel, which he dedicated by the Name of St. Trinitatis in Alto.

There was 'till very lately a handsome Stone Poftern-Gate at the South End of each Poftern-ftreet, which now lie open, facing Aldermanbury and Bafinghall-ftreet, thofe Gates being removed as ufelefs, and for the better Accommodation of the neighbouring Inhabitants, by Order of Common Council.



C H A P. XXI.

Of DOWGATE WARD.

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a New Survey.

The Name. Bounds. Extent. Government. Aldermen and Common Council. Parishes and Churches. Watermens-Hall. Skinners-Hall. Tallow-chandlers-Hall. Innholders-Hall. Joyners-Hall. Plumbers-Hall. Steelyard. Merchant-Taylors School. Antiquities. Jefus Commons. Conduit. Cold-Harbour.

Names.

VARIOUS are the Opinions concerning the Etymology of this Ward. Some derive it from Dour-gate, which, they fay, fignifies Water-gate, and ftood in the Wall next the Thames, at the Bottom of the Hill: Others will have it derived from its Situation, which is a great Defcent, and the Gate which ftood at the Bottom of the Hill: Which laft Opinion has prevailed fo far, that modern Writers have given it the Name of Downgate; while, in common Ufe, the Citizens differ from both, and call it Dowgate Ward.

See what has been written concerning this Gate on Pages 29, 30.

Bounds. This Ward is bounded on the East by *Candlewick* and *Bridge* Wards, on the North by *Wallbrook* Ward, on the West by *Vintry* Ward, and on the South by the River of *Thames*.

Extent. It extends from *St. Martin's-lane* in the East, to *Cloak-lane* in the West, and from thence both East and West to the River *Thames*, in almost a strait Line; within which Tract are contained, on the South Side of *Thames-street*, between it and the *Thames*, *Old Swan-lane*, *Cold-harbour*, *Alballows-lane*, *Campion-lane*, *Friars-lane*, *Cofins's-lane*, *Dowgate-dock*, and the *Stillyard*; *St. Laurence Poultny's Church-yard*; *Duxford-lane*, as far as *St. Laurence's Church-yard*; *Suffolk-lane*, as far as the Passage into *Busb-lane*; *Busb-lane*, almost the whole; *Dowgate-hill*, as far as *Tallow-chandlers-Hall* Northwards; *Chequer-yard*, *Elbow-lane*, so far as the Church-yard, only the South-East Side of the Way; *Cloak-lane*, the South Side, to one hundred and sixty Feet West of *Dowgate-hill*.

Thames-street. *Thames-street* is a great Thoroughfare for Carts to the several Wharfs, which renders it a Place of a considerable Trade, and to be well inhabited. The Part of *Thames-street* in this Ward begins Westward at *Little Elbow-lane*, and reaches Eastward to the *Old Swan-lane*, taking in the West Side thereof. The Places on the South Side next the *Thames*, beginning Westward, are as followeth:

Friars-lane. *Friars-lane* or *alley*, very mean, narrow, and long, having a Passage into *Dowgate-dock*, where there is a Lay-stall for the City Soil.

Brewers-lane. *Brewers-lane*, also very ordinary, and runs down to *Dowgate-dock*, which is likewise as ordinary, chiefly serving for a Passage for Carts to the Lay-stall.

Cofins's-lane, near the *Still-yard*, hath an open Passage for Carts to the *Thames* Side. In this Place the *Still-yard* Merchants had a large Hall.

Wild-goose or *Wind-goose-alley* or *aourt*, said to be built by the *Still-yard* Merchants.

Still-yard. The *Still-yard*, or *Steel-yard*, a large, open Place, with a wide Passage for Carts to the River Side, where there is a Crane, and Stairs for landing Iron, of which here are always large Quantities kept. In this Yard are some good Houses for Merchants who trade in Iron, for which it is of Note, but was formerly of greater, from the Merchants of *Almain*. Here are likewise, at present, large Warehouses for depositing Goods belonging to the *East-India* Company. See Page 915.

Alballows-lane, pretty well built and inhabited, hath a Passage to the *Thames*, where there is a Pair of Stairs to land or take Water at.

Angel-alley also but ordinary, the lower Part next the *Thames* taken up by a Dyer.

White-cock-alley, but narrow, the lower End falling into *Dyers-ball-ground*; and here stood *Dyers-ball*, which being burnt down in the Fire of *London*, was not rebuilt; but the Company disposed of the Ground, which is converted to other Uses.

Near this also stands a House which was the *Fisbermens-ball*, but is now let in *Tene-ments*.

George-alley, but narrow and ordinary, having at the lower End a Dye-house.

Ebgate-lane, or *Old Swan-alley*, indifferently large and good, leading down to the *Old Swan* Stairs; a Place much used by Watermen, as being a noted Landing-place, and very commodious, having so good a Pair of Stairs. It is a Place well built and inhabited. The East Side of this Lane is in *Bridge* Ward within.

On the North Side of *Thames-street* are these Places, viz. *St. Laurence Poultny-lane*, comes out of *Canon-street*, and falls down into *Thames-street*; a Place well built, and inhabited by Merchants and other Traders. Of this Lane see more in *Candlewick* Ward.

Duxford-lane comes out of *St. Laurence Poultny-hill*, and falls into *Thames-street*, a Place of no great Account.

Suffolk-lane also goes out of *Thames-street*, and, with a turning Passage by *Crofs-lane*, which is but ordinary, comes into *Green Lettice-lane*, which is in *Candlewick* Ward, and so into *Canon-street*.

Great Busb-lane comes out of *Canon-street* and falls into *Thames-street*; but the Part in this Ward goeth no farther than *Scotch-yard*, which is a good, large, open Place, well inhabited. This Lane is narrow, but well inhabited by Merchants and Persons of Repute. Out of this Lane is *Chequer-yard*, which hath a Passage into *Dowgate-hill*, and is a good open Place. On the South Side is a Passage into *Hand-yard*, which is but ordinary, and falls into *Thames-street*.

Little Busb-lane, of small Account, comes out of *Great Busb-lane*, and with a turning Passage falls into *Thames-street*.

Double-hand-court, very ordinary.

Dowgate-hill is such a great Descent towards *Thames-street*, that, in great and sudden Rains, the Water here comes down from other Streets with that Swiftnefs, that it oftentimes causeth a Flood in the lower Part. This Street is large and open, the Houses well built and inhabited. On the West Side, near *Budge-row*, is the Church-yard of *St. John Evangelist*, where formerly the Church stood, not being rebuilt since the Fire. Adjoining to the Church-yard Wall is *Cloak-lane*, which runs Westward to *College-hill*. Of this Lane only the South Side is in this Ward, the other Part being in *Vintry* Ward.

Elbow-lane, so called from its bending from *Dowgate* with an Elbow to *Thames-street*. Out of this *Great Elbow-lane*, over-against *St. Michael's Royal Church*, is *Little Elbow-lane*, which is that Part that makes the Bending, and falls into *Thames-street*, but a Place of no great Account.

There are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward every Night, a Constable, a Beadle, and thirty-six Watchmen.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest for this Ward are to serve in the several Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *October*.

It hath an Alderman, eight Common-Councilmen, eight Constables, five Scavengers, fourteen

teen Wardmote-Inquestmen, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteenth at twenty-eight Pounds.

Alderman and Common-Councilmen. The Alderman of this Ward is Sir *Richard Glynn*, Knt. and the Common Council are Mr. *John Abbington*, Deputy, Mr. *Daniel Mackin*, Mr. *William Watts*, Mr. *Richard Swithin*, Mr. *John Milward*, Mr. *William Shemelt*, Mr. *Timothy Yates*, and Mr. *Christopher Robinson*.

Memorable Things. In this Ward are, First, (1.) the Parish and Parish-Church of *Allhallows the Great*, and (2.) the united Parish of *Allhallows the Less*, whose Church was not rebuilt after its Destruction in the Fire of *London*.

Halls. Secondly, Several Halls belonging to the Companies of this City: (1.) On the West Side of *Dowgate-street* is the *Tallow-chandlers-hall*, a large, handsome Building; with Piazzas, adorned with Columns and Arches of the *Tuscan Order*.

Tallow-chandlers-hall. (2.) Somewhat lower stands the *Skinners-hall*, a noble Structure, built with fine Brick; and richly finished, the Hall with right Wainscot, and the Parlour with odoriferous Cedar. It is said to have cost eighteen thousand Pounds building. This Hall was called *Copped-hall* by *Downgate*, in the Parish of *St. John upon Wallbrook*. In the nineteenth Year of *Edward II.* *Ralph Cobham* possessed it, with five Shops, &c.

Innholders-hall. (3.) *Innholders-hall* in *Elbow-lane*, a pretty neat Building, well adapted to the Uses of that antient Company.

Joiners-hall. (4.) In *Friars-lane*, formerly called *Greenwich-lane*, is *Joiners-hall*, which is remarkable for a curious and magnificent Screen at the Entrance into it, having Demi-savages and other Enrichments, well carved, in right Wainscot, and the great Parlour is wainscotted with Cedar.

Watermens-hall. (5.) *Watermens-hall*, situate with its Front to the *Thames*, is a very handsome Brick Building.

Plumbers-hall. (6.) *Plumbers-hall*, which is in *Chequer-yard*, *Dowgate-hill*, and is a good, handsome Building.

Steel-yard Thirdly, Near to the East of *Cosin-lane* (so called from one *Cosin*, the Builder thereof) is the *Steel-yard*, or *Steel-house*, as some call it. This originally was the Hall of the *Almain*, *Anseatick*, or German Merchants, or Place where they used to store (See Pages 93 and 105) as well Wheat, Rye, and other Grain, as Cables, Ropes, Mafts, Pitch, Tar, Flax, Hemp, Linen Cloth, Wainscots, Wax, Steel, and other profitable Merchandizes. Unto these Merchants, in the Year 1259, *Henry III.* in the forty-fourth of his Reign, at the Request of his Brother *Richard Earl of Cornwall*, King of *Almain*, granted, that all and singular the Merchants, having a House in the City of *London*, commonly called *Guilda Aula Teutonicorum*, should be maintained and upholden through the whole Realm, by all such Freedom, and free Usages or Liberties, as by the King, and in his noble Progenitors Time, they had and enjoyed, &c. This Charter granted to the *Teutonics* the King confirmed by this Letter, directed to the Citizens of *London*, in these Words:

Henricus Dei Gratia, &c.

“*Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Aquitain*, &c.

“To the Citizens of *London* to whom these Presents shall come, greeting: Know ye that, at the Instance of the most Serene Prince of the *Roman Empire*; our Brother, we have granted to these Merchants of *Almain*, who have a House in our City of *London*, which is commonly called *Gyball Teutonicorum*, that we will maintain them all and every one, and preserve them through our whole Kingdom, in all their Liberties and free Customs, which they have used in our Times, and in the Times of our Progenitors, and will not withdraw such Liberties and free Customs from them; nor suffer them to be at all withdrawn from, &c. Witness Myself at *Westminster*, the fifteenth of *June*, in the forty-fourth Year of our Reign.”

Edward I. renewed and confirmed that Charter of Liberties granted by his Father. And, in the tenth Year of the same *Edward*, *Henry Wales* being Mayor, a great Controversy did arise between the said Mayor and the Merchants of the Haunce of *Almain*, about the Reparations of *Bishopsgate*, then likely to fall; for that the said Merchants enjoyed divers Privileges, in respect of maintaining the said Gate, which they now denied to repair. For the appeasing of which Controversy, the King sent his Writ to the Treasurer and Barons of his *Exchequer*, commanding that they should make Inquisition thereof: Before whom the Merchants being called, when they were not able to discharge themselves, since they enjoyed the Liberties to them granted for the same, a Precept was sent to the Mayor and Sheriffs to distrain the said Merchants to make the Reparations, namely, *Gerard Marbod*, Alderman of the Haunce, *Ralph de Cuffarde*, a Citizen of *Colen*, *Ludero de Denevar*, a Burgess of *Trivon*, *John of Aras*, a Burgess of *Trivon*, *John de Dele*, a Burgess of *Munster*, then remaining in the said City of *London*, for themselves and all other Merchants of the Haunce: And so they granted two hundred and ten Marks Sterling to the Mayor and Citizens, and undertook that they and their Successors should from Time to Time repair the said Gate; and bear the third Part of the Charges in Money, and Men to defend it in Case of Need.

And, for this Agreement, the said Mayor and Citizens granted to the said Merchants their Liberties, which they long enjoyed; as, namely, amongst the other Things, that they might lay up their Grain, which they brought into this Realm, in Inns, and sell it in their Garners, within the Space of forty Days after they had laid it up, except by the Mayor and Citizens they were expressly forbidden, because of Dearth, or other reasonable Occasions. Also they might have their Alderman, as they had been accustomed, provided always he were of the City, and presented to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, as often as any should be chosen, and should take the Oath before them to maintain Justice in their Courts, and to behave themselves in their Office according to Law, and as it stood with the Customs of the City.

This whole Matter between the City and the Merchants of the Haunce is thus related, in an authentick

authentick Book in the Chamber of *London*, which is thus translated from the *Latin*:

An Agreement between the Citizens of London and the Teutronics, Anno 10 Edward, Son of King Henry. Henry le Galeis, Mayor of London, Anno 1282.

“ Then by Reason of the Decay of a certain Gate of the said City, which was called *Bishopsgate*, a Contention arose between the said Mayor and the Citizens of *London* on the one Part, and the Merchants of the Haunce of the *Almains*, then abiding in the said City, on the other, upon the Reparation of the said Gate, which threatened Ruin: To the Building and Repair of which the said Merchants, and others of the before said Haunce of the Parts of *Almain* resorting to the same City, were obliged, for certain Liberties which the said Merchants have in the said City, and which they have long used, upon Account of such Building and Repairing, as the same Mayor and Citizens asserted, &c. The said Merchants denied it.

“ In the mean Time, the Contention depending, the King, at the Suggestion of the said Mayor and Citizens, wrote to the Treasurer and Barons of his Exchequer, that, if they should find the said Merchants were bound to the Repair of the said Gate, they should distrain upon them. At length the Parties, coming before the said Treasurer and Barons, when nothing was propounded, on their Parts, which might excuse them from the Reparation, especially when it appeared concerning the Liberty which they had in the said City; and for this Cause it was commanded by the same Treasurer and Barons, that the Mayor and Sheriffs should distrain them to this Repair: The aforesaid Merchants, viz. *Gerard Marbod*, Alderman of the said Haunce, *Ludolphus de Cussa*, of the City of *Coln*, *Luderus de Linnenare*, a Burgeis of *Trevir*, *Bertram* of *Hamburgh*, *Godeschalc de Hudendale*, Burgher of *Trevir*, *John de Dole*, Burgeis of *Munster*, then being in the same City, for themselves and all other Merchants, and their Fellows of the Haunce aforesaid, whosoever and whensoever resorting thither for the future, for the Good of Peace, yielded and promised to the said Mayor and Citizens of *London*, to the Repair of the said Gate for the present, two hundred and forty Marks Sterling to be paid; and that then their Successors, Merchants of the Haunce, for all Time hereafter, will repair it, as often as there shall be Need; and in Defence of the said Gate, as often as there shall be need to keep it, shall bear the third Part of the Custody thereof, at their Cost, and Men above, and the Mayor and Citizens two Parts of the said Custody below; and, in Consideration of this Peace, Fine, and Concord, the Mayor and Citizens have granted them their Liberties, which they have hitherto reasonably used, to have to them and their Successors the Merchants of the Haunce for ever.

“ And moreover, for the aforesaid Reparation and Custody, that they be quit for ever of Murage, i. e. the Charge of repairing the City

“ Walls, as much as in them is; and that they may house and sell their Corn, which shall be brought in by them to be sold, in their Houses and Granaries for forty Days, for the Time of their aforesaid Housing, unless the said Housing be expressly forbidden by the Lord the King, or the Mayor and Citizens, by Reason of the Dearth of Corn, or some other necessary Matter.

“ They granted also to them, that they might have their Alderman, as they had in former Times; yet so, that that Alderman be of the Freedom of the said City; and, as often as he shall be chosen of the said Merchants, he be presented to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, and take an Oath before them to do Right and Justice in all his Courts, and to behave himself in his Office as he ought and hath been accustomed, saving to the City its Right and Custom.

“ And the said Merchants promised, that they and their Successors, as often as there should be Need, would be distrained for Reparation and Custody of the said Gate, to be performed in the Form aforesaid by the same Merchants and Citizens. All these Things the Parties aforesaid yielded and promised faithfully to keep; and, for the greater Security to be made upon these Things by the Parties, together with the Seals appendant to this Writing between themselves, have procured the Seal of the illustrious Lord King of *England* to be hung to it, for perpetual Memory of the Matter aforesaid. Dated at *London*, in the Month of *June*, the Year aforesaid.”

Thus much for their Privileges; whereby it appears, that they were great Merchants of Corn, brought out of the East Parts hither, insomuch that the Occupiers of Husbandry in this Land were forced to complain of them for bringing in such Abundance, when the Corn of this Realm was at an easy Price. Whereupon it was ordained by Parliament, That no Person should bring into any Part of this Realm, by Way of Merchandize, Wheat, Rye, or Barley, growing out of the said Realm, at any Time when the Quarter of Wheat exceeded not the Price of six Shillings and eight Pence, Rye four Shillings the Quarter, and Barley three Shillings the Quarter, upon Forfeiture, the one Half to the King, the other Half to the Seizers thereof. These Merchants of the Haunce had their Guildhall in *Thames-street*, in Place aforesaid, by the said *Cosin-lane*. Their Hall was large, built of Stone, with three arched Gates towards the Street.

Afterwards, to wit, in the sixth of *Richard II.* they hired one House next adjoining to their old Hall, which some Time belonged to *Richard Lions*, a famous Lapidary, one of the Sheriffs of *London* in the forty-ninth of *Edward III.* and who, in the fourth of *Richard II.* was, by the Rebels of *Kent*, drawn out of that House, and beheaded in *West-Cheap*. This also was a great House, with a large Wharf on the *Thames*; and the Way thereunto was called *Windgoose* or *Wildgoose-lane*, which is now called *Windgoose-alley*, for that the same Alley is, for the most Part, built on by the *Steelyard* Merchants.

About

About the Time of King *Henry IV.* the *English* began to trade themselves into the East Parts; at which the *Easterlings*, or Merchants of the *Dutch* Haunce, were so offended, that they took several of their Ships and Goods, and offered them several other Injuries; which occasioned great Complaints and Differences between the said King *Henry IV.* and *Conradus de Junigen*, then Master-General of the *Dutch* Order in *Prussia* with the Haunce Town, and divers Embassies passed betwixt them on that Account; the Result of which, in short, was this: That the said King *Henry IV.* finding, by the said Privileges granted to Foreigners, his own Subjects (to the great Prejudice of the Realm) very much crippled in their Trade, did revoke such Parts of the Privileges of the aforesaid *Dutch* Company, as were inconsistent with the carrying on of a Trade by the Natives of this Realm: And, for the better Encouragement of his own Subjects, did, in the fifth Year of his Reign, grant his first Charter to the Merchants trading into the *East-Land*, containing many great Privileges and Immunities, as by the said Charter may appear: Which had a good Effect for the bringing of the Trade much more into the Hands of the Natives of this Realm than was before. King *Edward IV.* for their more ample Encouragement, did, in the second Year of his Reign, grant another large Charter to the Merchants of *England*, especially to those residing in the *Netherlands*; with several additional Immunities and Privileges, as by the Charter at large may appear.

In the first and second of *Philip* and *Mary* was granted a Charter to the *Russia* Company, afterwards confirmed by Act of Parliament in the eighth Year of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Until whose Time, tho' the Trade of this Nation was carried on much more by the Natives thereof than had been formerly, yet had the Society of the *Dutch* Haunce at the *Steel-yard* much the Advantage of them, by Means of their well-regulated Societies, and the Privileges they enjoyed; insomuch that almost the whole Trade was driven by them to that Degree, that Queen *Elizabeth* herself, when she came to have a War, was forced to buy the Hemp, Pitch, Tar, Powder, and other Naval Provisions which she wanted, of Foreigners, and that too at their Rates. Nor were there any Stores of either in the Land to supply her Occasions on a sudden, but what, at great Rates, she prevailed with them to fetch for her, even in Time of War, her own Subjects being then but very little Traders.

To remedy which, she fell upon the Consideration how she might at home have a well-grounded Dependence, to have those necessary Commodities by her, that so she might not want them when she most needed them; and, after great Deliberation, no better Expedient could be found by the said Queen and her Council than by encouraging her own Subjects to be Merchants; which she did by erecting out of them several Societies of Merchants, as that of the *East-Land* Company, and other Companies; by which Means, and by cancelling many of the Privileges of the fore-mentioned *Dutch* Haunce Society, the Trade in general, by Degrees, came

to be managed by the Natives of this Realm; and, consequently, the Profits of all those Trades accrued to the *English* Nation; Trade in general, and *English* Shipping, were increased; her own Customs vastly augmented; and, what was at first the great End of all, obtained, viz. that she had constantly lying at home, in the Hands of her own Subjects, all Sorts of naval Provisions and Stores, which she could make use of as her Occasions required them, without any Dependence on her Neighbours for the same.

And thus, by Means of the erecting the fore-mentioned Societies, and preserving and encouraging that of the Merchants-Adventurers, was the Trade at first gained from Foreigners to the Natives of this Realm, to its inestimable Advantage.

The Abbot of *St. Albans* had a Messuage here, with a Key, given to him in the thirty-fourth of *Henry VI.*

There was another great House which some Time pertained to *John Raynwell*, Stock-fishmonger, Mayor; and it was by him given to the Mayor and Commonalty, to the End that the Profits thereof should be disposed in Deeds of Piety: Which House, in the fifteenth of *Edward IV.* was confirmed to the said Merchants in Manner following, viz.

"It is ordained by our Sovereign Lord and his Parliament, that the said Merchants of *Almain*, being of the Company called the *Guild-ball Teutonicorum*, or the *Flemish Geld*, that now be, or hereafter shall be, shall have, hold, and enjoy, to them and their Successors forever, the said Place called the *Steel-house*, yielding to the Mayor and Commonalty an annual Rent of seventy Pounds three Shillings and four Pence, &c. and other Rents to others."

There were also Merchants of *Coln* trafficking here, who seem to be the Beginners of this Haunce Trade. These formerly paid divers Duties and Customs to the Kings of this Land, and particularly two Shillings from their *Guild-ball*; which King *Henry III.* in the Year 1235, took off by his Charter, which was to this Tenor:

"Know ye, that we have quit-claimed, for us and our Heirs, our beloved Citizens of *Coln*, and their Merchandizes, of those two Shillings which they were wont to give from their *Guildball*, *London*, and of all Customs and Demands which belong to us in *London*, and throughout our whole Land in *England*: And we have granted them to go safe and come safe through all our Land, and to buy and sell both in the Town of *London*, and elsewhere, saving the Liberty of our City of *London*. Wherefore we will and firmly command, &c. Witness the venerable Father *William*, Bishop of *Carlisle*, *William de Ferraris*, *Gilbert Basset*, *Walter Beauchamp*, &c. by the Hand of the venerable Father the Bishop of *Chichester*, our Chancellor, at *Daintry*, the eighth of November, An. Reg. 20."

Which Charter King *Edward*, his Son, confirmed Anno 1290, by his Charter dated at *Langley*, the eighteenth of his Reign, July 28, which ran to this Tenor:

10 Z

Archiepif.

Archiepis. Epis. Abbatib. Priorib. Comitib. Baro-
nib. &c. “ To all Archbishops, Bishops, &c.
“ We have looked upon a Charter that Lord
“ Henry, of good Memory, the King our Father,
“ granted to the Citizens of Coln, &c. We also
“ quit-claim, &c. Witnefs Bishop of Bath and
“ Wells, our Chancellor; Edmund, Earl of Corn-
“ wall, our Cousin; Walter de Beauchamp, Stew-
“ ard of our Household, &c.”

In the Year 1551, the 5th of Edward VI.
through Complaint of the English Merchants, the
Liberty of the Steel-yard Merchants was seized into
the King's Hands. See Page 248.

Merchant-
Taylors
School.

Fourthly, In Suffolk-lane, near Candlewick-street,
in the Parish of St. Laurence Poultney, is Merchant-
Taylors School; a Foundation of great Fame and
Reputation, founded in the Year 1561, 3 Eliz.
by the worshipful Company of the Merchant-Tay-
lors of London, in the Masterhip of Emanuel Lu-
car: Richard Hills, some Time Master of the
said Company, having before given 500*l.* to-
ward the Purchase of an House, called, *The Ma-
nor of the Rose*, belonging to the Duke of Buck-
ingham, for that Purpose. And therein was this
School antiently kept. But that House being
destroyed by the great Fire in 1666, the present
Buildings were erected upon the Site of it, at the
Charge of the said Company of Merchant-Taylors.

The School is a long and spacious Building,
supported on the East by many Stone Pillars,
which form an handsome Cloister, within which
are Apartments for the three Ushers. Adjoining
to the School is a Library supported, in like Man-
ner, by Pillars of Stone, and well furnished with
Books. And South of the Library is the Part
called *The Chapel*. Contiguous to these is a large
House appropriated to the Head-Master.

The State
and Con-
dition of
it.

This School consisteth of six, or more truly of
eight Forms, where near three hundred Boys
have their Education; whereof by the Statutes
of the School an hundred are taught gratis; fifty
at 2*s.* 6*d.* a Quarter; and an hundred at 5*s.* a
Quarter. And, for the due instructing of these,
the School maintains a Master, whose Salary is
10*l.* a Year, but his Benefits are otherwise very
considerable, and three Ushers. And, for the
better Inquiry into the Proficiency of all the Scho-
lars, there is an Order appointed for the Proba-
tion of the School to be made only by the Master
and the three Ushers. The first Probation to be
on the 11th Day of March, the second on the
11th of September, the third on the 11th of De-
cember, not being Sundays, and then upon the next
Day following. And there are excellent Orders
set down in the Registry, kept in the School Li-
brary, to the Number of thirteen, directory of
the Master in this Business, as to his Probation
and Trial of the Abilities of all the Boys that
learn there.

The School's
three Pro-
bations.

A fourth
Probation
appointed.

In the Year 1645, the Company of Merchant-
Taylors appointed a fourth Probation, upon the
Motion of Mr. Dugard, then chief Master of
this Grammar School, viz. that there shall be
another private Probation of the Scholars, besides
these three which are already settled by the Or-
ders of the School: And this is on the 15th Day
of June yearly. The precise Manner of this Ex-
amination is set down in the School Registry; and
all the Orders thereof allowed and approved un-

der the Hands of some of the greatest Scholars
and Divines in those Times, viz. John Overal,
D. D. Dean of St. Paul's; John Dove, D. D.
John Spencer, D. D. Nic. Fenton, D. D. John Chil-
derley, D. D.

It was further thought fit afterwards, for the
Satisfaction of the Master and Wardens, and
Court of Assistants of the Merchant-Taylors, as
well for the true and faithful Performance of the
Probation of the Master and the three Ushers, as
likewise to know what Boys profit most, and be
the best and likeliest Scholars; that the Proba-
tions themselves should have their Examination
and Trial, to be done at two several Times every
Year. And this Examination to be made by two
judicious Men, well learned in Hebrew, Greek,
and Latin, being by the Master and Wardens
thereunto required two or three Days before.
The Place of Examination to be in the South Part
of the School, commonly called *The Chapel*.
The Time to be between the 11th and 21st
Days of the Months of March and September. And
the whole Business to be so ordered, that the
Examination be fully done between the Hours
of six and eleven. The Master and Wardens,
or two of them, to be at the School with the
two learned Men at six of the Clock in the
Morning.

Examina-
tions twice
a Year.

Upon these Days, which are called the Doctor's
Days, after the Business of Examination in the
Chapel is finished, the Audience, which is gene-
rally pretty numerous, return into the School,
where certain publick Exercises are then perform-
ed by the eight senior Scholars or Monitors of
the School.

There is yet another publick Examination of
the Scholars of the Upper-form, by the President
and Fellows of St. John Baptist College in Oxford,
upon the 11th Day of June yearly. This is pre-
vious to the Election of Scholars to be made up-
on that Day, to fill up the vacant Fellowships in
St. John's College; of the Fellows of which Col-
lege thirty-seven are supplied from this School.
After the publick Exercises of this Day are finish-
ed, the Dean of the College addresses himself to
the Scholars, out of whose Number the Vacancies
are to be filled up, in a Latin Speech suited to
this Occasion.

At this Time an Account is usually printed,
containing the Names and Order of the Head-
Scholars, their Births, Admission, and Continu-
ance in the Head-form; and also of the Subjects
and Order of the Orations. One of these Papers
for the Year 1752 lying now before us, we shall,
by Way of Specimen, exhibit so much of it as
relates to the Exercises:

“ Imprimis,
“ Orationes gratulatoriæ duæ;
“ Quarum altera Latine habenda, } E. W.
“ Græce altera, } C. W.
“ Sequitur orationum senarius, quarum argu-
“ menta singula exhibentur in hunc ordinem:
“ 1. Virtutes Morales
“ 2. Prudentia
“ 3. Justitia
“ 4. Fortitudo
“ 5. Temperantia
“ 6. Patientia

perorante

The

A Catalogue of the Masters of this School.	The Masters of this famous School, from the first Foundation of it to the present Time, with the Year of their respective Entrance, and the Time of their Continuance, the following Table will shew.	
	Names of the Masters.	
Masters.	Richard Mulcaster, first Master. He was bred at Eaton School, elected Scholar of King's College in Cambridge in 1548, and Student of Christ's-Church in Oxford, 1555; where he proceeded in Arts, and stood in the Act celebrated the following Year; being then eminent for his great Skill in the Greek Tongue. Afterwards spending near five Years at the University in continual Study, he made so great Proficiency in several Sorts of Learning, that he was unanimously chosen Master of this School, September 24, 1561. Where exercising his Gifts in a most admirable Way of Instruction till 1586, in all which Time this School happily prospered under his Vigilancy, St. John's College in Oxford was supplied with such hopeful Plants, that it soon after flourished and became a fruitful Nursery. Many Years after, this Gentleman was removed to the Government of the Free-school near St. Paul's, and being, by the Gift of the Queen, made Parson of the rich Parsonage of Stanford-Rivers in Essex, he there died, April 15, 1611. He writ, as hath been mentioned, a Tract about the Education of Children; and a Book, called The Elementary, for the true writing of the English Tongue, printed in 1582, wherein his Learning may be seen, being but the first Part of the said Elementary; wherein he designed to shew the whole Matter which Children were to learn, and the whole Manner how Masters were to teach them.	
Nov. 8, 1586.	Henry Wilkinson;	he continued Master five Years and eleven Months.
Octob. 6, 1592.	Edmund Smith;	he continued Master six Years and almost eight Months.
Maii 19, 1599.	William Hayne.	This Man gave several Books to Sion College Library, when it was first erected, about 1631, viz. Stevens's Thesaurus, an Hebrew Bible of Plantin's Edition, &c. See the Registry in that Library. He continued Master of this School twenty-four Years and nine Months.
Jan. 29, 1624.	Nicholas Grey, A. M.	succeeded. He had been first Master of the Charter-house School, and, January 29, 1624, was admitted chief Master of this School, where continuing till February 13, 1631, he was made chief Master of the School at Eaton-College, at length D. D. and Fellow of that House. But, being outed in the grand Rebellion, he was put to great Difficulties, till he obtained the Mastership of Tunbridge School in Kent, some Time before the Restoration, where he continued till the King's Return: And, being then restored to his Preferments, he died soon after, viz. about the Beginning of October, 1660.
	He is Author, amongst other Things, of a Dictionary in English and Latin, Latin and English, several times printed at London.	
Feb. 13, 1631.	John Edwards	was Successor to Dr. Grey. He continued here two Years and about nine Months, and was succeeded by
Oct. 31, 1634.	William Staple,	who enjoyed the Mastership of this School for about ten Years; after whom,
Maii 10, 1644.	William Dugard	became Head-master. This

worthy Person was discharged from the Government of the School, and committed to Newgate, by the Council of State, February 20, 1649; because that he, having a Propriety in a Printing-Press, had printed there *Salmasius's Defence of King Charles I.* dedicated to his right and lawful Heir King Charles II. soon after that barbarous Act committed upon the Person of his Royal Father. An Account of which Affair take from the Register of his Scholars now remaining in Sion College :

Ad 20 Februarii, 1649.

“ Atque hæc sunt nomina discipulorum quos
“ ego *Gulielmus Dugard* in scholam liberam dignissimæ societatis *Mercatorum Scissorum* admisi à
“ Maii 1644, ad 20 Feb. 1649, quo tempore à
“ Concilio Novi Status ab archididascalatûs officio summotus, & in carcerem *Novæ Portæ* con-
“ jectus sum; ob hanc præcipuè causam, quod
“ *Claudii Salmasii* librum qui inscribitur DEFENSIO regia pro CAROLO primo, ad serenissimum regem CAROLUM secundum, legitimum heredem et successorem, typis mandandum curaveram :
“ Typographéo integro spoliatus ad valorem mille librarum, minimum. Nihil jam reliquum habens unde victum quæram uxori et sex liberis, quos Dei misericordis & benignissimi patris providentiæ alendos committo & commendo per
“ Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum.”

E carcere *Novæ Portæ*,
7 Mart. 1649. *Gulielmus Dugard.*

But Mr. *Dugard* shortly after procured his Enlargement, and kept a private School upon St. Peter's Hill, till he was reinstated at Merchant-Taylors; for in the Register above quoted immediately follows :

“ Nomina discipulorum quos ego *Gulielmus Dugard* admisi in privatam Scholam quam aperui in vico vulgo dicto *Peter's Hill*, in ædibus conductitiis, ab Aprilis 15, ad Septem. 25, 1650, quo tempore à dignissima societate *Mercatorum Scissorum*, hortatu tamen Concilii Status, ad antiquam provinciam scholæ *Mercatorum Scissorum* restitutus sum.”

John Stevens became Head-Master on the Deprivation of Mr. *Dugard*. He continued only seven Months; and left in the School Registry this single Memorial of himself, in Regard of his short Continuance here :

*Res Deus nostras celeri citatas
Turbine versat.*

John Stevens, September 25, 1650.

William Dugard, restored by the Company of Merchant-Taylors: And that at the Motion of the Council of State, who had before punished him so severely.

The Succeedings of these two last were thus expressed in a Distich :

*Dugardum sequitur Stephanus, Stephanumque vicissim
Dugardus : Sortes versat utrinque Deus.*

Registry of the School.

This *Dugard* was a very diligent, exact, and excellently learned Man in all grammatical Learning; and under his Care and Influence the School greatly flourished. He printed several Books for the Use of his School; had a good Strain himself in Oratory and Poetry. A Stroke or two of his Poetry in Greek we have of his own Hand extant in

in the School Registry; where, by the way, we may see how he stood affected to the Mutations in the Age wherein he lived. First, upon the beheading of King Charles I.

Μάρτυρ ὑπὲρ Θεῶν πατεκάντε νόμων ὅχ' αἰεὶ
Σκηπτήχων ΚΑΡΟΛΟΣ μὲν ἀλειτέων χερσὶν ἐπιπύεν.
Ἰλερμὸς ὁ Δευδάρις.

Martyr pro divinis patriisque Legibus

Optimus Sceptriger Carolus sceleratorum manibus cecidit.

Gulielmus Dugard.

Another Greek Distich remaining in the said Registry under his Hand is upon the Usurper Oliver Cromwell's Mother, buried in Westminster; which perhaps is the only Epitaph extant on her:

Ἐπὶ τῆς μητέρος τῆς Ὀλιβίης Κρομγουέλλης ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ τῇ
ὡς μοιασσεῖς κειμένης.

Μήτηρ τῆς τέκνης καταράται ἐνθάδε κεῖται.

Ὅς δύο μὲν βασιλεῖς τε καὶ ὅλεσε τρεῖς βασιλείας.

i. e. *In Matrem Oliveri Cromwelli in Ecclesia Westmonasteriensi sepultam.*

Mater nati execrabilis hic jacet:

Qui duos Reges, triaque regna perdidit.

This Dugard, after he had been Master seventeen Years, from the Time of his first Admission, was dismissed the School in the Year 1661, for breaking some Orders of the Company, having been publicly warned and admonished of it before, though of the Cause of this his second Deprivation no Notice is taken in the Register; and departing, he left this Verse to his Successor concerning the School Registry, which hitherto he diligently had kept himself:

School Registry.

——— *Munere cedens*

Hanc successor scribendi Lampada trado.

Gul. Dugard, haud ita pridem Mercatorum Scissorum, jam vero privatae Scholae in Vico de Coleman-street Moderator, Nov. 21, 1661.

And such was his Reputation, that, when he opened his private School in Coleman-street, within eight Months, he had gathered 193 Scholars; for thus saith his Register: *Numerus admissorum in privatam scholam à 4 Julii, 1661, ad 25 Martii, 1662, 193.*

John Goad, B. D. Master of the Free-school at Tunbridge in Kent, succeeded Mr. Dugard; and continued here with good Success and great Applause till April 1681, at which Time the City was possessed by the restless Presbyterians with a Notion of the sudden Introduction of Popery amongst them, when Mr. Goad was summoned to appear before the chief Heads of the Society of Merchant-Taylors. In Obedience to which Summons he appearing, and being charged with certain Passages favouring of Popery in his Comment on the Church of England Catechism, which he had made for the Use of his Scholars, was by them discharged from the Government of the School, though with a considerable Gratuity in Plate from them, after he had presided here near twenty Years. The Particulars of this Affair may be seen at large in a Postscript to a Book, intitled, *Contrivances of the fanatical Conspirators in carrying on the Treasons under Umbrage of the Popish Plot laid open: With Depositions, &c.* London, 1683. The Author of which stiles Mr. Goad a pious and

learned Person, so extraordinarily qualified for his Profession, that a better could not be found in the three Kingdoms.

He certainly was a Person of very good Esteem, great Piety, and valuable Learning, though something addicted to Astrology, and brought up many good Scholars. — Mr. Strype says, that, for some Time, he presented King Charles with monthly Accounts of every Day's Wind and Weather.

Being thus dismissed, he took an House in Piccadilly, to which Place many of the genteeler Sort of his Scholars repairing to be by him further instructed, he set up a private School, and continued the same to the Time of his Death, which happened October 28, 1689. In his Place at Merchant-Taylors succeeded

John Hartcliffe, A. M. Sister's Son to Dr. John Owen; which said Doctor had been extremely active in the Ruin of Mr. Goad, that this his Nephew might come into his Preferment. He remained here about five Years, was afterwards D. D. and installed Canon of Windsor, Junii 8, 1691. Entrance, Apr. 21, 1681. See the Postscript before-mentioned, p. 34.

Ambrose Bonwicke, B. D. succeeded him, and held the Mastership from 1686 to 1691, when, refusing the Oaths, he was ejected; and afterwards kept a private School at Epsom in Surry. 1686.

Matthew Shorting, D. D. was chosen Headmaster in his room. This Gentleman was of Jesus College, Mr. Strype's old Fellow Collegian, and after Conduct of King's College Cambridge. To him succeeded Oa. — 1691.

Thomas Parsell, B. D. who set forth *Liturgia: Seu Liber precum communium et administrationis sacramentorum aliorumque rituum et ceremoniarum in Ecclesia Anglicana receptus*; which Book has been several Times reprinted. His Successor in the School was Apr. 30. 1707.

Matthew Smith, D. D. on whose Death succeeded 1720.

John Cricke, A. M. the present worthy Master of this School. Mart. — 1730.

The present Ushers,

John Burn, B. C. L. Vice-simus Knock, B. C. L. Thomas Green, A. B.

The Gentlemen brought up at this School, Citizens and others, began an annual Feast in the Year 1698. The Collections made at these Feasts, amounting to a considerable Sum, they do lay out upon Exhibitions, to be allowed to such of the School as are superannuated, and miss of Elections.

An Account might be here subjoined of the many learned and eminent Persons both in Church and State, who have received their first Rudiments of Education in this celebrated School: But as this is not so directly relative to our present Undertaking, and will furnish sufficient Matter for a distinct History to any Writer who shall undertake that Task, we shall content ourselves with mentioning the Names only of those who more immediately occur to our Remembrance. Such are Dr. Richard Latcwar, an ingenious Latin Poet, and a noted Preacher in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth: Dr. Matthew Gwinne, Professor of Medicine in Gresham College: Dr. John Rawlinson, Chaplain in ordinary to King James I. Dr. John Buckridge, consecrated Bishop

Eminent Men educated here.

of Rochester, Anno 1611. Dr. Lancelot Andrews, successively Bishop of Chichester, Ely and Winchester: Sir James Whitlock, Knt. one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, and of the first Fellows of the College of Antiquaries: Dr. John Speed, Son of the Chronologer, an eminent Physician and Anatomist: Dr. Rowland Searchfield, Lord Bishop of Bristol: Dr. Mich. Boyle, Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore; and Dr. George Wilde, Lord Bishop of London-derry in Ireland: Lord Keeper Whitlock: Dr. Joseph Henshaw, Bishop of Peterborough: Dr. Edward Bernard, Savilian Professor of Astronomy in the University of Oxford: Dr. William Juxon, successively Bishop of Hereford and London, and at length Lord Archbishop of Canterbury: Dr. Peter Mews, Bishop of Bath and Wells: Sir William Dawes, Bart. late Lord Archbishop of York: Sir John Cook, Knt. and LL. D. Dean of the Arches: And the present (A.D. 1720.) Lords Bishops of Lincoln, Rochester, and Salisbury.

Antiquities.
The Conduit.

(1.) At the upper End of Dowgate-hill was erected, at the City Charge, a castellated Conduit for Thames Water, A. D. 1568, and was called, *The Conduit upon Dowgate*; between which and the Thames there was such a Fall of Water, that in the Year 1574, on the 4th of September, the Channel rose so high by a sudden Fall of Rain, that a Lad of 18 Years old falling into it, as he endeavour'd to leap over it, was drowned, being carried away by the Violence of the Stream.

Jesus Commons

(2.) Lower down on Dowgate-hill there was a House, or College of Priests, called *Jesus Commons*, a House well furnished with Brass, Pewter, Napery, Plate, &c. besides a fair Library well stored with Books. All which of old Time were given to a Number of Priests that should keep Commons there; and, as one left this Place by Death, or otherwise, another should be admitted into his room.

Elbow-lane.

Old Hall.

William de Pont le Arch's House.

(3.) Down lower you have *Elbow-lane*; and at the Corner thereof was a great Stone House, called *Old Hall*, some Time pertaining to *William de Pont le Arch*, and by him given to the Priory of *St. Mary Overy* in Southwark in the Reign of *Henry I.* This Lane runneth West, and suddenly turneth South into *Thames-street*; and therefore, of that Bending, is called *Elbow-lane*.

The Erber.
St. Mary Bothaw.

(4.) On the East Side of *Dowgate-street* is the great old House, called the *Erber*, near to the Church of *St. Mary Bothaw*. *Geffrey Scroope* held it by the Gift of *Edward III.* in the fourteenth Year of his Reign. It belonged since to *John Nevil*, Lord of *Raby*; then to *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Warwick*. *Nevil*, Earl of *Salisbury*, was lodged there in 1457. Then it came to *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, and his Heirs Male, by the Gift of *Edward IV.* in the fourteenth Year of his Reign.

The several Possessors of the Erber.

But to give a fuller, and that an authentick Account of this antient royal Messuage. The highest that *Stow* could go, was, that *Edward III.* gave it to one of the honourable Family of the *Scroopes*. The last Possessor of that Name was *William le Scroope*, Knt. who lived in the Reign of *Henry IV.* He gave it for Term of Life to his Brother *Ralph*, Earl of *Westmorland*, who married *Joan*, Daughter of the Duke of *Lancaster*, who was his second Wife: From whom descended *Richard*, Earl of *Warwick*, who possessed that House.

No. 78.

And, being slain at *Barnet Field*, after his Death this was given to *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, who married *Isabel*, Daughter of the said *Richard*, Earl of *Warwick*: Given to the said Duke by Parliament, and to his Heirs, so long as there was Issue Male of the Marquis *Montacute's* Body living. And if it chanced the said Issue Male to die, during the Life of the said Duke, then the said Duke to remain seized for Term of Life, saving the Right to all others than the Marquis and his Issue. *Ralph Nevil*, Earl of *Westmorland*, died, seized thereof, the 4th of *Henry VI.* *Joan*, his Wife, the 19th Year of *Richard*, Earl of *Sarum* [Son to the said Earl, of Dame *Joan*] the 38th of the same King, and *Richard*, Earl of *Warwick* [Son of the said *Richard*, Earl of *Sarum*] the 10th of *Edward IV.* and *George*, Duke of *Clarence* [who married *Isabel*, a Daughter of *Richard*, Earl of *Warwick* and *Sarum*] the 18th of the same King. After his Death, *Edward*, his Son, was seized of it. After *George*, Duke of *Bedford* [Son of *John Nevil*, Marquis *Montacute*, Son of *Richard*, Earl of *Sarum*, aforesaid] died without Issue Male, the first of *Edward V.* the Lands remaining in the Hands of *Edward*, Son to the Duke of *Clarence*, till the 15th of *Henry VII.* at which Time he was attainted. And so the Lands came to the Crown, and there remained till the third of *Henry VIII.* At which Time he gave it to *John*, Earl of *Oxford*, and the Heirs Male of his Body. And, Anno 4. the King gave the Reversion to *Sir Thomas Bulleyn*, Knt. and the Heirs Male of his Body. Anno 5. he restored, by his Letters Patents, *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir to *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, and to all the Lands of *Richard*, Earl of *Sarum*, who by Colour of Restitution entered, and was attainted the 31st of *Henry VIII.* So the Lands came back to the Crown, and were given, the 32d of the same King, to *Sir Philip Hoby*, who the 36th sold it to one *Doulphin*, a Draper, who, Anno 1 *Marie*, sold it to the Company of *Drapers*.

But, notwithstanding this Account by some Lawyers and Historians in those Days, it appears by the Rolls, Anno 6. *Henry IV.* that there was a Surrender of this Messuage of the *Erber* from *Ralph*, Earl of *Westmorland*, to the King, for the Use of *John Darrel* and *Walter de Arkbam*. And *Richard III.* possessed this *Erber*, called then, *The King's Palace*. And one *Ralph Dowel*, one of the Yeomen of the Crown, was Keeper of this Place to the said King *Richard*, who made divers Reparations, as well upon the said Place, as other Houses thereunto belonging; particularly a Brew-house, called the *Checquer*, belonging to the same, as appeareth by a Ledger-Book of that King's, wherein the Accounts of the said *Ralph* are said to be examined by *John Hewyk*, one of the King's Auditors: And that Orders were given to *Lethington*, Bailiff of the Lordship of *Claverling* in *Essex*, to content him, 14*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* ob. remaining behind in Arrears due to him for the said Reparations.

It was held by K. Richard III.

The Checquer Ledger of King Richard III.

It was rebuilt by *Sir Thomas Pullison*, Mayor; and was afterwards inhabited by *Sir Francis Drake*, that famous Warrior and Navigator.

Sir Francis Drake dwelt there.

Grantham's-lane is so called of *John Grantham*, some Time Mayor and Owner thereof, whose House was very large strong, built of Stone, as

Grantham's-lane.

appeareth by the arched Gates yet remaining. *Ralph Dodmer*, first a Brewer, then a Mercer, Mayor in 1529, dwelled there, and kept his Mayoralty in that House. It is now a Brew-house, as it was before.

Cofin-lane.

A Ginn to convey Thames Water to Dowgate Conduit.

Cold harbour.

(6.) East from this *Dowgate* is *Cofin-lane*, named of one *William Cofin*, that dwelled there in the 4th of *Richard II.* as divers his Predecessors, Father, Grandfather, &c. had done before him. *William Cofin*, dwelling there, was one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1306, the 34th of *Edward I.* That House standeth at the South End of the Lane, having an old and artificial Conveyance of *Thames Water* into it, and is a Dye-house, called *Lombard's Messuage*. Adjoining to that House, there was erected an Engine to convey *Thames Water* to *Dowgate Conduit* aforefaid.

(7.) In the 13th of *Edward II.* Sir *John Abel*, Knt. demised or let unto *Henry Stow*, Draper, all that his capital Messuage, called the *Cold Harbrough*, in the Parish of *All Saints ad Fenum*, and all the Appurtenances within the Gate, with the Key which *Robert Hartford*, Citizen, Son to *William Hartford*, had, and ought, and the foresaid *Robert* paid for it the Rent of 33 s. the Year. This *Robert Hartford* being Owner thereof, as also of other Lands in *Surrey*, deceasing without Issue Male, left two Daughters his Coheirs, to wit, *Idonea*, married to Sir *Ralph Bigot*, and *Maud*, married to Sir *Stephen Cosenton*, Knts. between whom the said House and Lands were parted. After which *John Bigot*, Son to the said Sir *Ralph* and Sir *John Cosenton*, did sell their Moieties of *Cold Harbrough* unto *John Poultney*, Son of *Adam Poultney*, the eighth of *Edward III.* Thus Sir *John Poultney*, dwelling in this House, and being four Times Mayor, the said House took the Name of *Poultney's Inn*. Notwithstanding, this Sir *John Poultney*, the twenty-first of *Edward III.* by his Charter, gave and confirmed to *Humfrey de Bobune*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, his whole Tenement, called *Cold Harbrough*, with all the Tenements and Key adjoining, and Appurtenances some Time pertaining to *Robert de Hertford*, on the Way called *Hay-Wharf-Lane*, &c. for one Rose at *Midsummer*, to him and his Heirs, for all Services, if the same were demanded. This Sir *John Poultney* deceased 1349, and left Issue, by *Margaret*, his Wife, *William Poultney*, who died without Issue: And *Margaret*, his Mother, was married to Sir *Nicholas Lovel*, Knight, &c. *Philip St. Clear* gave two Messuages, pertaining to this *Cold Harbrough*, in the Ropery, towards the Inlarging of the Church and Church-yard of *All Saints*, called *the Less*, in the twentieth of *Richard II.*

In the Year 1397, the 21st of *Richard II.* *John Holland*, Earl of *Huntington*, was lodged there, and *Richard II.* his Brother dined with him. It was then accounted a very fair and stately House. But in the next Year following, *Edmond*, Earl of *Cambridge*, had this House; and was there lodged in the Year 1398; notwithstanding the said House still retained the Name of *Poultney's Inn*, in the Reign of *Henry VI.* the twenty-sixth of his Reign. It belonged since to *H. Holland*, Duke of *Exeter*, and he was lodged there in the Year 1472. In the Year

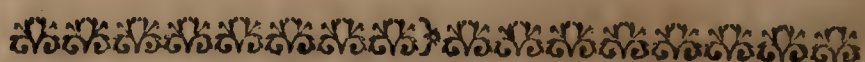
1485, *Richard III.* by his Letters Patents, granted and gave to *John Writb*, alias *Garter*, principal King of Arms of *Englishmen*, and to the rest of the King's Herald's and Pursuivants of Arms, all that Messuage with the Appurtenances, called *Cold Erber*, in the Parish of *All Saints the Less*, in *London*, and their Successors, for ever. Dated at *Westminster*, the second of *March*, Anno regni sui primo, without Fine or Fee. In the Reign of *Henry VIII.* the Bishop of *Durham's House*, near *Charing-Cross*, being taken into the King's Hand, *Cuthbert Tonsal*, Bishop of *Durham*, was lodged there.

The Bishop of Durham lived here.

This great House Bishop *Tonsal* enjoyed even to the last Year of King *Edward VI.* that is, to the Year 1553; when, the Bishop being under some Cloud, and deposed from his Bishoprick, they took from him this House also; which the King granted to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, with the Appurtenances to the said Messuage belonging, together with six Houses or Tenements in the Parish of *St. Dunstan's in the East*, and divers other Lands in the County of *York*, to him and his Heirs, to the yearly Value of 66 l. 16 s. 1 ob. The Test of the Patent was the 30th of *June*, the King dying but six or seven Days after.

Cold-harbour comes to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

What Title the Earls of *Shrewsbury* had in former Times to *Cold-harbour*, does not appear; but it appears by Letters Patent, dated from thence, that that House was inhabited by them, and their Servants, not far from the Beginning of King *Henry VIIIth's* Reign.



CHAP. XXII.

Of FARINGTON WARD Within.

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a New Survey.

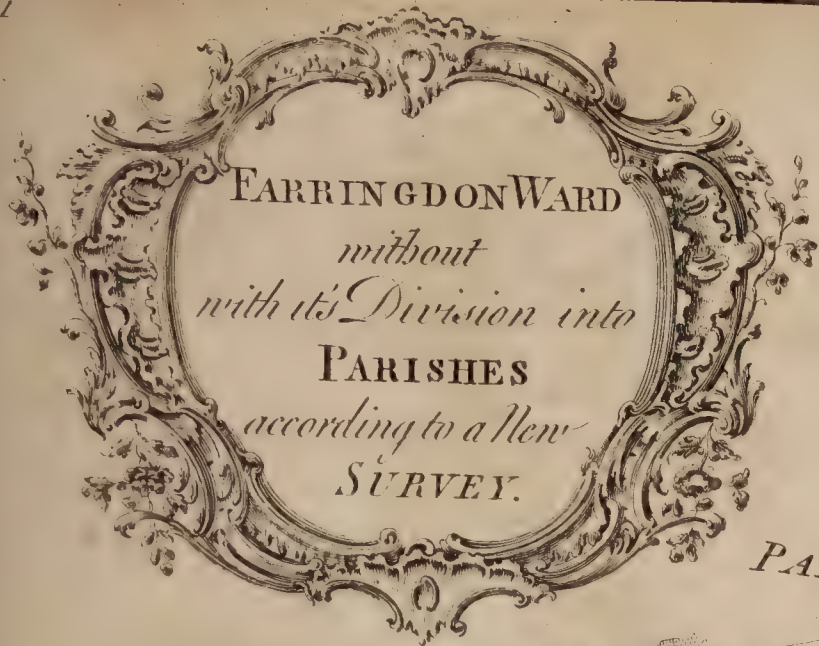
Its Name. Bounds. Extent. Modern State. Government. Aldermen and Common-Council. Parishes and Churches. Companies Halls. St. Paul's School. College of Physicians. Christ's Hospital. Black-Friars. Newgate. Ludgate. Antiquities.

THE Name of this Ward, and of *Faringdon without*, which two Wards in antient Times had but one Alderman, and that not by Election, but by Inheritance or Purchase, as more fully appears by the following Abstract of a Deed, is derived from one of its Possessors.

Its Name.

"*Thomas de Ardene*, Sonne and Heire to Sir "*Ralph Ardene*, Knt. granted to *Ralph le Feure*, "*Citizen of London*, one of the Sheriffs in the "*Year 1277*, all the Aldermanrie, with the "*Appurtenances*, within the City of *London*, "*and Suburbs* of the same, between *Ludgate* "*and Newgate*, and also without the same Gates; "*which Aldermanrie Ankerinus de Avene* held "*during his Life*, by the Grant of the said *Thomas de Ardene*. To have and to hold unto the "*said Ralph*, and to his Heires, freely without "*all Challenge*; yeelding therefore yeerely to "*the said Thomas*, and his Heires, one Clove (or "*Slip*) of *Gilliflowers*, at the Feast of *Easter*, for "*all secular Service and Custome*, with Warrantie

"unto

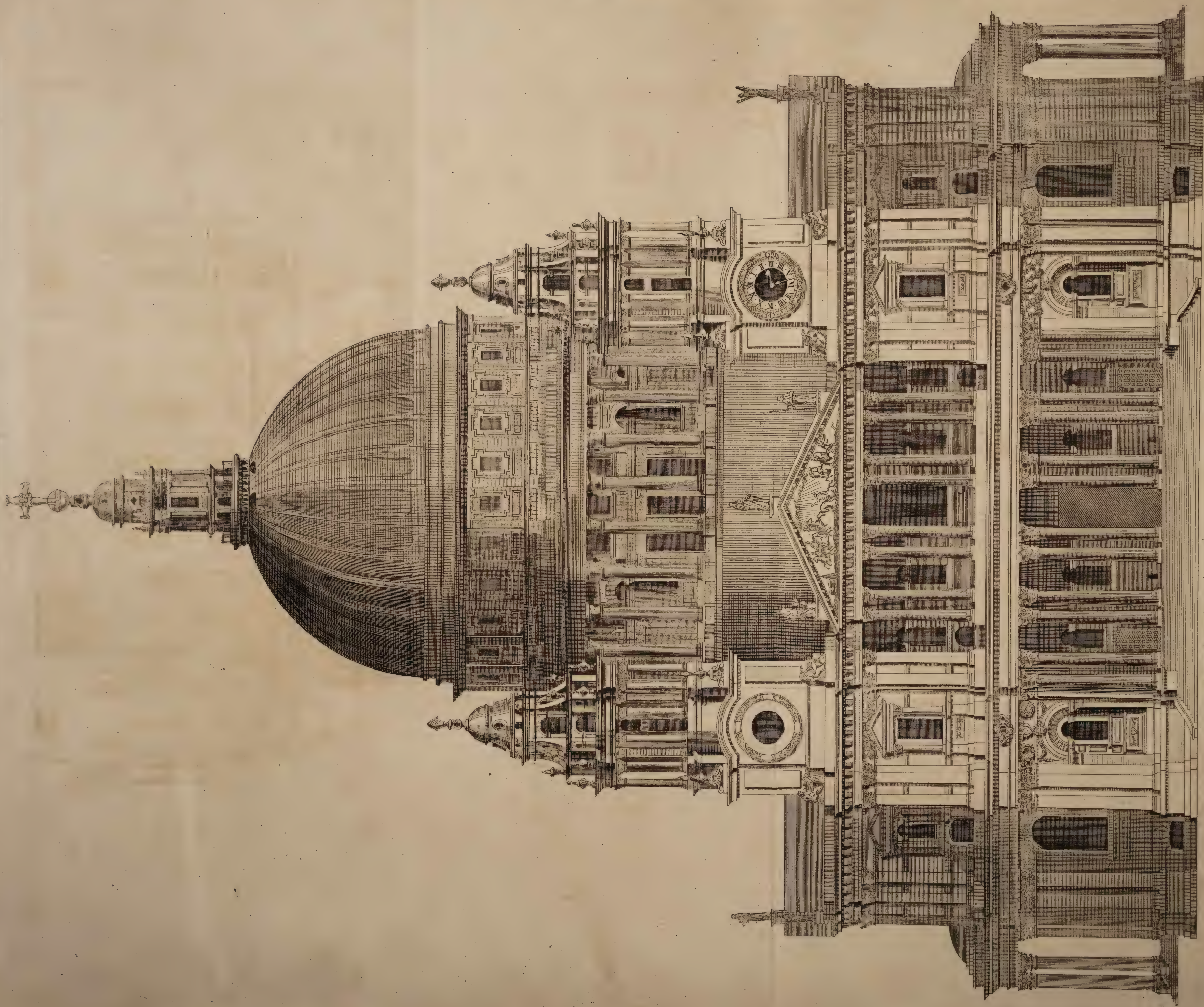


PART OF ST ANDREWS PARISH

PART OF THE CHARTER HOUSE



This Plan is most humbly Inscrib'd to Richard Beckford Esq. Alderman of Farringdon Without 1755.



The West Prospect of St. Paul's Cathedral

"unto the said *Ralph le Feure*, and his Heires,
 "against all People, Christians and Jewes, in
 "Consideration of 20 Markes, which the said
 "*Ralph le Feure* did give before-hand, in Name
 "of a Gerfum or Fine, to the said *Thomas*, &c.
 "Dated the 5th of *Edward I.*

"*Witnesse*, *G. de Rokesley*, *Maior*.

"*R. Arrar*, one of the *Sheriffes*.

"*H. Wales*,

"*P. le Taylor*,

"*T. de Bassing*,

"*J. Horn*,

"*N. Blackthorn*, *Alderman of London*."

After this, *John le Feure*, Son and Heir to the said *Ralph le Feure*, granted to *William Farendon*, Citizen and Goldsmith of *London*, and to his Heirs, the said *Aldermanry*, with the Appurtenances, for the Service thereunto belonging, in the 7th of *Edward I.* in the Year of Christ 1279. This *Aldermanry* descended to *Nicholas Farendon*, Son to the said *William*, and to his Heirs. Which *Nicholas Farendon*, also a Goldsmith, was four Times Mayor, and lived many Years after. He made his Will 1361, which was fifty-three Years after his first being Mayor, and was buried in *St. Peter's Church* in *Cheap*. So this Ward continued under the Government of *William Farendon*, and *Nicholas* his Son, the Space of fourscore and two Years, and retains their Name unto this present Day.

The Addition of *within* is on Account of this Part of *Faringdon Ward's* lying *within the Walls of London*, containing the antient Wards of *Newgate* and *Ludgate* (See Page 105.) in Distinction to the other Part, which was *without the Walls*, or the antient Ward *Fori*, the first in the Catalogue of Wards mentioned on p. 105. both of them being purchased by *William Farendon*, as above. And this Addition was given to each Part by Act of Parliament, when that large Possession of the *Farendons* was divided into two *Aldermanries* to be governed by two *Aldermen*. See Page 182.

Bounds.

This Ward is bounded on the East by *Cheap Ward* and *Castle-Baynard Ward*; on the North, by *Aldersgate Ward*, *Cripplegate Ward*, and the Liberty of *St. Martin's-le-Grand*; on the West by *Faringdon without*; and on the South by *Castle-Baynard Ward*, and the River of *Thames*.

Extent.

In taking its Extent, let us proceed from the East: It begins where the great Cross stood in *West-cheap*; from thence it runs West, on the North Side where the Parish-Church of *St. Peter* stood, which was at the South-West Corner of *Wood-street*, to *Gutter-lane*; and down that Lane to *Huggen-lane* on the East Side, and to *Kery-lane* on the West.

Then again into *Cheapside*, and to *Foster-lane*; and down that Lane, on the East Side, to the North Side of *St. Foster's Church*; and on the West, till over-against the South-West Corner of the said Church; from thence down *Foster-lane* and *Noble-street*, which is all of *Aldersgate-street Ward*, till you come to the Stone Wall on the West Side of *Noble-street*; then by the said Wall, down to *Windsor-house*, or *Nevil's-Inn*; and down *Monks-well-street*, on the West Side; and then by *London-wall* to *Cripplegate*; and the West Side of that same Gate is all of *Faringdon Ward*.

Then back again into *Cheapside*; and from *Foster-lane End*, to *St. Martin's End*; and from thence through *St. Nicholas Shambles* by *Pentecost-lane*, and *Butchers-alley*, and by *Stinking-lane*, thro' *Newgate-market*, to *Newgate*. All which is the North Side of *Faringdon Ward*.

Then on the South, from against the Place of the great Cross in *Cheap*, West from *Friday-street*; and down that Street, on the East Side, till over-against the North-East Corner of *St. Matthew's Church*; and on the West Side, till the South Corner of the said Church.

Then again along *Cheap* to the *Old Exchange*, and down that Lane, on the East Side, to the Parish-Church of *St. Augustine*; which Church, and one House next adjoining in *Watling-street*, are of this Ward. And then on the West Side of this Lane it ran to the East Arch or Gate by *St. Augustine's Church*, which entered the South Church-yard of *St. Paul's*, and which Arch was built by *Nicholas Farendon* about the Year 1361; and within the Gate, all that was formerly called the North Church-yard was of this Ward.

Then again into *Cheap*, and from the North End of the *Old Exchange* West, where the North Gate of *St. Paul's Church-yard* stood, up *Pater-noster-row*, to within about twelve Doors of *Ave-mary-lane*; the West Side of which Lane is of this Ward.

Then at the South End of *Ave-mary-lane* is *Creed-lane*, the West Side whereof is also of this Ward.

Betwixt the South End of *Ave-mary-lane*, and the North End of *Creed-lane*, was the coming out of *St. Paul's Church-yard*, on the East; and the High Street, called *Bowyer-row*, now *Ludgate-street*, on the West, which goes to *Ludgate*, is of this Ward; on the North Side whereof is *St. Martin's Church*, and on the South the Turning into *Black-friars*.

Now to turn up again to the North End of *Ave-mary-lane*, there is a short Lane on the West End of it, called *Amen-lane*, or *Amen-corner*.

Then on the North Side of *Pater-noster-row*, beginning where the Conduit stood, over-against the *Old Exchange-lane End*, and going West by which stood *St. Michael's Church*, at the West End of which was a small Passage thro' toward the North, and at some small Distance another Passage, which is called *Panier-alley*, and comes out against *St. Martin's-le-Grand*.

Then farther West, in *Pater-noster-row*, is *Ivy-lane*, which runs North to where stood the West End of *St. Nicholas Shambles*.

The West Side of *Warwick-lane* is of this Ward; but the East Side of that, of *Ave-mary-lane*, and of *Creed-lane*, with the West End of *Pater-noster-row*, are all of *Baynard's-castle Ward*.

To begin again from the Place of the Conduit by the *Old Exchange*; on the North Side thereof was a large Street that ran up to *Newgate*, the first Part to the *Shambles*, called *Bladder-street*. On the Back-side of the *Shambles* were many Slaughter-houses, and such-like, belonging to the *Shambles*, and called *Mountgodard-street*. Then were the *Shambles*, and then

New-

Newgate-market; and so the whole Street on both Sides up to *Newgate*, all of this Ward, which is the farthest Extent of it.

Modern
State.

Ludgate-
street.

Ludgate-street is a Street of a very great Resort, both for all sorts of Carriages, &c. through *Ludgate* towards *Fleet-street*, and other Western Parts of the City, and *Westminster*; and from thence into the City: For which Reason it enjoys a very great Trade, being taken up by considerable Dealers in Mercery, &c. Towards the East it fronts the West End of *St. Paul's*.

Black-
friars.

Black-friars hath a narrow Passage out of *Ludgate-street*; but, turning by the Back-side of *Ludgate Prison*, it falleth into an open Place with very good Buildings, well inhabited by Tradesmen. Which said Street runneth down Southwards to the *Thames*: That Part by *Apothecaries-hall*, and so downwards, is called *Water-lane*; and hath a handsome Pair of Stairs to take Water at, where Plenty of Watermen ply; And, in its Passage to the Water-Side, takes in several Courts and Yards:

Banister-
court.

As, *Banister's-court*, which is but ordinary. Opposite to which is the House of the Lady *Fitch*, Relict of Sir *Thomas Fitch*, Knt. and Baronet; now, or late, the Dwelling of Sir *John de Laune*; a good large and handsome Building, with a graceful Front towards the *Thames*. *Hugh's-court* hath a Passage into *Duke Humfrey's*, which falls into *Puddle-dock*: And out of *Duke Humfrey's* is a Passage into *Cloyster-court*, and so into *Ireland-yard*, which comes into *Puddle-dock-hill*: And in this Passage receives *Jackson's-court*, *Canterbury-court*, and *Ireland-yard*, all Places of small Account. And out of *Ireland-yard* are *Friars-court* and *New-street*, both which are but ordinary, and fall into *Shoemakers-row*, which comes out of *Black-friars* in the broad Place, and falls into *Creed-lane*, against *Carter-lane* End. This *Shoemakers-row* is a Place of some Trade, and pretty well inhabited: And here are some small Courts, as *Cobs-court*, &c. And out of this Row is *Church-entry*, but narrow and ordinary; and falls into *Glas-house-yard*, by *St. Ann's Church*. This is a pretty open Place, with good Buildings, and better inhabited than most of the other Places; and hath a Passage into *Water-lane*.

King's
Printing-
House.

The King's *Printing-house-yard*, so called from the King's *Printing-house*, there seated; a good convenient and large Building for that Use: The King's Printers there printing Bibles in Volumes, also Proclamations, and what concerns the publick Use. This House was burnt down about the Year 1742, but has been rebuilt, and made the completest Printing-house in the World.

The
Scotch-
hall.

The *Scotch-hall*, a large House, seated as well in *Water-lane*, as on the *Ditch-side*; made use of by *Scotchmen* on particular Occasions. In the Corner of *Black-friars*, by *London-wall*, is *Worley-court*, which is but small. And this hath a Passage into the *Ditch-side*; the East Side of which, all along to the Water Side, is in this Parish; and for the generality built with good Houses, and well inhabited.

Creed-
lane.

Creed-lane, formerly called *Spurrier-row*, is much pestered with Carts and Carrs to *Puddle-dock*, and other Wharfs on the Water-Side,

which makes it to be not over well inhabited. The West Side is in this Ward, the East in *Castle-Baynard*. Out of this Lane are two Passages into *Holiday-Yard* or *Court*, which is a pretty large Place, but of no great Account: And here are two Courts in it, and both bearing the same Name. This Lane comes out of *Ludgate-street*, against *Ave-mary-lane*, and falleth into *Puddle-dock-hill*. On the East Side of this Lane is *Scollop-court*, indifferent good, with a Free-stone Passage into *Carter-lane*, against *Puddle-dock-hill*.

Ave-mary-lane hath good Houses, many of which are inhabited by noted Booksellers, Printers and Tradesmen. On the West Side is an open square Court, with good Houses, called *Stationers-rents*. Out of which Court is a Passage into *Amen-corner*, and another into *Stationers-hall*: Close to this Hall is a Passage through *Cock-alley* into *Ludgate-street*; which Alley is but narrow at the Entrance, but against the Hall it is good and airy, fronting the Hall.

Amen-corner, short, but well built and inhabited, fronting *Pater-noster-row*. At the upper End was seated the College of Physicians, burned by the general Fire of London. Since which, in that Place, are erected three fair Houses, now the Seats of the Residentiaries of *St. Paul's*.

Warwick-lane runneth Northwards into *Newgate-street*; the West Side being in this Ward, and the East in *Castle-Baynard*. On the West Side are these Places: *Oxford-arms-Inn*, very considerable, and well resorted unto; the Inn stands backwards, and the Passage to it hath small Houses on both Sides. *Warwick-court*, a very handsome, spacious and airy Square, with an open Passage for Coaches into it; is graced with very good large Buildings, and well inhabited by Persons of Repute. On the East Side of this Lane, is *White-hart-street*, which gives a Passage into *Newgate-market*, inhabited by Poulterers, and such Trades whose Dependence is on the Market.

Newgate-street, well inhabited by good Tradesmen, comes out of *Cheapside*, and *Blowbladder-street*, and runs to *Newgate*, the City Goal for Malefactors. Adjoining to this Prison, on the North Side, is *Swan-yard*, a pretty long Court, but ordinary. *Phoenix-court*, adjoining to *Newgate*, on the South Side, a good handsome Place, with a Free-stone Pavement, and good Houses.

The Part of *Newgate-street*, from *Cheapside Conduit*, a little above *St. Martins-le-Grand*, unto the *Shambles*, was called *Blowbladder-street*, from the Bladders there sold in former Times.

The Butchers inhabiting in this Street had formerly their Slaughter-houses in *Butchers-hall-lane*, which was then called *Stinking-lane*, from the Nastiness of the Place; but now it is kept pretty clean: And here the Company of Butchers had their Hall. This Lane cometh out of *Newgate-street*, and passing by *Christ-church*, into which it hath an Entrance, falls into *Bull-and-Mouth-street*, which leadeth to *St. Martin's-le-Grand*: But this is in *Aldersgate Ward*.

Out of this Lane is another Passage into *Angel-street*, an indifferent Place, and is but Part in this Ward. Over-against *Christ-church*, is *Crown-*

Ave-
mary-
lane.

Amen-
corner.

Warwick-
lane.

Newgate-
street.

Butchers-
hall-lane.

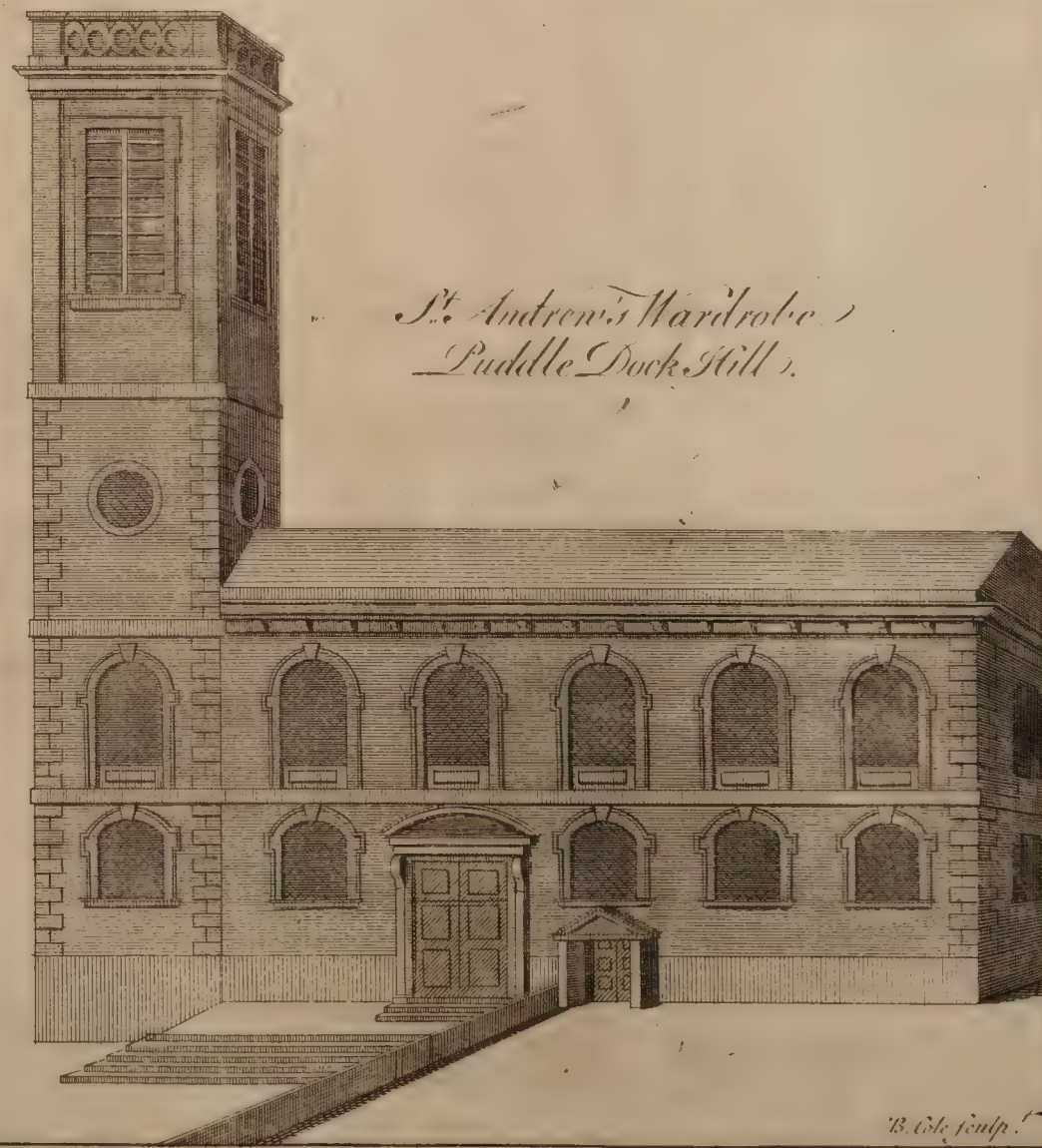
Angel-
street.



St. Bennet's Paul's Wharf



St. Martin's Ludgate



*St. Andrew's Wardrobe
Puddle Dock Hill*



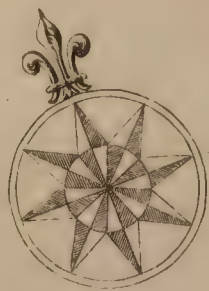
BAYNARDS CASTLE WARD
AND
FARINGDON WARD WITHIN
with their Divisions
into
PARISHES
according to a new
SURVEY



The Arms of St. Robert Ladbrook Esq.



The Arms of William Bridgen Esq.



Crow-court, which is but small. Near unto this Lane is the *Bagnio*, a neat contrived Building, after the *Turkish* Mode, for that Purpose; seated in a large handsome Yard, and at the upper End of *Pincock-lane*, which is indifferent well built and inhabited. This *Bagnio* is much resorted unto for Sweating, being found very good for *Aches*, &c. and approved of by our Physicians.

Pentecost-lane.

On the North Side of the *Shambles* was *Pentecost-lane*. Here was antiently a Church and Churchyard, afterwards a large Square; and is now called *Bull-head-court*; which is pretty well inhabited and built.

Christ-church.

Christ-Church was consumed in the Conflagration of the City. And that Part called *The New Church*, which was made use of before, is rebuilt very handsome; at the Charges of the Parishioners of this Parish, and *St. Leonard Foster-lane*, which is united to it.

Grey-friers-court.

Adjoining to *Christ Church* and Hospital, is a Court, which retaineth the Name of the *Grey-friers-court*; a pretty large Place, having a Passage into the said Hospital, and another into *Newgate-street*. And this Hospital gives a Passage out of *Newgate-street*, through the *Cloisters* and *Long-walk*, into *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, and so into *Smithfield*; being a great Thoroughfare all the Day long: But at Night the Hospital Gates are shut up, at eight in the Winter, and ten in the Summer, as well to this Passage, as the *Town-Ditch*, which leadeth to *Little Britain*.

Newgate-market.

Newgate-market, before the late dreadful Fire of London, was kept in *Newgate-street*; where there was a Market-house only for Meal, and a middle Row of Sheds, which afterwards were converted into Houses, and inhabited by Butchers, Tripe-sellers, &c. And the Country People, which brought Provisions to the City, were forced to stand with their Stalls in the open Street; to the Damage of their Goods, and Danger of their Persons, by the Coaches, Carts, Horses, and Cattle, that passed through the Street. But since the nominating of convenient Places in the City for publick Markets, by Act of Parliament, which appoints the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners, to appoint proper Places, they have found out a most convenient Place for this Market, and near adjoining; being situate between *Newgate-street* on the North, and *Pater-noster-row* on the South; and between *Warwick-lane* on the West, and *Ivy-lane* on the East. The greatest Part of which Market is in this Ward, and the other Part in *Castle-Baynard Ward*.

The Market Place.

The Market-place is a square Piece of Ground, which is incompassed with fair Houses, built according to the second Rate of Building. In the middle of the Market-place, which is 148 Foot broad from North to South, and 194 Foot long from East to West, there is erected a spacious Market-house, in Form of a Cross, standing upon twenty-four Pillars or Columns, and ascended up into the Market-house, by two or three broad Stone Steps at all the Entrances. Under this Market-house are Vaults or Cellars; and over it several Rooms, for the Stowage of the Fruiterers, and other Goods, in the Night;
No. 78.

and over all a fair *Cupola*, or *Bell-tower*. This Market-house is made use of for Fruit, Herbs, &c. And round about it, at a convenient Distance, are Stalls for Butchers; as are Stalls also, by the Sides of the Houses, for Butchers and Poulterers. This Market is very well served with all Sorts of Butchers Meat, and Poulterers Ware; also with Fruit, Herbs, Butter, Eggs, &c. The Passages into this Market are, out of *Newgate-street*, through *Rose-street*, which is broad, but short; well built, and inhabited by Butchers and Fishmongers: Another out of *Warwick-lane*, through *White-hart-street*, but short also; inhabited by the like Tradesmen: Another out of *Pater-noster-row*, through a short Alley: And two others out of *Ivy-lane*.

More Eastward from this Market, and in *Newgate-street*, is *Swan-alley*, which is but ordinary. *Three-cup-court*, pretty small; at the upper End of which is a Passage into *Pater-noster-row*, through the *King's-arms Tavern*. *King's-head-court*, very small.

Swan-alley.

Pater-noster-row. This Street, before the Fire of London, was taken up by eminent Mercers, Silk-men, and Lace-men; and their Shops were so resorted unto by the Nobility and Gentry, in their Coaches, that oft times the Street was so stopped up, that there was no Passage for Foot-Passengers. But, since the said Fire, those eminent Tradesmen have settled themselves in several other Parts; especially in *Ludgate-street*, and in *Bedford-street*, *Henrietta-street*, and *King-street*, *Covent-garden*. And the Inhabitants in this Street are now a Mixture of Trades-People, such as Tire-Women, or Milliners, for the Sale of Topknots, and the like Dressings for the Females. There are now many Shops of Mercers, Silk-men, eminent Printers, Booksellers and Publishers.

Pater-noster-row.

This Street begins East at *Cheapside*, and runneth up to *Amen-corner*; from which it is severed by *Warwick-lane* and *Ave-mary-lane*. This Street hath a Passage into these Places: On the South Side, a small Alley which leads to the West End of *St. Paul's*, through *London-house-yard*; where formerly the Bishops of London had their House or Palace. *Paul's-alley*, a Place of small Trade, and very narrow, and falleth on the North Side of *St. Paul's*; and about the middle divideth itself into two Parts, the one running strait South, and the other Westwards. On the East Side is a Passage into *Petty-canon*s, indifferent large, and now converted into Buildings; having at the upper Part or End a Passage into *Paul's Churchyard*, near *Petty-canon*s-alley, which is a good open Place, with a Free-stone Pavement, leading into *Pater-noster-row*.

A.D. 1720

A.D. 1755

Then on the North Side of this *Pater-noster-row*, next to *Warwick-lane*, is *Mermaid-court*, a pretty handsome Place, with a Free-stone Pavement. Next is the Passage into *Newgate-market*.

Mermaid-court.

Ivy-lane is well built and inhabited, and falleth into *Newgate-street*, having two Passages into *Newgate-market*, as aforesaid; and on the East Side is *Sun-court*, which is but small.

Ivy-lane.

Lovel's-court is a handsome large Place, with good Buildings, well inhabited. *Queen's-head-alley*, so called from the *Queen's-head Tavern*, there

Lovel's-court.

seated

Pannier-alley.

feated in an open, square Court, from which it hath a long Passage into *Newgate-street*. *Pannier-alley*, near unto *Cheapside*; it leads into *Blow-bladder-street*, and is said to be the highest Ground within the City Walls; wherein is a Stone Pedestal supporting a Pannier, with the Figure of a Boy thereon, and this Inscription:

“When you have fought the City round,

“Yet still this is the highest Ground.”

On the West Side of this Alley is *Eagle-and-child-court*, which is but small.

St. Michael's Quern Church.

A little Eastward from *Pannier-alley*, *Blow-bladder-street* and *Pater-noster-row*, like two Rivulets, joining into one, fall into *Cheapside*; and just here, fronting *Cheapside*, stood the Parish-Church of *St. Michael's Quern*, which, since the great Fire of *London*, whereby it was consumed, is not rebuilt, but the Parish is united to *St. Vedast*, alias *Fosters*.

Cheapside.

This Street of *Cheapside* is spacious and large, graced with very lofty Buildings, which are well inhabited by Goldsmiths, Linen-Drapers, Haberdashers, Druggists, and other noted Tradesmen, being the chief high Street in the City, and of a very great Resort, as leading to and from the *Royal-Exchange* to all Parts Westward. This Street is seated in several Wards; as, the Part in this Ward goeth to *Wood-street*, taking in *St. Peters Cheap* Church-yard; then *Cripplegate* Ward begins, which goeth to *Milk-street*; then *Cheap* Ward begins, which taketh in the rest of the Street to the *Poultry*: And, on the South Side, this Ward runneth a little beyond *Friday-street*; then *Bread-street* Ward begins, and runs almost to *St. Mary le Bow* Church; and a little beyond the said Church *Cheap* Ward begins, and runs into the *Poultry*, and down *Bucklersbury*. See *Bread-street* and *Cheap* Wards.

Foster-lane.

Foster-lane is well built for Business, and, for the Generality, inhabited by Working Goldsmiths. There is but a very small Part of this Lane in this Ward, not above two Houses beyond the Church. And to this Ward belongs the West Side of *Noble-street*, in Part, and *Monkswell* or *Mugwell-street*, and the North Side of *Hart-street* unto *Cripplegate*; which is a narrow Slip of Ground, and apart from the rest of the Ward; the other Sides being on *Cripplegate* Ward, and joining to the said Ward.

Half-moon-alley.

Near unto this Lane, in *Cheapside*, is *Half-moon-alley*, but small; at the upper End of which is a Tavern, which gives a Passage into *Foster-lane*, and another into *Gutter-lane*.

Gutter-lane.

Gutter-lane, narrow, and inhabited chiefly by Engravers, and others who work for Silversmiths. Here the Company of *Embroiderers* have their Hall. In this Lane are these Places: *Day's-court*, on the East Side, indifferent good. *Goldsmiths-street* leadeth to *Wood-street*, against the *Compter*, indifferent good; but of this Street the greatest Part is in *Cripplegate* Ward. *Dove-court*, but small and ordinary, seated on the West Side against *Goldsmiths-street*. *Innholders-hall*, a pretty, handsome Building. *King's-head-court*, a pretty, square Place, seated against *Innholders-hall*. Near unto this is *Stone-court*, but small. More Northwards, and on the West Side, is *Kery-lane*, a pretty handsome Place, and of some Trade, having a Passage into *Foster-lane*; but little

Innholders-hall.

Kery-lane.

or no Part is in this Ward, but in *Aldersgate* Ward.

Wood-street hath but a small Part in this Ward, only the West Side, taking in the Church-yard of *St. Peters Cheap*; the Church not being rebuilt since the great Fire, and the Parish united to that of *St. Matthew Friday-street*. Wood-street. St. Peters Cheap.

Friday-street, as far as the Church of *St. Matthew Friday-street*, is in this Ward, the rest in *Bread-street* Ward. Friday-street.

By this Church is a Free-stone Passage, which leads to the back Door of the *Fountain Tavern* in *Cheapside*.

Betwixt *Friday-street* and the Old 'Change is *Star-court*, a pretty large Place. Then *Shepherds-court*, very handsome, well built, and inhabited.

The Old 'Change. This Street begins in *Cheapside*, and falls into *Old Fish-street*; but the Part in this Ward goeth but to *St. Austin's Church*; and then the West Side, unto *Old Fish-street*, is in *Castle-Baynard* Ward; and, on the East Side, in *Bread-street* Ward. The Old 'Change.

This Street, taken from *Cheapside* to *Old Fish-street*, is of a pretty good Trade, well built and inhabited. The Courts and Alleys, beginning next *Cheapside*, and so to the Old 'Change, are; *Swan-court*, but small, having a Passage through a Publick-house, called the *Swan*, into *St. Paul's Church-yard*. *Green-dragon-court*, indifferent good. *Three-dagger-court*, but small. *Purse-court*, a very handsome, square Place, with good Buildings; and Inhabitants answerable, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Lamb-alley*, long and ordinary. *Crane-court*, a good handsome Place. *Crown-court*, very good, the front Part taken up by a Painter, seated opposite to *Distaff-lane*. *Black-horse-court*, narrow and ordinary. *Phoenix-court* and *Gingerbread-court*, both small and ordinary.

Passing out of this Street through *St. Austin's-gate*, (which Name it retaineth, although the Gate, since the Fire of *London*, is not built, but lieth open) you enter into *St. Paul's Church-yard*, a spacious Place, and on all Sides begirt with very good Buildings, inhabited by great Traders; the East and South Sides generally by Cabinet and Chair-makers, Woollen-drapers, &c. Part of the East Side is taken up by *St. Paul's School*. The North Side, which is the most spacious, is taken up by Bookfellers, Opticians, Goldsmiths, Toyshops, &c. And the West Side fronteth *Ludgate-street*, where it is very spacious, and hath a very beautiful Prospect from *St. Paul's*. St. Paul's Church-yard. St. Paul's School.

There are to watch in the several Stands in this Ward, every Night, one Constable, a Beadle, and forty Watchmen. Watch.

The Jury returned by the Inquest for this Ward are to serve in the several Courts holden in the *Guildhall* in the Month of September. Jury.

It hath an Alderman, his Deputy, twelve Common-Councilmen, seventeen Constables, eighteen Scavengers, eighteen Wardmote-Inquestmen, and a Beadle; and is taxed to the Fifteenth in *London* at fifty Pounds, and in the *Exchequer* at fifty-three Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence. Govern-ment.

The

Alderman
and Com-
mon-Coun-
cilmen.

The Alderman (in 1755) is *William Bridgen*, Esq; The Common-Councilmen are, Mr. *Michael Martindale*, Deputy, Mr. *Thomas Parr*, Mr. *Robert Mobun*, Mr. *John Fashion*, Mr. *Edward Newman*, Mr. *John Walker*, Mr. *Richard Stephens*, Mr. *David Rice*, Mr. *John Rivington*, Mr. *Edward Say*, Mr. *Maurice Griffith*, Mr. *Randal Wicksteed*, Mr. *Samuel Seawell*, Mr. *John Sclater*, Mr. *John Paterfon*, Mr. *Thomas Smith*, and Mr. *Richard Harwood*.

Memorable
Things.

As the Bounds of this Ward are very extensive, we meet with a great Variety of Things therein worthy of our Attention.

Churches
and
Parishes.

First, There is the *Metropolitan Church* or Cathedral of *St. Paul's*: The Parishes and Churches of (1.) *St. Vedast* in *Foster-lane*, (2.) *Christ-Church* in *Newgate-street*, (3.) *St. Augustine's*, (4.) *St. Martin's* near *Ludgate*, (5.) *St. Matthew's Friday-street*, (6.) *St. Anne's Black-friars*; and the Parishes of (1.) *St. Peter's Cheap*, (2.) *St. Faith's*, (3.) *St. Michael's Querne*: Of which particularly in our Parochial History.

Halls.

Secondly, The *Halls* for the Meetings of several Companies, as,

Embroiderers-hall

(1.) *Embroiderers-hall* in *Gutter-lane*, alias *Guthurn-lane*, so called from one *Guthurn*, Owner thereof, is a handsome Building.

Apothecaries-hall.

(2.) *Apothecaries-hall*, seated almost opposite to the *Paved-alley* that leadeth to the *Ditch-side*, down Steps against *Bridewell-bridge*. This Hall is a good Building, with a Pair of Gates leading into an open Court, handsomely paved with broad Stones, at the upper End of which is the Hall, adorned with Columns of the *Tuscan Order*. It is built of Brick and Stone, finished *Anno 1670*. The Cieling of the Court-room and Hall is adorned with Fret-work, and the latter wainscotted fourteen Feet high. In the Hall is the Portraiture of King *James I.* the Busto of Dr. *Gideon Delaun* (the said King's Apothecary, and a good Benefactor to this Fraternity.) Here are two large Elaboratories, one for Chymical, the other for Galenical Preparations. Over the former is this Inscription:

"Hanc Ædem Medicinæ Hermeticæ sacram
"voluit Societas Pharm. Lond. Quæ, ut Artem
"a subdolis Pseudo-Chimicorum Technis vindi-
"caret, Medicamenta Chimica quæcunque in
"Ufum veniunt hic summa Fide & Industria
"Sumptibus propriis præparanda curavit."

At this Hall are prepared vast Quantities of Medicines for the Apothecaries and others; and particularly the Surgeons of the Royal Fleet do here make up their Chests.

Stationers-hall.

(3.) *Stationers-hall*, situate at the upper End of *Cock-alley*, *Ludgate-street*, is a very good and capacious Building, with a large, handsome Hall, where the Lotteries have been frequently drawn; with a Court-Room, and other necessary Apartments, made use of for the Stock-Books, &c. belonging to the Company. Before it is a large Court, paved with Free-stone, and inclosed with a long Range of Iron Rails, and a Pair of Iron Gates of curious Workmanship. It stands upon the Site of an antient Palace, which was successively the Residence of the Duke of *Britain*, and the Earls of *Pembroke* and *Abergavenny*.

Butchers-hall.

(4.) *Butchers-hall* is situate in *Butchers-hall-lane*, which on that Account has changed its Name

from *Stinking-lane*. It is divided into an upper and lower Hall, and has a Parlour and some other Rooms, finely adorned with Fret-work and Wainscot.

(5.) *Sadlers-hall* is situate near the End of *Foster-lane* in *Cheapside*, at the upper End of an handsome Alley, at the Entrance of which is an ornamental Door-case, and an Iron Gate, and is a very compleat Building for the Use of such a Company. It is adorned with Fret-work and Wainscot, and the Companies Arms carved in Stone over the Gate next the Street.

Sadlers-hall.

Thirdly, (1.) The *College of Physicians*, a Building of wonderful Delicacy, is situate near the North-West End of *Warwick-lane*, so called from the Palace of the Earls of *Warwick*, which stood there in former Days. It is built of Brick and Stone, with a spacious Stone Frontispiece. In the Court, over the Door-Case, is the Statue of King *Charles II.* in a curious Niche, and, on the other Side, the Statue of Sir *John Cutler*. In the Inside is a Hall, where they sit to give Advice to the Poor gratis; a Committee Room; a Library, furnished with Books by Sir *Theodore Mayerne*, and the Marquis of *Dorchester*, who was one of the Fellows; a great Hall for the quarterly Meetings of the Doctors, adorned with Pictures and Carvings, a Map or Plan of Lands left to the Society by Dr. *Amy*; a Theatre, with Seats and Tables, for anatomical Dissections; a preparing Room, where are thirteen Tables, containing all the Muscles in the human Body; and, over all, Garrets to dry Herbs for the Use of the Dispensary.

Other public Buildings.

College of Physicians

This Society had, in antient Time, their College in *Knight-riders-street*, being the Gift of Dr. *Linacre*, Physician to King *Henry VIII.* From which, in succeeding Times, they removed to *Amen-corner*, where they had purchased an House and Ground. Here Dr. *Harvey*, who found out the Circulation of the Blood, *Anno 1652*, built a Library and Publick Hall, which he granted for ever to the College, with his Library, and endowed it with his Estate, which he resigned to them in his Life; Part of which he assigned for an anniversary Oration to commemorate all their Benefactors, and to exhort others to follow their good Examples, and for the providing a good Dinner for the Society.

Their antient College in Knight-riders-street. Thence to Amen-corner.

The Conflagration of *London*, *Anno 1666*, consuming this House, and the Ground being but a Lease, the Fellows of this College purchased, with their own Money, a large Piece of Ground in *Warwick-lane*, whereon they erected this curious Building.

At their first Institution there were but thirty Fellows of their Society; but King *Charles II.* upon their Request, augmented the Number to forty; and King *James II.* considering the large Increase of this City in Buildings and Inhabitants, was pleased in their new Charter to increase the Number to eighty, and not to exceed. Before this Charter, none could be admitted a Fellow of the College, if he had not taken his Degree of Doctor in one of the Universities; but now, all those that have taken their Degree in any foreign University are qualified to become Fellows.

The Number of Fellows increased from 30 to 80.

Who qualified to be Fellows.

But,

But, although their Power is great to obstruct the Practice in any one that is not of the College, yet, whether by Connivance or Favour, others practise Physick; and yet, by the Law of the Land, if any one that is not so qualified shall undertake a Cure, and his Patient die under his Hand, it is deemed Felony in him.

To this College belong a President, four Censors, and twelve Electors.

President. The President is the principal Member, and is annually chosen out of the Society.

Censors. The four Censors have, by their Charter, Authority to survey, correct, and govern all Physicians, or others, that shall practise within their Jurisdiction, viz. this City, and seven Miles round, and to fine or imprison for Offences, as they shall see Cause.

Practice of Physick when first restrained by a Law. There was no Restraint by Law for the Practice of Physick till the third Year of King Henry VIII. when a Law was enacted, that none should exercise the Faculty of Physick or Surgery within the City of London, or within seven Miles of the same, unless first he were examined, approved, and admitted by the Bishop of London, or the Dean of St. Paul's, calling to him or them four Doctors of Physick, and for Surgery other expert Persons in that Faculty, upon Pain of Forfeiture of five Pounds for every Month they should occupy Physick or Surgery, not thus admitted and allowed.

The Reason of the said Law. And for this Cause, as is mentioned in the Preamble of the said Law, because the Science and Cunning of Physick and Surgery, to the perfect Knowledge whereof are requisite both great Learning and ripe Experience, was daily within this Realm exercised by a great Multitude of ignorant Persons, of whom the greater Part had no Manner of Insight in the same, nor in any other Kind of Learning. Some also can read no Letters on the Book. So far forth that common Artificers, as Smiths, Weavers, and Women, boldly and accustomably took upon them great Cures, and Things of great Difficulty, in the which they partly used Sorceries and Witchcraft, and partly applied such Medicines unto the Diseased, as were very noisome, and nothing meet therefore; to the high Displeasure of God, &c. and Destruction of many of the King's liege People.

The first Charter granted to the Physicians by K. Hen. VIII. Yet was there no Society or College of such Men, directed by, and circumscribed within Laws and Orders, and formed into a Corporation, till the tenth of Henry VIII. when that King granted a Charter, dated the twenty-third of September at Westminster, to incorporate certain Physicians in one Body, and perpetual Commonalty or Fellowship of the Faculty of Physick; and to have a perpetual Succession, and a common Seal; and to chuse yearly a President, to oversee, rule, and govern the said Fellowship in all Men of the same Faculty. By Virtue whereof they were enabled to purchase and possess, in Fee and Perpetuity, Lands, Tenements, and Rents, and any other Possession; that they might implead and be impleaded; that they might make Statutes and Ordinances for the wholesome Government and Correction of the College, and of all Persons practising Physick within seven Miles of the City; and, within that Compass, none to

practise, as well as in the City, unless first allowed by the President and Fellowship, upon Pain of Forfeiture of five Pounds for every Month; that four be chosen yearly by the President and College, who shall have the Supervising, Search, Examination, and Government of all the Physicians of the City, and Suburbs within seven Miles; and to punish them for their Offences, in not performing, making, and neglecting their Medicines and Receipts, and that by Fines, Amerciaments, and Imprisonments: That neither the President, nor any of the Members of this College, be summoned, or put in any Assizes, Juries, Inquests, &c.

And that the first Movers and Procurers of so good a Fellowship, for the Safety of the Lives of Men, may be preserved, and the Causes that moved the King to grant it may be known, they are both signified to us in the said King's Letters Patents; wherein it appeareth, that the Suit was made by John Chambre, Thomas Linacre, and Fernandes de Victoria, all the King's Physicians; and three other Physicians, namely, Nicholas Halliwell, John Francis, and Robert Yarly; and chiefly by the Intercession of Cardinal Wolsey, Lord Chancellor. And the Causes that inclined the King appeared in the Preamble to the said Letters Patents, beginning thus:

Cum Regii Officii nostri munus arbitremur, Ditionis nostrae Hominum felicitati omni ratione consulere, id autem vel imprimis fore, si improborum Conatibus tempestive occurramus, &c. That is, "Since we esteem it a Part of our Royal Office, by all Means, to consult the Happiness of such as are under our Jurisdiction, and that the Way to do it will especially be, if we seasonably put a Stop to the Endeavours of evil Men; we have thought it highly necessary to restrain the Boldness of some wicked People, who shall profess Physick more for their own Covetousness than out of any good Conscience; whence many Inconveniences may arise to the ignorant and credulous common Sort: Therefore, partly imitating the Example of well-instituted Cities in Italy, and in many other Nations, partly moved by the Request of certain grave Men, &c."

This Charter they who were the chief Procurers got confirmed and ratified by Act of Parliament, Anno 14 Henry VIII, upon this Consideration, as the Act ran: "For the making the said Corporation meritorious, and very good for the Commonwealth of this Realm, it was necessary to provide, that no Person of the said Politick Body and Commonalty be suffered to exercise Physick, but only those Persons that be profound, sad, and discreet, groundly learned, and deeply studied in Physick; and for the enlarging of further Articles for the said Commonwealth to be had and made."

In the thirty-second of Henry VIII. by another Act of Parliament, they were exempted from keeping Watch and Ward, and from being chosen Constables, or in other Offices, within the City and Suburbs, as they had many Times before been compelled, to their great Fatigation and Unquieting, and to the Peril of their Patients.

The Procurers and Cause of this Chart.

Confirmed by Act of Parliament

An Act for the Physicians, 32 Hen. VIII.

tients. By the same Act, four Physicians were to be chosen yearly to search the Apothecaries Wares, Drugs, and Stuff.

1 Mary. Queen Mary, Anno 1, confirmed the College's Charter.

7 Eliz. Queen Elizabeth gave them a Charter, dated at Westminster the fourth of February, Anno Regni 7, to take yearly, for ever, one, two, three, or four human Bodies, to dissect or anatomize, having been condemned and dead.

Names of the College Members, An. 1575. This College of Physicians, in the Year 1575, that is an hundred and eighty Years ago, consisted of these Members, as I have it from an authentick Paper sent to Court: A very few, in Comparison of the Number that now maketh it up.

The Names of the Physicians of the College of London, Anno 1575.

Dr. Sinnings, President; Dr. Cawdwell, Dr. Good, Dr. Atflow, Dr. Smith, Oxon. Dr. Gyfford, Dr. Fryer, Dr. Wooton, Dr. Travers of West-Chester, Dr. Huicke, Dr. Masters, Dr. Foster, Candidatus; Dr. Walker, Dr. Smith, Cantab. Dr. Baronsdale, Dr. Spiringe, a Stranger, Candid.

Strangers of the College.

Dr. Julio, Dr. Martyn Corymbanck, Mr. Hector, Dr. Lopes.

The Electors, which are perpetual Officers of the College, were these:

Dr. Huicke, Dr. Masters, Dr. Sinnings, Dr. Good, Dr. Cawdwell, Dr. Atflow, Dr. Walker, Dr. Smith, Oxonien.

Disorders in the College about this Time. The College consisted for the most Part, about this Time and before, of such as were Favourers of Popery, and were guilty of divers Disorders: This Account whereof was sent up, viz.

Presidents. Caius often, Sinnings, Cawdwell, Atflow, who was chosen also the second Time after his Troubles. * Atflow, Gyfford, from Mer-ton College. † Fryer of Godmanchester, Cawdwell, Peny, Turner, & alii. ‡ Smith, Oxon, Hal. Fryer, Oxon.

" That the Presidents, Censors, Electors, and other their Officers, were not sworn to the Queen's Majesty at their Admission, as in other Corporations they were; whereby it came to pass, that Papists continually had occupied the chief Rooms.

" That Men, expelled * their Universities for Religion, by this Means had, from Time to Time, been received into the College, and thereby advanced in their Credit.

" That either they did wholly repel †, or not without much Importunity admit, any whom they thought to be well affected towards the true Religion now received.

" That such as had gone beyond the Seas § to take the Degree of a Doctor, because they would avoid the Oath of Supremacy, ministered according to the Statute in our Universities, had shortly, upon their Return, been admitted, without any Oath ministered unto them.

" That such as had been imprisoned for Religion, and other great Matters, had kept themselves in Office at their own Pleasures, contrary to the College Statutes and their Oaths; and detained in their Hands the College Goods, disdaining to make any Account of the same.

Clement. " That some of the Electors, who had fled for Religion out of the Realm, had been kept in

" their Offices, and stoutly defended as chief Members of the College, being at Lovain until they died, that other honest, true Subjects might be kept out of the same Rooms.

" That they made private Conventicles of a few, to bring to pass their Purposes and Elections; which ought, by the College Statutes, to be done on Quarter-days only, and the whole Company being thereunto called.

" That the College Statutes were generally unperfect, and partly Popish."

These Things being declared and complained of to the Council, by some well-affected in the Year 1575, Reformation of them was earnestly desired.

The City would, now and then, not taking Notice of their Customs and Privileges, lay common Burdens and Duties upon them, as upon other Inhabitants of the City. This made the College once to petition the Queen's Council, that, according to their antient Customs and Privileges, they might be relieved of what was laid upon them: And, upon their humble Petition, it was then signified to the Lord-Mayor and his Company, that the College should be no more molested in the Premises. Yet, in the Year 1596, the like Molestation towards them was attempted again: And now they applied to the Privy Council again, that, by their honourable Favours, they might be protected, and that it might stand with their good Pleasures, that it might be signified to the Lord-Mayor and Bench of Aldermen, that, as ever heretofore they had been discharged, so now, at this present likewise, they, and the Society of the College of Physicians, might be forborne. This was dated on the fourth of February, 1596. Signed, The President and Society of the College of Physicians of London.

King James I. granted the College his Charter, dated October 8, Anno Regni 15.

And King Charles II. granted them a Royal Charter, March 26, Anno Regni 15.

This College, according to the Power granted them by these and other their Charters, have called before them, that is, the President, or, in his Absence, the Vice-President and the Censors, the Surgeons, Apothecaries, and other Persons that have practised Physick without their Allowance; and have sometimes warned them to forbear, and sometimes imposed pecuniary Penalties or Imprisonment upon them. For they may convene any Physician or Practiser before them, and examine them concerning their Skill in the Faculty of Physick; and if they shall not appear to their Summons, or appearing refuse to answer, or to be examined, the College may assess a Penalty or Fine upon them, for every Default of Appearance, or Refusal to answer; the Fine, for one Default, not exceeding forty Shillings: Or, if any administer unwholesome and noisome Medicines, he may be fined according to their Discretions, not exceeding ten Pounds; or Imprisonment, not exceeding fourteen Days, unless for Non-payment of Fine, when it shall be lawful to detain them in Prison till it be paid.

And there have been divers notable Suits commenced between the College and other unlicensed

The last Election stolen by Atflow, Sinnings, Cawdwell, Good, and Smith.

Their Privileges infringed by the City.

K. James and King Charles's Charters.

Practisers punished by them.

Suits between the College and other Practisers.

Practisers of Physick, and some of them such as have been made Doctors of Physick in the Universities; as *Edmund Gardiner*, *Dr. Bonham*, one *Butler*, one *Huybert*, and others; the Pleadings whereof are set down in a Book, intituled, *The Royal College of Physicians*, and an Historical Account of the College's Proceedings, &c. set forth by *Dr. Charles Goodal*, Fellow of the said College, Anno 1684.

The Powers and Privileges of the College.

Upon a Complaint made, about the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, by *Jenkins* and *Read*, against the College, which had used some Punishment towards them for evil Practice of Physick, and exercising that Art without their Licence, after a long and careful Hearing on both Parts, *Popham*, Lord Chief Justice, in the Year 1602, gave his Judgment, the Sum of which was in these Particulars: I. That there was no sufficient Licence without the College Seal. H. That no Surgeon, as a Surgeon, might practise Physick, no, not for any Disease, though it was the great Pox. III. That the Authority of the College was strong and sufficient to commit to Prison. IV. That the Censure of the College, rising from lesser Mulcts to greater, was equal and reasonable. V. That it were fit to set to Physicians Bills the Day of the Month, and the Patient's Name, VI. That the Lord Chief Justice could not bail or deliver the College's Prisoner, but was obliged by Law to deliver him up to the College's Censure. VII. That a Freeman of *London* might lawfully be imprisoned by the College. VIII. That no Man, though never so learned a Physician or Doctor, might practise in *London*, or within seven Miles, without the College's Licence.

Dr. Isaac Schomberg.

Aprilis tertio, 1747. *Dr. Isaac Schomberg* appeared, and being entered, as he said, at *Cambridge*, hoped to be indulged till he had his Degree from thence.

He was answered, That, unless he came and submitted to be examined, he should be prohibited to practise.

Junii quinto, 1747. Ordered, That *Mr. Isaac Schomberg's* Behaviour to the Censors be represented to the College, for their Directions thereupon.

Junii 25, 1747. Then *Mr. Isaac Schomberg's* Behaviour to the Censors was, by their Order, represented to the College for their Direction upon it.

Ordered, That *Mr. Isaac Schomberg* be forbid Practice, till he shall have given proper Satisfaction to the President and Censors.

On *July 25*, 1747, the President and Censors came to a Resolution to forbid *Mr. Isaac Schomberg* the Practice of Physick, because he would not submit to be examined; and ordered, that a Statute or Statutes, forbidding, under a Penalty, any Member of the College to meet or consult with any Person prohibited from Practice, be drawn up by the present Censors, Treasurer, and Register, and reported to the College; and the following Notice was ordered to be sent to *Mr. Schomberg*.

Junii 25, 1747. College of Physicians.

"Sir,

"The Statutes of our College justly deeming
"all Persons ignorant and unqualified for the
"Practice of Physick, who, after sufficient Sum-

"mons, do not appear to take their Examination before the Censors of the College, according to the Laws of the Land:

"And you having been duly summoned to appear before the Censors, and having refused to submit to be examined by them: The President and College think it their Duty towards their Country and its Laws, to interdict and prohibit you the Practice of Physick; and they do accordingly prohibit and interdict you from exhibiting any Medicines, or giving your Advice to any sick People, for any Fee or Reward, within the City of *London*, or seven Miles about; as you will answer the contrary in his Majesty's Courts of Justice, according to the Laws of the Land in such Case provided.

By Order of the College.

To Mr. Isaac Schomberg.

GEORGE EDWARDS, Beadle.

On the twelfth of *October*, 1747, *Mr. Mead* read the Draught of a new Statute, forbidding any Member of the College to meet or consult, in any Case of Physick, with Persons prohibited from Practice: Which Statute was ordered to be engrossed, in order to be read at the next College Meeting.

April 4, 1748, the following Statute, prohibiting any Fellow, Candidate, or Licentiate, to consult, in any Case of Physick, with Persons prohibited by the College from the Practice thereof, was read the second Time, and approved by the Majority of the College.

A Statute against consulting with any Person prohibited to practise Physick.

"That we may, as much as in us lies, answer the good Ends and laudable Purposes of our Institution, and the Privileges and Powers granted to us by the Royal Charter, and confirmed by several Acts of Parliament, for preventing the great Mischiefs which often happen to the Health of his Majesty's Subjects, and the Dishonour arising to the Profession of Physick by Empiricks and unskillful Persons, who take upon them to practise Physick in the City of *London*, or the Suburbs thereof, or seven Miles Circuit of the same, and refuse or are not qualified to undergo an Examination by the President and Censors of this College, touching their Skill and Knowledge in Medicines, and the Practice of Physick:

"We do ordain and order, that if the President shall at any Time inform the College, at any of their solemn or greater Meetings, ordinary or extraordinary, that any Person practising Physick, within the Limits aforesaid, hath been duly summoned to attend the President and Censors, to be examined by them touching his Skill and Knowledge in the Practice of Physick, and hath refused or neglected to attend according to such Summons, or attending hath refused to submit to be examined, according to the Form and Manner of Examination prescribed by the Statutes of their College, or, having been examined, hath been adjudged, by the President and Censors, not sufficiently learned and qualified to practise Physick; and that the President and Censors have for any of
"the

“ the said Reasons prohibited such Person to practise Physick within the Limits aforesaid; then, “ and in such Case, no Fellow, Candidate or “ Licentiate of this College, at any Time after “ such Information so given to the College by the “ President, shall in any wise meet in Consultations, for the Cure of any Disease, with any “ Person so prohibited to practise; and that if any “ Fellow, Candidate, or Licentiate of this College shall, after such Information so given, in “ any wise meet in Consultation; for the Cure of “ any Disease, with any Person so prohibited, “ every such Fellow, Candidate and Licentiate, “ being convicted thereof before the President “ and Censors of this College; for the Time being, shall, for such his Meeting, forfeit and “ pay to the Treasurer of this College; for the “ Time being, for the Use of the College; the “ Sum of five Pounds of lawful Money of Great “ Britain for the first Offence; and if such Fellow, Candidate or Licentiate shall, after such “ Conviction, offend again in the like Manner, “ and be thereof convicted in the Manner aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay to the said Treasurer, for the Use of the College, the Sum of “ ten Pounds, of such lawful Money as aforesaid; and if such Fellow, Candidate, or Licentiate shall refuse or neglect to pay either of “ the said Sums or Forfeitures within the Space “ of three Calendar Months next after Notice in “ Writing of such his respective Conviction, given “ to, or left for him; at his then Dwelling-house, “ or most usual Place of Abode, by the Beadle “ of this College for the Time being; or if such “ Fellow, Candidate, or Licentiate shall, after “ such second Conviction, offend a third Time “ in like Manner, and be thereof convicted in the “ Manner aforesaid, then, and in either of the “ said last-mentioned Cases, he shall be expelled “ this College; and shall not be restored to be a “ Fellow, Candidate, or Licentiate of this College, “ until he shall have paid to the Treasurer of this “ College for the Time being, for the Use of the “ College, all such Sum or Sums of Money, as “ such Fellow, Candidate, or Licentiate shall have “ forfeited by Virtue of this Statute.

“ We do further ordain and order, That every “ Fellow, Candidate, or Licentiate of this College, who shall in any wise meet in Consultation, for the Cure of any Disease, with any “ Person, who by Virtue of this Statute shall be “ expelled the College, shall incur and be subject “ to the same or the like respective Forfeitures “ and Penalties as are above-mentioned.

“ And, for the better putting this Statute in “ Execution, we do ordain and order, That, when “ and as often as any Person or Persons shall, by “ Virtue of this Statute, be expelled this College, “ Notice thereof in Writing, specifying the Name “ or Names of such Person or Persons, signed by “ the Beadle of this College for the Time being, “ shall be given to, or left for every Fellow, Candidate or Licentiate, at his Dwelling-house, or “ usual Place of Abode.”

Ordered, That the College Seal be put to the said Statute next *Comitia majora*.

After this Dr. *Isaac Schomberg*, having taken his Degree of Doctor in Physick at *Cambridge*, applied for Leave to be examined: But, after several

Meetings and his third Examination, the Doctor was rejected; nor could he afterwards, though sought with the greatest Submission, prevail with the Censors to admit him a Fellow; because he at first had talked in a high Strain, demanded it as a Matter of Right, and threatened to compel them to it by applying to the Courts of Law or Equity, and actually moved the Court of *Chancery* to that End.

The Officers of the Royal College of Physicians are, a President, eight Electors, four Censors, a Register and a Treasurer, annually chosen the first Week in *October*.

The Royal College of Physicians, established 1523.

Those marked thus † are Fellows of the Royal Society.

F E L L O W S.

Dr. *Thomas Reeve*, President, Throgmorton-street.
 Dr. *Gideon Harvey*, Elect. Med. Reg. ad Turrim, Petty-France, Westminster.
 Dr. *William Barrowby*, Isle of Wight.
 Sir *Edward Hulse*, Bart. Elect. Med. Reg. Golden-square.
 † Dr. *William Stukely*, Queen's-square.
 Dr. *William Wasey*, Elect. Gerrard-street, St. Anne's.
 Dr. *Ralph Bourchier*, Ormond-street.
 † Sir *William Browne*, Elect. Queen's-square.
 † Dr. *Edward Wilmot*, Med. Reg. Jermin-street.
 † Dr. *Robert Nesbitt*, Elect. Amen-corner.
 Dr. *William Woodford*, Reg. Prof. Med. Oxon. Bath.
 Dr. *John Newington*, Greenwich.
 Dr. *Matthew Lee*, Low-layton.
 † Dr. *Frank Nicholls*, Med. Reg. Lincoln's-Inn-fields.
 Dr. *Pelham Johnston*, Cloysters, Westminster.
 Dr. *Mat. Clarke*, Mincing-lane.
 Dr. *Robert Hopwood*, Manchester.
 † Dr. *Benjamin Hoadly*, Med. Reg. ad Famil. Charles-street, St. James's-square.
 Dr. *Ambrose Dawson*, Elect. Grosvenor-street.
 Dr. *Joseph Letherland*, Aldermanbury.
 Dr. *William Battie*, Great Russell-street; Bloombury.
 Dr. *Russel Plumptre*, Reg. Prof. Med. Cantab.
 † Dr. *James Hawley*, Elect. and Censor, Great Russell-street.
 Dr. *Matthew Morley*, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.
 † Dr. *Charles Chauncy*, Austin-Friars.
 Dr. *Thomas Addams*, Bow-lane.
 Dr. *Thomas Lawrence*, Register, Essex-street.
 Dr. *Edmund Crynes*, Nottingham.
 † Dr. *Charles Feake*, Censor, Gray's-Inn.
 † Dr. *William Heberden*, Cecil-street.
 † Dr. *Edward Milward*, Hammersmith.
 Dr. *William Cox*, Clarges-street.
 † Dr. *John-Thomas Batt*, Buckingham-street, York-buildings.
 † Dr. *Robert Taylor*, Albemarle-street.
 Dr. *William Musket*, (Med. Reg. Extraord.) Island of *Antigua*.
 Dr. *Richard Conyers*, Soho-square.
 Dr. *William Pitcairn*, Pater-noster-Row.
 † Dr. *Robert Watson*, Cecil-street.
 Dr. *John Monro*, Censor, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.
 † Dr. *Anthony Askew*, Litchfield-street, St. Anne's Soho.
 Dr. *N. Alcock*, Oxford.

Dr. *Peter*

Dr. Peter Shaw, Med. Reg. Pall-mall.
 † Dr. Thomas Wilbrabam, Cenfor and Treasurer,
 Queen-street, Westminster.
 Dr. William Schaw, Great Ruffel-street, Bloomf-
 bury.
 Dr. Mark Akenfide, Southampton-street, Bloomf-
 bury.
 † Dr. Nicholas Munckly, Clement's-lane, Lombard-
 street.
 Dr. Thomas Wharton, King's Arms, Coleman-
 street.
 Dr. Edward Milner, Aylsford-Hall near Maid-
 stone.

C A N D I D A T E.

Dr. H. Hinckley, King-street, Cheapfide.

L I C E N T I A T E S.

Dr. Charles Fernegan, Golden-square.
 † Sir Richard Manningham, Jermin-street.
 Dr. Musbey Teale, Maidstone.
 † Dr. Jacob a Castro Sarmento, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.
 Dr. Nicholas Robinson, Hatton-garden.
 Dr. Samuel Pye, Mile-end.
 Dr. Francis Douce, Hackney.
 Dr. John Eaton, College-hill.
 Dr. William Clark, Bradford, Wilts.
 Dr. Michael Connel, Burlington-street.
 † Dr. Theoph. Lobb, Bagnio-court, Newgate-street.
 † Dr. Edward Hody, Hanover-street by Hanover-
 square.
 † Mr. Benjamin Bosanquet, Hatton-garden.
 Dr. John Fothergill, White-Hart-court, Grace-
 church-street.
 Dr. Peter Canvane, Island of St. Kit's.
 Dr. Moses Griffith, Mincing-lane.
 Dr. Daniel Cox, Catherine-street, Covent-garden.
 Dr. Charles Morton, Leicester-fields.
 † Dr. James Parsons, Red-lion-square.
 Dr. Herman Heinekin, Queen-street, Cheapfide.
 † Dr. Richard Brocklesby, Broad-street Buildings.
 Dr. George Lamont, Green-street, Leicester-fields.
 Dr. Francis-Philip Duval, Poland-street.
 Dr. Philip de la Cour, Bury-street.
 Dr. Samuel Jebb, Stratford.
 Mr. James Dargent, Broad-street, Soho.
 Dr. Daniel-Peter Layard, Huntington.
 Dr. Robert Pate, Union-court, Broad-street.
 Dr. Ed. Archer, Hatton-garden.
 Dr. Richard Jebb, Parliament-street.
 Dr. Andrew Didier, Dean-street.

St. Paul's
School.

(2.) St. Paul's School, situate on the East Side of St. Paul's Church-yard, was built and well endowed by an excellent, pious and learned Clergyman, Dr. John Colet, King Henry the VIIIth's esteemed Chaplain, Dean of St. Paul's, the only surviving Son of Sir Henry Colet, Knt. Citizen and Mercer of London, and twice Lord-Mayor of the said City. This School was founded, and a Master for it provided, in the Year 1509, for one hundred fifty-three Children to be taught freely. And such was his generous and liberal Mind, that he settled his whole Patrimony upon it in his Life-time.

The Ordi-
nances of
St. Paul's
School.

Ex Chart.
Societat.
Merceror.
London.

The primary Institution, Ordinances, Appoint-
ments and Documents of this School may be ga-
thered from an old Statute Book, wrote by the
Founder's own Hand, and by him delivered to
Lilly; which is thus inscribed: *Hunc libellum ego*

Johannes Colet *tradidi manibus magistri Lillii*,
XVIII die Junii, Anno Dom. MCCCCXVIII.
It begins, *Johannis Coleti Fundatoris scholæ manu
sua propria prologus.* "John Colet, Son of Henry
"Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, desiring nothing
"more than Education, and bringing up Chil-
"dren in good Manners and Literature, in the
"Year of our Lord 1512 built a School [not
"fully finished till that Year] at the East End
"of St. Paul's Church, for 155 Boys, to be
"taught free in the same.

"And ordained there a Master, a Sur-Master,
"and a Chaplain, with sufficient and perpetual
"Stipends ever to endure; and set Patrons, De-
"fenders, Governors and Rulers of the same
"School, the most honest and faithful Fellow-
"ship of the *Mercers* of London.

"And, for because nothing can continue long
"and endure in good Order without Laws and
"Statutes, I, the said John Colet, have expressed
"my Mind, what I would should be truly and
"diligently observed and kept of the said Master,
"Sur-Master and Chaplain, and of the *Mercers*,
"Governors of the School: That in this Book
"may appear to what Intent I founded this
"School."

Then follow his Ordinances: "That he found-
"ed the School in the Honour of Christ Jesu in
"pueritia, and of his blessed Mother Mary.
"That the high Master should be chosen by the
"Wardens and Assistants of the *Mercers*. That
"he be a Man whole in Body, honest, virtuous,
"and learned in good and clean Latin Litera-
"ture, as also in Greek, if such might be gotten;
"a wedded Man, a single Man, or a Priest that
"hath no Benefice with Cure or Service. His
"Wages to be a Mark a Week, and a Livery-
"Gown of four Nobles delivered in Cloth. His
"Lodgings to be free; and to have the Tene-
"ment of *Stebbonbith* to resort unto. That the
"Sur-Master be versed in Learning, and well
"lettered, to teach under the Master; either
"single Man, wedded, or Priest that hath no
"Benefice with Cure or Service: To be whole in
"Body. The high Master to chuse him, as the
"Room shall be void; and to be confirmed by
"the Surveyors of the School. Lodgings to be
"assigned him in the *Old Change*. His Wages
"to be six Shillings and eight Pence *per Week*,
"and a Livery-Gown of four Nobles delivered in
"Cloth. That there shall be in the School a
"Priest daily, as he could, to sing Mass in the
"Chapel of the School, and to pray for the Chil-
"dren to prosper in good Life and in good Let-
"ters. That he was to be some honest, good
"and virtuous Man. To be chosen by the War-
"dens and Assistants of the *Mercery*. To learn
"himself, or, if learned, to help to teach the
"School, if it seemed convenient to the high
"Master. To have no Benefice with Cure of
"Souls, nor no other Office or Occupation. To
"teach the Children the Catechism, and In-
"struction of the Articles of Faith and the ten
"Commandments in *English*. His Wages to be
"8*l.* by the Year, and a Livery-Gown of 26*s.*
"8*d.* delivered in Cloth. His Chamber and
"Lodging to be in the new House in the *Old*
"*Change*, or the Master's Lodging.

The Ordi-
nances for
the high
Master;

Sur-Mas-
ter;

For the
Chaplain.

"Chil-

For the Children.

“Children of all Nations and Countries indifferently to be taught, to the Number of 153. The Master to admit these Children as they be offered; but first to see that they can say the Catechism, and also read and write competently; and to pay 4*d.* for writing their Name: Which Money the poor Scholar that swept the School was to have. Thrice a Day, *viz.* Morning, Noon, and Evening, prostrate to say the Prayers contained in a Table in the School. No Tallow Candles, but only Wax to be used. No Meat, Drink, or Bottles, to be brought; nor no Breakfasts nor Drinkings in the Time of Learning. That the Scholars use no Cock-fighting, nor Riding about of Victory, nor Disputing at St. Bartholomew's; which are but foolish Babbling and Loss of Time. That they have no Remedies [*i. e.* Play-Days begged] except the King, an Archbishop, or a Bishop, present in his own Person, desired it. The Children every Childermas Day to go to Paul's Church, and hear the Child-Bishop Sermon, and after to be at the high Mass, and each offer a Penny to the Child-Bishop; and with them the Masters and Surveyors of the School. In general Processions, when warned, they shall go two and two together soberly; and not sing out, but say devoutly seven Psalms with the Litany. That if any Child admitted here go to any other School to learn there, such Child for no Man's Suit be again received into the School.

What Authors to be read.

“To be taught always in good Literature both Latin and Greek, and good Authors, such as have the very Roman Eloquence joined with Wisdom; especially Christian Authors, that wrote their Wisdom with clean and chaste Latin, either in Verse or Prose. But, above all, the Catechism in English; after that the Accidence. Then *Institutum Christiani hominis*, which Erasmus made at my [*i. e.* Colet's] Request; the *Copia Verborum* of the same Author. Then other Christian Authors; as *Lactantius*, *Prudentius*, and *Proba*; *Sedulius*, *Juvencus*, and *Baptista Mantuanus*; and such other as shall be thought convenient for the true Latin Speech.

The Mercers Company Governors of the School.

“The honourable Company of Mercers of London to have all the Charge, and Care, and Rule of the School. They to chuse every Year of their Company two honest, substantial Men to be the Surveyors of the School, who, in the Name of the whole Fellowship, should take all the Care and Business of the School for that Year. They to come into the School six Days before Christmas, and so many Days before Easter, St. John Baptist, and Michaelmas; and pay the Masters and Chaplains their quarterly Wages; and at the latter End of the Year their Liveries in Cloth. And once in the Year to give up their Accounts to the Master, Wardens, and Assistants; and that to be about Candlemas, three Days before, or three Days after. Then a little Dinner to be made; and to call to Account the receiving of all the Estate of the School: And the Master Warden to receive a Noble, the two other Wardens five Shillings; the Surveyors two Shillings; and for their riding to visit the Lands 11*s.* the Clerk of the Mercery 3*s.* 4*d.* with some other

No. 79.

“Gifts. That which was spared that Day in Rewards and Charges to be put into the Treasury of the School. What remained to be given to the Fellowship of the Mercery, to the maintaining and repairing all belonging to the School from Time to Time. The Surplusage, above Repairs and Casualties, to be put into a Coffer of Iron, given by Colet, standing in their Hall. And there, from Year to Year, to remain apart by itself, that it might appear how the School of itself maintained itself. And at length, over and above the whole Livelihood, if the said School grow to any further Charge to the Mercery, that then also it might appear, to the Laud, and Praise, and Mercy of the said Fellowship.

“Lastly, That he left it to the said Company to add and diminish to and from this his Book, and to supply it in every Default, and also to declare in it, as Time, Place, and just Occasion should require.”

The Book concludes with the ordinary Charges paid out yearly, *viz.*

Annual Charges of the School.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the high Master at 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per Week	34	13	04
To the middle Master 26 Marks	17	06	08
To the Priest	08	00	00
Their Liveries	04	00	00
The Supervisors and Surveyors	04	00	00
For visiting of Lands	04	00	00
The Clerk	00	03	04
The Master Warden	00	05	00
The Steward	00	02	00
To Bailiffs	00	02	00
The Costs of the Dinner	01	06	08
The Officer of the Mercery, Renter of the School	01	00	00
For his Gown	01	03	00
	76	02	00
There resteth to the Reparations, Suits, Casualties, and all other Charges extraordinary	38	06	3½
	114	08	3½

To all this John Colet subscribed his Hand thus: *Joannes Coletus fundator novæ scholæ manua mea propria.*

But now the Rents and Incomes of this School, by the good Husbandry and Faithfulness of the Company of Mercers, are greatly advanced. So that the Salaries of the Masters are more than doubled; and many Exhibitions, some of ten Pounds, and some of six Pounds odd Money, are granted forth towards the Maintenance of the Scholars that go away from the School to the Universities, payable for seven Years, if they tarry so long there.

The Rents increased.

As soon as Colet had built his School, he provided a Book for his young Scholars, which he called, *An Introduction of the Parts of Speaking for Children and young Beginners into Latin Speech*, which is the Ground and first Draught of that Book we now commonly call *The Accidence*. By this Introduction he put the first Rudiments into an easier and apter Method for learning than any was before: And this he recommended in a prefatory Epistle to William Lilly, the Master, to

Colet makes a Book for his School.

teach

teach it the Children, dated the Calends of August, 1509, viz. in these Words:

Johannes Coletus suo Lilio salutem.

Accipe, optime ac literatissime Lili, libellum puerilis Institutionis: in quo quidem eadem quæ fuerunt ab aliis tradita, ratione & ordine paulo, ni fallor, commodiore digessimus. Idque fecimus, ut Elementa Grammatices, et felicius influerent in puerorum animos, & tenacius inhaerent. Tuum erit, qui primus es hujus novæ Pauli Scholæ Præceptor, his rudimentis diligenter exercere pueros nostros, deinceps ad majora profecturos. Nihil enim æque mihi cordi est in præsentia, quam parvuli Christi quamplurimum apud te proficiant, cum literatura, tum bonis moribus. Ad quod si eniteris, & Jesum puerorum præsidem tibi tuo studio demereberis, & me plane felicem reddideris. Vale. Ex Aedibus meis Calend. August. Anno millesimo quingentesimo nono.

Procures Erasmus's Book, De Copia, for his School.

And near about this Time, or not long after, he procured, from his Friend Erasmus Roterodamus, another Book for his School, namely, that intituled, *De Copia Verborum*. For which he promised the said Erasmus, while he was once walking with him in his Garden, fifteen Angels as a Gratuity. And no question Erasmus was well pleased to contribute something to such a Foundation, which he himself took Occasion sometimes to commend and extol; as he did in a Letter to Colet, Anno 1512, in these Words: *Ludum literarium longe pulcherrimum ac magnificentissimum instituiisti; ubi sub electissimis ac probatissimis præceptoribus Britannica Pubes rudibus statim annis simul & Christum & optimas imbiberet literas; i. e.* "You have erected a most beautiful and noble School, where, under the choicest and most approved Masters, the English Youth might, soon after their Childhood, imbibe both Christ and the best Learning."

Construction of the eight Parts of Speech.

In the Year 1513 Colet sent Lilly another Book for the School, of the *Construction of the eight Parts of Speech*: Which was done by Erasmus also, upon the earnest Suggestion of Colet, being nothing but the Emendations of, and Additions to such a Work first done by Lilly. This was nothing but the Grounds of our *Latin Syntaxis*. This Book he also introduced with a *Latin Epistle*, viz.

Johannes Coletus, Decanus Sancti Pauli, Gulielmo Lilio ad Divum Paulum Ludi Moderatori primario, S. D.

Which Colet recommends to Lilly to teach in his School.

Haud aliter mihi videor affectus in novam hanc scholam nostram, Lili charissime, quam in unicum filium pater; in quem non solum gaudet universam suam substantiam transfundere, verum etiam sua viscera, si liceat, cupit impertiri. Nam ut huic est parum genuisse, nisi eundem diligenti Educatione ad bonam frugem provexerit, ita meo animo non satis est, quod Ludum hunc institui, hoc est, genui, quodque in sumpto patrimonio universo vivus etiam ac superstes solidam hæreditatem cessi, nisi modis omnibus dem operam, ut piis moribus & bonis literis diligenter educatus ad maturam frugem adolescat. Proinde libellum hunc de constructione octo partium orationis ad te mitto, pusillum quidem, sed non pusillum utilitatis allaturum nostræ publi, si diligenter abs te fuerit traditus.

Scis in præceptis breviter placere Flacco: Cujus sententiam ipse vehementer approbo. Porro, si qua præterea erunt digna cognitu, tuarum partium erit, ut incident in prælegendis autoribus, adnotare. Bene vale: Domini nostri MD XIII.

This Book *De Constructione* went some Time under Erasmus's Name; yet Erasmus declined to have it reckoned his, as being Lilly's Ground-work. And Lilly, on the other hand, modestly refused to have himself made the Author, after such considerable Changes and Improvements made by Erasmus, who, in the Year 1515, wrote a Preface before this Book, now commonly called, *The Syntaxis*, wherein he publicly disowned it to be his, out of Respect to Lilly; concluding with these Words: *Verum hæc mihi præfari visum est, ne posthac quisquam ut meum amplectatur; i. e.* "But this I thought good to preface, that none hereafter might take the Book as mine."

Colet also framed a short Catechism in English for the Youth of his School, which he obliged all to learn; and was used in those Times to be bound up at the Beginning of the *Accidence*. It consisted of the Articles of the Christian Faith, the Doctrine of the seven Sacraments, an Explanation of the Love of God, of our own selves, and of our Neighbours; and, lastly, divers short Precepts for a good Life. To which he joined in Latin the Apostles Creed, the Lord's Prayer, the *Ave Maria*, and two short Prayers; one to the Virgin Mary, and the other to Jesus the Guardian of the School. And if the superstitious Parts of this Catechism had been laid aside, and the rest, which is very pious, had been retained for the Use of the School, it would, in my Opinion, have been very well done, and the Founder's Will more complied with.

Colet's Catechism for his School.

The pious Founder dedicated this his School to the Child Jesus, who sat among the Doctors at twelve Years old, as the great and compassionate Patron of the Children here to be educated. This Part of the Founder's Epitaph shews:

Quique Scholam struxit celebrem cognomine JESU.

So that the true Name of this School is Jesus's School, rather than Paul's School; but the Saint hath robbed his Master of his Title.

The Founder delighted in Inscriptions and Motto's, which he appointed to be set up in several Parts and Places of the School, as short and pithy Intimations of his Mind and Intentions, which were all there remaining before the great Fire. Over the Windows on the Outside toward the Street were these Words engraven in great Capital Letters: SCHOLA CATECHIZATIONIS PUERORUM IN CHRISTI OPT. MAX. FIDE ET BONIS LITERIS. Over the School Door, INGREDERE UT PROFICIAS. Upon each Window, on the Inside, were to be read these Words painted on the Glafs: AUT DOCE, AUT DISCE, AUT DECEDE, suggesting both to Scholar and Teacher their Duty or Doom; which I remember the upper Master, in my Time, used often to inculcate upon such Scholars as were idle or negligent, "Either learn, or be gone."

Inscriptions upon the School.

In the Vestibulum was this Inscription in Capitals upon the Wall, shewing for what End and Purpose

The Vestibulum.

Purpose this Apartment was intended: HOC VESTIBULO CATECHIZENTUR PUERI IN FIDE, MORIBUSQUE CHRISTIANIS, NEQUE NON PRIMIS GRAMMATICES RUDIMENTIS INSTITUANTUR, PRIUS-QUAM AD PROXIMAM HUIUS SCHOLÆ CLASSEM ADMITTANTUR. In another Place of this *Vestibulum* was engraven, PUE-
RITIÆ CHRISTIANÆ JOH. COLLET, DEC. Scti. PAULI, HANC SCHOLAM POSUIT: Denoting how qualified, viz. with Christian Knowledge and Manners, it was the Founder's Will those should be, that were to be Scholars here. Over the Door, entering out of the *Vestibulum* into the School-Room, this Verse:

Mente { *Velis,*
 Possis,
 Adsis, } hac Lege recludor.

The School-Room.

In the School-Room, over the Door, was this Inscription: PUERI IN HAC SCHOLA GRATIS ERUDIENDI C.L.III. TANTUM, AD NUMERUM SEDIUM. Underneath which, since the rebuilding of the School by the *Mercers*, for ever grateful Remembrance, were these Lines added, composed, I conjecture, by Mr. *Crumleholm*, then the worthy Master:

Quod Faustum sit et Felix.

“ Ad seræ Posteritatis Imitationem, Æternita-
“ tem Famæ suæ: Post luctuosam Urbis *Lond-*
“ *nensis* deflagrationem cō Idc LXVI, amplissima
“ MERCERORUM Societas Fidem Fundatori
“ MAKAPITHTO datam sanctissimè persol-
“ vens, Scholam hanc de integro extruendam in-
“ staurandamque curavit: Perfecitq; Dno. RI-
“ CHARDO FORD Equite, Urbis Præfecto,
“ Custode verò, totiusq; Negotii assiduo diligen-
“ tissimoque Procuratore, Dno. ROBERTO
“ WARE.

Dignos laude Viros Musa vetat mori.

At the upper End of the School, facing to the Door, was a decent *Cathedra* or Chair placed, somewhat advanced, for the high Master to sit in when he pleased, and to teach and dictate there. And over it was a lively Effigy, and of exquisite Art, of the Head of Dr. *Colet*, cut, as it seemed, either in Stone or Wood; and, over the Head, in Capitals, DEO OPT. MAX. TRINO ET UNI JOHANNES COLETUS DEC. Scti. PAULI LONDIN. HANC SCHOLAM POSUIT. On which Figure an excellent Poet, and once a Scholar of this School, made these Verses:

Mr. Bag-ford.

“ Eloquio juvenes ubi *Lilius* ille polivit,
“ In Statuâ spiras, magne *Coletæ*, tuâ.
“ Quam si *Praxiteles* fecisset magnus, & ille
“ Forsitan æquâset, non superâset opus.
“ Hac salvâ Statuâ, divina Forma *Coleti*
“ Temporibus longis non peritura manet.”

But this Figure was destroyed with the School in the great Fire, yet was afterwards found in the Rubbish by a curious Man, and Searcher into the City Antiquities, who observed that it was cast and hollow by a curious Art now lost.

Burnt and rebuilt.

This School, burnt down in the common Calamity by Fire, Anno 1666, was built up again much after the same Manner and Proportion as it

was before, together with the Library, and an House added on the South End thereof for the second Master; whose Dwelling before, and from the first Founding of the School, was in the *Old Change*, adjoining to the said School. This House hath a very handsome Front, answerable to the high Master's House at the North End of the School; on which is engraven, ÆDES PRÆ-CEPTORIS GRAMMATICES.

The School-House is large and spacious. It consisteth of eight Classes, or Forms; in the first whereof Children learn their Rudiments; and so, according to their Proficiency, are advanced unto the other Forms, till they rise to the Eighth. Whence, being commonly made perfect Gram-
marians, good Orators and Poets, well instruct-
ed in *Latin*, *Greek* and *Hebrew*, and sometimes in other oriental Languages, they remove to the Universities; and many of them enjoy Exhibi-
tions, some of ten Pounds a Year for seven Years, if they tarry so long, towards their Main-
tenance there. The School is governed and taught by two Masters, viz. an High-master and a Sur-master, and a Chaplain; whose customary Office was to read the *Latin* Prayers in the School, framed for the peculiar Use thereof, and to in-
struct the Children of the two first Forms in the Elements of the *Latin* Tongue, and also in the Catechism and Christian Manners; for which there is a Room, called the *Vestibulum*, being the Anti-room to the School, where the Youth are to be initiated into the Grounds and Principles of Christian Knowledge, as a good and proper In-
troduction into other human Learning.

The present Masters and Chaplain are, Mr. *Thick-
ness*, High-Master; the Rev. Mr. *Tillotson*, Sur-Mas-
ter; and the Rev. Mr. *Ely*, Chaplain, or Usher.

(3.) The *Grey-friars* within *Newgate*, and *St. Bar-
tholomew's* Hospital, belonging antiently to the Priory of *St. Bartholomew's* hard by, together with *St. Nicholas* and *St. Ewen*, two neighbour-
ing Parishes, were obtained by the City of King *Henry VIII.* in the 38th Year of his Reign; all which that King granted to the City for the Re-
lieving and Succouring of their Poor, one of the last good Acts that King did before his Death: And in the beginning of *January*, in the latter End of which Month King *Henry* died, *Ridley*, Bishop of *Rockester*, declared, at *St. Paul's* Cross, this Gift of the King before the People, and his charitable End therein.

The King did, in the same Year, grant the City the Hospital of *Bethlehem*, or *Bedlam*. He also then founded two Churches out of those two religious Houses, the one to be called *Christ-
church* out of the *Grey-friars*, and the other, *Little St. Bartholomew's*, out of the Hospital of that Name, with competent Salaries for the re-
spective Vicars and Ministers.

And, as the King had founded Churches on these Places, so, according to that his Grant, it lay upon the City to establish here a standing Provision for the Poor. And, accordingly, some Part of the Scite of the *Grey-friars* they pur-
posed for a large Hospital for poor fatherless Children, here to be decently maintained, and piously brought up, and fitted for Trades and Callings: But it was not before five or six Years after the King's Grant, viz. Anno 1552, the Lord-
Mayor

Christ's Hospital.
St. Bar-
tholomew's.

Bethle-
hem Hos-
pital.

Christ-
church
Hospital,
for Chil-
dren, when
founded.

*Their
Habit,*

Mayor and Citizens fell upon the Reparation and Fitting-up of the *Friars* for the Reception of the Children: And they effected it the same Year, and called it *Christ-church* Hospital; so that in the Month of *September* they took in near 400 Orphans, and cloathed them in Ruffet; but ever after they wore blue Cloth Coats; whence it is commonly called, *The Blue-coat* Hospital: Their Habit being, now, a long Coat of blue warm Cloth, close to the Arms and the Body, hanging loose to their Heels, girt about their Waist with a red Leather Girdle, buckled, a loose Petticoat, underneath, of yellow Cloth, (of late Years the Boys are allowed Breeches) a round thrum Cap, tied with a red Band, yellow Stockings, and black low-heeled Shoes, their Hair cut close, their Locks short.

*Christ's
Hospital.*

In the Year 1552, began the preparing of the *Grey-friars* House, for the poor fatherless Children; and, in the Month of *November*, the Children were taken into the same, to the Number of almost four hundred. On *Christmas-day*, in the Afternoon, while the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen rode to *St. Paul's*, the Children of *Christ's* Hospital stood from *St. Laurence's-lane* End in *Cheap*, towards *St. Paul's*, all in one Livery of ruffet Cotton, three hundred and forty in Number; and the *Easter* following they were in Blue, and so have continued ever since.

*Ex R.
Grafton.*

What further I have read and understood, concerning the first Beginning and Erection of this famous Hospital, followeth, according to the Original Copy, set down by Mr. *Richard Grafton*.

*Dr. Ridley
preached,
before
King Ed-
ward VI.
Mercy and
Charity.*

Doctor *Ridley*, then Bishop of *London*, came and preached before the King's Majesty at *Westminster*: In which Sermon, he made a fruitful and godly Exhortation to the Rich, to be merciful unto the Poor, and also to move such as were in Authority, to travel, by some charitable Ways and Means, to comfort and relieve them: Whereupon, the King's Majesty, being a Prince of such Towardness and Virtue, for his Years, as *England* before never brought forth; and being also so well retained and brought up in all godly Knowledge, as well by his dear Uncle the late * Protector, as also by his virtuous Schoolmasters; was so careful of the good Government of the Realm, and chiefly to do and prefer such Things as most especially touched the Honour of Almighty God; and understanding, that a great Number of poor People did swarm in this Realm, and chiefly in the City of *London*, and that no good Order was taken for them, did suddenly, and of himself, send to the said Bishop, as soon as his Sermon was ended, willing him not to depart, until that he had spoken with him. And this that I now write, was the very Report of the said Bishop *Ridley*, who, according to the King's Command, gave his Attendance: And, as soon as the King's Majesty was at Leisure, he called for him, and caused him to come unto him in a great Gallery at *Westminster*, where, to his Knowledge, and the King likewise told him so, there were present no more Persons than they two; and, therefore, made him sit down in one Chair, and he himself in another, which, as it seemed, were, before the Coming of the Bishop, there purposely set, and caused the Bishop, in Spite

* Edward
Seymour,
Duke of
Somerset.

of his Teeth, to be covered, and then entered Communication with him in this Manner:

First, giving him hearty Thanks for his Sermon and good Exhortation, he therein rehearsed such special Things as he had noted, and that so many, that the Bishop said,

*King Ed-
ward's
Discourse
with Bi-
shop Ri-
dley.*

"Truly, truly," for that commonly was his Oath, "I could never have thought that Excellency to have been in his Grace, but that I be-
"held and heard it in him."

At the last, the King's Majesty much commended him for his Exhortation for the Relief of the Poor.

"But, my Lord, quoth he, you willed such as
"are in Authority to be careful thereof, and to
"devise some good Order for their Relief.
"Wherein, I think, you mean me, for I am in
"highest Place, and therefore am the first that
"must make Answer unto God for my Negli-
"gence, if I should not be careful therein;
"knowing it to be the express Commandment of
"Almighty God to have Compassion of his poor
"and needy Members, for whom we must make
"an Account unto him. And truly, my Lord,
"I am, before all Things else, most willing to
"travel that Way; and I doubting nothing of
"your long and approved Wisdom and Learn-
"ing, who having such good Zeal, as wisheth
"Help unto them; but also that you have had
"some Conference with others, what Ways are
"best to be taken therein, the which I am desi-
"rous to understand; and therefore I pray you to
"say your Mind."

*A most vir-
tuous and
noble Say-
ing of K.
Edward
to Bishop
Ridley.*

The Bishop, thinking least of that Matter, and being amazed to hear the Wisdom and earnest Zeal of the King, was, as he said himself, so astonished, that he could not tell what to say. But, after some Pause, said, that he thought, at this present, for some Entrance to be had, it were good to practise with the City of *London*; because the Number of the Poor there are very great, and the Citizens also are many and wise; and he doubted not but that they were also both pitiful and merciful; as the Mayor and his Brethren, and other the Worshipful of the said City. And that, if it would please the King's Majesty to direct his gracious Letters unto the Mayor of *London*, willing him to call in such Assistants as he should think meet, to consult of this Matter, for some Order to be taken therein; he doubted not but Good would follow thereon. And he himself promised the King to be one himself, that should earnestly assist therein.

*The Citi-
zens of
London
moved to be
Assistants
in this
charitable
Action.*

The King, forthwith, not only granted his Letter, but made the Bishop tarry until the same was written, and his Hand and Signet set thereto; and commanded the Bishop, not only to deliver the said Letter himself, but also to signify unto the Mayor, that it was the King's especial Request and express Commandment, that the Mayor should assist therein, and, as soon as he might conveniently, give him Knowledge how far he proceeded therein. The Bishop was so joyous of receiving of this Letter, and that now he had Occasion to assist in so good a Matter, wherein he was marvellous zealous, that nothing could have more pleased and delighted him. Wherefore the same Night he came to the Mayor of *London*, who was then Sir *R. Dobbs*, Knt. and delivered the King's Letter; and shewed his Message with Effect.

*The King's
Letter sent
by the Bi-
shop to the
Lord-
Mayor of
London.*

The

The Readiness of the Lord-Mayor to prefer this good Deed.

The Lord-Mayor not only joyously received this Letter, but with all Speed agreed to set forward the Matter; for he also favoured it very much. And the next Day, being *Monday*, he desired the Bishop of *London* to dine with him; and, against that Time, the Mayor promised to send for such Men, as he thought meetest to talk of this Matter; and so he did. He sent first for two Aldermen, and six Commoners; and afterwards more were appointed, to the Number of twenty-four. In the End, after sundry Meetings, (for, by the Means and good Diligence of the Bishop, it was well followed) they agreed upon a Book they had devised; wherein first they considered on nine especial Kinds and Sorts of poor People; and those they brought into these three Degrees:

Nine Sorts of poor People, distinguished into three Degrees.

Three Degrees of Poor.

1. The Poor by Impotency.
2. The Poor by Casualty.
3. Thriftless Poor.

1. The Poor by Impotency are also divided into three Kinds; that is to say,

1. The Fatherless poor Man's Child.
2. The Aged, Blind, and Lame.
3. The diseased Person by Leprosy, Dropsy, &c.

2. The Poor by Casualty are likewise of three Kinds; that is to say,

1. The wounded Soldier.
2. The decayed Householder.
3. The visited with any grievous Disease.

3. The Thriftless Poor are three Kinds in like Manner; that is to say,

1. The Rioter, that consumeth all.
2. The Vagabond, that will abide in no Place.
3. The idle Person, as Strumpets, and others.

The first Beginning of Christ's Hospital.

For these Sorts of Poor, three several Houses were provided: First, for the Innocent and Fatherless, which is the Beggar's Child, and is indeed the Seed and Breeder of Beggary, they provided the House that was the late *Grey-friars* in *London*; and called it by the Name of *Christ's Hospital*; where poor Children are trained up in the Knowledge of God, and some virtuous Exercises, to the Overthrow of Beggary.

The first Beginning of St. Thomas and St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

For the second Degree, were provided the Hospitals of *St. Thomas* in *Southwark*, and *St. Bartholomew* in *West Smithfield*, where are continually, at least, two hundred diseased Persons; which are not only there lodged and cured, but also fed and nourished.

The first Beginning of Bride-well.

For the third Degree, they provided *Bride-well*, where the Vagabond and idle Strumpet are chastised, and compelled to labour, to the Overthrow of the vicious Life of Idleness.

Relief for decayed Householders and Lepers.

They provided also for the honest decayed Householder, that he should be relieved at Home, at his House, and in the Parish where he dwelled, by a weekly Relief and Pension. And in like Manner they provided for the Leper, to keep him out of the City, from Clapping of Dishes and Ringing of Bells, to the great Trouble of the Citizens, and also to the dangerous Infection of many; that they should be relieved at Home, at their Houses, by several Pensions.

No. 79.

Now, after this good Order taken, and the Citizens, by such Means as were devised, willing to further the same, the Report thereof was made to the King's Majesty; and his Grace, for the Advancement thereof, was not only willing to grant such as should be Overseers and Governors of the said Houses a Corporation, and Authority for the Government of them; but also required that he might be accounted as the chief Founder and Patron thereof.

The King acquainted with the City's Furtherance.

And, for the Furtherance of the said Work, and continual Maintenance of the same, he, of his mere Mercy and Goodness, granted, that whereas, before, certain Lands were given to the Maintaining of the House of the *Savoy*, founded by King *Henry VII.* for the Lodging of Pilgrims and Strangers; and that the same was now made but a Lodging for Loiterers, Vagabonds, and Strumpets, that lay all Day in the Fields, and at Night were harboured there; which was rather the Maintenance of Beggary, than any Relief to the Poor; he gave the same Lands, being first surrendered by the Master and Fellows there, which Lands were of the yearly Value of 600 *l.* unto the City of *London*, for the Maintenance of the Foundation aforesaid.

King Edward VI. Founder of the Hospital in London.

The Savoy Lands surrendered to the King, and given to the City of London.

And, for a further Relief, a Petition being made to the King's Majesty, for a Licence to take in Mortmain, or otherwise, without Licence, Lands to a certain yearly Value; and a Space left in the Patent, for his Grace to put in what Sum it would please him: He, looking on the void Place, called for Pen and Ink, and with his own Hand wrote this Sum, 4000 Marks by the Year; and then said, in the Hearing of his Council, "Lord, I yield thee most hearty Thanks, that thou hast given me Life, thus long, to finish this Work to the Glory of thy Name." After which Foundation established, he lived not above two Days; whose Life would have been wished equal to the Patriarchs, if it had pleased God so to have prolonged it.

The Words of a blessed King.

There was one Act of Benevolence of King *Edward* expressed to this Hospital, of his founding, that was somewhat remarkable; which was his granting hereunto all the Church Linen, formerly used in the publick religious Worship in the Churches of *London*: For, the King having appointed Commissioners to take a View of all the Goods belonging to the Churches in and about *London*, great Quantities of linen Vestures and Cloth were found in the same, and more, a great deal, than there was Need of, now, in the Celebration of the reformed Divine Worship. Wherefore, the King wrote to *Ridley*, Bishop of *London*, one of his said Commissioners, and a great Instrument of this Foundation: "That towards the Relief of those poor Orphans and others, charitably brought and gathered together by his loving Subjects, the Citizens, to his new Hospital of *Christ-Church*, the same Linen should be delivered to the Governors for their Use, thinking, as he added, that any Thing therein bestowed, to be to the Relief and Sustentation of the Temple of God, who inhabited in those poor People: Yet leaving to every Church necessary Linen Vesture, as should serve to the publick Use and Ministry

Church Linen given to the Hospital. Regist. Ridley.

"within the said Churches, according to the present Usage."

What Monies were raised by the noble Christian Benevolence of the Citizens, upon King Edward's Encouragement :

Sir William Chester and John Calthrop, Draper, Benefactors.

By Example of the charitable Act of this virtuous young King, Sir William Chester, Knt. and Alderman of London, and John Calthrop, Citizen and Draper of the same City, at their own proper Costs and Charges, made the Brick Walls and Way on the back Side, which leadeth from the said new Hospital, unto the Hospital of St. Bartholomew; and also covered and vaulted the *Townditch*, from Aldersgate to Newgate; which before was very loathsome, and infectious to the said Hospital.

Richard Castel, Shoemaker, The Cock of Westminster, a Benefactor.

This Hospital being thus erected, and put into good Order, there was one Richard Castel, alias Casteller, Shoemaker, dwelling in Westminster, a Man who was very assiduous in his Faculty, with his own Hands; and such an one as was named, *The Cock of Westminster*, because both Winter and Summer he was at Work before four of the Clock in the Morning; this Man thus truly and painfully labouring for his Living, God blessed and increased his Labours so abundantly, that he purchased Lands and Tenements at Westminster, to the yearly Value of 44 *l.* and, having no Child, with the Consent of his Wife, who survived him, and was a virtuous good Woman, gave the same Lands wholly to *Christ's* Hospital aforesaid, to the Relief of the innocent and fatherless Children; and for the Succour of the Miserable, Sore and Sick, harboured in the other Hospitals about London.

A Mathematical School founded here by King Charles II.

Besides this first Royal Founder King Edward, *Christ-Church* Hospital hath of late enjoyed another Royal Founder, viz. King Charles II. who founded a Mathematical School and Ward, lying on the West Part of the Hospital, for the Instruction of forty Boys in the Mathematicks, especially in that Part of it that respects Navigation; and liberally endowed it with one thousand Pounds a Year, paid out of the *Exchequer* for seven Years for the Founding thereof.

The Qualification of the Mathematical Master.

The Mathematical Master at *Christ's* Hospital, by the Constitution of the House, must be thus qualified; he must be a sober, discreet, and diligent Person, of good Life, a good Scholar, very well understanding the *Latin* and *Greek* Languages, a very good Mathematician, well knowing and ready in the Theory and Practice of all its Parts; to the End Boys may be furthered in the *Latin* Tongue, and the Master able to answer Strangers, if Need be; and that they and others may find his Abilities to Satisfaction.

The Scholars to be put forth to Masters of Ships.

And, by the Constitution, ten are to be put forth yearly Apprentices to Masters of Ships; to the End that they may be fit in Time to do Service in the Navy Royal, and ten more to be received into their Rooms. These Youths, who are chosen out of the rest of the Bluecoat Boys, are to be the most acute, and of the readiest Wits, that they may be fit for Mathematical Studies. These, as a Badge of Distinction, wear on their Breasts fastened to their Coats, a Plate of Silver, with some Figures engraven, the Dye whereof is kept in the *Tower*, where they are all stamped. The chief Figures are three liberal Sciences,

Badge of these Boys.

viz. Arithmetick, with a Scroll of Accounts in one Hand, and laying her other Hand upon a Bluecoat Boy's Head, having his Cap under his Arm. The next Figure representeth Geometry, with a Triangle in her Hand. The third Astronomy, with a Quadrant in one Hand, and a Sphere in the other. There is also the Figure of a Ship or two under Sail, with a Wind from Heaven, blowing as it were upon it a prosperous Gale. There are also in the Clouds two Angels, one of them a *Mercury*; and these Words wrote round, declaring the Royal Founder, and the Year when this School commenced, viz. *Auspicio Caroli Secundi Regis, 1673*. This Badge they wear constantly, not only in the Hospital, and about the Town, but when they are put forth; which when seen secureth them from being pressed. But they will sometimes put it into their Pockets, as not caring to own the Place of their Education; for which, when it is discovered, they are reprimanded.

And here it must not be omitted, for perpetual Memory, to remark the first Occasion of instituting this most useful Mathematical School, founded in this Hospital. It was accidental, and owing in great Measure to Sir Robert Clayton, Knt. and Alderman, and some time Lord-Mayor of the City, who, as the setting up of such a Discipline in this Hospital first came into his Mind, so he was very instrumental and active in bringing it to that Success it afterwards came to, by his moving it so seasonably to the Lord Clifford, then Lord High Treasurer; who as effectually propounded it to the King. Sir Robert was then made a Governor of the said House, and Sir Jonas Moor, Samuel Pepys, Esq; and several other Persons, known to be Friends and Favourers of the Mathematics, were called into the Government, for the better managing and settling this new Royal School.

The Beginning and Occasion of this Mathematical School.

King Charles II. the Royal Founder, was pleased farther to make a Grant for the Sum of for to place out ten of the Mathematick Boys Apprentices to Masters of Ships, wherein he reserved the last Year of their Time to his Service. This Sir Robert Clayton believed Mr. Pepys was the chief Instrument to procure.

The King's other Bounty to this School.

The Governors did afterwards repair an old Ward over the North Cloisters, to be appropriated for other forty Boys to be taught Mathematicks, as the King's Boys are; but to wear a distinct Badge from them, as belonging to another Foundation; namely, the old Foundation.

Another Ward of Mathematical Boys preparing.

There have been sometimes a thousand poor Children, and more, maintained here at one Time.

The Number of Children here provided for.

But now to relate some further Particulars of the State of this Hospital; as the Rooms and Apartments, the Schools, the Masters and Mistresses, the Governors, and Officers, the Provisions for their Maintenance, the good Order and Government, the Expences and the Benefactors.

The State of this House.

There is a great and spacious Hall well built, where the Boys dine and sup. It was built after the great Fire by Sir John Frederick, Alderman of London, and cost him 5000 *l.* In this Hall at the upper End is a large Picture, that covereth all the Wall of the North End, and stretcheth on the

The Hall.

the East and West Walls, representing King *James II.* but intended for King *Charles II.* had he lived but a little longer, sitting there, and his Nobles, and the Governors, and Treasurer, and others in great Numbers standing about him, with the Pictures of King *Edward VI.* and King *Charles II.* as Founders, drawn half Way, painted as hanging up in the same Table. And there is a particular Representation of the Mathematical School; it is done by *Vario*, and reckoned worth 1000 *l.* There is likewise at the other End of this Hall a large Picture more antient of King *Edward VI.* the first Founder, delivering his Royal Charter for this Hospital to the Mayor, who kneeleth with the Aldermen behind him; a Bishop, which we suppose is *Ridley*, with many others standing about; an antient and a fine Piece: Nor must we forget the fine Piece of the Pool of *Bethesda*, very large, and painted in a masterly Stile by *Mr. Hogarth*.

In this Hall is a good Organ, that oftentimes plays, when the Boys also sing their Psalms or Anthems on *Sundays* and other special Days.

Eight
Wards.

There are eight Wards where the Children's Beds are, and where they lodge and harbour: In each of these Wards are harboured above fifty odd, one with another.

The Girls
Ward
built.

The Girls have a Ward also by themselves, which is situated passing out of the great Hall on the East. It is fair and handsome, and, indeed, the best Ward of all. It was built at the Cost of *Mr. John Morice* and *Sir Robert Clayton*, the former giving 1000 *l.* the other much more. *Mr. Thomas Firmin*, Girdler, that charitable Citizen in his Time, took upon him the Care of the Building, and was supplied with Money from them, yet, concealing their Names according to their Desire, mentioning no more concerning them in this good Work, but only that two charitable Citizens were at the Charge of it. There is a Statue set up in the Common Hall for *Sir Robert Clayton*, as his Memory deserveth to be perpetuated for his singular Charity towards other Hospitals, as well as this.

Mr. Tho-
mas Fir-
min.

The Occa-
sion.
Mr. Coc-
keril.

But take a more particular Account of this Building, from one who had it from the Relation of *Sir Robert* himself, and how the Builders came to be known. *Sir Robert* had had a very great Fit of Sickness in the Year 1675, and, being restored to a good State of Health, did think fit to make an Acknowledgment to God for this Mercy by some publick good Work: And, consulting with the said *Mr. Firmin* upon that Subject, he proposed something should be done for *Christ's Hospital*, which since the great Fire had been but little restored hitherto from its Ruins; and excited him particularly to build the Girls Ward there; the doing of which was computed at 2000 *l.* Cost. *Mr. Morice*, *Sir Robert's* Partner, was contented to give one Half thereof. And *Mr. Firmin* was employed in the Care and Managery, with a strict Injunction given him, that their Names should not be discovered. This was not all that was intended: For *Sir Robert* then designed, that the Children of the House should be better fitted for common and ordinary Trades, than by the Methods then taken they were; and did project several Rooms under the Wards for several Trades; where the Children, not engaged

in Mathematicks, should spend some of their Time in honest Callings, that might be useful to the House and the Publick too, according to some Models he had procured of Hospitals from abroad. While this Work was carrying on, it was found convenient to make this a double Ward, however, at first, designed only for a single one; and the Stair-case to be set within the Cloisters to serve both. This augmented the Charge, at first proposed, to near double the Sum; and *Mr. Morice*, *Sir Robert's* Partner, was now dead, so that the whole Burthen now lay on him. While this Work was in Hand, having privately viewed it, he intended something further, which would have cost 500 *l.* more.

But it most unseasonably happened at this Time, that Feuds and Factions grew high among the Citizens, which ended, at last, in the depriving them of their Charter. And then was this most liberal and publick-spirited Citizen and Magistrate put out both of the Government of the City, and of this Hospital, with many other worthy Citizens, and so the good Work unhappily stopped. But *Mr. Firmin* soon took the Opportunity to let the remaining Governors understand, what a Piece of Ingratitude this was, shewing them, in some Zeal, that he that was thus discharged, was the very Man that had highly deserved of the House in this expensive Building, by whose whole Charges it had, for divers Years, been carried on; whereby the Founder of this Ward came to be, at length, known, which, otherwise, might have been concealed to this Day.

A further
good Work
stopped by
Faction.

Another Ward there is, being a convenient Ward apart by itself for the Sick, where they that fall into any Distempers are removed, and due Care taken of them.

Ward for
the Sick.

Of the antient Buildings remaining, there is an old Cloister of the *Grey-friers*, and was Part of the old Priory. It serves for a Thoroughfare, and a Place of Recreation for the Boys, especially in rainy Weather: But, being gone to Decay, it was repaired, by the Direction of that excellent Architect, *Sir Christopher Wren*, Knight.

The
Cloister.

For Schools, there are these: A Grammar School, a Mathematical School, a Writing School, and a School for the Girls, where they learn to read, to sew, and to mark.

Schools.

The Grammar School is antient; the other more modern, and set up since the great Fire.

The Writing School is a very fair Structure, at the End of the great Hall, lofty and airy; founded by *Sir John Moore*, Knight, some time one of the Aldermen of the City, and President of of this House. It containeth long Writing-boards, sufficient for 300 Boys to sit and write at. It cost the nobly-minded Builder, they say, 5000 *l.* whose Statue, in white Marble, at full Proportion is placed at the upper End, with this Inscription:

Writing
School.

Anno Dom. 1694.

This Writing School, and stately Building, was begun, and completely finished, at the sole Charge of Sir John Moore, Knt. and Lord-Mayor of the City, in the Year M^oCLXXXI; now President of this House; he having been otherwise a liberal Benefactor to the same.

It

It resteth upon Columns, and is built, below, into Tenements and Shops, which they let out; there being seven in all.

The Masters.

The Masters of these Schools are four, *viz.* A Grammar Master, who hath also an Usher to assist him; a Mathematical Master, and a Writing Master, who have 100 *l.* per Annum, each, for their Salaries, besides Houses.

There are also two School-Mistresses that teach the Girls, who also have sufficient Salaries, and Houses to dwell in.

The Grammar Master hath also an Addition of 20 *l.* yearly, for Catechising the Boys; and his Usher 50 *l.* a Year besides.

A Drawing-Master.

Christ's Hospital is lately further improved, by entertaining a Master to teach the Boys Drawing. Some Skill in which Art is so very useful to many, or most mechanical Trades; as, besides Painters, those of Seamen, Carpenters, Joiners, Plumbers, Carvers, Masons, Bricklayers, &c.

Now for the Governors and Officers of this great Hospital.

Governors.

The Governors are many, and commonly Persons that have been Masters or Wardens of their Companies, or Men of Estates, or from whom there are Expectations of Charity. Out of these, one is President, and he commonly is some antient Alderman that hath passed the Chair; and another is Treasurer, who takes Care of the Affairs of the whole House, and of the Revenues, and therefore is commonly resident, and hath a good House to dwell in, but without any Salary: And such an one is chosen by the Governors for this great Trust, who is of Note for his Abilities, Integrity, and Charity: And according to the Repute he hath, so the Hospital usually flourisheth, and the Benefactions come in plentifully.

Treasurer.

The present Treasurer is *Philip Scarth*, Esq.

Every Governor, when he is admitted into this Society, hath this Charge solemnly given him, in the Presence of the President, or Treasurer, and other Governors assembled in Court:

“*Worshipful,*

The Governor's Charge.

“The Cause of your Repair hither at this present is, to give you Knowledge, that you are elected and appointed, by the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, to the Office, Charge, and Governance of *Christ's* Hospital.

“And, therefore, this is to require you, and every of you, that you endeavour yourselves, with all your Wisdom and Power, faithfully and diligently to serve in this Vocation and Calling, which is an Office of high Trust and Worship: For ye are called to be the faithful Distributors and Disposers of the Goods of Almighty God to his poor and needy Members. In the which Office and Calling if you shall be found negligent and unfaithful, ye shall not only declare yourselves to be the most unthankful and unworthy Servants of Almighty God; being put in Trust to see the Relief and Succour of his poor and needy Flock; but also ye shall shew yourselves to be very notable and great Enemies to that Work, which most highly doth advance and beautify the Commonwealth of this Realm, and chiefly of this City of London.

“These are therefore to require you, and every of you, that ye here promise before God, and this Assembly of your Fellow-Governors, faithfully to travail in this your Office and Calling, that this Work may have its Perfection; and that the needy Number committed to your Charge be diligently and wholsomely provided for, as you will answer before God, at the Hour and Time when you and we shall stand before him, to render an Account of our Doings. And, promising this to do, you shall be now admitted into this Company and Fellowshipship.”

Besides the chief Governors, they have divers Officers that receive Salaries, *viz.* four Clerks, a Steward, a Matron; for every Ward, a Nurse and her Maid; a Porter and four Beadles.

They have also three Servants, which they call Street-men, that see to the well Government of the Carts of London.

They have also certain Clerks for *Blackwell-Hall*, whence are certain Duties coming to the House.

As for the Provision for this great Family, the Drink is supplied by two Beer-Brewers, and the Bread by three Bakers.

There are two of the Governors that are called Almoners, who, for a Month, or more, take Care to buy and lay in Butchers Meat, that is, Beef and Mutton; the Steward attending them.

The Butcher receiveth, upon an Average, 50 *l.* every Month.

And after this Manner the Children fare daily: They have, every Morning, for their Breakfast, Bread and Beer, at half an Hour past six in the Morning, in the Summer Time; and at half an Hour past seven in the Winter. On *Sundays* they have boiled Beef and Pottage for their Dinners; and for their Suppers, Bread and Butter. On other Days, their Fare, as it is thrifty, so it is sufficient.

On *Mondays* Milk-pottage, *Tuesdays* roast Mutton, *Wednesdays* Rice-milk, *Thursdays* boiled Beef and Broth, *Fridays* boiled Mutton and Broth, and on *Saturdays* Pease-pottage.

Their Supper is Bread and Cheese, or Butter for those that cannot eat Cheese.

They have roast Beef about twelve Days in the Year, by the Kindness of several Benefactors; who have left, some 3 *l.* some 50 *s.* per Annum, for that End and Purpose.

Their Bread, formerly, was very coarse and brown; but, by the Care and Order of Mr. *Breerwood*, a late Treasurer, it was changed, and is very good wheaten Bread: And, when it was first brought into the Hall in the Bread-baskets, the poor Children's Hearts rejoiced, and they gave a great Shout, praying God to bless their good Treasurer.

The good Orders of this numerous House are also much to be commended. Omitting the rest, I shall relate the Custom on the *Lord's-Days*; which bringeth Multitudes of People, both of the City and Court, thither, to behold.

As soon as the Boys come from Church on *Sundays* in the Afternoon, they repair into their several Wards, where they read Chapters in the Bible until the Supper-bell rings, which is at six o'Clock; then they go into the great Hall to Supper.

per. All being come in, one Boy appointed goeth up into a Pulpit there placed, and readeth a Chapter, being the second Lesson for the Day. After that, he reads likewise several good Collects, or short Prayers, composed, or ordered to be composed, by the Right Reverend the Bishop of London, being all suitable to the Occasion: As, for all States of Men; and Thanks for their Benefactors; and Prayers for their Foundation. At the End of every Prayer all the Boys cry *Amen*, that makes a very melodious Sound. The Boy that readeth is one of the uppermost, and designed for the University. The Prayers being done, a Psalm is named by the Boy; and all sing, with a good Organ, that is placed in the said great Hall. That done, the said Boy, in the Pulpit, craves a Blessing upon their Supper; and then all the Boys and Girls, that were standing round in their Order before, go quietly each to their Tables, and take their Places, which they know, without any Noise. Then certain of the Boys, in their Turns, some bring Bread in their Baskets, ready cut in good Pieces; and others, Trenchers; and others, small Beer; of which they have as much as they please. Then are brought, in several wooden Platters, Butter cut out into reasonable Pieces, and the Nurses distribute them to each Boy. Supper being done, which is not long, the former Boy goes up into the Pulpit again, and gives Thanks; and then sets a Psalm, and all the Boys sing well with the Organ. This done, they all, in very quiet and good Order, retire from the Hall to their several Wards, the Nurses of each Ward going before their respective Ward; and one of the Boys, in each Ward, carrying the Bread-Basket upon his Shoulder, another the Table-Cloth; and so the Hall is presently cleared: And the Nurses and Boys, as they pass along by the Treasurer, make their Obeisance. When they are thus retired to their several Wards, the Nurses hear them all read Chapters out of the Bible; and then they sing some Psalm again, and, soon after, they all go to Bed.

The Children are catechised on *Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays* in the Grammar-School.

And, that these poor Children may be cared for in Sickness as well as in Health, there is a convenient Apartment, by itself, for such to be kept in; which contains a Room for the Lodging of the Sick, a Kitchen for dressing their Diet, and preparing such Food or Physick as is needful for them; and a Consultation Chamber, where the Physician, Apothecary, or Surgeon meet, to confer upon the Patients Distempers and Cures; together with other Places convenient. There is a Nurse proper to this Ward; and they had a Physician, who was, formerly, the very learned and well-deserving Dr. *Sloane*, late Sir *Hans Sloane*, Baronet, now Dr. *Robinson*, an Apothecary, and a Surgeon; who commonly come two or three Times a Week, or oftener, as there is Occasion for them. And in such a good State of Health was this Hospital, that, in the Month of *July*, Anno 1704, when I was there, there were but five Lads in this Ward, and they then pretty well.

Besides the Children that are maintained within the Walls of this Hospital, there are consider-

able Numbers belonging to it, which are sent out and provided for in the Country, viz. at *Ware* and *Hertford*, in *Hertfordshire*: And they are of the least and youngest Sort, and afterwards brought home to *London*. At each Place is a Schoolmaster, to teach the Children to read, with a Salary of 50 *l.* each

At *Ware* is a fine Building, like a College, making a large Quadrangle, for Boys, containing a School-house and a Master's House, and thirteen Houses for Nurses to keep the Children. Sir *Jonathan Raymond*, Knight, some time Alderman of *London*, bought and gave them a Field near adjoining, to recreate themselves and to play in. In the Summer of the Year 1704, fifty-seven Boys, and more, were going thither; eighty Children being then kept there.

At *Hertford* are also a School-house, and a Master's House, and twenty Houses more, each with two Rooms on a Floor, and Gardens belonging. Hither were sent, in the Year 1704, ninety-six Boys, and some Girls; which Girls were sent thither for Air, because not well; so that, divers Years ago, an hundred Children were kept at *Hertford*.

This Hospital expends 12 or 1300 *l.* a Year in Salaries to Officers, Clerks and Servants; and the Foundation hath such a Reputation, and the Estate belonging to it is so well employed, and so justly managed, and used to the real Intents of it, and the Government of it so good and regular, that many have been encouraged to be frank Benefactors to it: And seldom Men of Estate in the City die, but they leave it very good Legacies, whether in Sums of Money, or in Houses and Lands. But some have been extraordinary in their Bounty: As Mr. *Stone*, of *Skillingthorp* in *Lincolnshire*, left an Estate there, of about 500 *l.* a Year, for the proper Use of this Place; yet leaving many Charities for the Hospital first to pay out.

Mr. *Garraway* left an Estate to it, near *Arun-del* in *Sussex*, of above 700 *l.* a Year; whose Picture, in grateful Memory of him, is set up in the great Hall by Mr. Treasurer.

One Mr. *Bacon* gave a considerable Estate in Reversion, in Case of the Death of two Relations.

So that their yearly Revenue, in Houses and Lands, as it ought to be, to satisfy such vast Charges; so, Thanks be to God for Persons well disposed to this charitable Foundation, is considerably great: And, by the Bounty of the City, to increase the wealthy Estate thereof, it hath allowed this House the Benefit of looking after and licensing the Carts of *London*; the whole Care and Ordering whereof belongs to it. There are 420 Carts allowed in the City, each of which pays a certain small Sum for sealing.

They have also a Duty of about three Farthings upon every Cloth brought to *Blackwell-Hall*; allowed them by Acts of Common-Council; and they keep Clerks there to receive it.

Christ-Church Hospital was seasonably relieved, in the Year 1718, with these Legacies:

Dame Sarah Prichard	—	—	100
Mr. Paul Jervis, Gent.	—	—	100
Sir Edward Wills, Knt.	—	—	100

Children
of Christ's
Hospital at
Ware and
Hertford.

Expences,
Benefactions,
and
Revenues.

Revenues
belonging
to this
Hospital.

Benefac-
tors in the
Year 1718.

The Ward
for the
Sick.

Styke.

Benefac-
tors.

Samuel Shepherd, Esq;	—	—	l.
Sir James Bateman, Knt. and Alderman	—	—	100
Sir John Lethieullier, Knt.	—	—	100
Sir Richard Hoare, Knt. and Alderman	—	—	100
Mrs. Jane Elliot	—	—	100
Mrs. Sarah Rudyerd	—	—	100
William Nutt, Esq;	—	—	50
Mr. William Bridges	—	—	50

In the great Room, above Stairs, where the Governors usually meet, there hang round it the Pictures of the Royal Founder, and divers other chief Benefactors; viz. at the upper End of the Room,

King Edward VI. the Founder of this Hospital.

King Charles II. on his right Hand, who founded the Mathematical School.

King James II. on his left Hand.

Then follow the rest, with the Inscription under each of them :

Sir Richard Dobbs, Knt. Mayor, Anno 1552.
*Christ's Hospital erected was, a passing Deed of Pity,
 What Time Sir Richard Dobbs was Mayor of this
 [most famous City,
 Who careful was in Government, and furthered much
 [the same;
 Also a Benefactor good, and joyed to see it frame.
 Whose Picture here his Friends have set, to put each
 [Wight in mind
 To imitate his virtuous Deeds, as God hath us af-
 [sign'd.*

Dame Mary Ramsey, Widow of Sir Thomas Ramsey, Knt. and President; a most munificent Benefactor to this Hospital, and other Places, Anno 1599.

Thomas Barnes, Esq; Citizen and Haberdasher, Anno 1667; a bountiful Benefactor to this Hospital.

Erasmus Smith, Esq; in the Year 1666, and afterwards, was a very bountiful and liberal Benefactor to this Foundation.

Sir John Leman, Knt. and President of this Hospital; a very bountiful Benefactor, Anno 1632.

Sir Thomas Viner, Knt. and President of this Hospital, Anno 1658; a worthy Benefactor, when living, and at his Decease.

Mr. Richard Young, Citizen of London, and some Time of Roxwell in Essex, Anno 1661, was a worthy Benefactor to this Hospital.

Daniel Colwall, Esq; one of the Governors, Anno 1667, a living Benefactor; and at his Decease, 1690, was extraordinarily liberal and charitable to this Hospital.

Sir Christopher Clitherow, Knt. and President of this Hospital, 1641; a Benefactor.

Sir John Moore, Knt. and President, Anno 1684; a liberal Benefactor to this Hospital on several Accounts; and in building the new Writing-School at the West End of the Town-Ditch, finished Anno 1695, when living.

Sir John Frederick, Knt. and President, Anno 1662, to the Year 1684, was a very liberal and bountiful Benefactor, besides his extraordinary Charges in rebuilding the great Hall in this Hospital.

Sir Wolstone Dixey, Knt. and President; a worthy Benefactor to this Hospital in the Year 1593.

John Morrise, Esq; in the Year 1670, a Benefactor in repairing the Cloisters; and since very liberal towards building the Girls Ward over the South Cloister in this Hospital.

Mr. Thomas Stretchley, Gent. Anno 1682, gave certain Lands to this Hospital, besides the Reversion of a considerable Estate.

Henry Stone, of Skellingthorp in the County of Lincoln, Esq; a most munificent Benefactor to this Hospital; who died in June, 1693.

William Garway, of Ford, in the Rape of Arundel, in the County of Sussex, Esq; a very munificent Benefactor to this Hospital; he died Anno 1701.

Sir Robert Clayton, Knt. and Alderman, and some Time Lord-Mayor of this City, who built the Ward for the Girls, Anno 1682, and was otherwise a good Benefactor to this Hospital; he died in the Year 1707.

The State of Christ's Hospital, Anno 1754.

Children put forth Apprentices, and discharged out of Christ's Hospital, the Year last past, one hundred and seventy-seven; ten whereof, being instructed in the Mathematicks and Navigation, were placed forth Apprentices to Commanders of Ships out of the Mathematical School, founded by his late Majesty King Charles II.

Children buried the Year last past, none.

Children now remaining under the Care and Charge of the said Hospital, which are kept in the House, and at Nurse elsewhere, seven hundred and ninety.

That the Revenue of the Hospital having greatly suffered by several dreadful Fires in and about London, and otherwise; and the Governors having been at vast Expence for accommodating poor Orphans, in purchasing and building of convenient Houses or Nurseries at Hertford and Ware for their Reception, and in maintaining of Masters, Ushers, and other proper Officers there: And the sick Ward in the said Hospital having, by Length of Time, become ruinous, and in great Danger of falling, hath unavoidably occasioned the rebuilding the same, which hath been finished at a very great Expence of the Money of the said Hospital: And the annual Increase of Children having made it absolutely necessary for the Governors to engage in the new Building of two additional Wards for the said Children's Reception; which said Buildings have been likewise finished at the like Charge and Expence of the said Hospital: And the Hospital's Revenue, without casual Benefactions, being not sufficient to defray the Charge of maintaining so large a Number of Children as they do, together with the great Expence of the said new Buildings; it is therefore to be hoped and wished for, that, in Regard to a Work so charitable, useful, and commendable, being for the Relief of necessitous Orphans and Infants, the Advancement of the Christian Religion, and the Good of the Kingdom, all charitable and worthy good Christians will readily and liberally contribute to the Support and Encouragement of so good and pious a Work.

The Names of the President, Treasurer, and Officers belonging to this Hospital.

Sir John Barnard, Knt. Alderman and President.
 Philip Scarth, Esq; Treasurer.

Dr.

Dr. Nicholas Robinson, Physician.
Mr. John Bowden, chief Clerk.
Mr. John Keely, under Clerk and Receiver,
Mr. Walter Wall, Surgeon.
Edward Roberts, Apothecary.
Richard March, Wardrobe-keeper and Assistant Clerk.

Mr. John Ashton, Steward.
James Hodson, F. R. S. Master of the Royal Mathematical School.
J. Robertson, F. R. S. Assistant Mathematical Master.

Rev. James Townley, A. M. Grammar-master.
Rev. James Penn, A. M. Under Grammar-master.

Mr. Thomas Smith, Writing-master.
Mr. John Young, Musick-master.
Mr. Alexander Cozens, Drawing-master.
Mr. Thomas Maurice, School-master at Hertford.
Mr. George Hathaway, School-master at Ware.
Mrs. Anne Castle, Matron.
Mrs. Susan Lucas, Girls School-mistress.

Chapter-house.

Convocation.

The Words of the King's Writ.

Antiquities.

Gates into St. Paul's Church-yard.

Cross in West-Cheap.

(17.) On the North Side of St. Paul's Church-yard is a fair House, called, *The Chapter-House*, belonging to St. Paul's. And here the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury used to sit to consult about ecclesiastical Matters, and to frame Canons for the better and more orderly Government and Peace of the Church. The Clergy whereof, consisting of an Upper and Lower House, are called by the King's Writ, whensoever the Parliament sits; and are prorogued and dismissed by his Authority. Thus, Anno 1718, after a Prorogation of this Synod by Authority of the King's Writ and Licence, "Full, free and lawful Power was given to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the rest of the Bishops of the Province, or the greater Number of them; and the rest of the Clergy of this present Convocation, that is, the Lower House, or the greater Number of them; from Time to Time, during this present Parliament, to propose, confer, treat, debate, consult, and agree of, and upon such Canons, &c. as they shall think necessary, fit and convenient, for the Honour and Service of God, the Good and Quiet of the Church; and the Government thereof, as by Law established. And, further; they are authorised to set down in Writing, and exhibit to the King, all such Canons and Things, so by them, from Time to Time, agreed upon. Provided always that they be not contrary, nor tend to make any Alteration in the Doctrine, Discipline, or Government of the Church of England, as established by any Act of Parliament now in Force."

The Antiquities of this Ward, which have come to our Knowledge, were,

(1.) An Arch or Gate in the narrow Gut or Passage into the South-East End of St. Paul's Church-yard, called St. Augustine's Gate, because adjoining to St. Augustine's Church; and built by Nicholas Farendon, Alderman of the Ward, in 1361. As also another Arch or Gate into the said Church-yard from Cheap-side, on the North End of the Old Change.

(2.) The great Cross in West Cheap-street, erect-

ed by King Edward I. as noted before in Cheap Ward.

(3.) In Silver-street, at the South End of Monkswell-street, there stood Lord Windsor's House in 1603; it was built of Stone and Timber, and was in antient Days called *Nevel's-Inn*, belonging to the Nevels. In the 17th of Richard II. it was found, by Inquisition of a Jury, that Elizabeth Nevel died seized of a great Messuage in the Parish of St. Olave in Monkswell-street in London, holden of the King in free Burgage, which she held of the Gift of John Nevel, of Raby, her Husband; and that John Latimer was next Son and Heir to the said Elizabeth.

This House was called *Nevel's-Inn*, and possessed by that noble Family until the Time of Henry VI. in the 4th of whose Reign Rafe Nevel, Earl of Westmoreland, died, seized of that Messuage in the Parish of St. Olave, in Farringdon Ward, London, and the Heirs Male of his Body, begotten on Jane, his Wife; and of another Messuage, called *Le Erbor*, in Dowgate Ward; both held in Burgage, as the City of London was held.

(4.) St. James's Hermitage in the Wall. See before Lamb's Chapel.

(5.) There was, of old Time, a proper Parish-Church of St. Nicholas, whereof the Fleish-market in Newgate-street took the Name, and was called St. Nicholas Shambles, situate at the South-East Corner of Butcherhall-lane.

There was anciently a Lane or Passage from Vedast-lane, now Foster-lane, to Great St. Martin's Church on one Part, and to this Church of St. Nicholas Shambles on the other; but one William de Luda, some Time Dean of St. Martin's, stopped it up: Whereupon, at an Inquisition made in Edward III's Reign, for Purprestures and Annoyances in the City, the King's Justices sitting at the Tower, the Jury presented this, and that it was to the Damage of the King and the Commonalty of the City: But Richard de Ellesfield, then Dean of St. Martin's, came in and shewed; that he held the said Lane stopped up by Virtue of a Licence from King Edward I. and that by Letters Patents which he produced.

This Church, with the Tenements and Ornaments, was, by Henry VIII. given to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City towards the Maintenance of the new Parish-Church, then to be erected in the late dissolved Church of the Greyfriars; so was this Church dissolved and pulled down: In Place whereof, and of the Church-yard, many fair Houses are now built, in a Court, with a Well, &c. in the Midst whereof the Church stood.

(6.) Near to the North-West Corner of Newgate-street stood a Convent and Church of Greyfriars, or Friars minors.

The first of this Order of Friars in England, nine in Number, arrived at Dover, out of Italy, in the Year 1224, the 8th Year of the Reign of King Henry III. being of the Order of the Franciscans, or Friars minors: Five of them, being Priests, remained at Canterbury; the other four, being Laymen, came to London, and were lodged at the Preaching-friars in Holborn for the Space of fifteen Days: And then they hired a House in Cornhill of John Trevers, one of the Sheriffs of London. They built there little Cells, wherein they

Windsor-House.

Nevil's Inn.

Pet. le Neve. Esch. 4 H. VI. n. 17.

St. James's in the Wall.

A Lane from St. Martin's to St. Nicholas Shambles. St. Nicholas Shambles.

Greyfriars.

The Foundation of the Greyfriars, and their Benefactors.

they inhabited: But, shortly after, the Devotion of the Citizens towards them, and the Number of the Friars so increased, that they were by the Citizens removed to a Place in St. Nicholas Shambles, which *John Ewin*, Mercer, purchasing a void Piece of Ground, appropriated unto the Commonalty, to the Use of these said Friars; and himself became a Lay-brother amongst them about the Year 1225.

Divers Citizens seemed herein to join with the said *John Ewin*, and erected there very beautiful Buildings.

The Building of the Choir.

William Joyner, Lord-Mayor of London, in the Year 1239, built the Choir, which cost him 200 l. Sterling; which Choir made Part of the Chancel, as it now standeth.

The Body of the Church.

Henry Walleis, who was likewise Lord-Mayor of London, built the Body of the Church, which afterwards was pulled down, and made as now it is.

* Potter,

The Chapter-house.

Walter Potter *, Alderman, the Chapter-house; and gave divers Vessels of Brass for the Kitchen-Service: Building Places also for sick Persons, besides other Offices.

The Vestry-house.

Thomas Felcham built the Vestry-house.

The Dorners and Chambers.

Gregory Rokesley, Lord-Mayor of London, built their Dorners and Chambers, and gave Beds to them.

The Refectory. The Infirmary. The Study.

Bartholomew of the Castel made the Refectory.

Peter de Helyland built the Infirmary, and divers Places for diseased Persons.

Bevis Bond, King at Arms, the Study.

New Church of the Grey-friars.

Margaret, Queen, second Wife to *Edward I.* began the Choir of their new Church in the Year 1306; to the Building whereof, in her Life-time, she gave 2000 Marks, and 100 Marks by her Testament.

John Britaine, Earl of *Richmond*, built the Body of the Church, to the Charges of 300 l. and gave many rich Jewels and Ornaments to be used in the same.

Mary, Countess of *Pembroke*, 70 l.

Gilbert de Clare, Earl of *Gloucester*, bestowed twenty great Beams out of his Forest of *Tunbridge*, and 20 l. Sterling.

Lady Eleanor le Spencer, *Lady Elizabeth de Brugh*, Sister to *Gilbert de Clare*, gave Sums of Money; and so did divers Citizens, as *Arnold de Tolinea*, 100 l.

Robert, Baron *Lisle*, who became a Friar there, 300 l.

Bartholomew de Almaine, 50 l.

Also *Philippe*, Queen, Wife to *Edward III.* gave 62 l.

Isabel, Queen-Mother to *Edward III.* gave 70 l. and so the Work was done within the Space of 21 Years, 1327.

The Stalls.

This Church, thus furnished with Windows, made at the Charges of divers Persons, the *Lady Margaret Seagrave*, Countess of *Norfolk*, bore the Charges of making the Stalls in the Choir, to the Value of 350 Marks, about the Year 1380. *Richard Whittington*, in the Year 1429, founded the Library, which was in Length one hundred and twenty-nine Feet, and in Breadth thirty-one, all cieled with Wainscot, having twenty-eight Desks, and eight double Settles of Wainscot: Which, in the next Year following, was altogether finished in building; and within

Library of the Grey-friars.

three Years after furnished with Books, to the Charges of 556 l. 10 s. whereof *Richard Whittington* bare 400 l. the rest was borne by *Dr. Thomas Winchelsey*, a Friar there: And for the writing out of *D. Nicholas de Lira's* Works, in two Volumes, to be chained there, 100 Marks, &c.

The Cieling of the Choir, at divers Men's Charges, 200 Marks, and the Painting at 50 Marks: Their Conduit-head and Water-course were given them by *William Taylor*, Taylor to *Henry III.* &c.

This whole Church contained, in Length, three hundred Feet, of the Feet of *St. Paul*; in Breadth, eighty-nine Feet; and in Height, from the Ground to the Roof, sixty-four Feet two Inches, &c. It was consecrated 1325; and, at the general Suppression, was valued at 32 l. 19 s. surrendered the 12th of November, 1538, the 30th of *Henry VIII.* the Ornaments and Goods being taken to the King's Use. The Church was shut up for a Time, and used as a Store-house for Goods, taken as Prizes from the *French*: But, in the Year 1546, on the 3d of January, it was again set open; on which Day preached at *Paul's Cross* the Bishop of *Rockester*, where he declared the King's Gift thereof to the City for the relieving the Poor; which Gift was, by Patent of *St. Bartholomew's Spital* in *Smithfield*, valued at 305 l. 6 s. 7 d. and surrendered to the King, of the said Church of the Grey-friars, and of two Parish-Churches, the one of *St. Nicholas* in the *Shambles*, and the other of *St. Ewin's* in *Newgate-market*, which were to be made one Parish-Church in the said Friars Church: And in Lands he gave, for the Maintenance of the said Church, with Divine Service, Reparations, &c. 500 Marks a Year for ever.

Length and Breadth of Grey-friars Church.

Surrendered.

Bishop Ridley.

Grey-friars Church made a Parish-Church. The Mayor and Commonalty of London Parsons of Christ's Church. The Vicar to be at their Appointment.

The 13th of January, the 38th of *Henry VIII.* an Agreement was made betwixt the King, the Mayor, and Commonalty of London, dated the 27th of December; by which the said Grey-friars Church, with all the Edifices and Ground, the Fraternity, the Library, the Dorney, and Chapter-house, the great Cloister and the lesser; Tenements, Gardens, and vacant Grounds; Lead, Stone, Iron, &c. the Hospital of *St. Bartholomew* in *West-Smithfield*, with the Church of the same; the Lead, Bells, and Ornaments of the same Hospital, with all the Messuages, Tenements, and Appurtenances; the Parishes of *St. Nicholas* and of *St. Ewin*, and so much of *St. Sepulchre's* Parish as is within the Gate, called *Newgate*, were made one Parish-Church in the Grey-friars Church, and called *Christ's Church*, founded by King *Henry VIII.*

The Vicar of *Christ's Church* was to have 26 l. 13 s. 4 d. a Year: The Vicar of *St. Bartholomew's*, 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. The Visitor of *Newgate*, being a Priest, 10 l. and the other five Priests in *Christ's* Church, ministering the Sacraments and Sacramentals, to have 8 l. a-piece: Two Clerks, 6 l. each: A Sexton, 4 l. Moreover, he gave to them the Hospital of *Bethlehem*, with the Laver of Brass in the Cloister, by Estimation eighteen Feet in Length; and the Water-course of Lead, to the Friar-house belonging, containing by Estimation, in Length, eighteen Acres.

Bethlehem Hospital.

In this Grey-friars there was a stinking Dungeon, of what Antiquity I cannot tell: But, in

The Dungeon in the Grey friars.

Queen Mary's Time, they put in here such as were Vagabonds and idle Persons. The Porter of this Dungeon was one *Ninian*. Here *Thomas Green*, Servant to *John Wayland*, Printer, was brought, and, after some Time, whipped grievously, having the Correction of Thieves and Vagabonds, for a Book called *Antichrist*, that he had assisted at the printing of.

Monuments
in Christ's
Church.

The defaced Monuments in this Church were these: First, in the Choir before the Altar, the Monument of the Lady *Margaret*, Daughter to *Philip* King of *France*, and Wife to *Edward I.* Foundress of this new Church, 1317.

Four
Queens
buried in
this Church

In the Midst of a Tomb of Alabaster, Queen *Isabel*, Wife to *Edward II.* Daughter to *Philip le Bell*, King of *France*, 1358. And under her Breast lieth the Heart of her Husband.

Joan of the Tower, Queen of *Scots*, Wife to *Edward Bruce*, Daughter to *Edward II.* who died in *Hertford Castle*, and was buried by *Isabel*, her Mother, 1632.

In the Lamp laid Sir *William Fitzwarren*, Baron, and *Isabel* his Wife, some Time Queen of the *Isle of Man*.

At the Head of Queen *Margaret* laid *Isabel*, first Daughter to *Edward III.* wedded to the Lord *Couse of France*, afterwards created Earl of *Bedford*.

Eleanor, Wife to *John*, Duke of *Brittany*.

In an Arch in the Wall, before the End of the Altar, laid *Beatrix*, Dutcheß of *Brittany*, Daughter to *Henry III.*

And *Eleanor*, Dutcheß of *Buckingham*, 1530. This Lady bequeathed her Heart to be buried in the *Grey-friars Church* in *London*, and her Body in the *White-friars Church* in *Bristol*.

Sir *Robert Lisle*, Baron; the Lady *Lisle*, and *Margaret de Rivers*, Countess of *Devon*, all under one Stone.

MS. Off.
Arm. F. 9.

The Heart of *Peter Mountford* laid at the Head of the aforefaid Countess; and the Heart of the Lady *Jane de Serre*, Wife of *Guy de Salines*.

At the Head of *Robert Lisle* laid the Heart of the Lady *Isabel de Averno*.

Joane de Penys, and *Isabel* her Sister.

At the right Side, the Lady *Enforme de Pyfans*.

The Lady *Beatrix Brabazon* laid by her.

Gregory Rokyle, Mayor, 1282, by her.

Roger Mortimer, Earl of *March*, beheaded in 1329.

Peter, Bishop of *Carbon* in *Hungary*, 1331.

Sir *John Devereux*, Knt. 1385.

Before the Entering of the Choir.

John Claron, Knt. of *France*.

Sir *Edmund Burnel* at his right Hand.

John Hastings, Earl of *Pembroke*, 1389. Slain at a Turnament.

Margaret, Daughter to *Thomas Brotherton*, Earl-Marshal: She was Dutcheß of *Norfolk*, and Countess-Marshal, and Lady *Segrave*, 1389.

Here also laid *Joan*, Queen of *Scotland*.

Richard Havering, Knt. 1388.

Robert Trisilian, Knt. Chief Justice, 1308.

Geoffry Lucy, Son to *Geoffry Lucy*.

John Aubry, Son to *John*, Mayor of *Norwich*, 1368.

No. 80.

John Philpot, Knt. Mayor of *London*; and the Lady *Jane Stamford*, his Wife, 1384.

John, Duke of *Bourbon* and *Angie*, Earl of *Claremond*, *Mountpencier*, and Baron *Beangen*, who was taken Prisoner at *Agincourt*, kept Prisoner eighteen Years, and deceased in 1433. He laid at the Side of the aforefaid Queen *Joan*.

Sir *Robert Chalons*, Knt. 1439.

John Chalons, his Son.

In the East Wing of the Choir.

Margery ———, Gentlewoman, with Queen *Isabel*. And on her right Hand *John Romesey*, her Son.

Margaret, Daughter to Sir *John Philpot*, first married to *T. Santlor* *, Esq; and afterwards to *John Neyland* †, Esq;.

* Sentler.
† Neland.

Sir *Nicholas Brembar*, Mayor of *London*, buried 1386.

Elizabeth Nevil, Wife to *John*, Son and Heir to *Ralph*, Earl of *Westmorland*, and Mother to *Ralph*, Earl of *Westmorland*, and Daughter to *Thomas Holland*, Earl of *Kent*, 1423.

Edward Burnel, Son to the Lord *Burnel*.

In *Alballows Chapel*.

James Fines, Lord *Say*, 1450; and *Eleanor*, his Wife, 1452.

John Smith, Bishop of *Landaffe*, 1478.

John, Baron *Hilton*.

John, Baron *Clinton*.

Richard Hastings, Knt. Lord of *Willoughby* and *Wells*. Richard, Lord Willoughby.

This Lord, by Will, bequeathed his Body to lie in the *Grey-friars, London*, in the Vestry Chapel there; and gave 20*l.* to have a Tomb: His Will bore Date *March* the 18th, Anno 1501.

Jane Hastings, Widow, late Wife of *Richard Hastings*, Lord *Willoughby*, by her Will, bearing

Lady Jane Hastings.

Date *March* 19, 1504, bequeathed her Body to be buried in the *Friars minors Church* within *Newgate, London*, in the Vault there purposely made for her said Husband and her. She willed that six Priests should pray for her, &c. Whereof one Priest shall sing for ever in the Monastery of *Mountgrace*, another at the Chantry founded by her Father, in his Parish-Church of *North-Allerton*. Which Will was proved 1505.

Thomas Burder *, Esq; beheaded in 1477.

* Burdet.

John Viand, by him.

Lord *Lisle*.

Robert Lisle, Son and Heir to the Lord *Lisle*.

Sir *John Lovetocht*, Knt. And at his Feet Dame *Margaret*, his Wife.

Walter Bever.

In our Lady's Chapel.

John Gifers, of *London*, Knt. and Lord-Mayor.

Humphry Stafford, Esq; of *Worcestershire*, 1486.

Robert Bartram, Baron of † *Bothell*.

† Rothale.

Sir *Ralph Barons*, Knt.

William Apleton, Knt.

Reynold de Cambrey, Knt.

Thomas Beaumont, Son and Heir to *Henry Lord Beaumont*.

Adam de Howton, Knt. 1417.

Bartholomew Caster, Knt. of *London*.

Reinfrede Arundel, Knt. 1468.

Thomas Covil, Esq; 1422.

Dame Yde Seagrave, Wife of Hugh Peache.

Adam Harcourt. ——— Langley, of ———
Knt. Walter ———, and Barre, of Hereford.
Dame Margaret Golybrough. Alys Kingeston,
Daughter of the Lord John St. John.

Sir James Fenys, Lord Say in Gwynes. His
Wife, Daughter of Crond ———.

Dame Petronyl, Wife of Sir Hugh Halfman. La-
dy Huse, her Sister, Wife of Sir Henry Huse, of
Suffex. Dame Elizabeth Morley.

Sir Persyval Bourbon, Bastard of Bourbon. Dame
Isabel, Wife of Roger Chanoyes, Baron. Dame
Jane Newmarsh. Thomas Glocester, and Anne, his
Wife. Margaret Othal, Wife of Sir William
Othal, and Daughter of the Lord Willoughby.

Sir John Boteler, Knt.

In the Apostles Chapel.

Walter Blunt, Knight of the Garter, and Lord
Mountjoy, Treasurer of England, Son and Heir to
T. Blunt, Knt. Treasurer of Normandy, 1474.

Sir Wal-
ter Blunt.

This noble Person's last Will bore Date April
the 8th, 1474; wherein it was his Desire to be bu-
ried in the Grey-friars, London, according to the
Advice of his dear and well-beloved Lady and
Wife Anne, Dutcheſs of Bucks. He willed, That
every Parish-Church within the Hundred of A-
pultree, wherein he was bred, should have a Vest-
ment, after the Discretion of his Executors.

Edward Blunt, Lord Mountjoy, his Son and
Heir, by his Side, 1475.

Alice Blunt, Lady Mountjoy, some Time Wife
to William Browne, Mayor of London; and Daugh-
ter to H. Keble, Mayor, 1521.

William,
Lord
Mount-
joy, his
last Will.
Prerog.
Office.

William Blunt, Knt. Lord Mountjoy, by his
Will, dated Oct. 13, 1534, willed, if he died in
London, to be buried in the Grey-friars, in the
Chapel where his Grandfather and Grandmother,
his Father, and his Wife Dame Alice, with other
of his Kindred, lay: Which Alice was Daughter
of Henry Keble, that lay buried in Aldermay Church
in London, and was a special Benefactor to the
Building of the same, to the Value of 2000*l.* and
above; and had no Stone over him. This he
took Notice of in his said Will, and willed a Stone
to be provided to lay over him.

Anne Blunt, Daughter to John Blunt, Knt. Lord
Mountjoy, 1480.

Sir Allen Cheiny, Knt. and Sir Tho. Greene, Knt.

William Blunt, Esq; Son and Heir to Walter
Blunt; and Father to Edward, Lord Mountjoy.

James Blunt, Knt. Son to Walter Blunt, Captain
of Gwynes, 1492.

Elizabeth Blunt, Wife to Robert Curſon, Knt.
1494.

Bartholomew Burwash, and John Burwash, his
Son.

John Blunt, Lord Mountjoy, Captain of Gwynes
and Hames, 1485.

Alan Buxhall, of London.

Dame Barga de Vaux by his right Hand. And
by her Dame Elizabeth Burwash, Wife of Sir Bar-
tholomew. By him Dame Isabel Gillisborough.

Lord Strange; and by him the Countess. Sir
James Blunt; and Elizabeth his Wife. Joan Sam-
ford, and John her Son. Thomas Bradbury. Ni-
cholas Marys.

Thurstan Hatfield. Elizabeth Boulen, Daughter
of Thomas Blunt, Esq;.

John Dinham, Baron, some Time Treasurer of
England, Knight of the Garter, 1501.

John Blunt, Knt. 1531.

Rowland Blunt, Esq; 1509.

Robert Bradbury, 1489.

Nicholas Clifton, Knt.

Francis Chape.

Two Sons of Allayne, Lord Cheiny; and John,
Son and Heir to the same Lord Allayne Cheiny, Knt.

John Robsart, Knight of the Garter, 1450.

Allayne Cheiny, Knt.

Thomas Malory, Knt. 1470.

Thomas Yonge, a Justice of the Bench, 1476.

John Baldwin, Fellow of Gray's-Inn, and Com-
mon Serjeant of London, 1469.

Walter Wrotsley, Knt. of Warwickshire, 1473.

Stephen Jennings, Merchant-Taylor, Mayor,
1523.

Thomas à Par, and John Wiltwater, slain at
Barnet, 1471.

Nicholas Poynes, Esq; 1512.

Robert Elkenton, Knt. 1460.

John Water, alias, York Herald, 1520.

John Moore, alias, Norroy King at Arms, 1491.

George Hopton, Knt. 1489.

Between the Choir and the Altar.

Ralph Spiganel, Knt.

John Moyle, Gent. of Gray's-Inn, 1495.

William Huddy, Knt. 1501.

By the Door underneath the Rood.

John Cobham, a Baron of Kent.

Sir John Mortaine *, Knt.

John Deyncourt, Knt. at the End of the second
Altar, and Margaret his Wife.

* Mor-
teyne.

John Norbery, Esq; High Treasurer of England,
in a Tomb of Alabaster.

Henry Norbery, Esq; his Son.

John Southlee, Knt.

Thomas Sackville.

Thomas Lucy, Knt. 1525.

Robert de la-Rivar, Son to Mauricius de la Ri-
var, Lord of Tormerton, 1457.

John Malmayns, Esq; and Thomas Malmayns,
Knt. Nicholas Malmayns, Knt. and Dame Alice
Malmayns.

Hugh Aston, Taylor, 1530.

Hugh Parsal, Knt. 1490.

Sir Alexander Kirketon, Knt. &c.

In the Body of the Church.

William Paulet, Esq; of Somersetshire, 1482.

John Moyle, Gent. 1530.

Peter Champion, Esq; 1511.

John Hart, Gent. 1449.

Alice, Lady Hungerford, hanged at Tyburn for
murdering her Husband, 1523.

Edward Hall, Gent. of Gray's-Inn, 1470.

Richard Churchyard, Gent. Fellow of Gray's-
Inn, 1498.

John Bramre, Gent. of Gray's-Inn, 1498.

John Mortimer, Knt. beheaded 1423.

Henry Frowike, Alderman.

Reynold Frowike.

Philip Pats, 1518.

William Porter, Serjeant at Arms, 1515.

Thomas Grantham, Gent. 1511.

Edmund Rotheley, Gent. 1470.

Henry Roston, Gent. of Gray's-Inn, 1485.

Nicholas

Nicholas Montgomery, Gent. Son to John Montgomery, of Northamptonshire, 1485.

• Enefeld. Sir Bartholomew Enefeld *, Knt.

Sir Barnard St. Peter, Knt.

Sir Ralph Sandwicke, Knt. Custos of London.

Sir Andrew Sakeville, Knt.

John Trefzawall, Gentleman, and Taylor of London, 1520.

All these, and five Times as many more, have been buried there, whose Monuments are wholly defaced; some whereof were these that follow :

Under the Bell-house and Ambulatory.

The Lady Tephina, Nurse to Queen Isabel; Simon Guydon, Esq; of France; William Galys, Esq; with him his Son Robert; by them, Alice, Wife of Geffery Tabetlettor; John Merwer; Sir John Ratmestre, Knt. and Friar; Ralph Sprignel, Knt. William Hilton, Esq; Roger Bainon, [Bainton perhaps] and his Daughter Isabel Luther; and by him laid the Wife of Nicholas Fulham; Thomas Kenyngbam; Elizabeth de la Penne, Daughter of William Stafford, Knt. Henry Werney, Esq; Item, many of the Bardolfs of Florence.

Before the Altar, within the Walls.

Before the common Altar, Dame Agnes Matrovers; by her, Lore Clakus.

Before the Midst of the second Altar, Margaret Affelky.

Dame —, Wife of William de Monte Canisio, [i. e. Monchenysy,] Baron, with her Mother Idoneak, wedded to Sir Hugh de Monte, Knt.

John Sudley, Knt. under the West Wall.

Sir John Dewrose, [Devereaux perhaps] in the highest Side of the common Altar.

Lady Beaumont, Daughter of the Earl of Oxford.

Petronilla, Wife of John Norbery, Esq; Nicholas Ulk; and, at his right Hand, Richard Gest, Esq;

In the Chapter-house.

The Lady Imayne, of Huntengfelde.

In the Body of the Church, between the Pillars.

William English; Sir Henry Enefeld, by the right Side of Sir Bartholomew Enefeld.

In the West Wing of the Church.

Thomas, Son of Thomas Lewkener; Simon Garreys, Esq; Sir William Pickworth, Knt.

In the West Wing.

Sir Richard Puncardon, Knt. Sir William Maynard; Walter Huddon, Doctor, &c.

In this Church of the Grey-friars there were nine Tombs of Alabaster and Marble, invironed with Pallisadoes of Iron, in the Choir; and one Tomb in the Body of the Church, also coped with Iron; all pulled down, besides seven Score Grave-stones of Marble, all sold for fifty Pounds, or thereabouts, by Sir Martin Bowes, Goldsmith, and Alderman of London.

(7.) The King's Exchange for the Receipt of Bullion to be coined was situate in this Ward, near St. Paul's, in a Street now called the Old Exchange; for Henry III. in the sixth Year of his Reign, wrote to the Sabines and Men of Ipri, that he and his Council had given Prohibition, that none, Englishmen or others, should make Change

of Plate, or other Mass of Silver, but only in his Exchange at London, or at Canterbury. Andrew Bokerell then had to farm the Exchange of England, and was Mayor of London in the Reign of Henry III. John Somercote had the keeping of the King's Exchange over all England. In the eighth of Edward I. Gregory Rokesley was Keeper of the said Exchange for the King. In the fifth of Edward II. William Hausted was Keeper thereof, and, in the eighteenth, Roger de Frowicke, &c.

These received the old Stamps or Coining-Irons, from Time to Time, as the same were worn, and delivered new to all the Mints in England.

This Street beginneth by West-cheap in the North, and runneth down South to Knightriders-street, that Part thereof which is called Old Fish-street. But the very Housing and Office of the Exchange and Coinage were about the Midst thereof, South from the East Gate that entereth St. Paul's Church-yard; and, on the West Side, in Baynard's-Castle Ward.

(8.) Roger Holmes, Chancellor and Prebendary of St. Paul's, in the Year 1400, founded a Chapel for seven Chaplains, on the North Side of St. Paul's Church-yard, dedicated to the Holy Ghost; and a Hall for their Entertainment on the South Side, near to a Carpenter's Yard, in the Parish of St. Gregory; which was suppressed in the Reign of King Edward VI. and granted to John Hulson and William Pendred.

(9.) In the Parish of St. Gregory, near St. Paul's also, was a Hall named Lancaster College, founded by King Henry IV. and the Executors of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; containing Lodgings, and a common Hall for Charity Priests to officiate in a Chapel on the North Side of the Choir of St. Paul's. It was suppressed, and granted, on the ninth of September, in the second of Edward VI. to William Gunter.

(10.) There was, on the North Side of the Church-yard, a large Charnel-house for the Bones of the Dead; and over it a Chapel of an old Foundation, such as followeth:

In the Year 1282, the tenth of Edward I. it was agreed, that Henry Walleis, Mayor, and the Citizens, for Shops by them built, without the Wall of the Church-yard, should assign to God, and to the Church of St. Paul, ten Marks of Rent per Year, for ever, towards the new-building of a Chapel of the blessed Virgin Mary; and also to assign five Marks of yearly Rent to a Chaplain, to celebrate there. There were also in this Chapel two Brotherhoods.

One of them was called the Fraternity of All Souls, in the Chapel upon the Charnel, founded 1379. This Chapel, in the Reign of Richard II. was gone into great Decay; and, from the Time of the Foundation of it, so little had been done in keeping it up, that it became very ruinous, the Windows broken to Pieces, and the Altar full of Filth and Cobwebs; so that none of the Chaplains of divers Chantries, ordained in the same Chapel by Nobles, and Persons of Quality of the City, could sing there for the Souls for whom they were appointed and had Charge, to the great Shame of all the City. Whereupon the most excellent and most benign Lord, the Archbishop of Canterbury, in

Holmes's College.

Lancaster College.

Charnel-house, with a Chapel.

Guild of All Souls here.

Certificates of Fraternities, inter Recor. Turr.

A Number of Monuments and 140 Grave-stones defaced in this Church.

Old Change.

in a Sermon made by him at *St. Paul's-cross*, declared the Ruin and Decay of the said Chapel; and, at the Honour of God, and his Mother, and of all Saints in Heaven, and of all Christian Souls, together with a great Pardon to all the Aiders thereof, he occasioned a Fraternity of *All Souls*, in Relief of the said Chapel; for certain good People of the said City, having Consideration of the said Chapel to the Honour of God, &c. ordained a Chaplain to sing for the Souls of all *Christians*, and repaired the Chapel well and honestly, furnishing it with divers Ornaments, Vestments, Chalices, and other Necessaries, to the Honour of God and the holy Church; and that the Chaplains which had Chantries in the said Chapel should return to the said Chapel, and there perform their Service, each one for the Souls for which they were bound; so that three or four Masses might be sung from Day to Day in the said Chapel: And at their Cost the same Chapel was amended and repaired. On these Considerations this Brotherhood of *All Souls* petitioned the Lord Chancellor, in *Richard II's* Days, "That it would please his most noble and sage Reverence, upon the Points before said, and because that, for the Sermon made by their most excellent Father in God the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the said Fraternity had been founded, and so to this Day had been continued, and not otherwise, to have Consideration to the Foundation of the said Fraternity, that it might not be abolished, for God, and for the Souls of their most noble Progenitors, and in the Work of Charity." The Reason of this Supplication was, because, in the twelfth of *Richard II.* an Account of all the Guilds in *London*, and *England* too, if I mistake not, were required to be brought in before the King at the *Chancery*.

The Procession of this Fraternity.

This Fraternity, on the Eve of *All Souls*, met together in the Chapel over the Charnel-house, and their *Placebo* and *Dirige* were said, with the other Orisons, for the Souls of all Faithful departed. On the Day of *All Souls*, at Morning Prayer, when the Bell rung at Seven o'Clock, they came together to the Church of the *Holy Trinity*, near *Aldgate*; and so from that Place, with a slow Pace, they walked to the aforesaid Chapel, numbering their Prayers as they went along, and their secret Orisons, pouring them out *vultu cordiali*, with a serious Countenance, for the Living and the Dead: And, when they had finished that Journey, they attended one Mass for the Dead, most devoutly; at which Mass the Brothers and Sisters honourably performed Oblations, and so returned home.

Moreover, in the Year 1430, the eighth of *Henry VI.* Licence was granted to *Jenkin Carpenter*, Executor to *Richard Whittington*, to establish, upon the said Charnel, a Chaplain, to have eight Marks per Year.

The Charnel

In this Chapel were buried *Robert Barton*, and *Henry Barton*, Mayor, and *Thomas Mirsin*, Mayor, all Skinners; and were entombed with their Images of Alabaster over them, grated or palliaded about with Iron, before the said Chapel; all which was pulled down in the Year 1549. The Bones of the Dead, couched up in a Charnel under the Chapel, were conveyed from thence into *Finsbury-Field*, by Report of him who paid for the

Carriage, amounting to more than one thousand Cart-loads, and there laid on a moorish Ground, which, in a short Time after, being raised by the Soilage of the City, was able to bear three Windmills. The Chapel and Charnel were converted into Dwelling houses, Warehouses, and Sheds for Stationers, which were built before it, in Place of the Tombs.

(11.) Near to the North Side of *St. Paul's School* was, of old Time, a Clochier, or Bell-house, four-square, built of Stone, and in the same a most strong Frame of Timber, with four very large Bells; these were called *Jesus Bells*, and belonged to *Jesus-Chapel*, situate under the Choir of *St. Paul's*. The same had a great Spire of Timber, covered with Lead, with the Image of *St. Paul* on the Top, but was pulled down by *Sir Miles Partridge*, Knt. in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* The common Speech then was, that he set an hundred Pounds upon a Cast at Dice against it, and so won the said Clochier and Bells of the King; and then, causing the Bells to be broken as they hung, the rest was pulled down and broken also. This Man was afterwards executed on *Tower-hill*, for Matters concerning the Duke of *Somerset*, in the Year 1551, the fifth of *Edward VI.*

(12.) About the Midst of this Church-yard was a *Pulpit-cross* of Timber, mounted upon Steps of Stone, and covered with Lead; in which were Sermons preached by learned Divines every Sunday in the Forenoon.

In the Year 1259, King *Henry III.* commanded a general Assembly to be made at the *Cross*; where he, in Person, commanded the Mayor, that, on the next Day following, he should cause to be sworn before the Aldermen every Strippling of twelve Years of Age, or upwards, to be true to the King and his Heirs, Kings of *England*.

Also, in the Year 1262 the same King caused to be read, at *St. Paul's-cross*, a Bull obtained from Pope *Urban IV.* as an Absolution for him, and for all that were sworn to maintain the Articles made in Parliament at *Oxford*.

Also, in the Year 1299, the Dean of *St. Paul's* cursed, at *St. Paul's-cross*, all those which had searched in the Church of *St. Martin in the Fields* for an Hoard of Gold, &c.

This *Pulpit-cross* was, by Tempest of Lightning and Thunder, much defaced. *Thomas Kempe*, then Bishop of *London*, new built this Pulpit and *Cross*.

In foul and rainy Weather these solemn Sermons were preached in a Place called *The Shrowds*; which was, as it seems, by the Side of the Cathedral Church, where was Covering and Shelter. Now, long since, both the *Cross* and *Shrowds* are disused, and neither of them extant; but the Sermons are preached in the Cathedral itself, though they are still called *St. Paul's-cross* Sermons. *J. S. 1720.*

For the better Maintenance of these *St. Paul's-cross* Sermons, whither the Court, as well as the Mayor, Aldermen, and chief Citizens, used to resort, many were liberal Benefactors; as *Aylmer*, Bishop of *London*, Countess Dowager of *Shrewsbury*, *Thomas Russel*, *George Bishop*, who gave ten Pounds a Year, &c. And, for further Encouragement of those Preachers, in the Year 1607, the

Reyne Wolfe. 1000 Cart-loads of dead Mens Bones carried hence.

A Clochier, with four Bells.

Sir Miles Partridge gains both.

Pulpit-cross in St. Paul's Church-yard.

Things done at the Cross.

St. Paul's-cross Sermons.

Provision for St. Paul's-cross Preachers. E. Howes. Chron.

the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen then ordered, That every one that should preach there, considering the Journies some of them might take from the Universities, or elsewhere, should, at his Pleasure, be freely entertained for five Days Space, with sweet and convenient Lodging, Fire, Candle, and all other Necessaries, viz. from *Thursday* before their Day of preaching to *Thursday* Morning following. This Provision took good Effect, and this good Custom continued for some Time. And the Bishop of *London*, or his Chaplain, when he sent to any one to preach, did actually signify the Place whither he might repair at his coming up, and be entertained freely. Towards this Charge of the City *George Palin*, a Merchant of *London*, gave two hundred Pounds; that is, towards the bearing of the Charges of such as should from Time to Time come to preach at the *Cross*.

Pater-noster-row was so called by the Antients on account of the Number of Stationers or Text-writers that dwelled there, who wrote and sold all Sorts of Books then in Use, namely, *A, B, C*, or *Abbies*, with the *Pater-noster*, *Ave-maria*, *Creed*, *Graces*, &c.

Pater-noster-makers. There dwelled also Turners of Beads, and they were called *Pater-noster-makers*; as in a Record, of one *Robert Nikke*, *Pater-noster-maker* and Citizen, in the Reign of *Henry IV.* and so of others.

Ave-mary-lane. At the End of this *Pater-noster-row* is *Ave-mary-lane*, so called upon the like Occasion of Text-writers and Bead-makers then dwelling there.

(14.) At the North End of *Ave-mary-lane* was one great House, built of Stone and Timber, of old Time pertaining to *John Duke of Britain*, Earl of *Richmond*, as appeareth by the Records of *Edward II.* Since that, it was *Pembroke's-inn*, near unto *Ludgate*, as belonging to the Earls of *Pembroke* in the Time of *Richard II.* the eighteenth Year, and of *Henry VI.* in the fourteenth Year. It was afterwards called *Burgavenny-house*, and belonged to *Henry* late Lord of *Burgavenny*.

Esch. 14 H. VI. n. 35. Pet. le Neve. "*Johan. quæ fuit ux. Willmi de Bellocampo, militis, Dni Bergaveny, tenuit die quo obiit tementum vocat. Pembroke's-inne in Parochia Sti Martini juxta Ludgate, London. de Rege in Cap. in libero Burgagio, remanend. Edwardo Nevil de Bergaveny jure uxoris sue Elifabeth. & heredis Comitiss Wigorn. filii & heredis predicti. Willmi & Johe.*"

But the Worshipful Company of Stationers have since then purchased it, and made it the Hall for the Meeting of their Society.

Where the Folkmote Court was held, and the Bell-house. (15.) The Soil of the East Part of *St. Paul's* Church-yard was the Place of the *Folkmote*, and the Bell-house, where a Bell was rung, when they were to be called together to the said antient Court of *Folkmote*. On the West Part of the Church, the Citizens had occasionally other Assemblies, to shew their Arms. Hence we find Complaints made to the King's Justices, in the Reign of *Edward I.* of these Purprestures, viz.

Purprestures. In Bago Quo War-ranto in the Exchequer. "The Ward of *Castle-Baynard* present, That the Dean and Chapter of the Church of *Paul's*, now for ten Years past, have appropriated to themselves and the Church a certain Place of Land of the King's Soil; in which Place the No. 80.

"Mayor and Commonalty of the City ought and are wont to hold their Court, which is called *Folkmote*, and also another Place, where, for keeping the Peace of our Lord the King, they ought to make Shew of their Arms; which said Place the said Dean and Chapter have inclosed to themselves by a Mud Wall; and also have been the Causes of building Houses in the same Place, and contain in Length thirty Feet, and in Breadth twenty Feet, in some Place, and in some other Place fifteen Feet; and, where it is least, eight Feet; and Master *William de Bray* now holdeth that House."

And again, *Hamon de Chigwel*, Mayor of the City of *London*, and Commonalty of the same, came and said, "That the foresaid Places, in which it is presented that the foresaid Purprestures are made, are the King's Soil, belonging to the City, and not Sanctuary, nor of the Precinct of the Sanctuary, nor of the Church-yard of the foresaid Church of *St. Paul*; for they say, that the whole Place of the Land on the East Part of the said Church, where now of new they are buried, and where the great Campanile, Bell-house, or Steeple of the said Church is situated, is the Soil and Lay-Fee of the King; and that the Citizens of the City have accustomed to hold there, from antient Time, their Court called *Folkmote*, and to enter the said Bell-house to ring the great Bell; by the Ringing and Sound of which the said City ought or are wont to be summoned, and to meet together at the Court aforesaid of *Folkmote*.

"And they say, that all the other Place of Ground on the West Part of the Church, in like Manner, is the Soil and Lay-Fee of our Lord the King, belonging to the City aforesaid; and that in the same the Citizens ought and are accustomed to make their Assembly, together with the Lord of *Baynard-Castle*, to make a View of their Armours, for the Defence of the said City, as often as the Citizens shall see expedient."

(16.) To what has been said on P. 26, 27, **Ludgate;** 28, concerning the Prison of *Ludgate*, may be added this Piece of antient History:

Formerly, Debtors that were not able to satisfy their Debts, put themselves into this Prison of *Ludgate* for Shelter from their Creditors; and these were Merchants and Tradesmen that had been driven to Want by Losses at Sea. When King *Philip*, in the Month of *August*, 1554, came first through *London*, these Prisoners were thirty in Number, and owed ten thousand Pounds, but compounded for two thousand Pounds. They presented a well-penned *Latin* Speech to that Prince to redress their Miseries, and by his Royal Generosity to free them: "And the rather, for that that Place was *non Sceleratorum Carcer, sed miserorum Custodia*; i. e. not a Gaol for Villains, but a Place of Restraint for poor, unfortunate Men; and that they were put in there, not by others, but themselves fled thither, and that not out of Fear of Punishment, but in Hopes of better Fortune." The whole Letter was drawn by the curious Pen of *Roger Ascham*, and is extant among his Epistles, *Lib. 3.*

A Table of Fees to be taken by the Keeper of Ludgate, and the Turnkeys under him; allowed of and confirmed at a Court of Aldermen, holden on Tuesday the nineteenth Day of January, 1685-6, in the Time of the Mayoralty of Sir Robert Gefrey, Knt. Lord-Mayor of the City of London, as followeth:

Fees payable by the Prisoners of Ludgate. Rand. Stracey, Esq;

Imprimis, At the Coming in of every Prisoner, to the Turnkey one Shilling.

To the Officer that goes with him thither two Pence.

To the Keeper, for every Prisoner's Discharge, two Shillings, and no more.

For all Actions or Writs against any Prisoner, twelve Pence only, and not twelve Pence for every Action, or two Shillings and six Pence for every Writ, as formerly he took.

Item, That the Keeper finding and providing clean Sheets every Month, for every Bed, such Prisoners that lie therein are to pay to the Chamberlain for washing them every Month, between them, eight Pence *per* Month, and no more; and not each Prisoner that lies therein to pay eight Pence.

The Keeper finding and providing Beds, Bedding, Mats, and Cords, Sheets, Blankets, and Coverlets, the Prisoners are to pay him for the best Lodging, *per* Night, three Pence.

For the second Lodging, *per* Night, two Pence.

For the third or meanest Lodging, *per* Night, one Penny.

But, when the Prisoners find their own Beds and Bedding, which the Keeper is in no Sort to hinder, the Prisoner is only to pay, *per* Week, for Bed-room, three Pence, and no more.

Or, for Chamber-room, four Pence at the most, *per* Week; and not above two to lie in a Bed.

If the Prisoner by his Inability can go no further than a Couch, he is to pay only one Penny *per* Week for Chamber-room, and no more.

And the like for Lamps and Candles, which the Keeper is to provide, one Penny *per* Week, and no more.

The Keeper shall not presume to take any other Fees, upon any Pretence, Demand, or Allowance whatsoever, for Execution-Money, Action-Money, or Writ-Money.

At which said Court it was further ordered, that the present Keeper, and the Keeper of the said Gaol for the Time being, should keep the said Prison of *Ludgate* in good Repair at his own Charge.

The Charges of Prisoners at their Entrance and Dismission.

A Freeman of *London*, being arrested by Action entered in either of the Compters, may refuse to go thither, and require to be carried immediately to *Ludgate*; but the Officers will extort from him four or five Shillings, as their Fee for carrying him thither, though their Due is but two Pence.

When he is brought to *Ludgate*, the Turnkey enters his Name and Addition in a Book kept for that Purpose; for which Entry the Prisoner pays one Shilling and two Pence: After which

the Chamberlain furnishes him with a Lodging, at the Rate of one Penny, two Pence, or three Pence *per* Night, and he pays the Chamberlain also one Shilling and six Pence for Sheets: But, before he goes to Rest, his Fellow-Prisoners demand four Shillings for Garnish; for Non-payment whereof, his Cloaths are privately taken from him in the Night, and not returned until he has raised the Money the next Day. The Steward demands one Shilling and six Pence of him for Coals, Candles, and for the Use of the House; and, if he desire Liberty to go abroad, it must be either with a Keeper, or upon giving good Security to return at Night. If he goes out with a Keeper he must pay two Shillings and six Pence to the Head Turnkey, and one Shilling and six Pence to the Keeper who attends him; and one Shilling to the Keeper, and as much to the Turnkey, every Day he goes abroad afterwards. A Bond also is given for the Payment of his Lodging to the Master-keeper, for which the Turnkey takes at least five Shillings as his Fee.

If the Prisoner pays the Debt, and discharges all other Actions against him in either Compter, he pays these Fees upon his Dismission: Two Shillings to the Master-keeper, one Shilling and two Pence to the Turnkey, one Shilling for every Action entered against him, and, if he is charged in Execution, two Shillings and six Pence for every Action against him. These Fees and his Lodging sometimes amount to as much as the Debt.

(17.) At the North-West Extremity of this Ward stands *Newgate*, of which on Page 25. To this Account we may add, it is a large Prison, and made very strong, the better to secure such Sort of Criminals which too much fill it; inasmuch that the Debtors are crowded amongst them, except they have large Purse to be in the *Press-yard*, which is a Place for the better Sort, or such as can well gratify the Keeper's extravagant Demands. And it is great Pity that many an honest Man, that, through Misfortunes in the World, hath contracted Debts more than he can pay, should be confined to such a Place, among such ill People, and to hear their Cursings and Blasphemies, and that no other Prison is provided for them. It appears that *Newgate* was a Prison for the Nobility and great Officers of State, and not the *Tower*, so lately as the Year 1457. The Gate, being very much damaged by the Fire in 1666, was afterwards strongly rebuilt of Stone, and continues to be the County Gaol for *Middlesex* as well as *London*. The West Side of the Gate is adorned with three Ranges of Pilasters and their Entablaments, of the *Tuscan* Order. Over the lowest is a circular Pediment, and above it the King's Arms. The Intercolumns are four Niches, with as many Figures as large as Life: One of these, representing *Liberty*, has carved on her Hat the Word *Libertas*, and the Figure of a Cat lying at her Feet, alluding to the Figure of Sir *Richard Whittington*, a former Founder, who is reported to have made the first Step to his good Fortune by a Cat. The Inside of the Gate also is adorned with a Range of Pilasters, with Entablaments as the other; and, in three Niches, are the Figures of *Justice*, *Mercy*, and *Truth*: But, however

however ornamental this Prison may be without, it is a dismal Place within. The Prisoners are sometimes packed so close together, and the Air so corrupted by their Stench and Nastiness, that it occasions a Disease called the *Gaol-Distemper*, of which they die by Dozens, and Cart-loads of them are carried out and thrown into a Pit in the Church-yard of *Christ-Church*, without Ceremony; and so infectious is this Distemper, that several Judges, Jurymen, and Lawyers, &c. have taken it of the Prisoners, when they have been brought to the *Old-Baily* to be tried, and died soon after; of which we have had an Instance within these seven Years: And to this wretched Place innocent People are sometimes sent, and loaded with Irons before their Trial, not to secure them, but to extort Money from them by a merciless Gaoler; for, if they have Money to bribe him, they may have the Irons as light as they please. The City have been so good lately as to introduce a Ventilator on the Top of *Newgate*, to expel the foul Air, and introduce fresh, to preserve the Prisoners Health; and the Prisoners are many of them kept in distant and more airy Prisons, till within a few Days before their Trials. Sweet Herbs also are strewed in the Court and the Passages to it, to prevent Infection; and the Snuffing up Vinegar, it is said, is the most likely Way to preserve the Healths of those that are obliged to attend such Trials. It were to be wished we imitated the *Chinese*, who allow Prisoners Field-room enough to preserve their Healths, and follow their Trades for the Support of their Families, till they are convicted.

Newgate, considered as a Prison, is a Structure of more Cost and Beauty than was necessary, because the Sumptuousness of the Outside but aggravates the Misery of the Wretches within; but, as a Gate to such a City as *London*, it might have received considerable Additions, both of Design and Execution, and abundantly answered the Cost in the Reputation of Building. The Gate of a City, which is erected rather for Ornament than Use, ought to be in the Stile of the antient Triumphal Arches; and it must be allowed, that hardly any Kind of Building allowed of more Beauty and Perfection.

(18.) The Antiquity, &c. of *Black-friars* may be collected from the following History: This Order some Time had their House in *Old-borne*, where they remained for the Space of fifty-five Years: And then, in the Year 1276, Gregory *Rockley*, Mayor, and the Barons of this City, granted and gave to *Robert Kilwarby*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, two Lanes or Ways next the Street of *Baynard's-Castle*, and also the Tower of *Mount-fitchit*, to be destroyed; in the Place of which the said *Robert* built the late new Church of the *Black-friars*, and placed them therein. King *Edward I.* and *Eleanor* his Wife, were great Benefactors thereunto*. This was a large Church, and richly furnished with Ornaments; wherein divers Parliaments, and other great Meetings, have been holden; namely, in the Year 1450, the twenty-eighth of *Henry VI.* a Parliament was begun at *Westminster*, and adjourned to the *Black-friars* in *London*; and from thence to *Leicester*.

In the Year 1522, the Emperor *Charles V.* was lodged there.

In the Year 1524, the fifteenth of *April*, a Parliament was begun at the *Black-friars*, wherein was demanded a Subsidy of eight hundred thousand Pounds; to be raised of Goods and Lands, four Shillings in every Pound; and in the End was granted two Shillings in the Pound, of their Goods and Lands that were worth twenty Pounds, or might dispend twenty Pounds by the Year, and so upwards, to be paid in two Years.

This Parliament was adjourned to *Westminster*, amongst the black Monks, and ended in the King's Palace there, the fourteenth of *August*, at Nine o'Clock at Night, and was therefore called the *Black Parliament*.

In the Year 1529, Cardinal *Campeius*, the Legate, with Cardinal *Wolsey*, sat at the said *Black-friars*; where before them, as Legates and Judges, was brought in Question the King's Marriage with Queen *Catharine*, as to be unlawful; before whom the King and Queen were cited and summoned to appear, &c.

The same Year, in the Month of *October*, began a Parliament in the *Black-friars*, in the which Cardinal *Wolsey* was condemned in the Premunire.

This House, valued at one hundred and four Pounds fifteen Shillings and five Pence, was surrendered the twelfth of *November*, the thirtieth of *Henry VIII.*

King *Edward VI.* in the fourth of his Reign, of his special Favour, granted to Sir *Thomas Cawarden*, Knt. the whole House, Site or Circuit, Compass, and Precinct, of the late Friar-Preachers within the City of *London*, and divers other Lands and Tenements in *London*. The Patent was dated the twelfth of *March*; the yearly Value being reckoned at nineteen Pounds. But the Hall, and the Site of the Prior's Lodgings, within the Precinct of *Black-friars*, was sold, in the first of King *Edward VI.* to Sir *Francis Brian*, Knt. being valued at forty Shillings per Ann.

In this House of the Friar-Preachers of *London*, the antient Kings of this Land had their Records and Charters kept, as well as at the Tower of *London*, and other Castles in *England*; as appears by this Patent following, of the sixteenth of *Edward II.*

"Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Sal. Sciatis quod assignavimus dilectos Clericos nostros *Robertum de Hoton*, & *Thomam de Sibthorp*, ad scrutand. arraiand. & recto ordine ponend. Chartas nostras de *Pontesfracto*, *Tutbury* & *Tonnebrug*, [i. e. *Tunbridge*,] existentes; necnon illas quæ de novo venerunt, & sunt in Custodia Custodis Turris n'rae *London*. & etiam oia illa [scripta] quæ sunt in Domo Frum' Prædicatorum infra Civitatem *London*. In cujus Testimonium Rex apud *Alderwerck* xxiv Julii.

"Et mandatum est Custodibus & Constabulariis Castrorum prædictor. ac Priori Ordinis Frum' Prædicator. *London*. quod ipsos *Robertum* & *Thomam* Castra Turrim & domum doctor' Frum' ex causa prædict. ingredi permittant."

In Queen *Elizabeth's* Time this *Black-friars* was much inhabited by Noblemen and Gentlemen, as before. For the Spaciousness of it, Parliaments often sat there, and noble Personages were there harboured.

Parliament at the Black-friars, called the Black Parliament.

Campeius and Wolsey, Cardinals, sit here.

The Site and House of Black-friars granted to Cawarden. Book of Sales.

The Records kept here.

Black-friars inhabited by Persons of Quality.

In

Black-friars.

Mayor and Barons of this City.

* Nay, the reputed Founders.

*A Contest
with the
City about
the Liberty
of the Friars*

In the Year 1586, the City and the Owners of Black and White-friars in London had a great Contest. The Cause was tried before the Lords Chief Justices. The City claimed the Liberties of both these Friars, upon such Arguments as these, which their Council urged: That the Precincts of the said Friars were in London, and therefore claimed the like Liberty in them as in the rest of the City; and that divers Felons, for Felonies within the two Precincts, were, in the Friars Times, indicted, arraigned, and tried in London. They claimed now to have from her Majesty all Waifs, Strays, Felons Goods, Amerciaments, Escheats, &c. the Execution of all Processes, the Expulsion of all Foreigners; the Assize of Bread, Beer, Ale, and Wine; the Wardmote-Quest, and such other Jurisdictions as they had within the rest of the City. But the Counsel against the City answered these Allegations, and produced some other Proofs for the better Confirmation of the said Liberties. They denied not the Friars to be in London, but they affirmed them to be not of London, no more than St. Martin's-le-Grand, Creechurch, St. Bartholomew's, &c.

But to understand the Pretences on both Sides, as they were pleaded by the Council of each, take this authentick Abstract, drawn by the Council on the Behalf of the Liberties of the Friars:

An Abstract of the Matters shewed before the Lords Chief Justices by the Council of the City, whereby they claim the Liberties of the Black and White-friars: With the Answer of our Council to their Allegations, and some other Proofs found since, for the better Confirmation of the said Liberties.

*An Abstract
of the Pre-
tences on
both Sides.*

"Some Precedents they shewed, that the Precincts of the said Black and White-friars were in London, and therefore they claimed the like Liberties in them as in the rest of the City.

"Wee denie not the Friars to be in London; but we do affirme they be not of London, no more than St. Martin's-le-Grand, Creechurch, St. Bartholomew's, St. Ellen's, Paul's Church-yard, where the Preaching-Place ys, Salburie-court, the Great Wardrobe, Sir Thomas Heneage's House in Bevis-Marks, and divers other Places in London: In all which Places the Citizens of London, while the Houses of Religion were in being, nor since, had not, nor used, any such Liberties or Jurisdiction, as they do in the rest of the Citie.

"It was also shewed by some of their Precedents, that divers Felons, for Felonies within the said two Precincts, were, in the Friars Time, indyted, arrayned, and tryed in London.

"It myght be, that they were apprehended in London, with the Things stolen abowte them; the contrarie whereof was not shewed; and then ought they to be arraigned within the Citie. Besides, the same Felons were arraigned by the King's special Commission, *Ad inquirendum*, &c. *tam infra Libertates, quam extra, infra Civitat.* London. & Com. Middlesex. And so the Immunitie of the said Precincts thereby not impeached.

"The Citizens claim now to have from her Majesty all Waifes, Strayes, Felons Goods, Amerciaments, Escheats, &c. the Execution of all Processes, the Expulsion of all Foreigners, the Assize of Bread, Beere, Ale, and Wyne, the Wardmote Quest, and such other Jurisdictions as they have within the rest of the Citie.

"For these Matters there were no Precedents shewed, nor no sufficient Proof made. Wherefore we are humbly to beseech your Honours, that the Citizens of London may be enjoyned to shew auntient Precedents, to prove, that, in the Friars Time, they did execute the said pretended Jurisdiction, for the Execution of Processes, and had Waifes, Strayes, Felons, Fugitives, and outlawed Mens Goods, and other Things claimed by them in Generalitie; and that they may deliver unto your Honours true Copies of the said Precedents: And that the learned Counsell of the said Inhabitants may have a Sight of the Records and the said Precedents, with the Matters precedent and subsequent; whereto they will aunswer sufficientlie in Writing, for Preservation of her Majesty's Title in and to the Premisses, enjoyed by her Highness, and her Majesty's Progenitors, by the Space of forty Years, and more, against the Citizens of London, by Force of the Act of Parliament, made Anno 31 Henry VIII. which gave to his Grace the same Precincts, in the same Plight, Manner, and Forme, and as ample and largelie, as the Friars enjoyed the same; which then were exempt from the Jurisdiction of London, and, being now invested in her Royal Majesty, cannot be taken away without Graunt from herself. But, allowing their chief Objection, which hath not been proved, that the Precincts aforesaid were Parcel of the Citie, before the Foundation of the same; yet after, and at the Tyme of the Standing of the same Houses, the said Precincts were exempt Places from the Jurisdiction of the Citizens; and most of the Tenements within the Precincts were at that Tyme inhabited by Foreigners, that kept open Shop in the same: And the said Precincts were and be still nightlelie shut with Gates from the Citie, so that the Watch of the Citie could not enter into the same; which would not have been suffered, yf the Citizens of London had any such Jurisdiction, as they now pretend. Her Majesty may lose ten thousand Pounds in a Day by Lands within the said Precincts, which may escheat to her; which yf the Citie will have, it is Reason the Citie should give her Majesty a good Fyne for it. Beside, yf London should at any Tyme rebell, her Majesty should lose two Places of Strength to bestow her Force in their own Bosome, to annoy them; which now by Walls ys shut from them, and she hath by keeping the Liberties. They pretend to wyn Favour to their Cause, that they seek their Liberties onelie for Reformation of Disorders, when Gaine ys the Mark they shoot at.

"But the Black-friars, for good Order of Government, may be a Lanthorne to al the Citie, as shall be plainlie proved, and is now inhabited by Noblemen and Gentlemen.

"The

" The Burthen ys great alreadie of the Govern-
 " ment of the Citie, born by such as for the most
 " Part are unlearned; as their late hard Dealing
 " with *Bedlam*, and many other Examples, may
 " declare. And therefore we pray most humbly
 " your Lordships, that they may not be further
 " troubled with us; submitting ourselves most
 " willinglie to be reformed and ordered by your
 " Honours Discretion, as most upright Judges,
 " free from Affection and Partialitie: And in
 " respect, that, when the Howses were dissolved,
 " the Records of them were lost and imbeciled,
 " which should give Light to our Interest; if yt
 " shall please your Honours to appoint some of
 " your Counsell to see their Records, we dowbt
 " not to fynd Matter out of their own Graunts to
 " preserve our Title, and overthrow their injuri-
 " ous Claime.

" 1. *Robert Kilwerbie*, Cardinal, surrendered
 " unto King *Edward I.* the Scite of *Baynard's-*
 " *Castle* in *London*; whereupon the said *Edward*
 " did graunt the Graunt of the same to the
 " *Friars-Preachers* to build the Church there,
 " &c. and also graunted it *in liberam & puram*
 " *Eleemosynam*.

" 2. The *Black-friars* founded the seventh of
 " *Edward I.*

" 3. *Thomas de Bussings*, of *London*, surrendered
 " unto King *Edward I.* a Messuage next to *Bay-*
 " *nard's-Castle*; the which the said King *Edward*
 " graunted to the Prior, to the enlarging of the
 " said *Baynard's-Castle*, to hold of the said King
 " *Edward* and his Heirs.

" 4. King *Edward I.* did graunt to the *Friars-*
 " *Preachers*, that they might bring their Conduit-
 " Water thorowe *Smythefield* unto their Howse at
 " *Baynard's-Castle*.

" 5. King *Edward I.* did graunt unto the
 " Prior all the Tenements, &c. with Howses
 " thereon built, that came unto him by the Sur-
 " rendour of *Will. Dale*, to the enlarging of their
 " Howses.

" 6. King *Edward I.* did graunt unto the Prior,
 " that he should hold all the Tenements within
 " the Precincts bounding to the same, to him and
 " to his Successors.

" 7. King *Edward II.* did graunt unto the
 " Prior a Messuage called *Okeborne*, in the Ward
 " of *Baynard's-Castle*, to the enlarging of their
 " Howse, with a Confirmation of all the former
 " Graunts unto them. And further graunting
 " unto the Prior and Convent, that they and
 " their Successors should be discharged of Tenths,
 " Fifteenths, Subsidies, Quotas, Tallages, or o-
 " ther Burthens whatsoever, graunted, or to be
 " graunted, to the Clergie or Commons, &c.

" 8. An Exemplification of an Indenture made
 " in *French*, between the Maior of *London* and
 " the Prior, in *Henry III's* Time.

" 9. The same incorporated by Parliament, in
 " the fifth of *Henry VI.*

" 10. In 1484 *John Alford*, of the *Black-friars*,
 " was executed for Felonie; whose Goods the She-
 " riff of *London* would have had, but the Prior
 " answered the same to the Lord of *S. Jobnes*, of
 " whom the Scite was holden, and who did make
 " the Bridge at the *Thames*.

" 11. In the twenty-second of *Henry VIII.*
 " ten Sergeants would have served a Writ

" on six Priests in the *Black-friars*, and were
 " resisted.

" 12. The Prior was by Law constrained to
 " pave the Streets without the Wall joining to
 " the Precinct; whereupon a Cage being set
 " up by the Citie, he pulled it down, saying,
 " *That, since the Citie forced me to pave the*
 " *Place, they shall set no Cage there on my*
 " *Ground*.

" 13. Sir *John Portynarie* reported, in his Life,
 " that, immediatly after the Dissolution, the
 " Maior pretended a Title to the Liberties; but
 " King *Henry VIII.* informed thereof, sent to him
 " to desist from meddling with the Liberties, say-
 " ing, *He was as well hable to keep the Liberties as*
 " *the Friars were*. And so the Maior no further
 " meddled, and Sir *John Portynarie* had the Keyes
 " of the Gates delivered to him, and a Fee for
 " keeping the same.

" 14. The Maior's Officers arrested no Person
 " within the Precinct in the *Friars* Time.

" 15. The fowre Gates, enclosing the Precinct
 " with Walls, were in the *Friars* Tyme, and
 " sithence to this present, kept shut from the Citie
 " by a Porter.

" 16. Malefactors found within the *Friars* were
 " examyned by Sir *Will. Kingston*, and others of
 " the Precinct, and not otherwise.

" 17. The Precinct never entred by the Citie,
 " nor Watch there kept.

" 18. Rogues, and such like, punished in the
 " Prior's Stocks, at his Commandment.

" 19. The Precinct inhabited by Artificers not
 " free, using their Arts without Controlment.

" 20. Carpenters, Masons, &c. have been
 " fetched out of the Countie, and worked there
 " without Impeachment.

" 21. The Inhabitants never charged with any
 " Imposition to the Citie.

" 22. If any be slaine there, the Coroner of the
 " Verge inquired the *Deodands*; which the Lord
 " of *S. Jobnes* have.

" 23. In King *Edward VI's* Tyme, five Citi-
 " zens, committing a Riott within the Verge
 " within the *Friars*, were indicted before Sir *Ni-*
 " *cholas Hare*, then Justice of the same: And the
 " Maior then calling a Sessions to enquire thereof
 " in the Citie, was, by two several Letters from
 " the Council, inhibited to deal therein, to the in-
 " fringing of the King's Liberties: Whereupon
 " he desisted.

" 24. In Queen *Marie's* Tyme the Maior
 " sought the Liberties by Act of Parliament; but
 " was rejected upon Argument, and not brought
 " to the Question.

" 25. The Felons Goods, Waifes, Blood-
 " sheds, Fynes, Forfeitures, Amerciaments,
 " and Eschets, are still due to her Majesty;
 " which she should lose, yf the Citie enjoy the
 " Liberties.

" 26. All *Friars*, and other Spiritual Pre-
 " cincts, were privileged from Temporal Juris-
 " diction thro' the Realme, by divers Statutes of
 " this Realme.

" 27. All Castles privileged; and the *Black-*
 " *friars* was the Scite of *Baynard's-Castle*.

" 28. Divers Statutes, confirming the Liber-
 " ties of Religious Howses, especiallie in the twen-
 " ty-eight of *Henry VIII. cap. 16.*

" 29. All Liberties of suppressed Houses
vested in the King, by the Statutes of 31 Hen.
VIII. ca. 13. Hen. VIII. ca. 20.

" 30. Larger Liberties, then are now claimed,
allowed, in King Edward VI's Time, to Robert
Fitz-Waters, for the Black and White-friars.
Which was since the Liberties granted to the
City.

" 31. The Black-friars were of the Fee of St.
Johnes, and thereby greatlie privileged."

*Notes and Articles for Maintenance of the antient Li-
berties and Privileges of the late dissolved Black-
friars, near Ludgate, in London.*

John Al-
forde
executed at
Tyburn.

" 1. First, it appeareth, that on the twenty-
fifth Day of November, 1484, John Alforde,
Shoemaker, dwelling within the Black-friars in
London, was apprehended, and put to Death, at
Tyburn, for Felony; Thomas Newland, alias Nor-
land, and William Martin, then being Sheriffs of
London; who sought to have had the Goods of
the said Felon. But the Prior of the said Black-
friars withstood them, and possessed the same
Goods to the Use of the Lord of St. John's,
of whom the said Friars were then holden.

The
Bridge at
the Black-
friars.

" 2. Item, The Lord of St. John's hath usually
made the Bridge at the Thames, adjoining to
the said Friars, and not the City of Lon-
don, &c.

Incorpora-
ting of the
Prior and
Convent.

" 3. Item, The Prior and Convent were in-
corporated by Act of Parliament, in the Time
of King Henry VI. whereby they might pre-
scribe, and did always use and keep the Liberty
inviolately, and clearly exempted from the
Citizens.

No Arrest
within the
Friars
Precinct.

" 4. Item, The Precinct hath always been of
such Liberties, as that no Man hath been arrest-
ed within the same by any of the Sheriffs Of-
ficers. And if, at any Time, any Officer of
the City hath taken upon him to execute within
the four Gates, he was rescued by the Friars
and Inhabitants of Antiquity.

Foreigners
traded in
the Pre-
cinct freely.

" 5. Item, At all Times there have dwelt
within the Precinct divers and many Persons,
not free; and yet they have used their Occupa-
tions there, without Controlment of the City
and Citizens.

Craftsmen
come out of
the Coun-
try.

" 6. Item, Always at sundry Times, of long
Continuance, divers and many Carpenters, Ma-
sons, and such like, have been sent out of the
Country, and have wrought within the Precinct
aforesaid; which is not sufferable within the
Liberties of the City, by their own Customs
and Ordinances.

The Inqui-
ry after
the Death
of any one
slain, by
the Coro-
ner of the
Verge.

" 7. Item, Upon the View of any Person slain,
the Coroner of the Verge did always make In-
quiry thereof. And the Deodand is due to the
Lord of St. John's, and not to the City. But
now to the Queen's Highness due by Law, E-
quity, and good Conscience; whose right and
lawful Title the Owners and Inhabitants of the
said exempted Place and Precinct do seek with
their Bodies and Goods to defend and maintain,
against all pretended Title and Claim of the Ci-
tizens. Notwithstanding, divers of the said Pre-
cinct and Liberty have been greatly vexed and
troubled with often Imprisonments within the
Compters of the City.

" 8. Item, The Inhabitants within the said Pre-

cincts were never charged to watch or ward,
or to be within the Compass of any Imposition;
such as the Citizens are used and accustomed
unto by their Laws.

Freedom
from
Watching,
&c.

" 9. Item, In the Time of King Edward VI.
Sir Andrew Jude then being Mayor, there was
a Riot committed in the Black-friars, in the
House of one Master Lucas, by one Crouchman

A Riot
committed
in the
Black-
friars.

of the City, and other Persons with him. The
Force whereof was soon overswayed by Sir Tho-

mas Saunders and Sir Henry Jerningham, Knights,

Mr. William More, with other Gentlemen

inhabiting in the said Friars; and the Parties by

Pursuit were twice indicted in the Marshalsea

Court holden in Southwark; Sir Nicholas Hare

then being Steward, and sitting at the Doing

thereof. After which Time, the said Crouchman,

with other Confederates with him, fought to in-

dict the said Gentleman, by an especial Sessions

in the said City: For Stay whereof, the Lords

of the King's Privy Council, understanding the

lewd Practices of the said Crouchman, and others,

and that the Lord-Mayor had nothing to do

within the Precinct, wrote their Letters unto the

said Sir Andrew Jude, then Mayor, willing him

not to disturb the said Gentleman for the said

Fact, to the Infringing the Liberties of the

said Friars: The said Sir Thomas Saunders and

Master William Moore being Bearers of the said

Letters to the said Lord-Mayor; who, upon

Deliberation, made Answer to the said Bearers

by Word of Mouth, That, forasimuch as there

was a Complaint made to him of a Riot com-

mitted within the City, he must needs, within

one Month after, inquire by Sessions of the

same; which, he said, could not be prejudi-

cial to them, being out of the Jurisdiction of

the City: For that the same should be Non

coram Judice, and yet they discharged of the

Peril of the Statute. And so they proceeded

with the said Letters. Whereupon, the said

Sir Thomas and Master William Moore making

Report of their Success with the Mayor to

the Lords of the Council, they wrote eftsoones

other Letters to the said Mayor, but of

such Force, touching the Premises, which were

also carried by the said Sir Thomas and Mr.

Moore. Whereupon, the said Mayor stayed

from any further Proceeding therein, or any

other, &c.

" 10. Item, That in Queen Mary's Time, the

Counsel of the City put a Bill into the Par-

liament-House, seeking by the same to have

the Liberties of the said Friars: Which Bill,

with all their Surmises, was so utterly reject-

ed, that their Bill never came to the Question;

but was so suppressed, by Argument openly in

the same House.

" 11. Item, The Liberties granted to Master

Cawarden, by Letters Patents of King Edward

VI. the Goods of Felons therein not granted,

and so due to the Queen's Majesty: Whose

Right and Title the City hath not had, nor can

be suffered to enjoy, according to their Seeking;

by the only Resistance of the said Owners and

Inhabitants within the Liberty and Precinct,

clearly exempted from the City, by Metes and

Bounds on every Side.

Letters
from the
Council to
the Lord-
Mayor.

A Bill put
into the
Parlia-
ment-
House.

Cawar-
den's Let-
ters Pa-
tents.

" 12. Item,

Walls and Gates belonging to the Precinct.

“ 12. *Item*, The said Precinct hath always been
“ shut up and kept by Walls and Gates. So as
“ there was no Egrefs that Way, but by Licence
“ of the Porters, who were maintained and placed
“ by the Owners of the said *Friars*, and Liberties
“ of the same; by especial and general Words,
“ granted by Letters Patents under the great Seal
“ of *England*, to divers Owners and Freeholders
“ there of the Queen’s Majesty. And in especial,
“ above all other, to Sir *Thomas Caswarden*, Knt.
“ deceased, in his Letters Patents dated the 12th
“ Day of *May*, in the 4th Year of King *Edward*
“ VI. in as large, ample, and full Manner, and
“ with as many pithy and effectual Words, as ever
“ were read or seen in any Patent, made for
“ Grant of Liberties of any Place exempted, as
“ by the same Patent more largely appeareth.
“ The true Copy whereof is annexed to these
“ Articles, by the Delivery of Master *Moore*,
“ true Owner of the most Part of the said Li-
“ berties.

The Curate of St. Peter’s in Cornhill, his Affirmation.

“ 13. *Item*, That *James Norrice*, Curate of St.
“ *Peter’s* in *Cornhill*, being some Time one of the
“ *Friars* and Brethren of the *Black-friars* afore-
“ said, near *Ludgate*, in *London*, faith and affirm-
“ eth, That one *Robert Struddell*, late Prior of
“ the said *Friars*, was, by Order of Law, con-
“ strained to pave the high Street adjoining round
“ about the Channel Walls, from the *Fleur de*
“ *Lis*, towards the Hill at *Creed-lane* End. And
“ a Cage at that Time standing on that Side the
“ Street, adjoining to the foresaid Wall, within
“ the Parish of St. *Andrew*; which Cage was
“ plucked down by the said Prior, and not since
“ set up again; the Prior aforesaid saying, Seeing
“ they of the City cause me to pave all this Side
“ of the Street next my Wall, they shall have no
“ Cage of others standing on my Ground, against
“ mine own Wall. And so the City never builded
“ Cage on that Side after.

The Liberties of the Precinct in the Prior’s Days.

“ 14. *Item*, Moreover, the said Master *Norrice*
“ faith, That the Liberties of the *Black-friars*, in
“ the said Prior’s Days, were such, that the Lord-
“ Mayor of the City of *London*, nor the Sheriffs,
“ did arrest any Man within the said Liberty for
“ any Thing, as free, as he well remembreth, in
“ all his Time.

Four Gates belonging to the Friars and Porters.

“ 15. *Item*, He remembreth, that four Gates
“ were shut in, during the *Friars* Time, by the
“ Commandment of the Prior: And one Father
“ *Seager* being then Porter, appointed by the said
“ late Prior, *Robert Struddell*, with others after
“ him, at the Appointment of other Priors then
“ succeeding; and not by the Mayor of *London*,
“ nor any other.”

An Order made for Black-friars, An. 1497, Purchase Mayor.

But yet it is certain the Citizens struggled long
with *Black-friars*, moved by the many Inconve-
niencies they suffered by the pretended Freedom
of the Place: Injuring such as had served their
Times to Trades, by being underfold by these
Tradesmen that here inhabited, and injuring Buy-
ers by selling bad Commodities; whereof there
was no Remedy; no City-Searchers, whether the
Commodities made and sold here were good, be-
ing admitted within the Liberties of the *Friars*.
Here also, oftentimes, Harbour was given to Fel-
lons; and Malefactors took Shelter here; so that
an Order was moved and begun, *Purchase* Mayor,
about the Year 1497, for Remedy of this. And,

no Good coming of it, the Commons in a Com-
mon Council petitioned the Mayor, Sir *John Per-*
cival, the next Year, for encouraging the said Or-
der, and calling into Question such as opposed it.

Which Petition ran in these Words:
“ Also, for the Reformacyon of the Myschef
“ growyng to the Cyte, by going to *Friars*, please
“ that my Lord-Mayr, Aldyrmn, and Common
“ Counsayle to provyde, that the Ordre moved
“ and begonne before *M. Purchase*, late Mayr,
“ and other of his Predecessours, may be put in
“ Effecte. That such Persones, which were dif-
“ fyculte agaynst the said Ordre, be callyd afore
“ my Lord-Mayr, and Aldyrmn, to be reform-
“ ed by theyr wyse Exhortacyons, under suche
“ Fourme, as such obstynate Persones be not
“ noted above all other, as Brokers and De-
“ stroyers of the Common-Wele. And, yf the
“ sayd Persones wyl not be conformable in thys
“ Partye to leve the *Fryers*, that then yt may
“ please my Lord-Mayr and Aldyrmn to cal a
“ Common-Counsayle, and, by theyr Autorite,
“ to appoynte certayne Persones, with the Coun-
“ sayle, to sue to the Kyngy’s Grace for a Dyf-
“ pensacyon of the Act of Parliament, late made
“ to the contrarye.”

The Saying of Thomas Ulverston, alias Wolver-
ston, of Garlickhithe, Officer to the Vintners of
London, and some Time a Friar of the Black-
friars. Taken before me Sir Thomas Saunders,
Knt. the thirtieth Day of May, A. D. 1562.

“ 16. *Item*, He faith, he hath heard say many
“ Times, among the *Friars* and others, that
“ Master *Peacocke* of *London*, and his Predeces-
“ sors, had never Door into the *Black-friars* out
“ of his House, but by Fine and Agreement
“ made for the same, long before his Time of
“ Remembrance.

“ 17. *Item*, He faith, that the Porters of the
“ *Friars* always kept their four Gates, Time out
“ of Mind, by the Appointment of the Prior and
“ Convent, clear exempted from the City. And,
“ when the Porters perceived any suspected Per-
“ sons, or Malefactors, within the Limits of the
“ *Friars*, they declared it to the Prior, who forth-
“ with commanded them to take the Aid of the
“ honest Inhabitants within the *Friars*, to make
“ Search and Watch for the Apprehension of such
“ lewd Persons: Which, so found, were always
“ examined by Sir *William Kingston*, Knt. and other
“ good Men there inhabiting within the *Friars*,
“ at the Porter’s Desire, and not otherwise.

“ 18. *Item*, He never heard, nor did know, in
“ all his Time, any Search or Watch to be made,
“ within the Precinct of the *Friars*, by any Watch-
“ man or Constable of the City; who could never
“ come within any of the *Friars* Gates, but by
“ the Porter’s Licence of the same *Friars*.

“ 19. *Item*, He faith, That the Prior and Con-
“ vent did once pave the Streets, by his Time,
“ from the *Friars* Turngate, unto the *Fleur de*
“ *Lis*, along by the Wall, to the Channel of the
“ same Street. But, as for pulling down of any
“ Cage, he doth not well remember.

“ 20. *Item*, He faith, if any Vagabond, or any
“ Drunkard, or misordered Person, were taken
“ culpable within the Precinct of the *Friars*, they
“ were always punished in the *Friars* Stocks against
“ the

Commons
Petition
against
Black-
Friars.

Book of
old Cust.
F. 1. b.

Of other
Men’s
Doors into
the Black-
fryare.

How the
Porters of
the Friars
kept their
four Gates

No Search
or Watch
within the
Precinct,
&c.

Paving the
Street by
the Prior
and Con-
vent.

For punish-
ing disor-
dered Per-
sons.

Against
claiming
the Liber-
ties of
Black-
friars.

" the Church Door, by the Prior's Command
" ment; and not by the Lord-Mayor's, or Sheriffs
" of London.

" 21. Item, Sir John Portenary, Knt. inhabiting
" within the late Black-friars, near Ludgate, in
" London, about thirty Years past, doth well re-
" member, that, after the Suppression of the said
" Black-friars, the Lord-Mayor of London would
" have entered into the said Black-friars, and
" claimed the Liberties of the same. For the
" which, the Lord Cobham, the Lord Zanche,
" Sir Thomas Cbeiney, Sir William Kingston,
" Sir Francis Brian, Knights, with many other
" Worshipful Gentlemen, then being Inhabi-
" tants within the Liberties and Precinct of the
" said late Black friars, denied the Lord-Mayor
" and Citizens Entrance, and would not permit
" nor suffer them; or any of them, to enter within
" the same. And, shortly after, Sir Francis Bri-
" an and Sir Thomas Cbeiney moved the King's
" Majesty, then being King Henry VIII. how
" the said Mayor and Citizens would have entered
" into the said Friars. And then the King's Ma-
" jesty said unto them these Words following: Are
" not we as able to keep our Privileges and Liber-
" ties, as the Friars did keep their Privileges al-
" ways before Time, free from the City? Where-
" upon, they all, by one Consent and Agreement,
" sent the said Lord Mayor Word of the King's
" Majesty's Answer and Pleasure therein. Where-
" upon the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen were satisfi-
" fied, and would no further proceed upon the
" King's Right and Title of Liberties; as then
" they promised and affirmed by the Mouth of the
" Recorder, being sent by the Mayor to the Wor-
" shipful of the said Friars. And the said Sir John
" Portenary further saith, That, after the said Fri-
" ars were suppressed, the Lord Cromwell, Vicar Ge-
" neral, caused to be delivered unto the said Sir
" John Portenary the Keys of all the said Friars,
" safely to keep them from the said City; and
" to provide, that all within the said Liberty
" should be in Safety and Safeguard. The
" which Keys were afterward delivered by the
" said Sir John Portenary to the Hands of Dr.
" Layton and Dr. Wendie, they being Visitors
" there. For the which, the said Sir John Porte-
" nary had a certain Reward paid unto him by
" the Lord North, then being Chancellor of the
" Augmentation Court. All which Matter the said
" Sir John Portenary will depose to be most cer-
" tain and true, as he will answer at the
" dreadful Day of Judgment upon his Soul.

Two Alder-
men enter
into the
Liberties
of the
Black-
friars.

" 22. Item, Be it in Remembrance perpetual,
" for infallible Truth, that one Alexander Avenon,
" being Sheriff of London, and one other, be-
" ing Alderman of the Ward of Faringdon in-
" fra, came and entered very stoutly into the
" Liberty of the Black-friars near Ludgate, the
" 15th Day of May, 1562, to carry away all the
" Hosiers and Taylors, to come to the Guild-
" hall in London, according to the Queen's new
" Proclamation. Which Hosiers and Taylors
" denied to go with the said Sheriff, affirming
" and saying, That they had put in Bonds, be-
" fore their Coming, to the Lord Cobham, and
" to Sir Thomas Saunders Knt. two of the Queen's
" Justices of the Peace within the said Liberty,
" being within the Verge, and exempted from

" the City of London, according to the Queen's
" Proclamation. And thereupon, one John Brad-
" ford, being Constable of the same exempted
" Place, and within the Liberty of the said
" Queen's Verge, caused the four Porters of the
" said Friars to shut all the Gates; which being
" perceived by the said Sheriff and Aldermen,
" the said Sheriff commanded the Gates to be
" opened; whereunto the said Constable of the
" Friars said, That they should not be opened,
" before the Justices Pleasure of the Friars were
" known. And then the Sheriff of London said,
" That he was of greater Authority than the
" Justices were: The Constable affirming him so
" to be within the City of London, but not with-
" in the Precinct of the Liberty of the Black-
" friars. For the Constable said, that he had
" greater Power and Authority there than the
" Sheriff had. Which being heard, and scant
" well digested by them; fearing further Incon-
" venience to arise thereupon, as by sudden Chang-
" ing of their grieved Countenance was plainly
" declared, the said Sheriff and Alderman, with
" gentle Language, desired the Constable to open
" the Gates quietly, and suffer them to pass thence:
" Which he did at their gentle Request and In-
" treaty. And so they departed out of the Li-
" berty of the Black-friars, by the Porters Com-
" mandment, and gave to the Porters, for open-
" ing the Gates, Money.

" People of St. Martin's, as well Strangers as
" others, in the open high Street, marvelling
" and wondering at the said Sheriff's, and Alder-
" man's Inclosure within the said Friars Gates:
" On the Morrow after, being the 16th Day of
" May, 1562, one Hardford, being Constable of
" St. Martin's Parish within Ludgate, in the high
" Street there, took one [Gilbert] Tretbern, a
" Hosier and Taylor, dwelling in the said Friars,
" and carried him to the Lord-Mayor of Lon-
" don, who by and by, without Delay, or any
" further Speech, commanded the said Gilbert
" to the Compter in London. Whereupon the said
" Sir Thomas Saunders, as one of the Justices of
" the said Liberty, went to the Earl of Arundel,
" Lord Steward to the Queen's most Honour-
" able Household, declaring the whole Circum-
" stance of the said Sheriff and Alderman's En-
" terprize; and obtained a Token to the Lord-
" Mayor, no further to enter the said Liberty
" within the Verge; until by Law, or the Privy
" Council's Judgment, the Question moved were
" determined, concerning the Infringing of the
" said antient Liberty. All this was spoken in
" the Presence of Peter Baugh, Lewis Rawbone,
" and divers other Strangers. In Witness and
" Probation whereof, the said Sir Thomas hath
" subscribed his Name, with divers others here-
" under written, which were present.

" 23. Item, Be it had in perpetual Memory, for
" a continual perfect Declaration of the Truth,
" whereunto all Matters of Variance and Contro-
" versy should be referred and advanced; and not
" the Sparks of Truth to be hidden, as a Candle
" bearing perfect Light, under a Bushel, and so
" washed away in the flowing Waters of un-
" mindful Oblivion; which, among all good
" Christian Men, is at all Times, and in all Ages,
" to be rejected, and not to be embraced; but
" rather

What en-
sued upon
this busi-
ness in the
Black-
friars.

A further
Testimony
concerning
one Robert
Flowers
Taylor and
Hosier, in
the same
Precinct of
Black-
friars.

“rather to be buried in the Bottom of the Earth,
“never to rise again.

“In Consideration whereof, by these Presents,
“it is, for an infallible Truth, to be holden with
“all Men, which shall hear or see this present
“Writing: That *Robert Flower*, Taylor and Ho-
“fier, dwelling within the Precinct and Liberties
“of the late *Black-friars*, near *Ludgate*, in *London*,
“was, by Commandment of the whole Bench of
“Aldermen, committed into one of the *Compters*
“of *London*, the 20th Day of *May*, 1582; for
“that the same *Robert Flower* refused to be bound,
“according to Order taken, from the making
“of monstrous great Hosen, according to the
“Queen’s Proclamation in that Behalf; because
“the said *Robert Flower* had, amongst other Per-
“sons, put in Bonds before the Honourable War-
“den of the five Ports and *Sir Thomas Saun-*
“*ders*, Knt. Justices within the Liberty of the
“Queen’s Verge. After which revealed and
“known to the Honourable Earl of *Arundel*,
“Lord Steward of the Queen’s most Honour-
“able Household; who caused the Knight Mar-
“shal to go to the said Lord-Mayor, requiring
“the Deliverance of the said Prisoner. The Lord-
“Mayor, being sickly, made Answer, that he
“knew nothing thereof; but desired him to speak
“with Mr. Recorder: Who made Answer, that
“the said Imprisonment was done by the whole
“Bench of Aldermen; and he, as one particular
“Person, could not deliver the Prisoner until the
“next Court Day, which could not be till two
“Days after, to the great Charges and Hindrance
“of the said Prisoner.

“Whereupon the Lord Steward sent for Ma-
“ster *Cholmeley*, he being then Recorder of *Lon-*
“*don*, and commanded him to deliver the Pri-
“soner; or else he would imprison the Mayor of
“*London*, and the said Recorder, and the fattest
“Alderman in the City, which he could get
“within the Verge. And declared, that the Queen’s
“Liberties and Franchises should not be over-
“come by the Lord-Mayor and Bench of Al-
“dermen, so long as he was Officer; with many
“other Words against the Citizens, which were
“too long to write. Adding further, that the
“Mayor did not meddle with *St. Martin’s* being
“within the City, and a Parcel of *Westminster*
“Deanery: Much less should he meddle with the
“said Liberty of the *Friars*, bounded out by the
“Walls and Gates from the City; being in the
“County of *Middlesex*, and not within the City.
“And so commanded the Recorder to send home
“the Prisoner unto the Liberty presently; which
“was so done accordingly; promising that, if
“the Lord-Mayor could declare or shew any good
“Title, whereby to break the Liberty, the Queen’s
“learned Counsel should answer him and them
“therein. And then the Recorder said, he never
“heard, before that Time, that the Lord Steward
“did claim the Precinct of the said *Black-friars*
“to be within the Liberty of the Queen’s Verge.
“Out of which Jurisdiction the City of *London*
“is exempted by the Statute of 32 *Henry VIII.*
“*cap. 2.* Under Colour of which Statute, the
“Mayor would bring the said *Friars* to be in
“*London*; which, in all the *Friars* Time, was free-
“ly exempted.

“All the which Matter was debated in the Pre-
No. 81.

“fence of *Sir Thomas Saunders*, Knt. Master *Rö-*
“*bert Hopton*, one of the Knight Marshals, and
“Mr. *Bromeley*, under Steward of the *Marshalsea*,
“the Day and Year above written.

“24. Item, That in Queen *Mary’s* Time, or
“King *Edward’s* Time, her Brother, there was
“a Man slain within the said Precinct of the
“*Black-friars*. And the Goods of him that was
“supposed to do the Deed were stayed within
“the said *Friars*, and an Inventory taken by
“the next Justice of Peace within the Verge,
“*Roger Cholmeley*, Knt. by the Commandment of
“*Sir Thomas Cheyney*, Knt. And afterward, one
“Master *Garrard*, and the Recorder of *London*,
“came unto the said *Sir Thomas Cheyney’s* House,
“within the same Precinct, and would have made
“an Inventory of the Goods of the Party Of-
“fender aforesaid, now deceased. But the said
“*Sir Thomas Cheyney* would not permit nor suffer
“them so to do; for that he had made Stay of
“the same Goods for the Queen before, if it
“were lawfully found that the said Party had
“slain the Man dead. Which afterward was
“otherwise found, by a Quest of twelve Men,
“sitting *super visum corporis* of the Dead, by the
“Coroner of the Verge, within the said Liberty;
“where the Mayor of *London* and Bench of Al-
“dermen have not to do, nor intermit with the
“Inhabitants thereof. Because the whole *Friars*
“Liberties, and Franchises of the same, were
“freely given unto King *Henry VIII.* by Act of
“Parliament. Whereby the Lord-Mayor of
“*London*, and Bench of Aldermen, are clearly
“barred and secluded from the *Friars* Liberties,
“and the Inhabitants thereof franchised, and clean
“exempted from all the Citizens, and their Im-
“positions or other Taxations.”

Add to the rest this Testimony following:

The true Copy of the Vicar of Bromley’s Letter,
in Kent, sent to Master Thomas Walsingham,
of Scadborough, in the said County, Esquire:
Who sent the same Letter to Sir Thomas Saun-
ders, Knt. he being also one of the Queen’s Justi-
ces of the Peace in the said County, to examine
the several Particulars therein, concerning the Li-
berties of the said Friars, &c.

“Right Worshipful, you shall understand that
“I have received your kind Letter; according
“whereunto, these are to satisfy your Mind, that
“I was dwelling in the *Black-friars* four or five
“Years; and came thither from *Oxford*, where
“I had been a Student of Divinity. I was also
“Curate of the Parish within the *Black-friars*,
“called *St. Agnes*. We had within us a Porter,
“who did shut all the Gates every Night, at nine
“of the Clock in the Winter, and at ten of the
“Clock in the Summer. No Sheriff, Bailiff, or
“Constable, nor yet the Mayor of *London*, took
“Interest there at any Time; nor foreign Porters
“had to do within our Privilege. And the *Friars*
“did pave both within the Turn-gate and with-
“out, unto *St. Andrew’s* Church, down by the
“great Garden Wall. And without the Turn-gate
“there was a Cage, pulled down by the Prior in my
“Time, which was set up by the Lord-Mayor of
“*London*. The Inhabitants within the *Friars* ne-
“ver watched; neither the Constable of *St. Mar-*
“*tin’s* Parish warned any Watch there, neither
“came

*A Man
slain in the
Liberties
of Black-
friars.*

*This Vicar
of Brom-
ley dwelt
formerly
in the
Black-
friars.*

"came within the Gates after the Hour appointed, at any Time. The Sheriffs of London had no Felons Goods there, neither did arrest any Person within the Precinct of the House. As for Bakers and Brewers that belonged to the House, they be dead."

Black-friars will not pay to the Must-
ters.

Among other Privileges *Black-friars* and the other exempt Places claimed, one among the rest was, That they would not contribute to the Musters, when the Militia was raised in the City; as it was in the Year 1585, Sir Tho. Pullison, Mayor; who was therefore obliged to make a Complaint to the Court thereof; praying, that, by their Authority, *Black-friars*, and the other privileged Places, might also bear their Burthen in Musters, as well as other Inhabitants of the City. Adverting the Lord Treasurer, "That whereas the *Black-friars*, *St. Martin's*, *White-friars*, and other exempt Places, were appointed to be contributory to this Charge, they refused to be taxed, and would not yield to pay any Thing, unless they had Direction from the Lord Treasurer, or other the Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council, for the Doing thereof: Wherefore, and for that the Service fell out to be of far greater Charge than was expected, he humbly besought his Lordship's Order and Commandment to those exempt Places, for Contribution."

The antient Church belonging to the *Black-friars*, London, was, before the Dissolution of Religious Houses by King Henry VIII. one of the most spacious and fair Churches in London. But the Friars being put out, the Church, together with other fair Buildings, was utterly demolished.

INTERMENTS.

In the left Part of the Choir.

* Daughter of the King of Scots.

MS. F. 9. In Off. Armor.

† Attributed; i. e. of Artois. F. 9.

There were buried, in the antient Church, Margaret Queen of Scots *.

Hubert de Burgo, Earl of Kent, translated from their old Church by Old Bourne.

Robert de Attabeto †, Earl of Bellimon.

Dame Isabel, Wife to Sir Roger Bygot, Earl Marshal.

William and Dame Jane Huse, Children to Dame Ellis, Countess of Arundel. And by them lieth Dame Ellis, Daughter to the Earl of Warren, and afterwards Countess of Arundel.

Dame Ide, Wife to Sir Walter ———, Daughter to the Lord Ferrers of Chariley.

Richard de Brewes.

MS. F. 9. By the Lady ———, laid Dame Jone, Daughter of Thomas ———, Wife of Sir Guidon Ferrers.

And, by the Right-Hand of Sir Guidon, lay Dame Jone Huntingfeld.

Sir John Molins, Knt.

† Roger.

Richard Strange, Son to Robert † Strange.

Elisabeth, Daughter to Sir Bartholomew Badlesmere, Wife to Sir William Bobun, Earl of Northampton; Marsh; the Earls of March and Hereford; and Elisabeth, Countess of Arundel.

At Dame Elisabeth's Head, lay Dame Joan, Daughter to Sir John Carne, first Wife to Sir Gwide, or Guy, Brian.

Hugh Clare, Knt. 1293, lay by her right Side.

The Heart of Queen Helianor, the Foundress.
The Heart of Alfonse, her Son.

The Hearts of John and Margaret, Children to William Valence.

Here also, in the Church of *Black-friars*, was buried John of Eltham, Duke of Cornwall, Brother to King Edward III. Upon whose Tomb was hung up a Table of his Noble Pedigree; which is still preserved in the Cotton Library. John Duke of Cornwall. Julius B. VII. 45.

The Daughter of Geoffrey Lucie, Wife of Sir Thomas Peverels.

Sir William Thorpe, Justice.

The Lord Liothe of Ireland.

Dame Maude, Wife to Sir Geoffrey Say, Daughter to the Earl of Warwick. And with her Edmund, related to King ———.

Dame Sible, Daughter to William Patesbulle, Wife to Roger Beauchampe. And by her Sir Richard, or Roger, Beauchampe.

Dame Jane Boteler.

Lord Scrope, of Upsal.

Sir Fanhope, Lord S. Amand, and Dame Elisabeth, his Wife, Daughter to the Duke of Lancaster.

Richard S. Amand, Lord S. Amand, bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Church of the *Black-friars*, next Ludgate, June 12, 1508,

Sir Stephen Collington, Knt.

King James of Spain.

Sir William Peter, Knt.

The Countess of Huntington.

Dutchess of Exeter.

Sir John Cornwall.

Lord Fanhope died at Ampthill, in Bedfordshire, and was buried there, 1443.

Caveston Talbot, Esq;

Sir John Tipstose, Earl of Worcester, who was beheaded in 1470.

And by him, in his Chapel, James Turchet, Lord Audley, who was beheaded in 1497.

William Paston, and Anne, Daughter to Edmond Lancaster.

The Heart of Sir Westye.

The Heart of Dame Margaret Countess of the Isle.

The Lord Beaumont.

Mr. Geth.

Sir Edmond Cornwall, Baron of Burford.

The Lady Nevil, wedded to the Lord Douglas *, Daughter to the Duke of Exeter. * Dogelaz.

Richard Scoope, Esq;

Dame Catharine Vaux.

Alys [Alice] Cobham.

Sir Thomas Browne, and Dame Elisabeth *, his Wife. * Eleanor.

Sir George Browne, and Dame Elisabeth, his Wife.

Jane Powell *.

* Powell.

Thomas Swinforth *.

* Swinford

John Mawfley *, Esq; 1432.

* Mawfley.

John de la Bere *, Nicholas Carre, Geoffrey Spring, and William Clifford, Esqrs; * Dalebear

Sir Thomas Brandon, Knight of the Garter, 1509. This Noble Knight, by his last Will, dated June 11, 1509, bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Friars Preachers, London, as near unto the Sepulchre of Sir John Wingsfeld, Knt. as might be. He was Uncle to the famous Charles Brandon, afterwards Duke of Suffolk, that married the Queen Dowager of France: To him, by his said Will, he left 300 Marks of his Plate. He also gave to the

Sir Thomas Brandon, Uncle to Charles Brandon.

Sir John Wingsfeld.

the *Friars Austins*, London, 60 l. for a perpetual Memorial to be had of the Lord Marquis *Berkley*, and the Lady Marchioness, late his Wife. And to the Lady *Jane Gylford*, Widow, he bequeathed his Place in *Southwark*, with his Lease, which he had of the Lord Bishop of *Winton*.

William Stalworth, Merchant-Taylor, 1518.

William Courtney, Earl of *Devonshire*, nominated, but not created, the third of *Henry VIII.* &c.

To these I add,

Lady
Scrope.

Lord Tho-
mas
Scrope.

Prerog.
Off.

Elisabeth, Lady *Scrope*, of *Upsal* and *Marsham*, Widow; who by her Will bequeathed her Body to be buried in the *Black-friars*, London, by the Side of her Husband, Lord *Thomas Scrope*, of *Upsal* and *Marsham*. By which Will, dated the 7th of *March*, the 5th of *Henry VIII.* she appointed the Trentals to be sung in the Church of *Black-friars*, for the Soul of the said Lord, her Husband, and *Alice*, their Daughter; for Sir *Henry Wentworth's* Soul, and for the Soul of the Lord her Father, *John* Marquis of *Montague*, and her Mother, the Lady *Isabel*, his Wife. She willed also, that a Stone should be prepared with three Images, one of her Husband, another of herself, and the third of their said Daughter: And their Arms upon the said Stone, and Scripture, making Mention what they were, to the Value of 10 l. She willed, moreover, a Tomb to be made over Sir *Henry Wentworth*, Knt. late her Husband, lying in *Newton-Abbey*, in *Lincolnshire*, to the Value of 20 l. Sterling; and a Tomb likewise to be made over the Lord her Father, and her Lady Mother, lying buried in *Bisbam-Abbey*, in *Berkshire*, to the Value of 20 l.

Sir Tho.
Par.

Sir *Thomas Par* seems also to be buried here, according to his Will, dated *November* 9, the 9th of *Henry VIII.* bequeathing his Body to lie in *Black-friars*, London, if he chanced to die within twenty Miles thereof. He willed, that all his Lands that descended to him, as Heir to Sir *William Par*, his Father, should remain to *Maud*, his Wife, for her Jointure. He willed his Daughters, *Catharine* and *Anne*, to have 800 l. between them; except they proved to be his Heirs, or his Son's Heirs; and then they should not: But willed the said Monies to be laid out for Copes and Vestments, to be given to the House of *Clervaux*, &c. and 100 l. to be bestowed upon the Chantry of *Kendal*. He willed his Son *William* to have his great Chain, worth 140 l. which the King's Grace gave him. He made *Maud*, his Wife, and Dr. *Tunstal*, Master of the *Rolls*, his Executors. This Will was proved in the Year 1517. This Man was Father to *Catherine Par*, King *Henry's* last Wife.

Dame *Maud Par*, Widow to the abovenamed Sir *Thomas*, and Mother to Queen *Catharine*, by her Will, bearing Date *May* 20, the 21st of *Henry VIII.* bequeathed her Body to be buried in this Church. In this Will she mentioned her Son and Heir, *William Par*, for whose Preferment she had indebted herself, as she said, both to the King, for his Marriage, and to the Earl of *Essex*, for the Matching with the Lady *Bourcher*, Daughter and Heir apparent to the said Earl. She mentioned also *Anne*, her Daughter, and *Catharine Borough*, her Daughter, and Sir *William Par*, her Brother, and *Thomas Pickring*, Esq; her Cousin, Steward of her House. This Will was proved 1531, *December* 14.

Roger de Swillington, Knt. willed, whose Will was proved 1417, that the *Friars Preachers* at *Ludgate*, London, should have 40 l. *pro anniversariis diebus annuatim tenend.* of him the said *Roger*, and *Joan*, his Wife, for one Time, when it happened, to pray for their Souls, and for *Robert Swillington*, his Father. And that two Nuns, Sisters of *Thomas de Swillington*, should have 13 s. 4 d.

Before we take our Leave of *Black-friars*, I must mention a memorable Passage that happened after the Fire of *London*. Some Workmen digging in a Place there, where the Convent was, to clear it from the Rubbish, by the Appointment of Mr. *William Bradford*, in order to Building, they came to an old Wall in a Cellar, of great Thickness, where appeared a kind of Cupboard; which being opened, there were found in it four Pots or Cafes of fine Pewter, very thick, with Covers of the same, and Rings fastened on the Top, to take up or put down at Pleasure. The Cafes were flat before, and round behind. And in them were repositied four human Heads, unconsumed, reserved, as it seems, by Art; with their Teeth and Hair, the Flesh of a tawny Colour, wrapped up in black Silk, almost consumed. And a certain Substance, of a blackish Colour, crumbled into Dust, lying at the Bottom of the Pots.

Four Heads
found in
Black-
friars.

One of these Pots, with the Head in it, I saw in *October*, 1703, being in the Custody of Mr. *Presbury*, then Soap-maker, in *Smithfield*: Which Pot had inscribed, in the Inside of the Cover, in a scrawling Character, which might be used in the Times of King *Henry VIII.* J. CORNELIUS. This Head was without a Neck, having short red Hair upon it, thick, and that would not be pulled off; and yellow Hair upon the Temples; a little bald on the Top, perhaps a Tonsure; the fore Part of the Nose sunk, the Mouth gaping, ten found Teeth, others had been plucked out; the Skin like tanned Leather, the Features of the Face visible. There was one Body found near it buried, and without any Head; but no other Bodies found. The other three Heads had some of the Necks joined to them, and had a broader and plainer Razure; which shewed them Priests. These three Heads are now dispersed. One was given to an Apothecary; another was intrusted with the Parish Clerk, who got Money by Shewing of it. It is probable they were at last privately procured, and conveyed abroad; and now become Holy Relicks. *Strype*.

Strype.

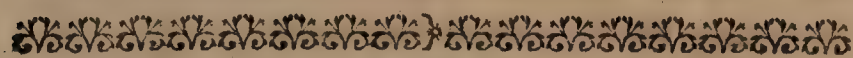
Who these were, there is no Record, as I know of; nor had any of them Names inscribed but one. To me they seem to have been some zealous Priests or Friars, executed for Treason; whereof there were many in the Rebellion in *Lincolnshire*, Anno 1538; or for denying the King's Supremacy: And here privately deposited by these *Black-Friars*. *Strype*.

The ample Privileges, which the Inhabitants of *Black-friars* did enjoy, have been for many Years lost; so that now the Sheriffs Officers can arrest there; the Shop-keepers are obliged to be free of the City; and it is lately made Part of this Ward of *Faringdon within*; and two Common-Councilmen are annually elected out of it, and added to the Number that used to serve for this Ward.

Conduit. (19.) In the Place of the *Old Crofs*, which was taken down in the Year 1390, was erected a Water-Conduit at the East End of *St. Michael's Quern Church* in *West-Cheap*, near *St. Paul's Gate*; which was called the *Little Conduit in West-Cheap*: But this has been removed about twenty Years.

St. Ewen's Church and Parish. (20.) Near to the North-East Corner of *Warwick-lane*, formerly called *Eldeneſe-lane*, ſtood the Pariſh-Church of *St. Ewen* or *Owen*, called in old Records *Sancti Audoeni juxta fratres minores, London*, and ſometimes *infra Newgate*. Which Church had not its Name from *Edwin*, the firſt Chriſtian King of *Northumberland*, as *Mr. Richard Smith* ſuppoſed, but is the ſame Saint with *Owen*, or *Audowen*. The Remains of this Church are ſtill to be ſeen in the Cellars of the Houſe, late the *Black-Swan*, occupied by *Mr. Edward Wickſteed*, a Bookſeller, and of the next Houſe to the Weſt. This is one of the Churches given by *Henry VIII.* towards the erecting of *Chriſt's-Church*.

A Fraternity of St. Anne here. In this Church was founded a Fraternity of *St. Anne*, the Mother of *Mary*, from the Alms of the Pariſhioners; as it is expreſſed in a Certificate in the *Tower*, given in about it, by the then three Maſters of it, viz. *John Shepye*, Taylor, *Nicolas Minet*, Fletcher, and another: Who certified, that, in the ſame Church, every Year, ſeven Wax Candles quadrate, i. e. ſquare, were to be burnt before the Image of *St. Anne*, all the ſolemn Days in which a Light burnt before the Crucifix; and yearly to be renewed the ſaid Light, as long as the ſaid Fraternity could ſuſtain it. And that every Brother ſhould offer, at the high Maſs of the ſaid Day, in the Church, one Halfpenny. And four Torches of ten Pounds of Wax, to be cauſed to burn upon the Obſequies of any Brother of the Fraternity.



CHAP. XXIII.

Of FARINGDON WARD

Without.

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a NEW Survey.

Its Name. Bounds. Extent. Modern State. Government. Aldermen. Common-Councilmen. Division. Remarkable Things. Parishes and Churches. The Temple and Temple Church. The Rolls Chapel. Barnard's-Inn. Thaves-Inn. Clifford's-Inn, Serjeant's-Inn, Six Clerk's-Office. Bridewell and Bartholomew's Hospital. Smithfield. Fleet-Market, and Priſon. Old-Bailey Sessions-Houſe. Surgeon's-Hall. Temple-Bar. Antiquities. White-friars.

Its Name.

THIS is the fartheſt Ward in the Weſt of this City, and was originally a Part of the Ward of *Faringdon within*, till divided by Act of Parliament, 17 Rich. II. as already obſerved in the firſt Book. From which Time this Part has been diſtinguiſhed by the Addition of *without*, i. e. *without the City Walls*.

Bounds.

It is bounded on the Eaſt by the Wards of

Faringdon within, the Precinct of the late Priory of *St. Bartholomew* near *Smithfield*, and the Ward of *Aldersgate*; on the North, by the *Charter-houſe*, the Pariſh of *St. John's Clerkenwell*, and Part of *St. Andrew's* Pariſh without the Freedom; on the Weſt, by *High-Holborn*, and *St. Clement's* Pariſh in the *Strand*; on the South, by the River of *Thames*. So that,

The Extent of this Ward may be gathered from the Bounds without *Newgate* and *Ludgate*, which are theſe:

First, On the Eaſt Part thereof is the whole Precinct of the late Priory of *St. Bartholomew*; and a Part of *Long-lane*, on the North, towards *Aldersgate-ſtreet*; and all *Smithfield*, to the Bars in *St. John's-ſtreet*.

Then out of *Smithfield*, *Chicken-lane*, towards *Turnmill-ſtreet*. Back again by the Pens or Folds in *Smithfield* to *Cow-lane*, which turns towards *Holborn*; and *Hoſer-lane* out of *Smithfield*; alſo toward *Holborn*, till it meets with a Part of *Cow-lane*.

Cock-lane, out of *Smithfield*, over-againſt *Pie-corner*. *Giltſpur-ſtreet*, out of *Smithfield* to *Newgate*. Then from *Newgate*, Weſt by *St. Sepulchre's* Church, to *Turn-again-lane*. From the Place where the Conduit ſtood on *Snow-hill* to *Holborn-bridge*, up *Holborn-hill*, to the Bars, on both Sides.

On the Right-Hand, or North Side, at the Bottom of *Holborn-hill*, is *Gold-lane*, commonly called *Feild-lane*, ſome Time a filthy Paſſage into the Fields; now both Sides built with ſmall Tenements.

Then higher is *Hatton-garden-ſtreet*, and *Litber-lane*, and *Brook-ſtreet*, turning to the Fields.

On the Left-Hand, or South Side, from *Newgate*, lieth a Street called the *Old-bailey*; this ſtretches down by the Wall of the City to *Ludgate*. On the Weſt Side of which Street breaks out another Lane, called *St. George's-lane*, till you come unto the South End of *Seacoal-lane*; and then, turning towards *Fleet-ſtreet*, it is called *Fleet-lane*.

The next out of the High Street from *Newgate*, turning down South, is called the *Little-Bailey*, and runs down to the Eaſt of *St. George's-lane*.

Then is *Seacoal-lane*, which turns down into *Fleet-lane*.

Near unto this *Seacoal-lane*, in the Turning towards the Conduit on *Snow-hill*, is another Lane called in Record *Wind-again-lane*, for that it turned down to *Turnmill-brook*, and from thence back again, for there was no Way over.

Beyond *Holborn-bridge* is *Shoe-lane*, which runs out of *Holborn*, unto the Conduit which ſtood in *Fleet-ſtreet*.

Then is *Fewtar's*, now called *Fetter-lane*, which likewise ſtretches South into *Fleet-ſtreet*, by the Eaſt End of *St. Dunſtan's* Church; and from this Lane to the Bars are the Bounds without *Newgate*.

Now without *Ludgate*, this Ward runs up from the ſaid Gate to *Temple-bar*, and hath on the Right-Hand, or North Side, the South End of the *Old-bailey*. Then it proceeds down *Ludgate-hill* to *Fleet-lane*, over *Fleet-bridge*, and by *Shoe-lane*, and *Fewtar's-lane*, and ſo to *New-ſtreet* or

or *Chancery-lane*, and up that Lane to the House of the Rolls. Which House is also of this Ward. And on the other Side to a Lane over-against the Rolls, which formerly entered *Ficquete's Field*.

Near the Bar is another Lane, called *Shire-lane*, because it divides the City from the Shire; and this turned into *Ficquete's Field*.

From *Ludgate* again, on the left Hand, or South Side, we have *Fleet-bridge*, *Bride-lane*, which runs South by *Bridewell*; and *Water-lane*, which runs down to the *Thames*. Then *White-friars*, and the *Temple*; so that the Bar is the Extent of this *Faringdon Ward Without*.

In these Parts, from *Ludgate*, and so Westward, the City, in the *Saxon* Times, was chiefly situate, if we may credit *Fabian*; who writes, That he had found in a very old Record, called *Doomsday*, belonging to the City, that in King *Egelfred's*, or *Ethelred's* Reign, which began in the Year 981, London had most Houses or Buildings from *Ludgate* towards *Westminster*, and little or none where the Chief or Heart of the City now is, except in divers Places, but they stood without Order; so that many Towns and Cities, as *Canterbury*, *York*, and others, surpassed *London* in Building in those Days.

We come next to the present State of this Ward.

Modern
State.

To begin at the South Parts, viz. *Ludgate-hill* and *Fleet-street*, taking Notice, as we pass along, of all the Lanes and Alleys through which there lie Passages, in and out of the said Streets; as on the North Side, beginning at *Temple-bar*, there is *Bell-yard*, *Chancery-lane*, *Fetter-lane*, *Shoe-lane*, the *Town-ditch*. Then on the South Side of the Street, *White-friars*, *Water-lane*, *Salisbury-court*, *Bridewell Precinct*. Then the Street beginning near *Ludgate*; and passing from South to North, called *Old-bailey*, which opens into the North Part of this Ward, as *Snow-hill*, down to *Holborn-bridge*. Then more North is *Cow-lane*, *Hofier-lane*, *Cock-lane*, *Chick-lane*, *West-Smithfield*, *Long-lane*, *St. Bartholomew's Close*, and *Hospital*, *Pye-corner*, &c. with all the smaller Courts and Alleys contained in these.

Ludgate-
hill.

Ludgate-hill comes down from *Ludgate*, and runs Westward to *Fleet-street*; from which it is severed by a handsome large Stone Bridge, the Breadth of the Street, which gives a Passage over the new Canal where *Fleet-ditch* was; which since the Fire of *London* was made so deep and wide, cut from *Holborn-bridge* to the Mouth of the River *Thames*, that it received the Tides, and used to bring up Barges and Lighters to *Holborn-bridge*; but one Part of this, viz. from *Fleet-bridge* to *Holborn-bridge*, is now arched over, and made a complete Market-place for Butchers, Poulterers, Gardeners, &c.

This Street, as also *Fleet-street*, (into which it falls) and so to *Temple-bar*, is a great Thoroughfare for Coaches, Carts, Horse and Foot Passengers; being the great Way from *London* to *Westminster*, and the adjacent Parts. Both these Streets are therefore very spacious, graced with good Buildings of the first Rate, and well inhabited by Shop-keepers of the best Trades; as Woollen-Drapers, Linnen-Drapers, Grocers, Sadlers, Upholsterers, Booksellers, who drive a

very considerable Trade: And for the Accommodation of this great Resort of People, here are divers noted Coffee-Houses and Taverns.

The Alleys, Courts, and Passages in *Fleet-street*, are, on the North Side, *Shear-lane*, or *Shire-lane*; which gives Passage into *Little Lincolns-inn-fields*, formerly called *Ficquete's-field*; but this Lane, being without the Freedom, will be spoken of under *St. Clement's Parish*. The like is *Bell-yard*, near adjoining, except some small Part on the East Side, against *Crown-court*, in *Chancery-lane*, which may be rather termed a Street for its Fairness and good Buildings: But there being but a little within the City Liberty, we shall speak of it in the *Rolls Liberty*, in which is the greatest Part. *Flying-horse-court*, but small, with a Free-stone Pavement; here is kept the *Marshalsea Office*, for the making out Writs, &c. *Clifford's-inn-lane* has on the West Side Houses, and on the East Side *St. Dunstan's Church*; it leads into *Clifford's-inn*, one of the Inns of *Chancery*; which Place, of late Years, is much enlarged in new Buildings, in the Garden, an airy Place, and neatly kept; the Garden being inclosed with a Pallisado Pale, and adorned with Rows of Lime-Trees set round the Grass Plats and Gravel Walks. It has the the Conveniency of three Doors; the one into *Serjeants-inn* in *Chancery-lane*, another into *Fetter-lane*, and a third into *Fleet-street*. The Hall yet wants new Building.

Clifford's-
inn.

Adjoining to *Clifford's-inn-lane*, and fronting *Fleet-street*, is *St. Dunstan's Church*.

And adjoining thereto, Eastward, is a small Place of several Houses, which bears the Name of *Hen-and-chicken-court*; and near to this Court, *Fetter-lane* falls into *Fleet-street*, *Fleuer-de-lis-court*, or rather *Alley*, being long, narrow and ordinary, with a Free-stone Pavement; has three Outlets, two into *Fetter-lane*, and another into *West-barding-street*. This Court is of small Repute, being but meanly inhabited; the Buildings are on the East Side, the West being the Back-yards to the Houses in *Fetter-lane*.

Two-crane-court, a very handsome open Place, with a Free-stone Pavement, and graced with good Buildings, well inhabited by Persons of Repute; the front House, larger than the rest, and ascended up by large Stone Steps, is in the Occupation of the Royal Society: In this House is kept their *Museum*, and here are the Meetings of the Fellows.

Crane-
court.

Red-lion-court, good and large, with a Free-stone Pavement, has a Passage into *West-barding-street*, in *Goldsmith's-rents*. *Johnson's-court* has but a narrow Entrance, but opens into a square Court, with a Free-stone Pavement and good Houses, well inhabited. Out of this Court is another, which bears the same Name, but smaller, with one Row of Houses, with pretty Gardens behind them, and this runs into *Gough-square*, a Place lately built with very handsome Houses, and well inhabited by Persons of Fashion. *St. Dunstan's-court* has a narrow Entrance, but towards the upper End opens into two Parts, and both indifferent as to Houses and Inhabitants. *Bolt-court*, very good and open, with a Free-stone Pavement, has good Houses, well inhabited. *Three-king-court*, but small, having

two or three Houses. *Hind-court*, large, and broad at the upper End, where the Houses are much better built and inhabited; and to the Whole is a very good Free-stone Pavement, cleanly kept. *Wine-office-court*, long, with a Free-stone Pavement, has good Houses on the West Side, the East Side having a dead Wall, where there is a Passage into *White-horse-court*; and at the upper End is another Passage into *Gough-square* on one Side, and *King's-head-court* on the other, which leads into *Shoe-lane* on the Back-side of *Gunpowder-alley*. *Three-falcon-court*. *White-horse-Inn*, large, and of good Resort for Coaches and Horses, and has some private Houses in it. *White's-court*, but small. *Peterborough-court* indifferent broad at the upper End, with a Free-stone Pavement, and well inhabited. *Racket-court*, seated betwixt *Shoe-lane* and the *Ditch-side*, a very spacious and handsome Place, with good Houses, well inhabited; the front House takes up the Breadth of the Court. *Popping's* or *Poppingey-alley* has an open Passage, inhabited by Printers, Victuallers, Hatters, &c. Out of this Place is a Passage into *Harp-alley*, which leads to *Fleet-ditch*. *Black-horse-alley*, ordinary. Out of this Alley is a Passage to *Fleet-ditch*.

Beyond *Fleet-bridge*, on the North Side, and on *Ludgate-hill*, is *Bell-savage-Inn*, very large. The first Yard is an open Square, with several private Houses in it; the inner Yard, which is much larger, being taken up with Stabling, &c.

Fleur-de-lis-court, long and ordinary, having at the upper End a Passage into this Inn. *Sword-and-buckler-court*, also but ordinary, has a Passage into *Fleur-de-lis-court*. Adjoining to *Ludgate* is *Half-moon-court*, large, but none of the best; at the Entrance is a Coffee-house of a good Trade.

On the South Side of *Ludgate-hill* is *Oxenden-corner*, over-against the *Old-bailey*, well built and inhabited, with a Thoroughfare into *Black-friars*. *Dolphin-court*, small, having but one House, which is an Alehouse, and has the Sign of the *Dolphin*. *Goat-alley*, indifferent good, with a Free-stone Pavement. *White-lion-court*, long, narrow, and ordinary, with a dark Entrance. *Hanging-sword-alley*, so called from a House of that Name, which is but ordinary, and leads into a Court so called, which has two Passages into *Water-lane*, near adjoining. *Bear's-head-court*, but ordinary, has a Passage into *Bolt-and-tun-Inn*. *Ram-alley*, taken up by Publick Houses, being a Kind of privileged Place for Debtors, before the late Act of Parliament for taking them away: It has a Passage into the *Temple*, and into *Serjeants-Inn* in *Fleet-street*. *Mitre-court*, an open Place, with a Free-stone Pavement down into the *Temple* by Steps; a Place much taken up by Publick Houses: And this Place did pretend the like Privileges as *Ram-alley* before the said Act. *Falcon-court*, a good open Place, with a Free-stone Pavement, in which are about four or five Houses. *Hercules-pillars-alley*, but narrow, and altogether inhabited by such as keep Publick Houses for Entertainment.

The Temple.

On the South-West Side of *Fleet-street* are the two *Temples*, called the *Inner* and *Middle*; altho' the Buildings before the Fire were for the greatest Part of Timber, yet they wholly escaped the general Desolation: But since that Time have felt

two great Fires, and both beginning within the Confines of the Houses, which destroyed almost all the Offices and Lodgings in the several Courts; but the Church and both the Halls escaped. Since which Fires the Property of some of the Courts, and most of the Buildings, have been altered, as to their former Position; but again rebuilt in a most beautiful uniform Manner, very lofty, and more substantial and convenient than before, and all of Brick. These two *Temples* take up a large Track of Ground backwards, having no visible Front to the Street, only the two Gates at the Entrance into the *Middle-Temple-lane*, and that leading to the *Inner-Temple*; in both which are Chambers for the Students in the Law; and backwards they are furnished with divers large and fair Courts, garnished with lofty Buildings, all of Brick, and uniform, viz. *Exchequer-court*, *Tanfield-court*, *Cloisters-court*, *Hare-court*, *Vine-court*, *Figtree-court*, *Elm-court*, *Pump-court*, *Middle-Temple-ball-court*, *Brick-court*, and *Essex-court*.

At the lower End of *Middle-Temple-lane* is a large and handsome Pair of Stairs of Free-stone, for taking Water at, much resorted to.

These *Temples* have a Passage into *White-friars* by a Gate; into *Fleet-street* through *Mitre-court*, *Ram-alley*, and *Serjeants-Inn*; into *Essex-street*, and into the *Strand*, through *Palsgrave's-head-court*; besides the two large Gates in the two *Temple-lanes*.

Upon the Dissolution of the Priory of *White-friars*, the Church and Buildings in Process of Time became ruinous, and were pulled down; afterwards converted into Buildings, and now contain several Courts, Lanes, and Alleys; as *Dogwell-court*, *Essex-court*, *Aspen-tree-court*. *Davis's-yard*, which is converted into a Glass-house for making Flint-glasses. *Watermen's-lane*, as leading to the River *Thames*, where there is a Pair of Stairs to take Water at; all Places of ordinary Account: Besides the long turning Passage out of *Fleet-street* into the lower End of *Water-lane*, which runs by the Back-side of the *Temple* Buildings, where there is a Gate into the *Temple*.

This Place was formerly, since its building into Houses, inhabited by Gentry; but some of the Inhabitants taking upon them to protect Persons from Arrests, upon a pretended Privilege belonging to the Place, the Gentry left it, and it became a Sanctuary to the Inhabitants, which they kept up by Force against Law and Justice; so that it was sufficiently crowded with such disabled and loose kind of Lodgers, and had the Nick-name of *Alsatia*: But however, upon a great Concern of Debt, the Sheriff, with the *Posse Comitatus*, forced his Way in to make a Search, and yet to little Purpose; for the Time of the Sheriff's coming not being concealed, and they having Notice thereof, took Flight, either to the *Mint* in *Southwark*, another such Place, or some other private Place, till the Disturbance was over, and then they returned.

In the latter End of King *William* the Third's Reign, the Parliament taking this great Abuse into Consideration, an Act was made to put down this, the *Savoy*, and many other pretended privileged Places.

The

The Inhabitants of *White-friars* maintain their own Poor, collect their Taxes, and chuse their own Officers among themselves.

Water-lane.

Water-lane severeth *White-friars* from *Salisbury-court*; it is a good, broad, and strait Street, which comes out of *Fleet-street*, and runs down to the *Thames*, where there is one of the City Lay-stalls for the Soil of the Streets; which is taken from thence by Barges and Dung-Boats, and made Use of by Gardeners and Farmers for the manuring their Grounds. This Lane is better built than inhabited, by reason of its being so pestered with Carts to the Lay-stall and Wharfs, for Wood, Coals, &c. lying by the Water-side, at the Bottom of this Lane; as also to *White-friars*, into which it has an open Passage; as likewise another into *Salisbury-court*. On the West Side of this Lane is *Briton's-alley*, as also *Dove-court*; both ordinary Places, with a Passage into the *Friars*.

Salisbury-court.

Dorset-court, commonly called *Salisbury-court*, was a large House inhabited by the Earls of *Dorset*, which was many Years ago pulled down and converted into Buildings; as was the Garden and Wilderness; there being a handsome well built Street, which comes out of *Fleet-street*, called *Dorset-street*, and runs Southward to the River *Thames*, where there are Stairs of Free-stone for taking Water at.

Near to which Place once stood the Theatre, or Play-House; a neat Building, having a curious Front next the *Thames*, with an open Place for the Reception of Coaches: On the other Side is a large Wood-yard Wharf belonging to the Company of *Carpenters*.

This Street, on the West Side passing down to the *Thames*, is a handsome, airy, open Square, all taken up with good Buildings, the best inhabited of any in the Court; for that Part towards the *Thames*, as also the Wilderness, with the small Courts, are not to be much boasted of. In this Place are these Courts and Places of Note, viz. *Blue-ball-court*, an indifferent good Place, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Half-paved-court*, but ordinary. *Dorset-court*, a small Place, handsomely built, and indifferently well inhabited; in which is the Charity-School for St. *Bride's* Parish, for fifty Boys and fifty Girls. *Sugar-loaf-court*, very small and ordinary. The *Wilderness*, so called, as being built in that Part of the Garden where the *Wilderness* was. *Fisher's-alley*, also ordinary, has a Passage into *Water-lane*. Near this Alley is *George-yard*, but mean; and *Crown-alley*, inconsiderable, has a Passage into *Tuder-street*, and so to the *Ditch-side*.

This *Dorset*, or *Salisbury-court*, claimed a peculiar Liberty to itself, and to be exempt from the City Government; and the Inhabitants would not admit of the City Officers to make any Arrest there. How far these Privileges reach, is uncertain; but many resorted hither, who fled from their Creditors, till the Act was made to suppress pretended privileged Places. Out of *Dorset-court* is a paved Free-stone Passage into St. *Bridget's*, the Parish-Church.

Bride-lane.

Bride-lane comes out of *Fleet-street* by St. *Bridget's* Church-yard, which, with a turning Passage by *Bridewell* and the *Ditch-side*, falls down to Woodmongers Wharfs by the *Thames*. It took its Name from St. *Bridget's* Church, to which there is a Passage up Stone Steps.

King Tuder's, *King Edward's*, and *Water-streets*, are on the Back-side of *Bridewell*, and have a Passage into *Salisbury-court* through *Crown-alley*; all Places inhabited by private People, and none of the meanest Rank; one Row, which fronts the Wood-yard, and regards the *Thames*, consists of good Buildings. *Green's-rents* falls into St. *Bride's-lane*, and is but mean; as is *Bear-alley*.

The *Ditch-side*, called *Fleet-ditch*, is a spacious Place, with good Buildings on both Sides of the Canal, so made since the Fire of *London*, and has on both Sides a broad Passage for Carts to the Wharfs next the *Thames*; this Canal is railed in, for fear of Danger of People's falling into it. The Part of this Canal, on the South Side, next the *Thames*, has the East Side in the Ward of *Farringdon within*; but all the rest, down to *Holborn-bridge*, on both Sides, is in this Ward. The West Side of the Part next to *Holborn* is the best inhabited; and much taken up by Upholsterers, Brasiers, and those that sell Second-hand Household Goods. The East Side of that Part from *Fleet-bridge* to the *Thames* has the best Houses, and best inhabited. On the West Side, from *Fleet-bridge* to *Holborn-bridge*, are several small Alleys which lead up to *Shoe-lane*. On the East Side is the *Fleet-Prison*.

In antient Times there was a Brook, called *Turnmill-brook*, which ran under *Holborn* and *Fleet-bridges* into the *Thames*. See P. 83 and 571.

On the East Side of *Fleet-ditch*, from this Prison to *Holborn-bridge*, are these Places: *Fleet-lane*, which comes down from the *Old Bailey*, over-against the *Sessions-House*, and falls into the *Ditch-side*, a Place of no great Account for Buildings or Inhabitants. In this Lane are several small Courts, as *Cheshire-rents*, *Well-yard*, *Harrow-court*, and *Cock-alley*; all Places but of mean Account.

On the North Side is *Seacoal-lane*. This Lane is very ordinary, both as to Houses and Inhabitants. Out of this Lane is a Passage to *Snow-hill*, and another into *Green-arbour*, and a third into *Bishop's-court*; the two last ascended up by many Steps, or a Pair of Stairs, made thro' *London-wall*. On the West Side of this Lane are these Alleys, which fall into the *Ditch-side*, viz. *George-alley*, or *Yard*; *Bear-alley*, on the South Side of which is another small Alley, called *Little Bear-alley*; *Goose-alley*, against which is a small Place called *Ford's-rents*.

Newcastle-street comes out of *Seacoal-lane*, and falls into the *Ditch-side*, an open Place, and pretty well built.

Turn-again-lane hath a Passage out of *Town-ditch* into *Snow-hill*, a Place tolerably well built. *Crown-court*, very small; and on the South Side is *Queen's-head-court*, indifferently built.

The *Old Bailey*, of which there are two, the *Great* and the *Little*. The *Great Old Bailey* is an open Street, with good built Houses, and well inhabited by Tradesmen, and others. In this Place was *Justice-Hall*, commonly called the *Sessions-House*, as well for the City and Liberty thereof, as for the County of *Middlesex*. And lower down, on the same East Side, is the new erected Theatre for the Surgeons.

The East Side of the *Old Bailey* runs down by the City Wall, upon the Ditch called *Houndf-ditch*,

ditch, from *Ludgate* to *Newgate*. About the Middle of the great Street, on this Side, is *Ball's-court*, which is but small; also *Red-cross-court*, which is indifferent. On the West of this Street, from the Corner of *Ludgate-bill* to *Fleet-lane*, are these Places, viz. *Ship-court*, but small; *Prideaux-court*, large, with good Houses on the West Side, having an Entrance into it fit for Coach or Cart; *Black-and-white-court*, a large open Place, with handsome Buildings; at the upper End of which is *Chequer-yard*, out of which is a Passage into *Fleet-lane*.

Little Old
Bailey.

In the *Little Old Bailey* are these Places, viz. *Dean's-court*, long and narrow, with a Free-stone Pavement; *Brown's-court*, long, narrow, and ordinary; *Elliot's-court*, well built and inhabited; *Bishop's-court*, indifferently well inhabited, and hath a Passage down Steps into *Seacoal-lane*; *Green-arbour-court*, at the upper End is a very good Square, with tolerable good Houses, and Inhabitants answerable. Out of this Court is also a Passage down Steps into *Seacoal-lane*. And out of this Court is another Passage into *Angel-court*, seated on *Snow-hill*, against the *Saracen's-head-Inn*, being a very handsome Place, having at the upper End a very good large House, with a Garden before it; once made use of for the Farthing-Office, now for the Hand-in-Hand Assurance for Houses. *St. Dunstan's-court*, seated betwixt *Bishop's-court* and *Elliot's-court*.

Chance-
ry lane.

Now back to the West Part of *Fleet-street*, on the North Side is *Chancery-lane*, a Street of a very great Refort, and well inhabited by Trademen in the Part next *Fleet-street*, and in that Part next to *Holborn* (into which it falls) by Lawyers, and those depending on them: And the rather, for that in this Lane is *Lincoln's-Inn*, *Serjeants-Inn*, the *Rolls*, the *Examiners Office* within the *Rolls-yard*, the *Six Clerks Office*, (to which belong twelve Masters in *Chancery*, and six Clerks); *Symond's-Inn*, where the Register's Office for the Court of *Chancery* is kept; the *Curfitors Office*; the Office for the Masters in *Chancery*, &c. All which Places are out of the City Liberty, except *Serjeants-Inn*, which is an antient Building. Opposite to this Inn is *Crown-court*, a square Place, but the Building old. The City Liberty goes not much farther.

Fetter-
lane.

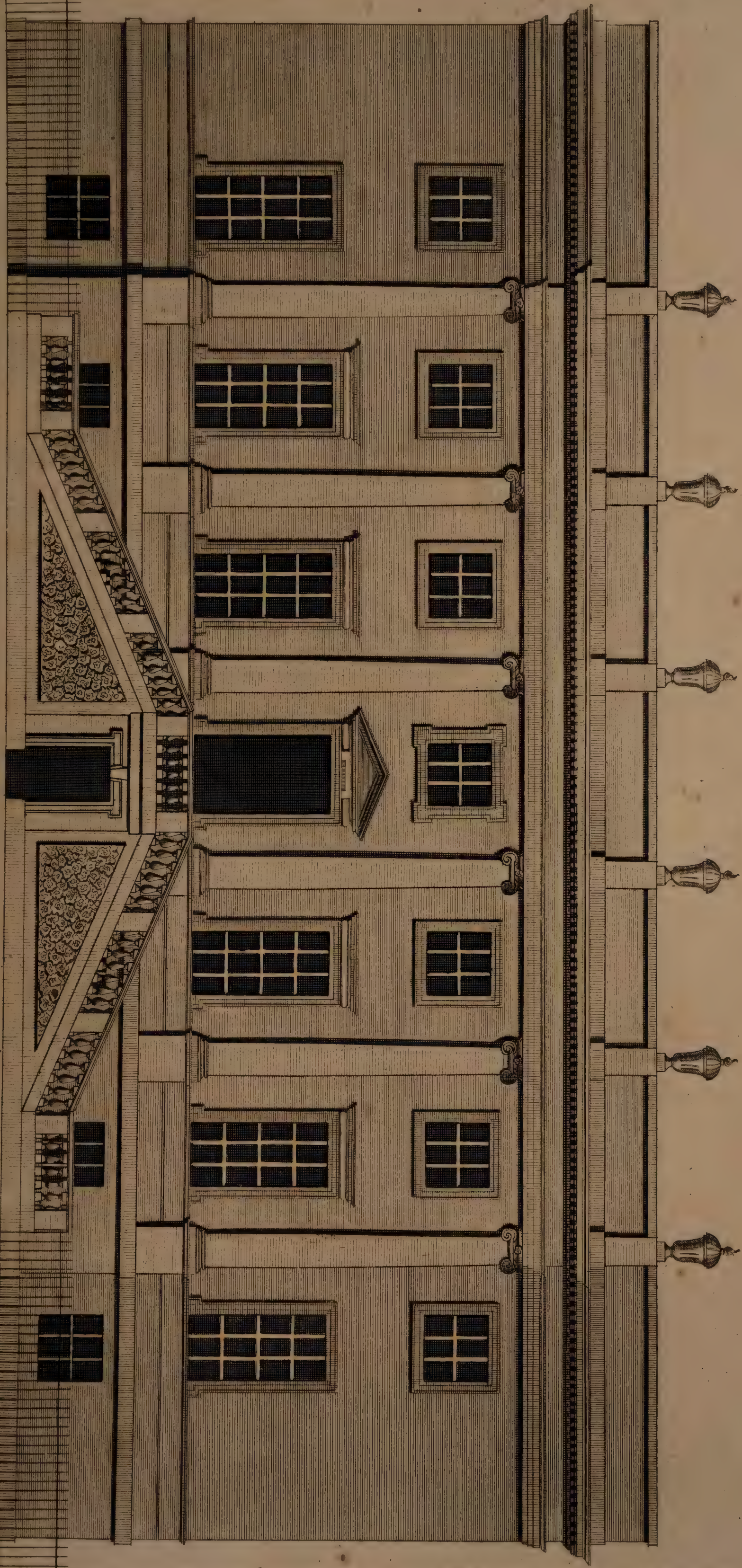
Next, on the North Side, is *Fetter-lane*. For the Generality the Houses here are good, and well inhabited. It runs Northwards from *Fleet-street* into *Holborn*. Of this Lane, the Middle Part is the best. In this Lane are these Places: *Bond's-stables*, a large Yard, with some Houses in it, besides the Inn; the Part next *Fetter-lane* is new built with handsome Houses for Gentlemen, and is called the *Rolls-Buildings*. *Red-bart-Inn*, new built, and very large and handsome. Over-against the *Rolls-Buildings* is *Stone-court*, a small Place. *Three-leg-alley*, on the Back of *East-barding-street*, and falls into *West-barding-street*; also hath a Passage into *Fleet-street* through *Red-lion-court*. *East-barding-street*, indifferent good, falls into *Goldsmiths-rents*. *Nevil's-alley*, very handsome, and well inhabited. *Churchyard-alley*, very narrow, which after two Turnings falls into *Curfitor's-alley*. *Magpye-yard*, handsomely rebuilt, and hath a Passage into *Castle-street*. *Dean-street*, well built and inhabited, falls into *Goldsmiths-rents*.

Plough-yard, an open Place, well inhabited; over-against which is a Dissenting Meeting-house. *Bewit's-court*, a very handsome and large new built Court, with a Free-stone Pavement, and well inhabited. Not far from this Court is a Passage into *Bartlet's-buildings* in *Holborn*: This Passage hath a few neat and well built Houses on the South Side, with pretty Gardens before them, neatly kept. *Horse-shoe-alley*, small and ordinary. Over-against this Court is the *White-horse-Inn*, which is but small: Adjoining to which is the Back-door of *Barnard's-Inn*. *King's-head-court*, formerly called *White-horse-alley*, a handsome new built Court, well inhabited, having a Free-stone turning Passage into *Holborn*. *Goldsmiths-rents*, a large Place, containing several Streets and Places of Name, and all well built and inhabited, especially *East-barding-street*, which is more open. This Street falls into *West-barding-street*, as also into *Three-leg-alley*, which is but ordinary.

In this Street are *New-court* and *Goldsmiths-court*, both but small. *Dean-street* falls into *Fetter-lane* out of *East-barding-street*, as aforesaid. *New-street*, a handsome open Place, with indifferent good Buildings; of which there are four Streets, and all bearing that Name; one falling into *Shoe-lane*; another, which turns Northwards, receives the other two, which comes out of *East-barding-street*. *Gun-powder-alley*, long and narrow, falls into *Shoe-lane*, crossing *Little New-street*, which is but ordinary.

The next Lane in *Fleet-street* is *Shoe-lane*, very long, runs North from *Fleet-street*, over-against *Salisbury-court*, into *Holborn*, by *St. Andrew's Church*; a Lane of no great Note either for Buildings or Inhabitants: In it are a great many Alleys and Courts, though of little Account. The first is *Plumtree-court*, large and well built; it hath a Passage into another Court, so called, which falls into *Holborn*, that Part towards *Shoe-lane* being broad. *Well-alley*, very mean and ordinary. *Molin's-rents*, indifferent good, but hath a narrow Passage into it. *Isaac's-rents*, very ordinary. Near this is *Spectacle's-rents*, small and mean. *Eagle-and-child-alley*, narrow, hath a Passage into *Fleet-ditch* down Steps. *Brewers-yard*, so called from a Brew-house at the lower End: This hath a Passage into *Fleet-ditch*. *Queen's-arms-alley*, but narrow, with a Free-stone Pavement, which leads to the *Ditch-side*, down Steps. *George-alley*, but narrow, hath also a Passage down to the *Ditch-side*. *Rose-and-crown-court*, but indifferent, hath a Passage into *George-alley*. *Stone-cutters-street*, good and open: This leads down to the *Ditch-side*. *Curriers-alley*, very ordinary, runs also to the *Ditch-side*. *Harp-alley*, but narrow, runs down to the *Ditch-side*; a Place of great Trade for old Household Goods and Signs, but the Buildings are very mean. *Angel-court*, small and ordinary. *Fountain-court*, but ordinary.

Places on the West Side of this Lane: *Robin-hood-court*, broad and large, mean Houses, and hath a Passage up Steps into *Goldsmiths-rents*. *Cockpit court*, handsome, with Brick Buildings at the upper End, and hath a Free-stone Pavement. *Brown's-court*, but small and mean. *Falcon-court*, but ordinary, near the Corner of *New-street*. *King's-head-court*, a narrow, but well built and inhabited Place, which comes out of *Wine-office-court*,



80 Feet in Front

The Surgeon's Theatre in the Old Bailey.

W. P. 1794.

court, mentioned in *Fleet-street*, and leads into this Lane. *Globe-court*, but small.

Now more on the North is *Holborn-hill*, a very broad and spacious Street, a Place of good Trade, and a great Thoroughfare. And for the Accommodation of Carriages, this Street, as also *Snow-hill*, hath several considerable Inns. The Part of this Street in this Ward begins at the Bars, near *Gray's-Inn-lane*, and runs down to *Holborn-bridge*, where *Snow-hill* begins; and so with a turning Passage to *St. Sepulchre's Church*, and thence to *Newgate*.

Castle-street.

Castle-street, or *Castle-yard*, as it is commonly called, is a good handsome Place, well built and inhabited, which has these Inlets and Outlets, viz. It comes out of *Holborn*, and leads into *Cursitors-alley*, with an open Passage. On the East Side it has a Passage into *Fetter-lane* through *Magpye-yard*. And on the West Side *Tuckers*, or *Duck-court*, a large and well built Place, much inhabited by Lawyers, as seated amongst the Inns of *Court* and *Chancery*, and this has an open Passage into *Cursitors-alley*; besides, here is a narrow Passage on the South-East Corner through *Church-yard-alley* into *Fetter-lane*.

Cursitors-alley.

Cursitors-alley leads into *Chancery-lane*, over-against *Lincoln's Inn*; and this Place took its Name from the Cursitors Office, adjoining thereto: It is a Place well built and inhabited, and stands well for Lodging, for those that come up to the Terms. The West End of this Alley, from or near the *Rose Tavern* to *Chancery-lane*, is in the *Rolls Liberty*. Betwixt this Street and *Bernard's-Inn* is *White's-alley*, an indifferent Place, with old Timber Houses. *Bernard's-Inn*; the Buildings of this Inn are very old, and much want rebuilding; the Back-court has a Passage into *Fetter-lane*. *King's-head-court*, already spoken of. *Bartlet's-buildings*, a very handsome spacious Place, graced with good Buildings of Brick, with Gardens behind the Houses, and is a Place well inhabited by Gentlemen. Out of this Court, through a long Alley, wherein are some very good Houses, is a Passage into *Fetter-lane*. Adjoining to *Bartlet's-buildings* is a Court so called, which is but small. *Thavie's-Inn*, another of the Inns of *Chancery*, which is but small, and chiefly taken up by the *Welsh Attorneys*. *St. Andrew's-court*, indifferent, and the Houses old.

Bartlet's-buildings.

St. Andrew's Church, seated in a very spacious Church-yard, inclosed with a Wall.

Now to go back to *Holborn-hill*, North Side, beginning at the Bars, in which Side there are some Parts out of the Freedom, as *Brook-street*, *Furnival's-Inn*, *Hatton-garden*, *Ely-house*, &c.

The Places of Note are, *Warton-court*, very long, with a Passage into *Brook-street*; the Court is new built with good Brick Houses, has a Free-stone Pavement, and well inhabited. *Furnival's-Inn*, another of the Inns of *Chancery*.

Ely-court, very handsome and large, with new Brick Houses, and a Free-stone Pavement, and well inhabited. Out of this Court is a Passage into *Field-lane*. *Dyer's-court*, opposite to *Shoe-lane*, indifferent good. *Sutton-court*, over-against *St. Andrew's Church*, large and good. *Plough-yard*, ordinary, has a Passage into *Field-lane*.

Field-lane.

Field-lane, very narrow, but mean Houses, and the Place nastily kept, being inhabited by Tripe-

dressers, on the East Side, by reason of the Benefit of the Ditch that runs on the Back-side of their Yards and Slaughter-houses to carry away their Filth. This Lane runs up to *Saffron-hill*, and receives *Chick-lane*: But the Part of this Lane in the Freedom goes but little beyond the Passage into *Plough-yard*.

Holborn-bridge and *Snow-hill*: This Part of *Holborn* goes to *Lamb's-conduit*, and there begins *Snow-hill*, which, in a winding Passage, runs up to *St. Sepulchre's Church*; and both these Places are graced with good Buildings, well inhabited by Tradesmen, and are Places of great Resort. The South Side, by the Bridge, lies open to the Canal already treated of. Here are these Places: *Horn-alley*, near the Bridge, but indifferent. *Beehive-alley*, long, narrow, and ordinary. *Catherine-wheel-alley*, indifferent good. *King's-arms-inn*, very considerable and large, having at the upper End of the Yard a Passage into *Chick-lane*. Betwixt this Inn and *Swan inn* is *Hand-and-crown-alley*, very small. *George-inn*, very large: The Passage to the Yard is through *Cow-lane*, and the Entrance to it in *Holborn* is through a paved Court, with indifferent good Houses on both Sides. *Bell-alley*, but ordinary. *Cock-court*, seated almost against the Obelisk for Lamps, where the Conduit once stood, by the Corner of *Cow-lane*, indifferent good, and has a Passage into *Bell-alley*.

St. Sepulchre's Church, or *St. Sepulchre's-in-the-Bailey*, seated on the Top of *Snow-hill*.

Church-lane, adjoining to this Church Eastward, which leads into *Pye-corner*, noted chiefly for Cooks-Shops, and Pigs dressed there formerly, during *Bartholomew Fair*.

Nag's-head-court, long and ordinary; and opposite to this is *Green-dragon-court*, which is but small.

Giltspur-street. In this Street are these Places: *Ball-court*, long, but ordinary. *Horshoe-alley*, long, narrow, and but indifferent. *Rosemary-lane*, large, but ordinary, and has a Passage into the *Long Walk*, betwixt the two Hospitals. *Church-alley*, so called as fronting *St. Sepulchre's Church*, and has a good Row of Buildings on the East Side, the West Side lying open, and only severed from the Church-yard by a Wall.

Giltspur-street.

Cock-lane, an ordinary Place; it comes out of *Snow-hill*, and falls into *Pye-corner*.

Cow-lane, a great Thoroughfare for Carts, &c. out of *Snow-hill* into *Smithfield*. In this Lane are several Coach-makers, and a Passage to *Hofier-lane*, which falls into *Smithfield*; and here are these Places: *Foxe's-court*, but ordinary, with a Passage into *George-inn*. *White-lion-court*, but small. *Green-dragon-court*, a large and open Place, but ordinarily built. *Bull-head-court*, very mean. *St. John's-court*, a large Place, indifferently inhabited, with old Buildings, and has a Passage into *Chick-lane*. *Pheasant-court*, near *Smithfield sheep-pens* on the South Side, which is but ordinary: And on the other Side is *Red-crofs-court*, but small.

Cow lane.

Hofier lane comes out of *Cow-lane*, and runs into *Smithfield*: A Place not over well built or inhabited, having chiefly Timber Houses. This Place is of great Resort during the Time of *Bartholomew Fair*. In this Lane is *Bell-alley*, as also *Three-diamond-court*, both small and ordinary Places.

Hofier-lane.

Chick-lane,

Chick-lane.

Chick-lane, an ordinary Place, both for Buildings and Inhabitants. It comes out of *Smithfield* by the *Sheep-pens*, and runs down to *Field-lane*. In this Lane are several Courts and Alleys; as, *Newcastle-street* or *Durham-yard*, open to receive Carts and Coaches, having at the lower End a Yard for Stabling, and at the upper End is a Passage into *Catharine-wheel-yard*, which is none of the best. *Blue-boar-court*, which is ordinary, and ascended up by Steps. *Church-yard-alley*, narrow and ordinary: At the upper End is a Church-yard, which belongs to St. *Sepulchre's* Parish. *Hide's-rents*, a small open Court, very ordinary. Over-against this Place is *Cross-keys-court*, also small and mean. St. *Martin's court*, an open Place, but ordinarily inhabited. *White-horse-alley*, narrow and ordinary. Out of this is a Passage into *Sharp's-alley*, which leads to *Cow-crofs*. *Sun-alley*, over-against St. *John's-court*, very small. *Thatch'd-alley*, narrow, small, and mean. *Sharp's-alley*, but indifferent, having turning Passages, and falls into the lower End of *Cow-crofs*, as aforefaid. Opposite to this Place is *Old Brewers-yard*, but indifferent, and has a Passage into *Holborn* through the *King's-arms-inn*.

Smithfield-pens.

Smithfield-pens, so called from the *Sheep-pens* placed in that Part for the Sale of Sheep every Market-day in *Smithfield*. The North, West, and South Sides having Rows of Buildings, most inhabited by Innholders, and such as keep Public-Houses; of which the North Side is the best, and has these two Inns of good Trade, viz. the *Rose* and the *Ram*. Near the *Ram* is *Adam-and-Eve-alley*, which is but ordinary, and has a Passage to *Smithfield-bars* through the *Boar's-head Tavern*.

Bars.

Smithfield-bars, so called from the Bars there set up, for the severing of the City Liberty from that of the County. This Place was generally inhabited by Butchers, who were great Dealers, as well by Retail as Wholesale, for Sheep and Lambs, to other Butchers. In this Place is *Nag's-head-alley*, both small and ordinary.

Long-lane

Long-lane may properly be so called for its Length, coming out of *Aldersgate-street*, against *Barbican*, and running into *Smithfield*. The Lane, or rather Street, is good; the Houses good, for Timber Buildings; and was once very well inhabited by Shopkeepers, who dealt in Apparel, Linen, and Upholsters Goods, both new and old; and for this Trade it was of very good Account.

This Lane goes in this Ward from *Smithfield* to the *Red-lion-inn*, the other Part being in *Aldersgate Ward*, but something further on the South Side, even to *Golden-dragon-court*. The Places in this Lane are, *Three-fox-court*, but ordinary. *Charter-house-street*, a neat new-built Place, with an open Passage into the *Charter-house-yard*, with neat and genteel Houses, well inhabited: This Place, before its new Building, was called *Carpenter's-yard*. *Three-horse-shoe-court*, but ordinary. *Cat-alley* has a narrow Entrance, but good; and on the Back-side of this is another Court so called. *Red-lion-inn* has a large Yard for Stabling and Coaches, and has a Passage into *Charter-house-yard*, and another into *Goswell-street*. *Golden-dragon-yard*, also for Stabling.

Bartholomew-clofe

Great St. Bartholomew's-clofe: This Clofe is open and large, with several good Houses, which

generally are all well inhabited. Out of this Clofe are several Passages into *Duck-lane*, *Little-Britain*, and two into *Aldersgate-street*, of which one is thro' *Northumberland-alley*, and the other thro' *Half-moon-alley*, another Passage into *Cloth-fair*, and another into *Long-lane*.

Places of Note in this Clofe, and near it, are, *Westmoreland-court*, a square Place, formerly a large House, now converted into Tenements. Out of this Court is *Westmoreland-alley*, by some called *Paved-alley*, as paved with Free-stone, and leads into *Aldersgate-street*. *Half-moon-alley*, very narrow. *Middlesex-house*, an old large Building, now severed into Dwelling-Houses, with a Court-yard before it, inclosed within a Wall. Over-against this Place is *Parker's-yard*, indifferent good. Passing Northwards is a Gate-way, the Bounds of this Clofe, where beyond there are some Streets and Buildings; as, *New-street* and *Middle-street*, both indifferent; and *Back-alley*, which is but ordinary; all three falling into another Street, which has a Passage into *Long-lane*.

Cloth-fair comes out of *Smithfield*, a Place generally inhabited by Woollen-drapers and Merchants, and is of some Note.

Cloth-fair

Duck-lane comes out of *Little-Britain*, and falls into *Smithfield*, a Place once noted for Dealers in old Books, but at present quite forsaken by all Sorts of Dealers. *Well-clofe*, a very handsome, open Court, with good Houses, which are well inhabited; it has another Passage into *King-street*, by St. *Bartholomew's* Hospital. This Street is short, and goes from the said Hospital into the *Long-walk*, and so to *Christ's* Hospital.

Duck-lane

St. *Bartholomew's* Hospital, commonly called the *Lame Hospital*, because lame, wounded, and diseased People are hither sent for Cure.

From *King-street*, through this Hospital, is a Passage into *Smithfield*, and adjoining to this is the Parish-Church of *Little St. Bartholomew*.

There are to watch at the Gates and several Stands, every Night, in this Ward, three Constables, the Beadle, and an hundred and thirty Watchmen, and in the Precinct of *White-friars* eight; in all one hundred and thirty-eight.

Watch.

The Jurymen returned by the Inquest in this Ward are to serve in the several Courts held at *Guildhall* for the Month of *June*, yearly.

Jury.

This Ward has an Alderman and three Deputies, sixteen Common-Councilmen, fifteen Constables, fifteen Scavengers, and forty-four Inquestmen.

Government.

It is taxed to the Fifteenth in *London* at thirty-five Pounds, and in the *Exchequer* at thirty-four Pounds ten Shillings.

The Alderman of this Ward is *Richard Beckford*, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament for the City of *Bristol*; the Common-Councilmen are, Mr. *Chr. Horsenail*, Deputy, Mr. *Robert Gamon*, Mr. *Samuel Beard*, Mr. *John Hughes*, Mr. *William Savage*, Mr. *John King*, Mr. *Thomas Nowell*, Mr. *William Hutton*, Mr. *John Coles*, Deputy, Mr. *Francis Fletcher*, Mr. *Samuel Wolley*, Mr. *Charles Gardner*, Mr. *William Cogan*, Mr. *John Burnett*, Mr. *Richard Nutt*, and Mr. *Stephen Preacher*.

Alderman and Common-Councilmen.

This Ward is so extensive, that it has been thought proper, for its better Government, to part

part

Three Divisions. part it into three Divisions; as, St. Dunstan's, St. Bridget's, and St. Sepulchre's.

Remarkable Things. The most remarkable Things which at present are to be found in this large Ward are,

Parishes and Churches. First, The *Parishes* and *Parish-Churches* (1.) of St. Bartholomew the Less; (2.) of St. Bartholomew the Great; (3.) St. Sepulchre's; (4.) St. Andrew's Holborn; (5.) St. Dunstan in the West; and (6.) St. Bridget, alias St. Bride; of which in our Parochial History.

The Temple. Secondly, The *Temple*, or, as it is recorded in History, the *New Temple*; so called, because the *Templers*, before building of this House, had their Temple in *Oldbourn*. This House was founded by the *Knights Templers* in England, in the Reign of Henry II. and the same was dedicated to God and our Blessed Lady by *Heraclius*, Patriarch of the Church called the *Holy Resurrection* in *Jerusalem*, in the Year of Christ 1185.

It contained all that Space of Ground from *White-friars* Eastward, to *Essex-house* without *Temple-bar*, and a Part of that too, as appears by the first Grant thereof to Sir *William Paget*, Knt. Secretary of State to King Henry VIII. Pat. 2. Edward VI.

The Original of the Knights Templers. These *Knights Templers* took their Beginning about the Year 1118, in Manner following: Certain Noblemen, Horsemen, religiously bent, bound themselves by Vow in the Hands of the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, to serve Christ after the Manner of Regular Canons, in Chastity and Obedience, and to renounce their own proper Wills for ever: The first of which Order were *Hugh Paganus*, [i. e. *Pain*] and *Jeffrey de S. Audomare*. And whereas at first they had no certain Habitation, *Baldwin*, King of *Jerusalem*, granted to them a Dwelling-place in his Palace by the *Temple*; and the Canons of the same *Temple* gave them the Street, thereby to build therein their Houses of Office. And the Patriarch, the King, the Nobles, and Prelates, gave them certain Revenues out of their Lordships.

Their first Profession was for Safeguard of the Pilgrims, coming to visit the Sepulchre, and to keep the Highways against the lying in wait of Thieves, &c. About ten Years after they had a Rule appointed to them, and a white Habit, by *Honorius II.* then Pope: And whereas they had but nine in Number, they began to increase daily. Afterwards, in Pope *Eugenius's* Time, they bore Crosses of red Cloth on their uppermost Garments, to be known from others. And in short Time, because they had their first Mansion hard by the *Temple* of our Lord in *Jerusalem*, they were called *Knights of the Temple*.

Many Noblemen, in all Parts of *Christendom*, became Brethren of this Order, and built themselves Temples in every City or great Town. In *England* this was their chief House, which they built after the Form of the *Temple* near to the Sepulchre of our Lord at *Jerusalem*. They had also other Temples in *Cambridge*, *Bristol*, *Canterbury*, *Dover*, *Warwick*, and divers other Places. This *Temple* in *London* was often made a Storehouse of Men's Treasure, such as feared the Spoil thereof in other Places.

In the Year 1252, *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, being Prisoner in the Tower of *London*, the King was informed that he had much Treasure laid up in this *New Temple*, under the Custody of the *Templers*; whereupon he sent for the Master of the *Temple*, and examined him strictly; who confessed, that Money being delivered to him and his Brethren to be kept, he knew not how much there was of it. The King demanded to have the same delivered; but it was answered, That the Money being committed to their Trust, could not be delivered, without the Licence of him that committed it to Ecclesiastical Protection. Whereupon the King sent his Treasurer and Justiciary of the *Exchequer* to *Hubert*, to require him to resign the Money wholly into his Hands; who answered, That he would gladly submit himself, and all his, to the King's Pleasure; and thereupon desired the *Knights of the Temple* (in his Behalf) to present all the Keys to the King, to do his Pleasure with the Goods which he had committed to them. Then the King commanded the Money to be faithfully told, and laid up in his Treasure by Inventory; wherein was found, besides ready Money, Vessels of Gold and Silver unprisable, and many precious Stones, which would make all Men wonder, if they knew the Worth of them.

This *Temple* was again dedicated in 1240, as also newly re-edified then.

In the Year 1245, Pope *Innocent's* Nuncio resided in the *New Temple*: And the said Pope commanded the Bishops of *England* to bring his Nuncio there six thousand Marks, to be raised from the *English* Bishopricks: Which King *Henry* forbade.

These *Templers* at this Time were in so great Glory, that they entertained the Nobility, foreign Ambassadors, and the Prince himself, very often; insomuch that *Matthew Paris* cried out on them for their Pride, who, being at first so poor as they had but one Horse to serve two of them, (in Token whereof they gave in their Seal two Men riding on one Horse) yet suddenly they waxed so insolent, that they disdained other Orders, and sorted themselves with Noblemen.

King *Edward I.* in the Year 1283, taking with him *Robert Waleran*, and others, came to the *Temple*, where, calling for the Keeper of the Treasure-House, as if he meant to see his Mother's Jewels that were laid up there to be safely kept, he entered the House, breaking the Coffers of certain Persons that had likewise brought their Money thither, and he took away from thence to the Value of a thousand Pounds.

Many Parliaments and great Councils have been there kept, as may appear by our Histories.

In the Year 1308, all the *Templers* in *England*, as also in other Parts of *Christendom*, were apprehended and committed to divers Prisons.

In 1310, a Provincial Council was holden at *London* against the *Templers* in *England*, upon Heresy, and other Articles whereof they were accused, but denied all except one or two of them: Notwithstanding, they all did confess that they could not purge themselves fully as faultless; and so they were condemned to perpetual Penance in several Monasteries, where they behaved themselves modestly.

Philip,

Philip, King of *France*, procured their Overthrow throughout the whole World, and caused them to be condemned by a General Council to his Advantage, as he thought; for he believed to have had all their Lands in *France*, and therefore seizing the same in his Hands, caused the *Templers*, to the Number of fifty-four, or, after *Fabian*, sixty, to be burned at *Paris*.

Edward II. in the Year 1313, gave to *Aimer de la Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*, the whole Place and House called the *New Temple* at *London*, with the Ground called *Fiquet's-croft*, and all the Tenements and Rents, with the Appurtenances, that belonged to the *Templers*, in the City of *London* and Suburbs thereof; also the Land called *Flete-croft*, Part of the Possessions of the said *New Temple*.

After *Aimer de Valence* (some say) *Hugh Spencer* usurping the same, held it during his Life; by whose Death (he being attainted the first of *Edward III.*) it came again to the Hands of *Edward III.* But in the mean Time, viz. 1324, by a Council holden at *Vienna*, all the Lands of the *Templers*, lest the same should be put to prophane Uses, were given to the *Knights Hospitalers*, of the Order of *St. John Baptist*, called *St. John of Jerusalem*; which *Knights* had put the *Turks* out of the Isle of *Rhodes*, and also won upon the said *Turks* daily for a long Time.

The said *Edward III.* therefore granted the same to the said *Knights*, who possessed it; and, in the eighteenth Year of the said King's Reign, were forced to repair the Bridge of the said *Temple*. These *Knights* had their chief House for *England* at *Clerkenwell*, near *West Smithfield*.

The Temple granted to the Professors of Law.

And they, in the Reign of the same *Edward III.* granted, for a certain Rent of ten Pounds by the Year, the said *Temple*, with the Appurtenances thereto adjoining, to the Students of the Common Laws of *England*. In their Possession the same has ever since remained, and is now divided into two Houses of several Students, by the Name of Inns of Court, viz. the *Inner-Temple* and the *Middle-Temple*, who keep two several Halls, but they resort all to the said *Temple Church*:

Monuments

In the Round Walk whereof (which is the West Part, without the Choir) there remain Monuments of Noblemen there buried, to the Number of eleven; eight of them are Images of armed *Knights*, five lying cross-legged, as Men vowed to the *Holy Land* against the Infidels and unbelieving *Jews*, the other three strait-legged; the rest are coped Stones, all of grey Marble. The first of the cross-legged was *William Marshall* the elder, Earl of *Pembroke*, who died 1219. *William Marshall*, his Son, Earl of *Pembroke*, was the second; he died 1231. And *Gilbert Marshall*, his Brother, Earl of *Pembroke*, slain in a Tournament at *Hertford*, near *Ware*, twenty Miles from *London*; he died in the Year 1241.

After this *Robert Rose*, otherwise called *Fursan*, being made a *Templer* in the Year 1245, died, and was buried there.

Spoiled, &c. by Rebels.

In the Year 1381, the Rebels of *Essex* and of *Kent* destroyed and pulled down the Houses and Lodgings of this *Temple*, took out of the Church the Books and Records that were there in Hutches of the Apprentices of the Law, carried them into

the Streets, and there burnt them: The House they spoiled and burnt, for Malice they bore Sir *Robert Hales*, Lord Prior of *St. John's* in *Smithfield*. (See Page 139.) But it was since again, at divers Times, repaired, namely, the Gate-house of the *Middle-Temple*, in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* by Sir *Amias Paulet*, Knight. The great Hall of the *Middle-Temple* was newly built in the Year 1572; in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Repaired.

This Hall is said to be built in *Edward III.*'s Reign; the Wall between the *Thames* and *Garden* about the Year 1550; the Hall ceiled in 1554. About that Time Mr. *Packington*, Treasurer, built *Tanfield-court*, so called from the Chambers of Sir *Laurence Tanfield*, Chief Baron, being there; till which Time it was called *Packington-court*.

Several Parts built.

Anno 1553 the Kitchen was built; Anno 1559 the Buildings near the Alienation-Office were erected; in 1573 the great carved Screen in the Hall was set up; Anno 1595 *Cesar's-buildings*, between the Church and the Hall, were erected, and so called, for that Sir *Julius Caesar*, Master of the Rolls, gave three hundred Pounds towards the Charge; Anno 1607 the Paper-buildings were erected, and, being consumed by Fire, were rebuilt a noble Pile of spacious pleasant Chambers, at the North End whereof are finely painted, appearing like so many Statues, the Figures of the four Cardinal Virtues, &c. and was finished Anno 1685, Sir *Robert Sawyer*, Treasurer; Anno 1609 the *Inner-Temple-gate* was built; about 1616 Part of the *Inner-Temple-gate*, *Fig-tree-court*, (the East Side in 1607) and Buildings near *Ram-alley*, and the *King's-bench* Office, were erected; Part of the Lane also in 1657; Chambers against the West End of the Church, built in 1679, and Anno 1681.

Paper-buildings.

In the Year 1684 was built the *Middle-Temple-gate*, next *Fleet-street*, which is a fine Structure, in the Style of *Inigo Jones*. It has a graceful Front of Brick-work, with four large Stone Pilasters of the *Ionic* Order, and a handsome Pediment, with a Round in the Middle of it, having these Words inscribed in large Capitals: *Surrexit impensis Societat. Med. Templi*, MDCLXXXIV. Lower, just over the Arch, the Figure of an holy Lamb, 1684.

Middle-Temple-gate.

Over the Colonade, at the End of *Pump-court*, is an Inscription in Memory of a Fire that happened there some Years ago, viz.

Vetustissima Templariorum Porticu igne consumpta Anno 1678. Nova hæc sumptibus Medii Templi extructa Anno 1681, Gulielmo Whitlock, Armig. Thesaurario.

The *Temple Church*, having narrowly escaped the Flames in 1666, was newly beautified, adorned, and the curious Wainscot Screen set up, Anno Dom. 1682, when Sir *Thomas Robinson* was Treasurer of the *Inner-Temple*, and Sir *Francis Wilekens* Treasurer of the *Middle-House*. The South-West Part was, in the Year 1695, new built with Stone, whereon appeareth this Inscription:

Church.

Vetustate consumptum, Impensis utriusque Societatis restitutum, 1695.

Nicol. Courtney, } Armig. Thesaur.
Roger Gillingham, }

By

By the Workmen, at this Time, was broke down an Inscription over the little Door next the Cloister: It was in old *Saxon* Capital Letters within a Semi-circle; and was as follows:

Anno ab incarnatione Domini MCLXXXV, dedicata hæc Ecclesia in honorem beatæ Mariæ a Domino Eraclio, Dei gratia sanctæ Resurrectionis Ecclesiæ Patriarcha, II. Idus Februarii. Qui eam annatim petentibus de injuncta sibi pænitentia LX. dies indulgit.

In the Year 1706 the Church was wholly new white-washed, gilt, and painted within, and the Pillars of the round Tower wainscotted, with a new Battlement and Buttresses on the South Side, and other Parts of the Outside were well repaired; also the Figures of the *Knights Templers* were cleaned and painted, and the Iron-work inclosing them painted, and gilt with Gold.

It is an antient *Gothick* Building, the Walls Stone, covered with Finishing, and strengthened with Buttresses; has a treble Roof covered with Lead, and supported with neat Pillars of *Suffex* Marble, and the Floor of the whole is paved with black and white Marble; that of the Chancel two Steps higher than the middle, and one higher than the Side Isles. The Isles are five in Number, viz. three (as usual) running East and West, and one cross Isle near the Entrance into the Chapel, and another parallel with the last, between the West End of the Ranges of Pews and the Screen.

This Church is not only antique in its Order, neat in its Workmanship, and rich in its Materials, but very beautiful in its Finishing; Properties that seldom are found in one Structure. The Pillars and Floors are not only Marble, but the Windows are adorned with pretty small Columns of the same Species of Stone. It is well pewed, and wainscotted with right Wainscot above eight Feet high; the Altar-Piece is of the same Species of Timber, but much higher, finely carved, and adorned with four Pilasters, and between them two Columns with Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order; also Enrichments of Cherubims, a Shield, Festoon, Fruit, and Leaves, enclosed with a handsome Rail and Ballister. The Pulpit is also finely carved and finniere, placed near the East End of the middle Isle. The Sound-board is pendant from the Roof of the Church; it is enriched with several carved Arches, a Crown, Festoons, Cherubims, Vases, &c.

The Round Tower at the West End of the Church is supported with six Pillars, wainscotted with Oak six Feet high, and is also adorned all round (except the East Part) with an upper and lower Range of small Arches, and black Apertures.

The Screen at the West End of the Isles is, as the Altar-Piece, &c. of right Wainscot, adorned with ten Pilasters of the *Corinthian* Order, also three Portals and Pediments; and the Organ-Gallery over the middle Aperture is supported with two neat fluted Columns of the *Corinthian* Order, and adorned with Entablature and Compass Pediment, and also the King's Arms finely carved; the Intercolumns are large Pannels in carved Frames; and near the Pediment on the South Side is an Enrichment of Cherubims, and

the carved Figure of a *Pegasus*, the Badge of the Society of the *Inner-Temple*; and on and near the Pediment on the North Side, an Enrichment of Cherubims, and the Figure of a *Holy Lamb*, the Badge of the Society of the *Middle-Temple*; for though these two Houses have but one Church, yet they seldom sit promiscuously there, but the *Inner-Temple* on the South, and the Gentlemen of the *Middle-Temple* Northward from the middle Isle.

Length of the Church, from the Altar to the Screen, eighty-three Feet, Breadth sixty, Altitude thirty-four, and that of the Round Tower at the West End forty-eight Feet; its Diameter at the Floor fifty-one Feet, Circumference one hundred and sixty Feet.

Monuments in this Church.

Sir *Nicholas Hare*, Master of the *Rolls*, was buried there in the Year 1557.

Monuments therein.

Here lieth the Body of *Anne Littleton*, Wife of *Edward Littleton*, of the *Inner-Temple*, Esq; Son and Heir of Sir *Edward Littleton*, of *Henly*, in the County of *Salop*, Knt. Daughter of *John Littleton* of *Frankly*, in the County of *Worcester*, Esq; by *Meriel*, the Daughter of Sir *Thomas Bromley*, Knt. Lord Chancellor of *England*. She died the sixth Day of *February*, 1623.

On whom was made this Epitaph:

Here she lies, whose spotless Fame
Invites a Stone to learn her Name.
The rigid *Spartan*, that deny'd
An Epitaph to all that dy'd,
Unless for War, or Chastity,
Would here vouchsafe an Elegy.
She dy'd a Wife; but yet her Mind
(Beyond Virginity refin'd)
From lawless Fire remain'd as free
As now from Heat her Ashes be.
Her Husband (yet without a Sin)
Was not a Stranger, but her Kin;
That her chaste Love might seem none other
Unto a Husband than a Brother.
Keep well this Pawn, thou Marble Chest;
Till it be call'd for, let it rest.
For while this Jewel here is set,
The Grave is but a Cabinet.

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Here resteth the Body of *Clement Coke*, of *Langford*, in the County of *Derby*, Esq; youngest Sonne of Sir *Edward Coke*, Knt. late Chiefe Justice of *England*; and of *Bridget* his Wife, Daughter and Coheir of *John Paston*, of *Paston*, in the County of *Norfolke*, Esq; This *Clement* married *Sarah*, Daughter and Coheire of *Alexander Redicbe*, of *Redicbe*, in the County of *Lancaster*, Esq; and of *Katharine* his Wife, sole Daughter and Heire of *Humphrey Detbick*, of *Newal*, in the County of *Derby*, Esq; and had Issue by the said *Sarah*, living at his Death, *Edward*, *Robert*, *Bridget*, and *Avise*. Hee in the *Inner-Temple*, being a Fellow of the same, christianly and conformably, in his flourishing Age, yielded up his Soule to the Almighty the three-and-twentieth of *May*, Anno Dom. 1629.

Sir *Will. Dugdale*, in his Book intituled *Origines Juridiciales*, hath taken Notice of most of the Monuments, and set down their respective Inscriptions, viz. those of *John Portman*, *Richard Wye*,

Wye, Tulfington, Blackmore, Selden, Roger Bishop, John Den, Quatreman Turner of Partington, John White, Bishop Browning, [some Time Preacher here, who was buried ascending towards the Altar; but his Grave-stone is now removed, and placed at the going into the Church; as also was the Stone for *White* removed to this round Chapel, where it now is.] *Plowden, Roop, Cole, Newcourt, Heyboe, Richard Lemster*, Chaplain, *Tho. Maybull*, Chaplain, *Edmund Berford, Dirland, Tho. English*, Chaplain, *Robert Thorne, Willielmus Langham*, some Time Custos of this Temple, 1437. For the Epitaphs and Inscriptions of all these, the Reader is referred to *Dugdale's* Book before-mentioned.

The Monuments and Grave stones more lately placed and laid in this Church are for the Remembrance of these Persons following:

South Isle: *Johannes Witham*, Baronettus, qui profapia in agro Eboracensi ortus inclyta & antiqua, &c. Nobilissimæ in Barbados insula Coloniae Præpositus, summo magistratu maxima cum laude functus est, &c. 1689.

Depositum *Thomæ Robinson*, Barti. Templi interioris Socii & Thesaurarii, & in Curia communium Placitorum Protonotarii, &c. 1683.

Thomas Williams, Gent. 1645.

Hic subtus jacet corpus *Willielmi Morton*, Militis, unius Justiciariorum ad Placita coram ipso rege tenenda, &c. Collonellus equorum atque pedum *Caroli* beatæ memoriæ primi, &c. 1672.

Lady Anne Morton, late Wife of *Sir William Morton*, Knt. 1698.

John Morton, Esq; eldest Son of *Sir William Morton*, Knt. and *Anne* his Wife, of the Inner-Temple, and Captain of a Regiment of Foot in Ireland, and Governor of *Kilkenny*, 1668.

Sir John Williams, of *Minster*, in the County of *Kent*, Knt. 1668.

Sir John Vaughan, Knt. Justice of the Common-Pleas, 1674.

Edward Vaughan, J. C.

Depositum *Thomæ Nash*, Generosi; of a good Family in *Worcestershire*, Author of many Books, which either he wrote, translated, or set forth, 1679.

Sir Timothy Littleton, Knt. one of the Barons of the Exchequer, 1679.

Hic situs est *Gulielmus Wylde*, Miles & Baronettus, primo Justiciarius de Banco, deinde ad Placita coram Rege tenenda, &c. 1679.

Edward Littleton, eldest Son of *Sir Thomas*, Grandson of *Edward*, Baron *Littleton de Mounslow*, Keeper of the Great Seal, 1664.

West Wall: Hic situs est *Johannes Vaughanus*, Eques auratus, Capitalis Justiciarius de communi Banco, &c. 1674.

In the middle Isle: *Mary Gaudy*, only Daughter of *Sir William Gaudy*, of *West-Herling*, in the County of *Norfolk*, Bart. 1671.

Bassingborn Gaudy, and *William Gaudy*, both in the Year 1660, Sons of *Sir William*.

Framlingham Gaudy, second Son of *Sir Charles Gaudy*, of *Crowes-ball*, in *Debenham*, in the County of *Suffolk*, Knt. 1660. All these four last died of the *Small-Pox*, fatal to the Family.

North Side, next the East Wall, a very goodly Figure of *Plowden*, the great Lawyer, lying along

with his Hands together, in his Coif and Gown, a little Ruff about his Neck, repaired and beautified 1683.

Huttonius Byerly, Armiger, ex agro *Dunelmensis* oriundus, &c. 1695.

Æternæ M. S. Dni. Georgii Treby, Eq. aurati, J. Cm. Qui agro *Devon*. oriundus, genus antiquum suis Virtutibus mirifice illustravit, &c. Electus (quod dicitur) Recordator magnæ urbis sub *Carolo II.* Rege, Immunitatum Civicarum & Chartarum (etiam tum formidabili lite intentata) Assertor strenuus, Custos tenacissimus. *Guilielmo III.* rerum potenti dictus Attornatus Generalis, ita partes regias tutatus est, ut subditorum jura facta tecta conservaret. Exin, summis meritis apud eundem Regem Capitalis Justiciarius de coi' Banco constitutus, &c. Excessit 1702. Ætat. suæ 56.

This Epitaph is much longer, and largely expressive of this worthy Lawyer's Abilities and Virtues.

— *Martin*, some Time Recorder of *London*.

Tho. Agar, Clerk of the Crown in *Chancery*, 1673.

Jacobus Howel, Cambrobritannus, Regius Historiographus in *Anglia* primus, 1666.

At the West End of the Church:

Depositum *Thomæ Agar*.

Hic situs *Thomas Keck*, J. C. 1671.

Hic jacet corpus *Francisci Jermy*, Armigeri, 1668.

Edward Stephens, Esq; 1674.

Hic jacet *Thomas Bentley*, Generosus, filius *Caroli Bentley*, de Comit. *Warwicensi*, Armigeri, secundus, 1673.

William Dyke, younger Son of *Sir Tho. Dyke*, of *Horeham* in *Suffex*, Knt. 1675.

Robert Hunt, Esq; second Son of *Rob. Hunt*, of *Speckington*, in the County of *Somerset*, Esq; 1676.

In the Round of the Temple Church, South:

Hic juxta jacet *Johannes King*, &c. 1677.

Rowland Jewks, 1665.

D. O. M. *Rogério Bishopo*.

Joan Seldenus, 1654.

M. S. Hic juxta jacet *Joannes Sympson*, Miles, &c. Car. II. cum primis serviens ad legem, 1681.

Henricus Wynn, 1671.

M. S. *Georgii Wylde*, Armig. 1679.

M. S. Fratres lectissimi hoc vicino pulvere conduntur, *Thomas & Gulielmus Jollyffe*, *Vigorniensium Coloniae* orti. *Thomas* ob. 1671. *Gulielmus* 1680.

S. J. Edwardus Eaton, *Byromi Eaton*, Theol. Professoris, Archidiaconi *Leicestren.* & *Saræ Uxor*is filius, 1687.

Peter Honywood, Esq; 1685, who died at the full Age of ninety-six Years.

Abel Gower, eldest Son of *Abel Gower*, of *Boulton*, in the County of *Worcester*, Esq; 1667.

M. S. *Johannis Fitz-James*, Hæredis & Filii unici *Johannis Fitz-James*, de *Leweston*, in Comit. *Dorset*. Militis, 1669.

H. S. E. Hoptonus Shuter, Armig. 1677.

Henry Wynn, Esq; Son of *Sir John Wynn*, of *Gwidder*, in the County of *Carnarvon*, Bart. 1671.

John Ellis, 1686.

Charles Crompton, 1676.

Thomas Hanmer, Miles, &c. Augustissimo *Carolo II.* ac jam regnanti *Jacobo II.* Confiliarius.

rius. Alterius e Curiis Vice-Comitalibus in Civitate Londinensi Justiciarius, &c. 1687-8.

M. S. Hic juxta jacet Samuel Baldwyn, Miles, de Stokecastle, in agro Salop. &c. Carolo II. cum primis serviens ad Legem, 1683.

John Ellys, second Son of Sir Thomas Ellys, of Wyham, in the County of Lincoln, Bart. 1686.

John Thackham, 1684.

On this South Wall of this Round a decent Monument for William Petyt, Esq; late Keeper of the Tower Records, and a most learned Antiquarian, with this Inscription:

Hic juxta sitæ sunt Reliquiæ Wilhelmi Petyt, Armig. Qui olim Medii Alumnus fuit, nuper Interioris Templi Socius, & Thesaurarius, Rotulorum ac Archivorum, in Turri Londinensi remanentium, Custos fidelissimus, quamplurimis tam Genere quam Doctrina viris insignibus bene notus, & in magna æstimatione habitus. Omnia sua cum amicis habuit communia. Neque sane cuiquam Literarum veterum Studioso vel operam suam vel consilium unquam negabat; quod in pluribus Eruditorum Scriptis apparet.

Municipalia Patriæ jura, Historica & Antiquitates, Monumenta Actaq; Parliamentaria optime callebat: Antiquæ Constitutionis, Legum ac Libertatum Angliæ strenuissimus Assertor erat. Et ne operam & oleum perderet, & evanescerent Labores, mundo valedicturus omnia sua MSS. (quæ varia implent Volumina) una cum libris impressis, Juridicis, Historicis, atq; Antiquitatum & Processuum Parliamentorum Monumentis (quæ magno labore, studio & sumptibus sibi comparavit) amicis quibusdam melioris Notæ, in fidei commissio ad servanda integra & illibata, ultimo suo Testamento, publicæ Utilitatis gratia, legavit. Quapropter locum certum, qui illis visus fuerit maxime accommodatus, eos eligere voluit: Et centum & quinquaginta libras Bibliothecæ ædificandæ destinavit.

In Storithes prope Abbatiam de Bolton, non ita longe a vico de Skipton in Craven in Comitatu Eborum, natus fuit. Ad plures abiit apud Chelseam, in Agro Middlesex. 3^o die Octobris, Anno Domini MDCCVII. Ætat. suæ LXXII.

Neq; dum vixit ipsius Chelseæ immemor fuit, sed erigebat ibi Ædificium, quod eidem Parochiæ alacri & libera manu dedit: In se complexens (quod dicitur) Vestiarium in usum Parochianorum, Gymnasium ad pueros erudiendos, & Cameras Præceptoris satis commodas.

Monumentum hoc Sylvester Petyt, de Hospitio Bernardensi, Gen. & ejusdem olim Principis, ad memoriam charissimi sui Fratris posuit.

On the Grave-stone upon him are these Words: The Body of W. P. Esq; buried here the 9th Day of October, 1707.

North Side: Edward Barnard, 1660.

Daniel Lisle, youngest Son of Sir Will. Lisle, of the Isle of Wight, 1663.

Hic requiescunt mortales Reliquiæ Johannis Hoghton, Armigeri, 1698-9.

Franciscus Wood, de Ripon Eboracensis, Generosus, &c. Attorn. de communi Banco, 1684.

Samuel Corbet, Gent. 1701.

William Tallieure, alias Danwel, Esq; &c. Steward of the honourable Castle of Windsor, 1690.

Thomas Webb, Gent. 1681.

Herbertus Perrot, Armig. filius unicus Herberti Perrot, in agro Pembrokiens. militis.

M. S. Gulielmi Freman, Armig. &c. Patrem habuit Radulphum de Aspeden, in Agro Hartfordien; Armigerum, &c. Cromwelliana Tempestate Regiarum fuit partium vindex acerrimus, & varia militiæ munia arduis illis temporibus inconcussa fide strenuus obiit.

William Dickenson, Esq; 1675.

William Ceely, of Huntham, in the Parish of North Curry, in the County of Somerset, Esq; 1662.

Pope North, Son of Sir Francis North, Knt. the King's Attorney-General, 1674.

There are several Stones with Inscriptions in this round Walk, which being preserved in the *Origines Juridicales* are here omitted.

A Monument on the Wall more modern:

M. S. Johannis Churchil, Armigeri, interioris Templi quondam Socii, Gulielmi Churchil, de Mussen, in Agro Dorset. Filii, & in Parlamento Britannico Tempore mortis suæ Socii. Obiit 24 die Aprilis, 1709. Ætat. 51.

Upon a Grave-stone near the same Monument:

Hic jacet Johannes Churchil, de quo versus parietem magis legere licet.

A Monument near the North Corner of the Middle East Window:

M. S. Neer this Place lye interred the Remains of Tho. Lake, Esq; Utter Barrister of the Honourable Society of the Middle-Temple; Nephew and Heire of Sir Edw. Lake, late of Bishops-Norton, in the County of Lincoln; who, for his Loyalty and Valour signalized at Edgehill Fight, was created Baronet by King Charles I. He dyed May 22, in the 54th Year of his Age, An. Dom. MDCCXI.

On a Monument raised against the East Wall, at the South Side of the Rails:

Subtus jacent Reliquiæ Samuelis Dod, Militis; Imperante Georgio, Capitalis Baronis Scaccarii; honesta Familia in Com. Cestr. oriundi, & interioris Templi olim Socii. Vale. Sin plura, Lector, rogites; Desideras virum apud Coævos celeberrimum, & apud Posteris imitandum: Siquid imitandi habent singularis Modestia singulari Merito, summa Industria summæ Eruditioni, conjuncta. Legum Municipalium Angliæ Scientia in suo seculo floruit. Et in maximis causis, cum privatis, tum publicis, summo cum plausu versatus est. Multiplici Experientia, acri Judiciio, temperata ac suavi Orationis Copia, ornatissimus. Religionis interim veræ, ac libertatis Britannicæ fidus Custos, ac rigidus Satelles. His artibus enisus, summos prope quos Toga novit Honores attigit. Et a Serenissimo Principe Georgio Regnum auspicante (cujus Præsentis, Absentis partes penitus dilectus habuerat) ad Officium Capitalis Baronis Scaccarii evocatus, in eodem amplissimo munere obeundo extinctus est.

Viduam reliquit Isabellam, Filiam & Cohæredem Rob. Croke, nuper de Chequees, in Com. Bucks, Militis (Nomen omnibus Anglis satis notum, inter Jurisconsultos autem notissimum & nobilissimum) prolem. Ex hac suscepit duos filios, Crokium & Johannem. E quibus Crokium jam adultum, & multa ac pulchra pollicentem, quin-

quinetiam Officio examinatoris in Cauſa Cancellaria fungentem, immaturo funere extulit, & hoc ſub marmore cum Lachrymis compoſuit.

Johannem ſuperſtitem & Hæredem ex aſſe reliquit. Obiit 14 April. An. Dom. 1716. Ætatis ſuæ 64. Uxor optimo omnium marito, Filius optimo omnium Parenti, H. M. P. P.

Debemus Morti nos noſtraq;

Almoſt fronting the Door of the Choir, and in the round Walk, is a very ſtately Monument, with his Effigies, and the following Inſcription, for

Johannes Hiccocks,
Magiſter in Cancellario.

Vir

Integer Vitæ in Forenſi Negotio.

Inter ſeveriores Jurisprudentiæ Litteras

Urbanitate Morum conſpicuus.

In rerum Civilium Viciffitudine

Civis Bonus, & Inconcuſſus.

In labefacta Valetudine, & acutis doloribus

Sui potens, & comis in amicos.

Curiam ſuam penitus inſpectam

Et exagitatas acerrime fraudum Latebras

Lucro apponebat :

Virtutis enim Intemeratæ ſuæ

Famam ſtabilivit

Temeratæ Suſpicio.

Obiit v. Apr. MDCCXXVI.

Ætat. LVIII.

Arms : Baron and Femme, with an Eſcutcheon of Pretence of the Coat Femme. 1^{ſt}, Quarterly, Or and Vert, on the firſt and third, two Wheat-ſheaves of the firſt. 2^d, Sable, three Talbot Heads eraſed and linguant, Argent, two and one. Creſt, a Sun, Or, out of a mural Crown.

On the left Side of the Communion-Table is a neat white Marble Monument, with this Inſcription :

Under here lyeth

HENRY LOVIBOND,

of the Middle-Temple, Eſq;

who dyed the 9th of Auguſt, 1727.

One of the Maſters of the

High Court of Chancery,

Aged 51.

Maſter of
the Tem-
ple.

Since the Diſſolution of the *Hopitalers* in the Time of Henry VIII. there has been a Divine, by the Name of a Maſter or *Cuſtos*, belonging to this Church; who is conſtituted by the King or Queen's Letters Patents, without Inſtitution or Induction.

Reader.

Befides the Maſter, there is a Reader, who reads Divine Service twice a Day, at eight of the Clock in the Morning, and at four in the Afternoon. Formerly they had alſo a fixed Lecturer for Sundays in the Afternoon; who had the Allowance of 80 l. per Annum paid from each Houſe, and convenient Lodging, and his Diet at the Benchers Table; but of late the Lecture is carried on by various Preachers, appointed at the Will of, and paid by, the Treasuſers of the two Houſes.

Preacher.

A CATALOGUE of the Maſters of the Temple.

Hugh de Litchfield.

William Langham.

William Ermeſtead, 1560.

Richard Alvey, B. D. 1560.

The Suc-
ceſſion of
Maſters.

Dr. Hooker, 1585.

Dr. Bayley, 1591.

Thomas Maſter, B. D.

Dr. Paul Micklethwait.

Dr. John Littleton, 1638.

Mr. Tombes, 1645.

Mr. Richard Johnson, 1647.

Dr. Brownrick, Biſhop of Exeter, 1658.

Dr. Gauden, afterwards Biſhop of Exeter, 1659.

Dr. Ball, 1660.

Dr. William Sherlock, Dean of St. Paul's, 1684.

The Right Reverend Dr. Thomas Sherlock, Biſhop of Bangor, tranſlated to Saluſbury, and now to London.

The preſent Maſter, Dr. Samuel Nicholls.

In the great Temple-Hall, on the South Window, long before the great Fire, were many Coats of Arms belonging to theſe Perſons following; moſt of them Judges, or other great Lawyers, in King Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth's Times.

Coats of
Arms in
the Hall
Window.

William Periam, Knt. Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Thomas Mead, Juſtice of the Common-Bench.

Edward Montagu, Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas, to be held before King Henry VIII. 1540.

William Fleetwood, Recorder of London. His Coat was Party per pale, Nebule, Azure and Or, fix Martlets in deux Pales, counter-changed of the Field.

Edmund Plowden, Azure, two Chevrons connexes. In a Chief two Fleurs-de-lis, Or.

Henry Montagu, Knt. Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas before King James I. 1616, Son of Edward Montagu.

Edmund Mezoin, Juſtice.

R. Brook, Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas.

John Walshe, Juſtice.

John Southcote, Juſtice.

Richard Weſton, Juſtice.

Humphrey Brown, Knt. Juſtice.

Anthony Brown, Knt. Juſtice, bore the ſame Coat with Humphrey only, In a Chief Argent, a ſpread Eagle, Sable.

Reginald Corbet, Juſtice.

Edward Saunders, Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Robert Catlyn, Knt. Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas.

Ja. Dyer, Knt. Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas.

Thomas C. (Carey, ut opinor) Juſtice.

Rob. Bel. Tho. Fermor.

John Popham, Knt. Chief Juſtice of England.

George Fettiplace, Peter Vavaſor, William Wheatly, Miles Saunders, Matthew Smith, Tho. Andrews, Peter Roos, Edward Meredith, Thomas Morgan, Humphrey Moſely, William Rede, Edward Fenner, Knt. and Juſtice, Richard Ingepin, Jeronymus Corbet, Thomas Morgan, Richard Lewknor, Rob. Snagg, Tho. Bowyer, George Gaſcoine, John Savyle, Reginald Bray, Tho. de la Pine, Tho. Hannam, Walter Holdricke, John Aſhfield, Richard Hackluit, John Agmondesham, Chriſtopher George, Rich. Pound, and John Shurley.

On the North Window were theſe :

Auguſtin Nicolls, William Weſton, Knt. Robert Napper, Knt. Edward Hobie, Knt. who bore twelve Shields. John Throgmorton bore ſeven Shields. Robert Dennyſ, nine Shields. Maurice Berkley,

Berkley, Knt. William Salisbury, Christopher Broom, Knt. Jo. Clifton, Knt. Edward Horsey, Captain of the Isle of Wight. Thomas Denton. John Peter; he bore Gules, a Bend, Or, between two Scallops, Argent. Radulph Skeldon. Thomas Tresbam, Knt. he bore sixteen Shields; the first parted per Saltier, Sable and Argent. Six Trefoils of the second; three in Chief, and as many in Base. Robert Jermin, Knt. nine Shields. Thomas Powle. Thomas Fanshawe; he bore Or, two Chevrons, Ermine between three Fleurs-de-lis, Sable. John Spencer, George Trenchard. Thomas Smith of London; he bore Azure, a Chevron engrailed between three Lions passant-gardant, Or. George Siddenham, Henry Ferrers, George Caroe, Tristram Mitchell, John Edgcomb, Thomas Fortescue, Henry Somaster, Edward Martin of Berkshire, Thomas Hatton, Edmund Buckenham, Edward Herte, Edward Hodie, John Hyde, Richard Ferrers, Nicholas Haccard, and Martin Colthurst.

In the other Temple-Hall, in the South Window, these:

Nic. Hare, Knt. Master of the Rolls; he bore two Bars, and a Chief indented, Or.

Edward Coke, Knt. Chief Justice of England, bore eight Shields. Julius Caesar, Knt. Master of the Rolls. Laurence Tanfield, Knt. Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Thomas Littleton, Justice. John Crook, Knt. Justice. Edward Bromley, Knt. Baron of the Exchequer, bore eight Shields. Edward Drue, Serjeant at Law. John Cowper, Serjeant at Law. John Heath, Serjeant at Law. John Carrel, Attorney of the Duchy of Lancaster.

On the North Window:

Edmund Anderson, Knt. Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas. Roger Manwood, Knt. Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Thomas Gawdy, Knt. Justice. Thomas Forster, Knt. Thomas Coventree, Knt. Francis Beaumont, Knt. he bore twelve Shields.

In the Little Temple:

William Dane, Ironmonger, and Alderman of London.

John Allot, Knt. Alderman of London.

Michael Fox, of London, Grocer, Anno 1500.

Towards the latter End of King Charles the Ist's Reign, a terrible Fire happened in the Temple, whereby the Office of Chirographer of Fines of the Court of Common-Pleas, there kept, was so burnt, that several Records of Fines engrossed, of Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, were either consumed or lost; whereby an Act passed, 31 Car. II. for the re-ingrossing of those Records; and that Office is now built in an open wide Court of the Temple, near the Water Side, not adjacent to any other Edifices, for the better Security of those Records for all Time hereafter.

The Inner-Temple, consisting of divers magnificent Courts and Buildings, with beautiful Walks for the Recreation of the Inhabitants, is denominated from its having been the Eastern Part of the Monastery of the Knights Templers: But that Order being suppressed, Edward III. gave the Priory to the Knights Hospitallers, who soon after demised the same to certain Students of the Law for a Rent of ten Pounds *per Annum*; in whom, and their Successors, it has ever since continued.

No. 82.

This Society consists of Benchers, Barristers and Students; the former whereof, as Governors, at Commons, have their Table at the upper End of the Hall, and the Barristers and Students theirs in the middle. Antiently, at these Entertainments, their Bread served instead of Plates, and no other Vessels to drink out of than Wooden Cups; but at present they are allowed Trenchers for their Meat, and coarse green Earthen Pots for their Liquor. However, though the antient Custom of using mean Vessels still prevails, yet there are but few that fare better.

All the Members of the Society that have Chambers, are obliged to be in Commons a Fortnight in every Term, for which they pay about ten Shillings *per Week*. Sixteen of which Terms, with a regular Course of Study, qualifies a Student for the Bar.

The Fees of the House, upon the Admission of a Member, is three Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence; which, with other Disbursements, amount to four Pounds and two Pence.

The Parliament, wherein the Affairs of the Society are treated, is commonly held twice every Term.

The Officers and Servants of the House are, a Treasurer, Sub-Treasurer, a Steward, a Chief and three Under-Butlers, an Upper and Under-Cook, a Pannier-man, a Gardener, two Porters and two Wash-pots.

The Middle-Temple, which is an Inn of Court adjoining to the Inner-Temple on the West, is so denominated from its having been the middle or central Part of the antient Temple or Priory of the Knights Templers. The chief Officer of this House, like that of its Neighbour, is a Treasurer, who is annually elected from among the Benchers, and whose Office it is to admit Students, assign them their Chambers, and to receive and pay all the Cash belonging to the Society.

The Officers and Government of this Inn are, in all respects, like to that of the Inner-Temple, except the Charge of Admission, which is five Pounds; and the Time to qualify a Student for the Bar, instead of sixteen Terms in that, is twenty-eight in this.

Thirdly, In Chancery-lane is a Place for keeping the Records of Chancery, called *The Rolls*, or *Chapel for the Custody of Rolls or Records in Chancery*. This Chapel was antiently the House of the converted Jews, founded by King Henry III. in Place of a Jew's House to him forfeited in the Year 1233, and the seventeenth of his Reign; who built there for them a fair Church. It stood not far from the Old-Temple, but in the Mid-way between the Old-Temple and the New. In which House all such Jews and Infidels as were converted to the Christian Faith were ordained and appointed (under an honest Rule of Life) sufficient Maintenance. Whereby it came to pass, that in a short Time there were gathered a great Number of Converts, which were baptized, instructed in the Doctrine of Christ, and there lived under a learned Christian appointed to govern them.

If the Letter following to King Edward was sent from this House, as it seems to be, it appears from thence that they were of the Carthusian Profession, and that they received yearly Allowance from the Crown; and that this King, as

Dugd.
Orig.
Jurid.

New View
of Lond.

Ibid.

The Rolls.

House for
converted
Jews.

Under the
Carthusi-
ans.

this House was founded by his Father, continued his Favour to it. In the sixth of his Reign, viz. Anno 1278, they sent one with their Letter, named *Friar John the Convert*, to bring the King's Charity. Which Letter was penned after this submissive Manner by them, styling themselves *Cœlicolæ Christi*, i. e. Christ's heavenly Inhabitants, but very poor.

A Letter
to the King.

"Illustrissimo & Magnifico Dno. Regi Angliæ,
" &c. Pauperes Cœlicolæ Christi, & Conventus
" Dom. Cartusie seipfos ad pedes, & siquid valet
" oratio peccatorum, sublimitati vere devote &
" humillime supplicamus, quatenus nob. pauper-
" rimis & indignis fervulis vris' helimosinam que
" singulis annis de fonte pietatis vre' nob. miseri-
" corditer emanet, & qua per gram' vram' in al-
" tissimi servicio sustentamur fratri Johi. Conver-
" so nro. exhibitori presentium, persolvi diligen-
" ter faciat vra. benignitas graciofo. Quam Rex
" regnum Ihesus vob. & vris. in regno collocet
" sempiterno: Et optime valeat in terra Regia
" Celsitudo. Dat. An. Dom.

"M^o. cc^o. Lxx. viii. In crastino be. Lucie."

Granted to
the Keep-
er of the
Rolls.

But in the Year 1290, all the *Jews* in *England* being banished out of the Realm, and the Number of Converts in this Place almost decayed; in the Year 1377 this House was annexed by Patent to *William Brusill*, Clerk, *Custos Rotulorum*, or Keeper of the *Rolls* of the *Chancery*, by *Edw. III.* in the fifty-first Year of his Reign, (or rather the fiftieth, which was the last Year of his Reign); and this first Master of the *Rolls* was sworn in *Westminster-hall*, at the Table of Marble Stone; since which Time that House has been commonly called the *Rolls in Chancery-lane*.

Confirmed
by Parlia-
ment.

In the fifteenth of the said King *Edward III.*'s Reign, that King annexed by Letters Patents this House to the Office of *Custos Rotulorum*; and there was an Act, wherein it was said, "That the Chancellor, or Keeper of the Great Seal, after the Voidance of the said Office of keeping the *Rolls*, should institute, successively, the Keeper of the *Rolls* in the said House of the Convents." After which Act of Parliament *John de Waltham*, Guardian, or Keeper of the *Rolls*, obtained of *Richard II.* in the sixth of his Reign, Letters Patents, whereby the King granted to him, and his Successors, Keepers of the *Rolls*, the House of Converts. This *John of Waltham* was after Bishop of *Salisbury*, and after Treasurer of *England*.

Jews since
relieved by
this House.

Notwithstanding, such of the *Jews*, or other Infidels, as have in this Realm been converted to Christianity, and baptized, have been relieved there; for it is in Record, that one *William Piers*, a *Jew*, that became a Christian, was baptized in the fifth of *Richard II.* and had two Pence a Day allowed him during his Life by the said King.

In the Reign of *Henry IV.* there was one *Elizabeth*, Daughter of a *Rabbi*, (who was intituled, *The Bishop of the Jews*) that was a Convert; to whom, besides a Penny a Day paid her by the Keeper of this House of Converts out of a Branch of the *Exchequer*, appointed for that Purpose, the King of his Grace granted another Penny a Day for her Life, according to a Patent to this Tenor: *Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Salutem. Sciatis quod de gra' nostra speciali, concessimus Elizabethæ Filiae Rabi Moyse, Episcopi Judæorum, unum dena-*

rium per diem, ultra unum denarium, quem ead. Elizabetha, ut una Judæorum ad fidem Christianorum conversa, per manus Custodis Domus Converterorum London. de summa pro hujusmodi Conversis, ad Scaccarium precipienda, assignata, singulis diebus percipit. Habendum & percipiendum dictum Denarium diurnum per nos eid. Elizab. tenore præsentium concessum, una cum dicto altero Denario, &c.

The Building is of Brick, Boulder, and some Free-stone; the Doors and Windows are *Gotbick*; the Roof is covered with Slate; the Ornament of the Presses for Rolls on the Inside, is Columns and Pilasters of the *Ionick* and *Composite* Orders.

It is in Length 60 Feet, in Breadth 33.

In this Chapel of the *Rolls*, against the East Wall, is a venerable Monument for *Dr. Yong*, some Time Master of the *Rolls*. It is cut in the Figure of a well-wrought Stone Coffin, on which lies along a Man most artificially carved in Stone, with a Cap with Corners covering his Ears, and Scarlet Gown, his Hands lying upon his Breast a-cross. On the Wall, just above him, the Head and Shoulders of our Saviour appearing out of the Clouds, looking down upon him; and two Angels on each Side of our Saviour. Underneath this Figure is this Inscription in Capitals, viz.

Jo. Yong, L. L. Doctori, sacrorum scriniorum ac hujus Domus Custodi, Decano olim Ebor. Vita defuncto xxv Aprilis, sui fideles Executores hoc posuerunt M.D.XVI.

Upon the Base of the Coffin, *Dominus Firmamentum meum.*

On the North Side of this Chapel is a magnificent Monument, adorned with the Effigy of an old Gentleman in a long Robe, in full Proportion, cumbent on his right Side, his Head resting on his Hand; this is between two Columns (with gilded Capitals) and Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order; and lower, on the Front, are four smaller Figures in a kneeling Posture. The Inscription is,

Sacræ Memorix

Domini Edwardi Bruci Baronis Brucii, Kinlossensis, sacrorum scriniorum Magistris, dicatum, qui obiit 14 Jan. Sal. 1610. Ætat. 62. Jacobi Regis.

Brucius Edwardus; situs hic & Scotus & Anglus:

Scotus ut Ortu Anglis sic Oriundus avis;

Regno in utroq; decus tulit actus Honoribus amplis,
Regi a Consiliis Regni utriusque fuit.

Conjuge prole nuru Genero spe, Réque beatus

Vivere nos docuit, nunc docet ecce mori.

His Arms: Or, a Saltire, Gules, a Chief of the second, on a Canton, Argent, a Lion rampant, Azure: These also impaled with Or, a Bend ingrailed, Azure.

Up the Chancel Steps, on the South Side of the Chapel, is a spacious Monument of the *Corinthian* Order, with the Figures of a Man, Woman, and three Children, in a kneeling Posture, and this Inscription:

Hospes qui fuerim quondam, si quæris, Amice,

Nomen ALLINGTONUS stirps Generosa fuit,

Hac Monumenta mihi Conjux fidissima struxit,

Quæque mihi struxit destinat illa sibi.

Charaque Conjugii tres natæ pignora nostri,

Sunt Vultus quarum, marmora sculpta tenent;
Cum matre has omnes precor ut post Funera summe
Cœlica perducas in tua Regna Deus.

Arms:

Arms: *A Bend between six Billets, &c. ten Coats, Quarterly*; but the Colours not discernible.

At the North-West Angle of this Chapel is a Bench, &c. where the Master of the *Rolls* hears Causes in *Chancery*.

The Minister is appointed by the Master of the *Rolls*, the Honourable Sir *Thomas Clarke*.

There are Prayers upon *Sundays* and *Holidays*, at about eleven and three. The present Preacher is the Rev. Dr. *Terrick*. His Salary is about 20*l.* each Term: It is reckoned a Place of great Credit.

Attendance is also given in this Chapel, from ten to twelve daily, for taking in and paying out Money, (according to Order of Court,) and for making Searches of *Rolls*, &c. by such as come for that Purpose.

All Records down to 1483 are kept in the *Tower*; and from that to the present Time in the *Rolls* Chapel. The present Clerk of the *Rolls* and Records there is *Henry Rooke*, Gent.

Inns of Court.

Fourthly, Besides these antient Foundations, there are several more Houses for the Law, commonly called *Inns of Court*: As,

Barnard's-Inn.

(1) *Barnard's-Inn*, situate on the South Side of *Holborn*, near to the North-West End of *Fetter-lane*, was antiently called *Mackworth's-Inn*, which is an Inn of *Chancery*, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln*, as says the Record of *Henry VI.* the twenty-third of his Reign; and was founded by Inquisition in the *Guildhall* of *London*, before *J. Norman*, Mayor, the King's Escheator. The Jury said, that it was not hurtful for the King to license *Thomas Atkins*, Citizen of *London*, and one of the Executors of *John Mackworth*, Dean of *Lincoln*, to give one Messuage in *Holborn*, in *London*, with the Appurtenances, called *Mackworth's-Inn*, but was commonly known by the Name of *Barnard's-Inn*, to the Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln*, to find one sufficient Chaplain, to celebrate divine Service in the Chapel of *St. George*, in the Cathedral Church of *Lincoln*, where the Body of the said *John* is buried; to have and to hold the said Messuage to the said Dean and Chapter, and to their Successors for ever, in Part of Satisfaction of 20*l.* Lands and Rents, which *Edward III.* licensed the said Dean and Chapter to purchase to their own Use; either of their own Fee, or Tenure, or of any other, so the Lands were not holden of the King in *Capite*.

This Society consists of a Principal and twelve Antients, besides other Members, who are obliged to be in Commons a Fortnight in two Terms, and ten Days in each of the other two, on Penalty of 5*s.* per Week.

Thavie's-Inn.

(2.) Near to the West End of *St. Andrew's* Church, in *Holborn*, is another Inn in *Chancery*, called from its Founder *Thavie's-Inn*. It is a Member of *Lincoln's-Inn*, who had a Grant thereof from *Gregory Nichols*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*, in the Year 1549; by virtue whereof, they soon after demised the same to the Principal and Antients thereof, for a certain Term of Years, at the Rent of three Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence per Annum.

This Inn appears to be of great Antiquity, by

its having belonged to *John Thavie*, (from whom it is denominated) in the Reign of *Edward III.* by whose Will it appears to have been then an Inn for Students of the Law; some of whom, about the Year 1347, had the *New Temple* demised to them by the Knights Hospitallers of *St. John of Jerusalem*, for a yearly Rent of ten Pounds; and removing thither, they and their Successors have continued there ever since.

The said *Thavie*, Anno 1348, left an Estate so considerable for the Support of *St. Andrew's* Church in *Holborn*, that it is said the present Church was built thereby about the Year 1670.

This House is governed by a Principal and eleven Antients, who, with the other Members, are to be ten Days in Commons in issuable Terms, and in each of the rest a Week.

(3) Adjoining to the North Side of *St. Dunstan's* Church, in *Fleet-street*, stands *Clifford's-Inn*, also an Inn in *Chancery*, and Member of the *Inner-Temple*. It did some Time belong to *Robert Clifford*, by Gift of *Edward II.* in these Words:

Clifford's-Inn.

"The King granteth to *Robert Clifford*, that Messuage, with the Appurtenances, next the Church of *St. Dunstan* in the West, in the Suburbs of *London*. Which Messuage was some Time *Malculine's de Herley*; and came to the Hands of *Edward I.* by Reason of certain Debts, for which the said *Malculine* was bound at the Time of his Death to our said Father, from the Time that he was Escheator on this Side *Trent*. Which House *John Earl of Richmond* did hold at our Pleasure, and is now in our Possession."

Patent the 3d of *Edward II.*

After the Death of this *Robert Clifford*, *Isabel* his Wife let the same Messuage to Students of the Law, as by the Record following may appear:

"*Isabel*, quæ fuit uxor *Roberti Clifford*, Messuagium unipartitum, quod *Robertus Clifford* habuit in Parochia *S. Dunstani*, West. in Suburbio *Londini*, &c. tenuit, & illud dimisit post mortem dict. *Roberti* Apprenticiis de Banco, pro 10*l.* Annuatim, &c. Anno 18 *Edvardi tertii*, inquitis post mortem *Roberti Clifford*."

This House fell afterwards into the King's Hands, but returned again to the *Cliffords*; and, in *Stow's* Time, was let to the said Students for 4*l.* a Year.

The Society is governed by a Principal and twelve Antients, who are chiefly Attornies and, Officers of the Marshal's Court, who, with the rest of the Members, are in Commons a Fortnight every Term, otherwise to pay four Shillings per Week.

(4) Adjoining to the Precinct of *White-friars*, and a little East of the *Temple*, is a Place called *Serjeants-Inn*, for that divers Judges and Serjeants at Law kept a Commons, and were lodged there in Term-Times.

Serjeant's-Inn, Fleet-street.

This *Serjeants-Inn* seems to have been some Time a Garden belonging to the *New-Temple*, and granted by King *Henry III.* to a Bishop of *Chichester*; for such a Patent is found, *R. Chichester Epo. nov. Templ. Gardinum in vico ante novum Templum, London.*

This, or some other Messuage of *Serjeants-Inn*, was in the Crown in the Reign of *Edward VI.* who, in his 3d Year, sold all the Messuage, Lordship, and Hereditaments thereof, to Sir *Edward Montagu*, and *John Campanet*.

Dugd.
Orig. Jur.
c. 74.
f. 326.

This honourable House of Judges and Serjeants, in *Fleet-street*, was sometime a Messuage, formerly (and still) belonging to the Dean and Chapter of *York*; and in it the Serjeants at Law (as some have observed) about the Beginning of King *Henry VI.*'s Reign, had their Residence; for it was demised about the 21st Year of King *Henry VI.* by the Dean and Chapter of *York*, to one *William Auntrous*, a Citizen and Taylor of *London*, for eighty Years, at the Rent of ten Marks Sterling, payable quarterly. And all that Time *John Ellerbar* (made Serjeant at Law in the 3d Year of *Henry VI.*) and other Serjeants did abide and live in it. And it is probable (saith Sir *William Dugdale*) that this *William Auntrous* did inhabit in Part of the House himself, and was in Nature of a Steward to them; as afterwards *John Wikes*, Esq; was, who had a Lease thereof, under the same Rent, and for the same Term, granted about the 14th of King *Edward IV.* and at the same Time inhabited therein. But in the 15th Year of King *Henry VIII.* it was demised by the Dean and Chapter of *York* to Sir *Lewis Pollard*, Knt. then (and till the 17th Year of the said King) a Justice of the Court of Common-Pleas, and to several Serjeants at Law, for the Term of twenty-one Years, at the Rent of fifty-three Shillings and four Pence, payable at the Feasts of the *Annunciation of our Lady*, and *St. Michael the Archangel*. Since which Time the Judges and Serjeants have, by other Leases from the Dean and Chapter of *York*, held it till this Day.

And in the great and terrible Conflagration and dreadful Fire, which broke out in *London*, the third Day of *September*, A. D. 1666, being the 18th Year of King *Charles II.* and continued about the Space of three Days, and destroyed the greatest Part of the City before it could be stopped, and laid the Honour of our Nation, one of the richest and choicest Cities in the World, in the Dust; and by so sudden and irresistible, so dismal and amazing Devastation, as in all Circumstances is scarce (says the late Learned and Reverend Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*) to be paralleled in any History; and in so stupendous a Manner desolated the Glory of our Land, that no human Fury could have procured, or ever have wished, the like Devastation and Ruin; and that City, which was great among the Nations, and Princess among the Provinces, lay for some Time buried in her own Ashes, and was both funeral Pile and Urn to herself: And what neither foreign or domestick Enemies could in a Succession of many Ages effect, one Blast of the Breath of God's Displeasure did perform in a Moment; and so verifying, even in a literal Sense, the Apostle's Affirmation, that our God is a consuming Fire. And this Devastation of dead Tabernacles tripping close upon the Heels (as it were) of the raging Plague, which, the intelligent *Turkish* Intelligencer takes Notice, had

destroyed such a vast Number of living Tabernacles: For he acquaints his Correspondent, that in the City of *London*, above an hundred thousand Souls, struck with invisible Darts from God, went off the Stage of human Life in less than six Months Revolution. Whereupon he makes this Observation: "Surely the Gods of the *English* are angry (saith he) with that People, and the Guardian Spirits of the Isle have forsook their Charge; for the whole Island may well be called at this Time the grand Infirmary of *Europe*, where baneful Sicknefs makes its publick Residence. The timorous Christians run from Place to Place, thinking to escape from Heaven's all-searching Pursuivants. They fly from populous Towns to Villages, and from these again to unfrequented Desarts, Woods and Heaths, carrying their Wives and Children with them, and all the Substance of their Houses. The Roads are covered with the Caravans and doubtful Passengers, who dread to think of going back to the contagious Seats they left behind, yet know not where to be received anew. So general is the Consternation, so strong is the Fear, of those who yet (saith he) survive, lest they should also catch the Infection and die. And besides this they have (says he again) felt the Stroke of another surprizing Calamity; *London*, the Capital City of *England*, being newly consumed with Fire. It is not certain (adds this cunning Intelligencer) whether Design or Chance first kindled the devouring Element: But it fell out at an unlucky Season, (saith he) when the Wind was high, and, from its Eastern Quarter, blew the Flames full West, which, spreading North and South, demolished all before them, laying the greatest Part of that rich and famous City in Ashes." Thus the *Turkish Spy* observes. And amongst other goodly and famous Structures and Piles of Buildings, that were devoured by the raging and merciless consuming Fire, this College of the honourable, learned and grave Judges, and famous Serjeants of the Law, had its Participation in the same dismal Fate.

But upon the renewing of the Lease by the said Dean and Chapter of *York*, in the Year 1670, it was rebuilt at the Charges of some of the Judges Barons of the *Exchequer*, and Serjeants at Law; together with the additional Supply of seventeen new Serjeants at Law, viz. *Turner* of *Yorkshire*, *Barton*, *Bramston*, *Peckham*, *Hopkins*, *Goodfellow*, *Baldwin*, *Howell*, Recorder of *London*, *Goddard*, *Powes*, *Jones*, *Turner* of *Wales*, *Hards*, *Ellis*, *Wilmot*, *Flynt* and *Scroggs*; who were called to that Degree in the 21st Year of King *Charles II.* and, making no publick Feast, did each of them deposite one hundred Pounds towards the rebuilding of this honourable Hostel, which now is far more glorious and stately, than formerly it appeared; having now a very fine Chapel, an Hall, and stately Court of tall Brick Buildings. And this College of the honourable, grave and learned Judges, and sage Serjeants of the Law, is situate on the South Side of *Fleet-street*, almost opposite to *Fetter-lane* End. And the principal Gate thereof opens Northward into *Fleet-*

The Buildings and Situation

Fleet-street; then there is another little back Gate or Door at the South End of the Court, that opens into a Passage leading into the *Inner-Temple*. The Officers belonging to this honourable Inn, are a Steward, a Master-Cook, a Chief Butler, with their Attendants and Servants, and a Porter.

This noble House beareth for its Ensign or Badge of Honour, Gules, two Garbs, in Saltire, Or, and a Bend, Azure.

(5) Near to the South-East End of *Chancery-lane*, and adjoining to the West Side of *Clifford's-Inn*, is another Inn, appropriated to the same Gentlemen of the Law.

This *Serjeants-Inn* in *Chancery-lane* was some Time a Messuage belonging to the Bishops of *Ely*, as by Record appears; and about the 12th of King *Henry IV.* it was called *Faringdon's-Inn*; and at that Time (as some hold) the Serjeants at Law had Lodgings there: For in the 2d Year of King *Henry V.* which was about three Years after, the Bishop's Bailiff gave in his Account for the Repair of *Askam's* Chamber, (who was made Serjeant at Law in the 12th Year of King *Henry IV.*) so that it seems the Lodgings were then let apart: But about two Years after, being the 4th Year of King *Henry V.* the House was intirely demised to the Justices, and others learned in the Law; for in that Year there is accompted to the Bishop six Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence, *pro Faryndons-Inn in Chancelers-Lane, demisso Rogero Gorton, & Willielmo Cheyney, Justiciariis, et Waltero Askam, Apprentifio Legis.* But it seems the Judges and Serjeants were not constant Tenants to the Bishop in those Days; for in the third Year of King *Henry VI.* it stood unlet for a Year; and then it was let to Justice *Martyn*, Justice *Strangeways*, and Justice *Rolf*, for five Pounds; and soon after, in the ninth Year of King *Henry VI.* it had the Name of *Hospitium Justiciariorum*, Justice-Inn. Then in the nineteenth Year of King *Henry VI.* it was demised to the Judges and Serjeants at five Pounds *per Annum*; and in the fourteenth Year of King *Edward IV.* to Sir *Robert Danby*, Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, and other Judges, at the same Rent; but, in the sixteenth Year of the said King, to Sir *Thomas Gray*, Knight, at four Pounds *per Annum*; and so in King *Richard III.*'s Time, doing all Repairs. Then in the eighth Year of King *Henry VII.* it was in the Bishop's Hands for want of Tenants; but it was but a while out of the Judges and Serjeants Tenancy: For in the last Year of King *Henry VII.* it was demised again, by the Name of *Serjeants-Inn* in *Chancelers-lane*, to Sir *John Mordant* and *Humphrey Coningsby*, then two of the King's Serjeants at Law, at the Rent of four Pounds *per Ann.* keeping all Repairs; and in the second Year of King *Edward VI.* *Thomas Goodricke*, Bishop of *Ely*, demised it to *Christopher Fulnetby*, his Brother-in-Law, for eighty-one Years; which Lease coming by mean Assignments to Sir *Anthony Asbby*, Knight, and then by Surrender to *Nicholas Felton*, Bishop of *Ely*, he granted it to the said Sir *Anthony* for three Lives, *viz. Philippa*, his then Wife, afterwards married to *Carey Crawley*, Esq; and two of his Servants; under whom (saith Sir

William Dugdale) if the same be still in Being, the Judges and Serjeants do hold it.

This honourable Inn is situate on the East Side of *Chancery-lane*, near the South End thereof, leading into *Fleet-street*. It consists of two Courts, hath a pretty little Hall, and a convenient Kitchen; but the Buildings, for the most Part thereof, low Paper Buildings. The principal Gate thereof opens Westward into *Chancery-lane*; then there is a little back Gate or Door that opens Eastward into *Clifford's-Inn*, but is seldom open but in the Term Time. The Officers belonging to it are, a Steward, a Master-Cook, a Chief Butler, and their Servants, and a Porter.

This honourable Inn hath for its Cognizance or Arms, Or, an *Ibis* proper, which is a Bird near the Colour of a Jay.

Fifthly, On the West Side of *Chancery-lane* was some Time an House belonging to the Prior of *Nelson Park*, a House of Canons in *Lincolnshire*. This was commonly called *Hereflete-Inn*, and was a Brewhouse, but now built for the Six Clerks of the *Chancery*, and stands over-against the said House, called the *Rolls*; and near unto the Lane which entered *Ficket's-cross*, or *Ficket's-field*, now *Carey-street*.

There was an Act made for Assurance of a Tenement to the Six Clerks of the *Chancery*, called *Hereflete-Inn*, in *Chancery-lane*, and for making them a Corporation. See Acts of Parliament enrolled 32 Hen. VIII. And in the 37th Year of the same King, another Act passed for the same. Under these Six Clerks are sixty Clerks more, for the necessary Dispatch of Business. And the Lord Chancellor *Jefferies* added thirty Clerks more, in all amounting to the Number of ninety; which the other Clerks took great Offence at; and therefore there was afterwards an Endeavour to reduce them to the old Number, by not filling up the Vacancy by Death.

Sixthly, *Ely-house*, the City Mansion of the Bishops of *Ely*, on the North Side of *Holborn-hill*. *Will. de Luda*, Bishop of *Ely*, deceased 1297, and gave this House, by the Name of his Manor, with the Appurtenances, in *Holborn*, to his Successors; with Condition, that his next Successor should pay 1000 Marks towards the finding of three Chaplains in the Chapel there.

More, *John Hotkam*, Bishop of *Ely*, did give by the Name of six Messuages, two Cellars, and forty Acres of Land, in the Suburbs of *London*, in the Parish of *St. Andrew* in *Holborn*, to the Prior and Convent of *Ely*, as appears by Patent of the 9th of *Edward III.* This Man was Bishop of *Ely* twenty Years, and deceased An. 1336.

Thomas Arundel, Bishop of *Ely*, beautifully built anew his Palace at *Ely*; and likewise his Mansions in divers Places, especially this in *Holborn*; which he did not only repair, but rather new built, and augmented it with a large Port, Gatehouse, or Front, towards the Street, or Highway. His Arms are yet to be discerned in the Stone-Work thereof. He also sat Bishop of *Ely* fourteen Years, and was translated to *York*.

In this House, for the large and commodious Rooms thereof, divers great and solemn Feasts have

The Situation and Buildings.

The Arms of the Inn.

Six-Clerks-Office.

Ely-house.

have been kept, especially by the Serjeants at Law, whereof two are to be noted for Posterity.

The first: In the Year 1464, the 4th of *Edward IV.* in *Michaelmas* Term, the Serjeants at Law held their Feast in this House. To which, amongst other Estates, *Matthew Philip*, Mayor of *London*, with the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commons of divers Crafts, being invited, did repair. But when the Mayor looked to keep the State in the Hall, as it had been used in all Places within the City and Liberties, out of the King's Presence, the Lord *Gray of Ruthen*, then Lord Treasurer of *England*, unwitting the Serjeants, and against their Wills (as they said) was first placed. Whereupon the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons departed home; and the Mayor made the Aldermen to dine with him. Howbeit, he and all the Citizens were wonderfully displeased that he was so dealt with; and the new Serjeants, and others, were sorry (as they said) it had so happened.

One other Feast was likewise there kept in the Year 1531, the 23d of King *Henry VIII.* The Serjeants then made were in Number eleven, namely, *Thomas Audeley*, *Walter Luke*, *J. Baldwin*, *J. Hinde*, *Christopher Jenny*, *John Dowsell*, *Edward Mervine*, *Edmund Knightley*, *Roper Chomley*, *Edward Montague*, and *Robert Yorke*.

These also held their Feast in this *Ely-house* for five Days, viz. *Friday* the tenth of *November*, *Saturday*, *Sunday*, *Monday*, and *Tuesday*. On *Monday* (which was the principal Day) King *Henry* and Queen *Katharine* dined there, (but in two Chambers) and the Foreign Ambassadors in a third Chamber.

In the Hall, at the high Table, sat *Sir Nicholas Lambard*, Mayor of *London*, the Judges, the Barons of the *Exchequer*, with certain Aldermen of the City. At the Board on the South Side sat the Master of the *Rolls*, the Master of the *Chancery*, and Worshipful Citizens. On the North Side of the Hall, certain Aldermen began the Board, and then followed Merchants of the City. In the Cloistery, Chapel, and Gallery, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen were placed. In the Halls, the Crafts of *London*. The Serjeants at Law, and their Wives, kept in their own Chambers. See p. 230.

To this *Ely-Place*, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, belonged Grounds, consisting of an Orchard and a Pasture, all inclosed within a Wall. *Cox*, Bishop of *Ely*, upon the Queen's Solicitation, granted *Mr. Christopher Hatton* (who was Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, Knighted, and, lastly, Lord High Chancellor) a Part of this House for twenty-one Years, upon which he laid out much Cost; and upon that Pretence, afterward, he moved the Queen to require the said Bishop to alienate it to him, with the Garden; which to do, he made an humble Denial to the Queen, signifying to her, by a well-penned Letter in *Latin*, not only the Inconveniency that would hereby come to him and his Successors, viz. "That they should want an Orchard and Ground, and that they should be too much frightened; but that in his Conscience he could not do it, being a Piece of Sacrilege. That when he became Bishop of *Ely*, he had

"received certain Farms, Houses, and other Things, which former pious Princes had judged necessary for that Place and Calling. These he received, by the Queen's Favour, from his Predecessors; and that of these he was to be a Steward, not a Scatterer. That he could not bring his Mind to be so ill a Trustee for his Successors, nor to violate the pious Wills of Kings and Princes, and, in effect, rescind their last Testaments. He put the Queen in Mind of that Rule of Nature, and of God, not to do that to another, which one would not have done to one's self; and that the Profit of one is not to be increased by the Damage of another. Nay, he told her, that he could scarcely justify those Princes, which transferred Things appointed for pious Uses into Uses less pious." But, however, *Hatton* failed of obtaining his Desire at present. After this good Bishop's Death, the Temporalities coming into the Queen's Hands, these Lands were made over to him, and now go under the Name of *Hatton-garden*. Of which, by Buildings, vast Improvements have been made.

This *Ely-house*, with the Bounds of it, claimed a Privilege of express Exemption from the Lord-Mayor's Jurisdiction. About this was a Contest. Anno 1567, *Sir Roger Martin*, being Lord-Mayor, came with his Company into the Parts about *Ely-house*, called *Ely-rents*, and attempted to weigh Bread, and do his Office among the Bishop's Tenants there: Which they refused to suffer him to do, as being exempt from the Rights and Franchises and Liberties of the Mayor; and that they belonged to the Jurisdiction of the Church and Bishoprick of *Ely*. This caused a great Dispute; and at length the Bishop and the Mayor chose certain honourable Arbitrators to determine this Business, submitting themselves to the Order and Direction of the Right Honourable *Sir Nicholas Bacon*, Lord Keeper, *Robert Earl of Leicester*, *Sir Rob. Catlyn*, Kt. Lord Chief Justice of *England*, *Sir Walter Mildmay*, Kt. Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, *Sir James Dyer*, Kt. Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. And both the said Parties appeared at divers and sundry Times, with their Learned Counsel, before the said Lords and Arbitrators, and shewed divers and sundry Writings and Records, for the Maintenance of their several Titles and Claims; and also, severally, produced several Witnesses, which had been examined in the Court of Chancery, and their Examinations published; and also produced several Witnesses *Viva Voce* before the said Arbitrators, for Proof of their several Allegations.

The Consideration of all which Matters, after divers and sundry Debates, was agreed, should be referred to the two Chief Justices; and that they should make their Report, and give their Opinions touching the said Matter, and in whom the Right rested.

And the Chief Justices having advisedly weighed and considered the several Proofs, and afterwards being present in the Star-Chamber, together with the said *Sir Nicholas Bacon*, and *Sir Walter Mildmay*, the 9th of *June*, in the 12th of



of Queen *Elizabeth*, Anno 1570, did make Report and Declaration of their Opinion, touching the said Controversy, viz.

That the Right of the Law, as far as they could yet discern, stood for the said Mayor and Commonalty: And that the said Tenements, called *Ely-rents* in *Holborn*, were and be within the Liberties, Franchises, and Jurisdiction of the said City, for and concerning the Matter in Controversy.

It was therefore by the Arbitrators (except the said Earl, who was then absent, and the said Bishop and his Counsel, being likewise absent) ordered and decreed, the said 9th of *June*, That the said Mayor and Commonalty of the City of *London*, and their Successors, should from thenceforth peaceably and quietly have, use, enjoy, and exercise, within the said Tenements, all and every such Liberties, Customs and Jurisdictions, as they may use within any other Place within the Liberty and Freedom of *London*, without any Trouble to their Servants, Tenants, and Officers, until such Time as the said Bishop, or his Successors, shew forth better Matter for their Parts and Defence in the Premises.

This House is, at present, a very old Building, and stands upon a large Piece of Ground; having a spacious Hall, a good Chapel, and several large Rooms, but old-fashioned, with a spacious Yard or Court before it, and a large Ground for Gardening behind it, which, for want of a Gardener's keeping, lay in a rude Condition; and were this Ground improved by Building, it would bring in a great Revenue to the Episcopal See, besides a good House for his City Abode. The present Possessor thereof is the Right Reverend Dr. *Thomas Mawson*, now Lord Bishop of *Ely*.

Hospitals. *Seventhly*, This Ward is also remarkable for two great Hospitals, viz.

Bridewell. (1) *Bridewell*, situate on the North Bank of the River *Thames*, near the East Extremity of *Fleet-street*, was in old Time a Royal Palace; for the Kings of this Realm have been there lodged, and their Courts of Law have been there kept, of old Time. And, 'till the 9th of *Henry III.* the Courts were kept in the King's House, where-soever he lodged, as may appear by antient Records.

King *Henry VIII.* built there a stately and beautiful House, new, for the Reception of the Emperor *Charles V.* who, in the Year 1522, was lodged himself at *Black-friars*; but his Nobles in this new built *Bridewell*, a Gallery being made over the Water, and through the Wall of the City, into the Emperor's Lodging at *Black-friars*. King *Henry* himself oftentimes lodged there also, as namely, in the Year 1525, a Parliament being then held in *Black-friars*. He created States of Nobility there, viz.

Henry Fitz-Roy, a Child, whom he had by *Elizabeth Blunt*, to be Earl of *Nottingham*, Duke of *Richmond* and *Somerset*.

Henry Courtney, Earl of *Devonshire*, Cousin-German to the King, to be Marquis of *Exeter*.

Henry Brandon, a Child of two Years old, Son to the Earl of *Suffolk*, to be Earl of *Lincoln*.

Sir *Thomas Manners*, Lord *Ross*, to be Earl of *Rutland*.

Sir *Henry Clifford*, to be Earl of *Cumberland*.

Sir *Robert Ratcliff*, to be Viscount *Fitzwater*.

Sir *Thomas Boloine*, Treasurer of the King's Household, to be Viscount *Rochford*.

In the Year 1528, Cardinal *Campeius* was brought into the King's Presence, being then at *Bridewell*, whither he had called all his Nobility, Judges, and Counsellors, &c. And there the 8th of *November*, in his great Chamber, he made to them an Oration touching his Marriage with Queen *Katharine*.

In the Year 1529, the same King *Henry* and Queen *Katharine* were lodged there, whilst the Question of their Marriage was argued in *Black-friars*, &c.

There being many poor distressed Persons in the City, who had neither House nor Harbour, but were forced to lie abroad in the open Streets, many worthy Citizens were thereby much affected, and especially *Ridley*, the good Bishop of *London*; who, considering that *Bridewell*, an old decayed House of the King's, situated in the City, being very large and capacious, might be extremely serviceable to this charitable Purpose, he endeavoured to find a way to beg it of the King, and had the better Opportunity at this Time, one being about buying it of the King to convert to his own Use. And to compass this Design, in the Month of *May*, in this charitable Year 1552, he wrote a very pathetick Letter to Sir *William Cecyl*, Knt. the King's Secretary, whom he knew to be of a pious Disposition, and much about the King's Person. His Letter was as follows:

"Good Mr. *Cecyl*, I must be a Suitor unto you in our Master Christ's Cause. I beseech you be good unto him. The Matter is, Sir, alas! he hath lien too, too long abroad; (as you do know) without Lodging, in the Streets of *London*, both hungry, naked, and cold. Now Thanks be unto Almighty God, the Citizens are willing to refresh him, and to give him both Meat, Drink, Cloathing, and Firing; but alas! Sir, they lack Lodging for him: For in some one House, I dare say, they are fain to lodge three Families under one Roof. Sir, there is a wide, large, empty House of the King's Majesty, called *Bridewell*, that would wonderfully well serve to lodge Christ in, if he might find such good Friends in the Court to procure in his Cause. Surely I have such a good Opinion in the King's Majesty, that if Christ had such faithful and hearty Friends that would heartily speak for him, he should, undoubtedly, speed at the King's Majesty's Hands. Sir, I have promised my Brethren the Citizens to move you, because I do take you for one that feareth God, and would that Christ should lie no more abroad in the Street."

Bishop Ridley's Letter to Cecyl to beg Bridewell.

He prayed him also, for God's sake, that he would stop the Sale of this House, in case any were about buying of it, as he heard there was, and that he would speak in our Master's Cause. The said Bishop wrote also to Sir *John Gates*, another great Man at Court, about this Business more at large; and he joined, he said, *Cecyl* with him, and all other that loved and looked for Christ's

final

final Benediction on the latter Day; meaning that in the Gospel, *Come, ye Blessed of my Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the Beginning of the World: For I was hungry, &c.* He also sent Instructions by the Bearer of this Letter, to confer further with *Cecyl* in this Affair. So that that holy Martyr *Ridley's* Name must not be forgotten, as a great Instrument in the Procurement of *Bridewell* to the City.

Afterward this House being obtained to the City, it was employed for the Correction and Punishment of idle, vagrant People, and Strumpets, and for setting them to work, that they might in an honest Way take Pains to get their own Livelihood.

And here must not be omitted the Names of two good Mayors of *London*, *Dobbs* and *Barnes*; the former a main Instrument in procuring the Foundation of this and other Hospitals, the latter in furthering the good Estate of them; whom the good Bishop of *London* assisted in this Manner, in one of the Letters he wrote out of Prison a little before his Death:

"O *Dobbs*, *Dobbs*, Alderman and Knt. thou
 "in thy Year didst win my Heart for evermore,
 "for that honourable Act, that most blessed Work
 "of God, of the Erection and Setting-up of
 "Christ's holy Hospitals and truly religious
 "Houses, which by thee and through thee were
 "begun: For thou, like a Man of God, when
 "the Matter was moved, [perhaps by himself,
 "the Bishop] for Christ's poor silly Members,
 "to be holpen from extream Misery, Hunger,
 "and Famine, thy Heart; I say, was moved
 "with Pity, and, as Christ's high honourable
 "Officer in that Cause, thou calledst together
 "thy Brethren, the Aldermen of the City, be-
 "fore whom thou brakest the Matter for the
 "Poor: Thou didst plead their Cause; yea, and
 "not only in thine own Person thou didst set
 "forth Christ's Cause, but, to further the Mat-
 "ter, thou broughtest me into the Council-
 "Chamber of the City before the Aldermen
 "alone, whom thou hadst assembled there toge-
 "ther to hear me speak what I could say, as an
 "Advocate by Office and Duty in the poor
 "Man's Cause. The Lord wrought with thee,
 "and gave thee the Consent of thy Brethren,
 "whereby the Matter was brought to the Com-
 "mon Council, and so to the whole Body of
 "the City; by whom, with an uniform Con-
 "sent, it was committed to be drawn, ordered
 "and devised, by a certain Number of the most
 "witty Citizens and politick, endued also with
 "Godliness, and with ready Hearts to set for-
 "ward such a noble Act, as could be chosen in
 "all the whole City: And they, like true and
 "faithful Ministers, both to the City and their
 "Master Christ, so ordered, devised, and brought
 "forth the Matter, that thousands of poor silly
 "Members of Christ, that else, for extream
 "Hunger and Misery, should have famished and
 "perished, shall be relieved, holpen, and
 "brought up, and shall have Cause to bless the
 "Aldermen of that Time, the Common Coun-
 "cil, and the whole Body of the City; but espe-
 "cially thee, O *Dobbs*, and those chosen Men
 "by whom this honourable Work of God was
 "begun and wrought.

"And thoo, O Sir *George Barnes*, thou wast
 "in thy Year not only a Furtherer and Continuer
 "of that which before thee by thy Predecessor
 "was well begun, but also thou didst labour so
 "to have perfected the Work, that it should
 "have been an absolute Thing, and a perfect
 "Spectacle of true Charity and Godliness unto
 "all *Christendom*. Thine Endeavour was to have
 "set up an House of Occupations, both that all
 "Kind of Poverty, being able to work, should
 "not have lacked whereupon profitably they
 "might have been occupied, to their own Relief,
 "and to the Profit and Commodity of the Com-
 "monwealth of the City; and also to have re-
 "tired thither the poor Babes brought up in the
 "Hospitals, when they had come to a certain
 "Age and Strength; and also all those which in
 "the Hospitals aforesaid have been cured of their
 "Diseases. And to have brought this to pass,
 "thou obtainedst (not without great Diligence
 "and Labour, both of thee and thy Brethren)
 "of that godly King *Edward*, that Christian and
 "Peerless Prince, the princely Palace of *Bride-
 well*, and what other Things to the Perfor-
 "mance of the same, and under what Condition,
 "it is not unknown. That this thine Endea-
 "vour hath not had like Success, the Fault is
 "not in thee, but in the Condition and State of
 "the Time."

At the same Time that the Citizens were moved to these Charities, the King was excited to the same by good Sermons preached before him; such was that of Mr. *Lever*, a learned and pious Preacher in those Days, and Master of St. *John's* College, *Cambridge*; who, in a Lent Sermon before the King, had these Words:
 "O merciful Lord, what a Number of poor, fee-
 "ble, halt, blind, lame, sickly, yea, with idle
 "Vagabonds and dissembling Caitiffs mixt among
 "them, lye, and creep, begging in the miry
 "Streets of *London* and *Westminster*? It is too
 "great Pity afore the World, and to utter Dam-
 "nation before God, to see these begging as
 "they use to do in the Streets; for there is never
 "a one of these, but he lacketh either thy chari-
 "table Alms to relieve his Need, or else thy due
 "Correction to punish his Fault, &c. These silly
 "Souls have been neglected throughout all *Eng-
 land*, and especially in *London* and *Westminster*:
 "But now I trust that a good Overseer, a godly
 "Bishop I mean, will see that they in these two
 "Cities shall have their Needs relieved, and their
 "Faults corrected, to the good Example of all
 "other Towns and Cities. Take heed that there
 "be such Grasse to sit down there, as ye [speak-
 "ing to the King] command the People to sit
 "down; that there be sufficient Housing and
 "other Provision for the People there, as ye
 "command them to be quiet. *The Men sat down
 about five thousand in Number*: Which was Part
 "of the Gospel for the Day, out of which he
 "took his Text."

And *Ridley*, that zealous and charitable Pre-
 late, and true Father of his Flock in *London*, was
 seasonably called also to preach before the King
 at *Westminster*; where he so closely and af-
 fectionately pressed Persons in high Place and
 Calling to be Instruments in helping and suc-
 couring the Poor, that the King was exceedingly
 moved

moved with his Discourse, and presently sent for him, taking Notice to him of his Sermon, and that he supposed he chiefly had him in his Eye, as being the highest of those in great Place and Calling, that he the Bishop spake to: Then the King assured him of his own Readiness to promote such good Purposes, desiring him to direct him therein, and what he would advise him to do on that Part.

The Bishop hereupon referred the King to the City; and the King presently caused a Letter to be wrote, and sent to the Mayor and his Brethren, to enter into Consultation about it: The Conclusion of which was, that, as the City had appointed the Grey-friars, now called *Christ-Church*, for poor Children; *St. Bartholomew's*, and likewise *St. Thomas's* in *Southwark*, for the Maimed and Diseased; and *Bridewell* for the Correction of Vagabonds, Strumpets, and idle Persons, and for finding them Work; so they obtained of the King to grant the Governors of those Places to be a Corporation, and to have Authority convenient for the Governing thereof: And he constituted himself Founder and Patron.

In June an Indenture bore Date and was made between the King, and the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, and their Successors for ever, towards the Maintenance of poor and impotent People; granting all the Manor-House, and Place of *Bridewell*, with the Appurtenances, lying and being in the Parish of *St. Bridget* in *Fleet-street*, with other Lands, and with a Licence to purchase four thousand Mark Lands for the Use aforesaid, besides the Lands given them by his Majesty in *London*, and elsewhere, and to purchase so much Land, besides Fees and Pensions granted to the Officers; and that the Lands given them by the King should be quit and discharged of all Tenths and First Fruits: That they might make godly and wholesome Ordinances, Statutes, and Rules, for the Government of the Poor: And that within the City of *London*, and County of *Middlesex*, they might search and examine all Manner of suspicious Houses, Taverns, Ale-houses, &c. and other suspected Places for Ruffians, Vagabonds, and idle Persons. This Gift of the King was computed to the yearly Value of four hundred and fifty Pounds.

And moreover, out of his meer Grace and Christian Charity, he gave out of the Hospital of the *Savoy*, now suppressed for the aforesaid charitable Use, a great Part of the Revenue thereof, which was seven hundred Mark Lands, together with the Bedding and Furniture; though, dying soon after, the Grant seemed not to be fully finished: But, for Fear it should not take Place, (so much it ran in the King's Mind) that in his last Will he caused this Clause to be inserted: *The Grant made to the Mayor and City of London, touching the Savoy and Lands thereof, to be performed.*

Though this House was granted in the Year 1553, yet it seems it was not till two Years after that the City entered and took Possession of it by Gerard their Mayor, having obtained Queen Mary's Confirmation.

Concerning the forwarding of this good Work of *Bridewell*, and bringing it to a desired Perfection.

No. 83.

tion, this Act of Common Council was made the last of *February*, in the second and third Years of *Philip* and *Mary*:

"Forasmuch as King *Edward VI.* had given "his House of *Bridewell* unto the City, partly "for the setting of idle and lewd People to work, "and partly for the lodging and harbouring of "the poor, sick, weak, and fore People of this "City, and of poor wayfaring People repairing "to the same; and had, for this last Purpose, "given the Bedding and Furniture of the "*Savoy*: Therefore, in Consideration that very "great Charges would be required to the "fitting of the said House, and the buying of "Tools and Bedding, the Money was ordered to "be gotten up among the rich People of the Companies of *London*, &c."

In the Time of Queen *Elizabeth*, about the Year 1570 and odd, one *John Pain*, a Citizen, invented a Mill to grind Corn, which he got recommended to the Lord-Mayor, for the Use of *Bridewell*. This Mill had two Conveniencies; one was, that it would grind a greater Quantity considerably than other Mills of that Sort could do; and the other (which would render it so useful to *Bridewell*) was, that the Lame, either in Arms or Legs, might work at it, if they had but Use of either; and accordingly these Mills were termed *Hand-Mills* or *Foot-Mills*.

This Mill he shewed to the Lord-Mayor, who saw it grind as much Corn with the Labour of two Men, as they did then at *Bridewell* with ten; that is to say, two Men with Hands; two Bushels the Hour; or two Men with Feet, two Bushels the Hour: If they were lame in their Arms, then they might earn their Livings with their Legs; if lame in their Legs, then they might earn their Livings with their Arms.

One Mill would grind twenty Bushels of Wheat in a Day; so that by Computation it was reckoned, that one of these would supply a thousand Persons.

In *Bridewell*, at the City's Charge, were built in those Times twelve new Granaries, sufficient to contain six thousand Quarters of Corn, and two Storehouses, which would hold four thousand Chaldron of Coals, for the Provision of the City, at the Charge of three thousand Pounds, or thereabouts.

The Use of this Hospital now is for a House of Correction, and to be a Place where all Strumpets, Night-walkers, Pick-pockets, vagrant and idle Persons, that are taken up for their ill Lives, as also incorrigible and disobedient Servants, are committed by the Mayor and Aldermen, who are Justices of the Peace in this City; and being so committed, are forced to beat Hemp in publick View, with due Correction of Whipping; according to their Offence, for such a Time as the President and Court shall see Cause: The Court-Day being generally every *Friday* in the Forenoon.

And to this Hospital are sent several Youths as Apprentices to Glovers, Flax-dressers, Weavers, &c. who there reside; and these are clad in blue Doublets and Breeches, with white Hats. Having faithfully served their Time of seven Years, they have not only their Freedom, but also ten Pounds each, towards carrying on their

their respective Trades, and many of them have, from nothing, arrived to be Governors themselves.

Bridewell
burnt.

In the Year 1666 this House was burnt, and all the Apartments belonging to it; as also all the Dwelling-houses in the Precinct of *Bridewell*, which were about two Thirds of the Revenue of the House: But the Governors, till the Hospital could be rebuilt, made Provision for the several Arts-Masters and their Apprentices, in Places remote from the City. And now the Chapel, Court-house, Work-houses, and Dwelling-houses, within the said Hospital, by the Care and Pains of the worthy Governors at the Time of building them, are more convenient than ever. The Reparations, Rebuilding, and other incident Charges, occasioned by the Fire, amounted to above six thousand Pounds. Besides the great Loss that this House sustained by the Fire in 1666, their Revenue was much impaired by two other Fires that happened at *Wapping*, where a great many Tenements belonging to it were burnt; the one in *June* 1673, and the other in *November* 1682.

Its Chapel.

There is a Chapel belonging to *Bridewell* Precinct, which was enlarged and beautified at the proper Cost and Charge of the Governors and Inhabitants of this Precinct, in the Year of our Lord 1620; Sir *Thomas Middleton* being then President, and Mr. *Thomas Johnson* Treasurer of this Hospital.

The Enlargement was by taking in of a large Room, that, before the Date above-named, joined upon the Head of the Chapel: This Ground adding to the Length of it (at the full Breadth going with it) twenty-four Feet, and better.

This Room thus taken in, trimmed, beautified, and consecrated, was made a handsome Chapel, it being before a Room empty, waste, rude, and unsightly, though then in the Use deserving a fair Commendation; for then the Ground that is now a Chancel to the Prisoners of the House, was a Chapel, into which, every Sabbath, thro' a bye or backward Passage, they were brought from their several Lodgings to hear divine Service and Sermons.

Clofe by the Pulpit hung the Picture of King *Edward VI.* with these Lines under it:

This *Edward* of fair Memory the Sixt,
In whom, with Greatness, Goodness was commixt,
Gave this *Bridewel*, a Palace in old Times,
For a chastising House of vagrant Crimes.

In this Chapel also was Queen *Elizabeth's* Monument, with the common Verses:

Here lies her Type, &c.

But being destroyed by the Fire in the Year 1666, it was re-edified, and finished *Anno* 1668, in the Manner hereafter described.

It is a very pleasant Chapel, having a square Roof, and two Galleries at the North and West Sides, supported by Columns of the *Tuscan* Order; at which West End are Places for the Hospital Boys, and others for the Prisoners. The Walls are Brick; the Wainscot and Finishing very neat. The Altar-Piece consists of two Pilasters, with their Entablature and circular Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order; between which are the *Commandments* done in Gold on Black, and the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed* in Gold on

Blue, in gilt Frames, and farther enriched with gilt Cherubims, Leaves, Fruit, &c. carved in *Relievo*. The Chancel was paved with black and white Marble at the first Building, but now the whole Floor of the Chapel is paved in the same Manner. The last Part, with a handsome Pair of Iron Gates, were the Gift of Sir *William Withers*.

To this Chapel and Precinct belong the following Officers: The Rev. Mr. *Gibbons*, Preacher, chosen by the Governors; the Reader, the Rev. Mr. *Jenkins*; two Chapel-Wardens, one in the House, the other in the Precinct; and one Constable living within the House, generally the Porter thereof.

Here are Prayers *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Holidays*, at Ten in the Forenoon.

In the Court-Room is a Chair for the President, and convenient Seats for the Governors: It is adorned with Columns of the *Composite* Order, a Gallery, &c. but the most valuable Embellishments are the several handsome Tables, wherein the Names of the Benefactors are deciphered in Gold Letters.

Court-
Room.

Over the Door, at the Entrance, is this Inscription:

"This Chapel, Court-Room, and Parlour,
"were repaired and beautified in the Year 1706;
"Sir *Thomas Rawlinson*, Lord-Mayor, then President; *Thomas Gardiner*, Esq; Treasurer."

And over the Gates going into the Chapel:

"These Iron Gates, and the Marble Pavement, were the Gift of the Right Worshipful
"Sir *William Withers*, Knt. and Alderman, President of this Hospital, *Anno Dom.* 1713."

The whole Management of the Affairs in this Hospital is by the Governors, who are above three hundred, besides the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, all Gentlemen of the greatest Reputation and Substance in the City and elsewhere, and who are likewise Governors of the Hospital of *Bethlem*.

Govern-
ment.

The President is *William Benn*, Esq; Alderman.

The Treasurer, *Robert Alsop*, Esq; Alderman.

Court-Clerk, *John Taylour*, Esq;

There are, besides, the following Officers: A Steward, a Porter, a Matron, and four Beadles, the youngest of whom is to give Correction to the Criminals.

The Account of *Bridewell*, brought in for the Year 1704, was as follows:

State of
Bridewell.

Vagrants, and other indigent and miserable People received here the last Year, four hundred and forty-one.

A.D.1704

Maintained and brought up in divers Arts and Trades, one hundred and eighteen.

The Account of *Bridewell*, given in for the Year 1705, was thus:

A.D.1705

Vagrants, and other indigent and miserable People received here, were in Number three hundred and sixty-six.

Maintained and brought up in divers Arts and Trades, Apprentices, one hundred and thirty-two.

The Condition of *Bridewell* Hospital, from the Year 1705 to 1706, as it was published, stood thus:

A.D.1706

Received into this Hospital this Year, Vagrants, and other indigent and miserable People, one hundred and seventy-one.

Received

The South Prospect of S.^t Bartholomew's Hospital.



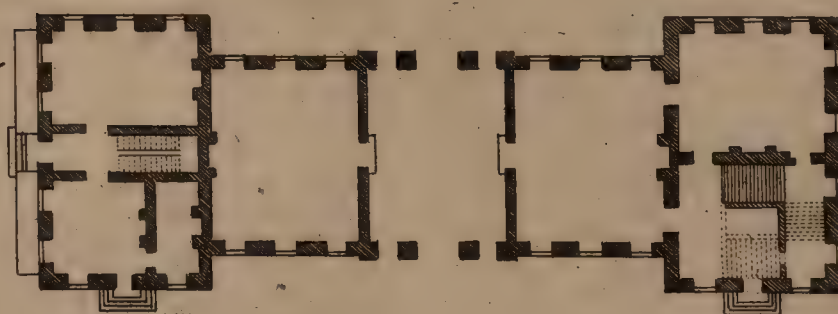
The Arms of S.^t Bartholomew's Hospital.



The General plan of the new Building intended for S.^t Bartholomew's Hospital consisting of 4 detached Piles about a Court or area 200 feet long and 160 feet wide, into which there is to be a Passage for Coaches &c through the Principal Front on one side of which Passage is the Counting house & the Clerks house on the other side a Room for admitting and discharging patients and off of that another Room for the private Examination of them. Joining to which is the Stair case leading up to the Hall which is 90 feet long 35 feet wide and 30 feet high lighted from both sides. In the other Buildings are Wards for the Sick; each pile containing 12 Wards & each Ward 14 Patients, in all 504. There is a private Room off of each Ward for the Nurse attending it.



The Arms of John Tuff



The East Prospect.



This Plate is most humbly Inscribed to John Tuff, Esq.^r Treasurer to the said Hospital.

Received from the Prifon of *Newgate* convicted Women, who pleaded the Queen's Pardon, upon Condition to be kept to hard Labour in the faid Hospital for one whole Year, and afterward during the Queen's Pleasure, eleven.

Maintained in the faid Hospital, and brought up in divers Arts and Trades, at the only Charge of the Hospital, Apprentices, one hundred and thirty-three.

A.D.1707 The Condition of the faid Hospital from *Easter* 1706, to *Easter* 1707, flood thus:

Vagrants, and other miserable People, and nineteen Women from *Newgate*, to be kept at hard Labour, received into this Hospital the laſt Year, two hundred and ſeventy-two.

Maintained in the faid Hospital, and brought up in divers Arts and Trades, one hundred and thirty-eight.

A.D.1711 Some Years after, viz. *Anno* 1711, Received into *Bridewell* the laſt Year, three hundred and thirty-fix.

Diſcharged, convicted Men and Women, ſixteen.

Remaining, convicted Perſons, forty.

Maintained there, and brought up in divers Arts and Trades, Apprentices, one hundred and fourteen.

And the two late Years, viz. 1717 and 1718, theſe were the true Reports brought in:

A.D.1717 *Anno* 1717, received into *Bridewell*, Vagrants, &c. three hundred and fifty.

Maintained and brought up in Trades, Apprentices, one hundred and three.

A.D.1718 *Anno* 1718, received Vagrants, and other indigent and miserable People, two hundred and eighty-eight.

Maintained in the faid Hospital, and brought up in Trades and Arts, Apprentices, ninety-four.

Benefactors to the Hospital of Bridewell.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>John Vernon</i> , Merchant-Taylor	5	0	0
<i>Richard Goddard</i> , Draper	200	0	0
<i>George Smithies</i> , Goldſmith	18	0	0
<i>Sir John Lyon</i> , Grocer	25	0	0
<i>Sir Woolſtone Dixie</i>	20	0	0
<i>Sir J. Swinnerton</i> , Merchant-Taylor	10	0	0
<i>Sir Thomas Hunt</i> , Skinner	25	0	0
<i>Peter Blundel</i> , Clothworker, by the Year	8	0	0
<i>Gaius Newman</i> , Goldſmith	3	0	0
<i>John Newman</i> , Grocer	2	0	0
<i>Richard Jacob</i> , Vintner, by the Year	2	0	0
<i>John Berryman</i> , Clothier	2	0	0
<i>John Ireland</i> , Salter	1	0	0
<i>Thomas Thorney</i> , Barber-Surgeon	5	0	0
<i>Henry Butler</i> , Draper	5	0	0
<i>Geo. Chamberlain</i> , Ironmonger	10	0	0
<i>Thomas Church</i> , Draper	10	0	0
<i>Will. Parker</i> , Merchant-Taylor	200	0	0
<i>Henry Walcot</i> , Grocer	3	6	8
<i>Mrs. Anne Whitmore</i>	100	0	0
<i>Richard Culverwell</i> , Brewer	200	0	0
<i>John Kendrick</i> , Draper	200	0	0

All theſe were before the Year of our Lord 1633.

Bridewell Hospital, the State of it *Anno* 1754.

Received this Year into the Hospital of *Bridewell*, Vagrants, and other indigent and miſerable People, all which have had Phyſick, and other Relief, at the Charge of the faid Hospital,

as their Neceſſities required, three hundred and forty-one.

(2.) The Hoſpital of *St. Bartholomew*, ſituate on the South-Eaſt Side of *Smithfield*, which is incorporated by the Name of the Hoſpital of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, Governors for the Poor, called *Little St. Bartholomew's*, near *Weſt Smithfield*. It was erected for ſick and maimed People, where great Care is taken of them, and all Neceſſaries for Food, Lodging, Attendance, Phyſick, and Medicaments, proper for their Cure, adminiſtred; for they have good able Phyſicians and Surgeons provided, belonging to the Hoſpital, who give their conſtant Attendance as Occaſion requirés; and they have Matrons and Nurſes to look to them, and to ſee that they have what is convenient.

There belongs alſo to the Hoſpital an Apothecary, to provide and prepare what the Phyſicians direct: And the Diſeaſed are duly viſited by them in their Wards where they are lodged every Morning and Evening, as there is Need; every one having a Bed to himſelf; and, by the Care of the Matrons, the Wards are always kept clean and neat.

It formerly belonged to the Priory of *St. Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*, founded by one *Rabere*, the King's Minſtrel, a witty Gentleman, belonging to King *Henry I.* about the Year 1102; and he was himſelf the firſt Prior. See the Priory of *St. Bartholomew*.

It was governed by a Maſter and eight Brethren, and four Siſters, to take Care of the Poor of the faid Hoſpital.

Both Priory and Hoſpital were diſſolved under King *Henry VIII.* who, in the laſt Year of his Reign, founded the Hoſpital a-new; for the Relief of an hundred Poor and Sick of the City of *London*, endowing it with the yearly Revenue of five hundred Marks, conditionally, that the City alſo, for their Part, ſhould add other five hundred Marks by the Year; which Thing, with all due Thankfulneſs, they received at his Maſteſty's Hands, and embraced the Condition: But, when the City took a Survey of what was given by the King for this yearly Sum, they found the Raiſing of this five hundred Marks Rent to lie only in certain Houſes, ſome in great Decay, and ſome rotten and ruinous, and ſome, to whom better Tenants had happened, already leaſed out at Terms and Rent, ſcarce reaſonable for the Be- hoof of the Poor; ſo that to make them again worth the wonted Revenue, and then to continue in the ſame, was no ſmall Charge. Penſions alſo were iſſuing out of the five hundred Marks, and granted by Letters Patents of that King to the Hoſpitaller there, and to other Miniſters of the ſame.

In this Hoſpital itſelf was found only ſo much Furniture towards the ſuccouring of theſe hundred Poor, as ſerved three or four Harlots then lying in Childbed, and no more; ſo much had the godly Meaning of that King been abuſed in thoſe Days. The Citizens, nevertheless, were not diſcouraged with the evil Doings of others, and the great Fall of their Hopes, but provided with what Speed they could to the Redreſs of the Decays, Diſorders, and Defaults, and beſtowed thereabout not much leſs than a thouſand Pounds; whereby,

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

whereby, in King *Edward's* Time, it came to such a Point that it was fit to receive the Number, and to succour them with all Necessaries requisite, and accordingly received them and maintained them: But, within five Years after the Citizens had the Care of this Hospital, they were, and even in Pulpits, exclaimed against, as if they had wronged this Charity, by this mistaken Supposition, that this Hospital should have made a general Sweep of all Poor and Afflicted; and so for their Care were rewarded with nothing but open Detraction.

In this Season, notwithstanding, were healed of the Pox, Fistulas, filthy Blains, and Sores, to the Number of eight hundred, and thence safe delivered, that others having Need might enter in their Rooms; besides eight score and twelve that died there in their intolerable Miseries, which might have died and stunk in the Noses of the City.

Upon this Slander, so widely spread, it was thought good by the Lord-Mayor, as chief Patron and Governor of this Hospital, in the Name of the City, to publish at that Time who were the Overseers, and with the Orders by him appointed, and from Time to Time practised and used, by twelve of the Citizens most antient in their Courses, for the Redress and Stay of such Slanders, and that it might be an open Witness unto all Men how well Things were administered there, and by whom, and likewise to excite all well-disposed Persons more and more to bestow their Charity here.

And because these Men, that thus spoke against the Management of this Hospital, endeavoured to stop any further Charities and Gifts towards it, suggesting that there was enough already for this hundred of diseased People to be looked after, it was declared that the City, of their endless Good-will towards this most necessary Succour of their poor Brethren in Christ, altho' at the first they seemed bound to the precise Number of an hundred and no more, wished all Men to be most assuredly persuaded, that, if by any Means possible they might, they desired to enlarge the Benefit to a thousand.

At the first Erection, the Hospital was taken Care of by two Ranks of Persons, *viz.* Governors and Officers, which latter were hired for Wages, to have the necessary Doings in the Service of the House.

Govern-
ment.

I. The Governors. Among them the Lord-Mayor was chief Patron; the others were so changed, that the one Half remained two Years in their Governance, and they were in Number twelve, who were placed there by the Lord-Mayor; whereof four were Aldermen, the Residue Commoners, thus named:

The President, always a senior Alderman.

Surveyors four, two Aldermen and two Commoners.

Almoners four, one Alderman and three Commoners.

The Treasurer, a Commoner.

Scrutiners two, both Commoners.

II. Officers continuable or removeable, as the Governors shall see Cause, were,

I. The Hospitaler.

II. The Renter Clerk.

III. The Butler.

IV. The Porter.

V. The Matron.

VI. The Sisters, twelve.

VII. The Beadles, eight.

There were also three Surgeons in Wages of the Hospital, giving daily Attendance upon the Cures, and a Minister, who was the Visitor of *Newgate*, according to his Office and Charge.

The Governors were always elected by the Lord-Mayor, and his Brethren the other Governors, who yearly elected six, that is to say, two Aldermen and four Commoners, who were admitted into the Hospital after this Manner: The whole Company of the twelve old Governors sitting in Assembly together, cause their Clerk to read unto the six newly elected their Charge. That done, and the new elected consenting and yielding themselves to the Charge, the Half of the Governors that had fulfilled their two Years Governance stood apart, and the other half that remained, with the new elected, took them by the Hands after their Degrees, and so admitted them, and before they parted all dined together, as well those that came a-new, as those that had governed their Time, and those that remained, every Man at his own Cost and Charge.

As for the Charges of *St. Bartholomew's*, in the Charges. Reign of King *Edward VI*, there were Certain Charges, and Uncertain: Under the Uncertain came the Monies laid out for Shirts, Smocks, and other Apparel for the Poor, for Sugar and Spices, for Caudles for the Sick, Flax for Shirts, and Weaving of the same Cloth for Winding-Sheets, Bowls, Brooms, Baskets, Incense, Juniper Ashes to buck their Cloaths; also Money given to them at their Departure, which was measured according to their Journey and Need; which Uncertain Charges amounted one Year to the Sum of sixty Pounds.

The Certain Charges rose from the yearly Wages and Fees of Officers and Servants, and the Charges of Household Reparations, &c.

Wages of Officers and Servants.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>Wages.</i>
To the Hospitaler	10	0	0	
To the Renter Clerk	10	0	0	
To the Butler	6	13	4	
To the Cook	6	0	0	
To the Porter	6	0	0	
To the three Surgeons	60	0	0	
To the eight Beadles	26	13	4	
And for Liveries	10	0	0	
To the Matron and twelve Sisters	27	6	8	
To the Matron, for her Board-Wages, at 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per Week	3	18	0	
Twelve Sisters, for their Board-Wages, at 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per Week each	40	12	0	
To the Matron for her Livery	0	13	4	
To the Sisters for their Livery	6	0	0	
To the Ministers of <i>Christ-Church</i> , by the King's Assignment; that is to say, a Vicar, a Visitor of <i>Newgate</i> , five Priests, two Clerks, and a Sex- ton, yearly	106	0	0	
To the Ministers of the Church with- in the Hospital, by the said King's Assignment; that is to say, to a Vicar, a Clerk, and a Sexton	23	6	8	
				To

To certain Men of the Law, and other
Persons, given in Fees by the said
King's Majesty yearly, by Patent 28 4 0

Charges of Household.

For the Diet of an hundred Persons,
at 2 d. per Day 300 6 8

For sixty-eight Loads of Coals, at 16s.
per Load 54 8 0

For Wood yearly 24 0 0

For Candles yearly 5 0 0

For yearly Reparation of the Hospital,
and Tenements appertaining to the
same 40 0 0

Sum of the Charges certain 795 2 0

Towards the which was yearly re-
ceived by the King's Endowment 333 6 8

And by the like Endowment of the
City of London 333 6 8

In the whole 666 13 4

So the Hospital was charged yearly of
certain, besides uncertain Expences,
over and above the Sum of their
Revenues, 128 8 8

Which only arose from the Charity of certain
Citizens.

The following is the Form of the Charge before-
said, that was used to be given to the new Go-
vernors when they were admitted; which the whole
Company of the twelve old Governors, sitting in
Assembly together, caused their Clerk to read
unto the six newly elected:

"It may please you to understand, that ye are
"here elected and chosen, as Fellow-Governors
"of this Hospital, to continue by the Space of
"two Years; by all which Time, according to
"such laudable Decrees and Ordinances as have
"been and shall be made by the Authority of the
"Lord-Mayor, Chief Patron hereof, in the
"Name of the City, and the Consent of the Go-
"vernors for the Time being, all your other
"Business set a-part, as much as you possibly
"may, ye shall endeavour yourselves to attend
"only upon the needful Doings of this House,
"with such a loving and careful Diligence as
"shall become the faithful Ministers of God,
"whom ye chiefly, in this Vocation, are ap-
"pointed to serve, and to whom, for your
"Negligences or Defaults herein, ye shall ren-
"der an Account; for truly ye cannot be blame-
"less before God, if, after you have set your
"Hand to this good Plough, and promised your
"Diligence to the Poor, ye shall contrariwise
"turn your Head backward, and not perform
"the Succour that Christ looketh for at your
"Hands, and hath witnessed to be done to
"himself, with these Words: *Whatsoever ye
"do to one of these needy Persons for my Name's
"Sake, the same ye do unto me: And otherwise, if ye
"neglect and despise them, ye despise me.*

"We therefore require and desire every of
"you, on God's Behalf, and in his most holy
"Name, that ye endeavour yourselves, to the
"best of your Wit and Powers, so to comfort,
"order, and govern this House, and the Poor
"thereof, that at the last Day ye may appear
"before the Face of God, as true and faithful

No. 83.

"Stewards and Disposers of all such Things as
"shall, for the Comfort and Succour of them,
"(during the Time of your Office) be commit-
"ted to your Credit and Charge. And this we
"do require you faithfully to promise in the
"Sight of God, and Hearing of your Brethren;
"and, in so doing, we here admit you into our
"Fellowship."

And so likewise had all the Officers, superior
and inferior, their respective Charges in a certain
Form of Words given them, but too long to be
here set down.

There was also a pious Form of Thankf-
giving, which the Diseased, being cured, and
to be discharged the Hospital, were to repeat
upon their Knees in the Hall, before the
Hospitaler and two Masters of the House at
the least, having learned it without Book, ac-
cording to the Hospitaler's Charge, which was as
follows:

"We magnify and praise thee, O Lord,
"that so mercifully and favourably hast looked
"upon us, miserable and wretched Sinners,
"which have so highly offended thy Divine
"Majesty, that we are not worthy to be num-
"bered among thy elect and chosen People.
"Our Sins, being great and grievous, are daily
"before our Eyes. We lament and are sorry
"for them, and, with sorrowful Heart and la-
"mentable Tears, we call and cry unto thee for
"Mercy. Have Mercy upon us, O Lord,
"have Mercy upon us, and, according to thy
"great Mercy, wipe away the Multitude of
"our Sins: And grant us now, O Lord, thy
"most holy and working Spirit, that, setting
"aside all Vice and Idleness, we may in thy
"Fear walk, and go forward in all Virtue and
"Godliness.

"And for that thou hast moved, O Lord,
"the Hearts of godly Men, and the Governors
"of this House, to shew their exceeding Cha-
"rity towards us, in curing our Maladies and
"Diseases, we yield most humble and hearty
"Thanks to thy Majesty, and shall incessantly
"laud and praise thy most holy and glorious
"Name, beseeching thee, most gracious and
"merciful Lord, according to thy holy Word
"and Promise, so to bless thine own Dwelling-
"House, and the faithful Ministers thereof,
"that there be here found no Lack, but that
"their Riches and Substance may increase;
"that thy holy Name may thereby be the more
"praised and glorified: To whom be all Laud,
"Honour, and Glory, World without End.
"Amen."

Above an hundred Years ago this Hospital
maintained about three hundred poor diseased
People, at the yearly Charge of two thousand
Pounds.

Although the old Hospital then standing
wholly escaped the dreadful Fire in 1666, yet a
great Part of its Revenues being in Houses in
London, suffered much thereby. Notwithstand-
ing, such hath been the Care of the Governors,
the Diligence and Industry of the Physicians
and Surgeons, and the Supplies of several good
Benefactors, that there have been yearly received
in here many maimed and sick Seamen and Sol-
diers, with other diseased Persons, from divers

Parts of the King's Dominions, and some from foreign Parts, and many cured, and relieved with Money, and other Necessaries, at their Departure, besides their Diet and Lodging during their Cure.

Their Courts. This Hospital contains two spacious Courts, for the Harbour of these poor sick and maimed Persons.

Their Hospitals abroad. There is also a Building belonging to it, called *The President's Building*, for cutting of the Stone. They have also an House in *Kent-street* in *Southwark*; and another at *Kingland* in the Parish of *Hackney*. Besides, there are many other Patients on whom is bestowed the Charity of their Medicines.

The Numbers here harboured and cured. By comparing the Cures here done in several Years past one with another, and the constant Numbers that are harboured here, a new Estimate may be given of the annual Charges of this Hospital; for, one Year with another, there are seldom less than fifteen hundred Persons cured, and seldom are there less in it than two hundred and fifty Persons, says my Author in 1700. But

Several new Wards built. The true Report in 1717 informed us, that this Hospital had been lately enlarged by several new Wards built; and so made capable of receiving a much greater Number of Patients than formerly, whereby the constant annual Charge thereof is much increased, and the ordinary Revenues thereof are much lessened by the dreadful Fire; and so becomes a very fit Object of the Charity of all good Men, towards preserving the Lives of many miserable People, who otherwise must perish.

Benefactors. To this Hospital divers honourable and other worthy charitable People have contributed their Benevolence; and to signalize the same, and to put others in Mind to follow so good an Example, the Governors did think fit to have their Names fairly wrote with a Pencil in Oil, on both Sides of the publick Passage, from *Smithfield* to *Christ-Church* Hospital, at a convenient Height from the Ground, to be read by Passengers.

Benefactors to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

	l.	s.	d.
Mr. Henry Wollaston, Draper	—	40	0 0
Mr. John Vernon, Merchant-Taylor	—	50	0 0
Mr. Edward Harvift, Brewer	—	25	0 0
Mr. Nicholas Stile, Grocer	—	05	0 0
Mr. Jeffrey Elmes, Merchant-Taylor	—	10	0 0
Sir John Lyon, Grocer	—	25	0 0
Sir Wolston Dixie	—	50	0 0
Sir Thomas Cambel, Ironmonger	—	05	0 0
Sir John Swinnerton, Merchant-Taylor	—	10	0 0
Sir Thomas Hunt, Skinner	—	25	0 0
Mr. Peter Blundel, Clothworker	—	350	0 0
Mr. Gaius Newman, Goldsmith	—	06	13 4
Mr. John Newman, Grocer	—	06	0 0
Mr. R. Jacob, Vintner, by the Year	—	02	0 0
Mr. John Berryman, Clothier	—	05	0 0
Mr. John Ireland, Salter	—	04	0 0
Mr. Fr. Erington, Merchant-Taylor	—	10	0 0
Mr. Henry Butler, Draper	—	05	0 0
Mr. Peter Hall, Draper	—	03	0 0
Mr. George Chamberlain, Ironmonger	—	05	0 0
Mr. Thomas Church, Draper	—	05	0 0
Mr. Hugh Coppe, Plaisterer	—	10	0 0
Mr. Rand. Wolley, Merchant-Taylor	—	03	0 0
Mr. Henry Walcot, Grocer	—	20	0 0
Lady Mary Ramsey	—	10	0 0

	l.	s.	d.
Mrs. Anne Whitmore	—	—	60 0 0
Mrs. Margaret Audley	—	—	50 0 0
Mr. John Kendrick, Draper	—	—	50 0 0
Baptist Lord Hicks, Viscount Cambden	—	—	100 0 0
All these were before the Year of our Lord 1633.			

St. Bartholomew's Hospital within the Year 1718 had these good Friends and Benefactors.

	l.	s.	d.
Dame Sarah Pritchard	—	—	100 0 0
Samuel Shepberd, Esq;	—	—	100 0 0
William Nutt, Esq;	—	—	50 0 0
Christopher Musgrave, Esq;	—	—	200 0 0
William Dalby, Esq;	—	—	100 0 0
John Houblon, Esq;	—	—	200 0 0
William Hoskins, Esq;	—	—	20 0 0

Besides some settled Annuities by Mr. Paul Jarvis and Mr. William Allen.

The Governors, Anno 1691, repaired and beautified this Hospital, and in the publick Passage through the same caused the Names of their Benefactors to be fairly written.

In this Hospital of St. Bartholomew's, as also that of St. Thomas in Southwark, not only poor People of the City and Southwark, but the distressed of any other Parts of the King's Dominions, and from foreign Countries, are taken in, and taken Care of; and, when they depart, receive Money, and other Necessaries, to carry them to their respective Parishes, or Places of Abode.

In the Year 1704 there were 2264-Patients cured and discharged, 165 buried, and remained 363 under Cure.

In 1705 there were 2274 Patients cured and discharged, 160 buried, and remained 373 under Cure.

In 1706 there were 2282 Patients cured and discharged, 147 buried, and remained 370 under Cure.

In 1707 there were 2293 Patients cured and discharged, 141 buried, and remained 371 under Cure.

In 1711 there were 2397 Patients cured and discharged, 118 buried, and remained 366 under Cure.

In 1717 there were 2745 Patients cured and discharged, 207 buried, and remained 517 under Cure.

In 1718 there were 3088 Patients from different Parts of the Kingdom, and Foreigners, cured and discharged, 198 buried, and remained 513 under Cure.

The State of St. Bartholomew's Hospital in the Year 1754.

There have been cured and discharged from St. Bartholomew's Hospital during the last Year, six thousand seven hundred and three poor, wounded, maimed, sick, and diseased Persons; many of whom have been relieved with Money, Cloaths, and other Necessaries, to enable them to return to their several Habitations.

Trusses given by a private Hand, seventy-four. Trusses given by the Hospital, forty-three.

Buried this Year, after much Charge in their Illness, two hundred and eighty.

Remaining under Cure, at the Charge of this Hospital, six hundred and forty-nine.

So that there have been during the last Year, and now are, under the Cure of this Hospital, of poor, sick, and lame Persons, destitute of all other Relief, in all seven thousand seven hundred and forty-nine.

This Hospital being the most antient Hospital in the City of London, and the Suburbs thereof, and having escaped the great Fire in the Year 1666; the Buildings whereof were by Length of Time become so ruinous and dangerous, that in the Year 1729 there appeared to be an absolute Necessity to rebuild the same. And a Subscription was then entered into by many of the worthy Governors, and other charitable Persons, for defraying the Expence thereof, upon a Plan then prepared, containing four detached Piles of Building, to be joined by Stone Gateways about a Court or Area: Three Piles whereof have been erected and finished by the Money arising from the Subscriptions, and the Benefactions of the Governors, and other charitable Persons, given for that Purpose only. See the Plan.

One of the said Piles doth contain a large Hall for the Resort of the Governors at general Courts; a Compting-house for the Meeting of the Committees of Governors for the Dispatch of the Business of the Hospital; several Rooms for examining, admitting, prescribing for and discharging the Patients, and other necessary Offices. The other two Piles do contain Wards for the Reception of the Patients and their Nurses only; so that the Hospital, being so considerably enlarged, doth now entertain four hundred and twenty Patients within the same, besides sixty-six Patients in the *Lock* and *King'sland* Hospitals, and a great Number of Out-Patients.

But as the constant annual Charge of maintaining and relieving the great Number of Poor, now under the Care of this Hospital, much exceeds the Revenue thereof, which is likewise greatly lessened by the Fall of the Rents of the Houses belonging to the Hospital; the charitable Assistance of all Persons is therefore humbly desired to enable the Governors, not only to support the present Charity, but also to accomplish the further Enlargement thereof, there not being yet sufficient Room to admit all the Poor who daily apply for Relief: A Charity so necessary for preserving the Lives of many miserable Persons, who might otherwise perish, were it not for that Relief, which, by the Blessing of God, they daily receive from this Hospital, in 1755.

The Names of the President, Treasurer, and Officers belonging to this Hospital.

The Right Worshipful *John Blackford*, Knt. and Alderman, President.

John Tuff, Esq; Treasurer.

The Reverend Mr. *Monro*, Vicar.

Dr. *William Pitcairne*, Dr. *Robert Pate*, Dr. *Anthony Askew*, F. R. S. Physicians.

Mr. *Thomas Robinson*, Apothecary.

Mr. *John Freke*, F. R. S. Mr. *Edward Nourse*, F. R. S. Mr. *Percival Pott*, Surgeons.

Mr. *Stafford Crane*, Mr. *Robert Young*, Mr. *Thomas Griffiths*, Assistant Surgeons.

Markets.

Eighthly, Here are two Markets, one of which for Spaciousness and the Business transacted therein, and the other for its Neatness and Regularity,

not to be equalled in any other Part of the Kingdom.

(1.) The former is that large Square of *Smithfield*, i. e. a plain or smooth Field, which, tho' it is much reduced in its Compass by the Buildings on the North and West Sides, is and was a most capacious Market for black Cattle, Sheep, Horses, Hay and Straw, even 500 Years ago. The antient state of this Field may be collected from the various Uses it served in those Times, and is as follows:

The rest of *Smithfield*, from *Long-lane* End to the Bars, is inclosed with Inns and large Tenements. On the West Side is *Chicken-lane*, down to *Cowbridge*. Then are the Pens or Folds, so called of Sheep there parted, and penned up, to be fold on the Market-Days.

Then was *Smithfield-pond*, which of old Time, in Records, was called *Horse-pool*; for that Men watered Horses there, and was a great Water. In the sixth of *Henry V.* a new Building was made in the West Part of *Smithfield*, betwixt the said Pool and the River of the *Wells*, or *Turnmill-brook*, in a Place then called *The Elms*; for that there grew many Elm-Trees, and had been the Place of Execution for Offenders. Since which Time the Building there hath been so increased, that, saith *Stow* in his Time, now not one Tree remaineth growing.

This Place was in Use for Executions in the Year 1219, and, as it seems, long before; by a Clause Roll 4 *Henry III.* wherein Mention is made of *Furca facta apud Ulmellos Com. Middlesex, ubi prius facta fuerunt.*

In *Cowbridge-street*, or *Cow-lane*, was the Inn or London Lodging of the Prior of *Scrimpringham*.

The rest of that West Side of *Smithfield* hath several large Inns, and other good Buildings up to *Hesier-lane*, which turns down towards *Holborn*, till it meets with *Cow-lane*.

Stow saith, by these Incroachments, and this Inclosure of *Smithfield*, there remained but a small Portion for the old Uses, viz. for Markets of Horses and Cattle; nor for military Exercises, as Joustings, Tournings, and great Triumphs, which had been there performed before the Princes and Nobility, both of this Realm and foreign Countries.

For Example: In the Year 1357, 31 *Edward III.* great and royal Jufts were then holden in *Smithfield*; there being present the Kings of *England*, *France* and *Scotland*, with many other Nobles and great Estates of divers Lands.

In the Year 1362, 36 *Edward III.* on the first five Days of *May*, in *Smithfield* were Jufts holden, the King and Queen being present; with the most Part of the Chivalry of *England* and of *France*, and of other Nations; to the which came *Spaniards*, *Cyprians* and *Armenians*, knightly requesting Aid of the King of *England* against the Pagans that invaded their Confines.

The 48th of *Edward III.* Dame *Alice Perrers*, or *Pierce*, (the King's Concubine) as Lady of the Sun, rode from the *Tower of London*, through *Cheap*, accompanied by many Lords and Ladies; every Lady leading a Lord by his Horse's Bridle, till they came into *West-Smithfield*; and then began a great Just, which lasted for seven Days. See Page 132.

Also

Smithfield.

The Elms in Smithfield the common Place of Execution.

Also the 9th of *Richard II.* was the like great Riding from the *Tower* to *Westminster*, and every Lord led a Lady's Horse's Bridle; and in the Morning began the Jufts in *Smithfield*, which lasted three Days. *Henry of Darby*, the Duke of *Lancaster's* Son, the Lord *Beaumont*, Sir *Simon Burley*, and Sir *Paris Courtney*, all behaved well.

In the 14th of *Richard II.* royal Jufts and Tournaments were proclaimed to be done in *Smithfield*; to begin on *Sunday* next after the Feast of *St. Michael*. Many Strangers came forth out of other Countries; namely, *Valerian*, Earl of *St. Paul*, that had married King *Richard's* Sister; the Lady *Maud Courtney*, and *William* the young Earl of *Ostervant*, Son to *Albert* of *Baviere*, Earl of *Holland* and *Hainault*.

At the Day appointed, there issued forth of the *Tower*, about the third Hour of the Day, sixty Courfers, apparelled for the Jufts; and upon every one an Esquire of Honour riding a soft Pace. Then came forth sixty Ladies of Honour, mounted upon Palfreys riding on the one Side, richly apparelled; and every Lady led a Knight with a Chain of Gold. Those Knights, being on the King's Party, had their Armour and Apparel garnished with white Harts, and Crowns of Gold about the Harts Necks; and so they came riding through the Streets of *London* to *Smithfield*, with a great Number of Trumpets and other Instruments of Musick before them. The King and Queen, who were lodged in the Bishop's Palace of *London*, were come from thence, with many great Estates, and placed in Chambers to see the Jufts. The Ladies that led the Knights were taken down from their Palfreys, and went up to Chambers prepared for them. Then alighted the Esquires of Honour from their Courfers, and the Knights in good Order mounted upon them. And after the Helmets were set on their Heads, and being ready in all Points, Proclamation made by the Heralds, the Jufts began; and many commendable Courses were run, to the great Pleasure of the Beholders. These Jufts continued many Days, with great Feasting, as ye may read in *Froissard*. See Page 178.

In the Year 1393, the 17th of *Richard II.* certain Lords of *Scotland* came into *England* to get Worship by Force of Arms; the Earl of *Mar* challenged the Earl of *Nottingham* to juft with him; and so they rode together certain Courses, but not the full Challenge; for the Earl of *Mar* was cast, both Horse and Man, and two of his Ribs broken with the Fall; so that he was conveyed out of *Smithfield*, and so towards *Scotland*, but died by the Way at *York*.

Sir *William Darell*, Knt. the King's Banner-Bearer of *Scotland*, challenged Sir *Piercy Courtney*, Knt. the King's Banner-Bearer of *England*; and when they had run certain Courses, gave over without Conclusion of Victory. Then *Cookborne*, Esq; of *Scotland*, challenged Sir *Nicholas Hawberke*, Knt. and rode five Courses, but *Cookborne* was borne over Horse and Man, &c.

In the Year 1409, the 10th of *Henry IV.* a great Play was played at *Skinner's-well*, which lasted eight Days; where were to see the same the most Part of the Nobles and Gentlemen of *England*. And forthwith began a royal Justing in *Smithfield* between the Earl of *Somerset* and the Se-

neschal of *Hainault*, Sir *John Cornwall*, Sir *Richard Arundel*, and the Son of Sir *John Cheyney*, against certain *Frenchmen*. See Page 185. And the same Year a Battle was fought in *Smithfield*; the one called *Gloucester*, Appellant; and the other *Arthure*, Defendant; they fought valiantly, but the King took up the Quarrel into his Hands, and pardoned them both.

In the Beginning of *Henry* the Vth's Reign, another memorable Encounter happened here in *Smithfield* between *Robert Carey*, of the West, Son of Sir *John Carey*, Knt. and a foreign Knight, called *Aragonese*, one of the Kingdom of *Aragon*; who having performed many noble Atchievements in other Countries, at last visited *England*, where he challenged many Persons of his Rank and Quality to make Trial of his Skill in Arms. The said *Robert Carey* accepted his Challenge. Between them was waged a cruel Encounter, and a long and doubtful Combat; but at last he was vanquished by the *English* Gentleman, who was therefore knighted by the King, and restored to Part of his Father's Inheritance; who having been Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer* in King *Richard* the IId's Time, and taking Part with him, had forfeited his Estate. And whereas by the Law of Heraldry (says my Author) whosoever fairly in the Field conquered his Adversary, might justify the wearing and bearing of his Arms whom he overcame; he accordingly took on him the Coat Armour of this *Aragonese*, being Argent, on a Bend Sable, three Roses of the first; which is ever since borne by the Name of *Carey*, whose antient Coat of Arms was, Gules, a Chevron, Argent, between three Swans proper; one whereof they still retain in their Crest.

In the Year 1430, the 8th of *Henry VI.* the 14th of *January*, a Battle was fought in *Smithfield* within the Lifts before the King, between two Men of *Feversham* in *Kent*, *John Upton*, Notary, Appellant; and *John Downe*, Gentleman, Defendant. See Page 189.

In the Year 1442, the 20th of *Henry VI.* the 30th of *January*, a Challenge was done in *Smithfield* within the Lifts before the King; one being Sir *Philip la Beaufe*, of *Aragon*, Knt. the other an Esquire of the King's House, called *John Ansley*, or *Antsley*. They came to the Field all armed; the Knight with his Sword drawn, and the Esquire with his Spear; which Spear he cast against the Knight, but the Knight avoided it with his Sword, and cast it to the Ground. Then the Esquire took his Axe, and smote many Blows on the Knight, and made him let fall his Axe, and brake up his Uniber three times, and would have smote him on the Face with his Dagger to have slain him; but then the King cried, *Hold*, and so they parted. The King made *John Ansley* a Knight, and the Knight of *Aragon* offered his Harness at *Windsor*.

In the Year 1467, the 7th of *Edward IV.* the the Bastard of *Burgoine* challenged the Lord *Scales*, Brother to the Queen, to fight with him both on Horseback and on Foot. The King therefore caused Lifts to be prepared in *Smithfield*, the Length of 120 Taylors Yards, and 10 Feet; and in Breadth 80 Yards, and 20 Feet; double barred, 5 Feet between the Bars, the Timber-Work whereof cost 200 Marks, besides the fair and costly

ly Galleries prepared for the Ladies, and others: At which martial Exercise the King and Nobility were present. See Page 205.

All this Time this Square was used likewise for a Market-Place for Cattle, Hay, Straw, and other necessary Provisions; and (once in the Year) at *Bartholomew-tide* for a general Fair, commonly called *Bartholomew-fair*. But in Regard that it was continually subject to the Iniquity of Weather, and being a Place of good Extent, it pleased the King's Majesty (*James I.*) with the Advice of his honourable Lords of the Council, to write graciously to the Lord-Mayor, and the Aldermen his Brethren, in the Year 1614, that *Smithfield* might be sufficiently paved. See P. 295.

Besides the paving of this Place all over, and levelling it, (which being in such a rude foul Condition, it was before thought impossible to be done) it was greatly raised and mounted in the Middle, whereby it became a very fair, clean, and spacious Walk: And divers Conveyances were made for the Water from the new Channels, made by the Reason of the Pavement. It was also strongly railed on all Sides; and the Middle had also substantial Rails round about, for the better Safety of Passengers, and for the Security of such as should walk there, from the Danger of Coaches, Carts, Horses, Oxen, and other Cattle, of which *Smithfield* is seldom empty.

Bartholomew Fair.

King *Henry II.* granted to the Priory of *St. Bartholomew* the Privilege of a Fair to be kept yearly at *Bartholomew-tide* for three Days, viz. the Eve, the Day, and the Morrow; to which the Clothiers of *England* and Drapers of *London* repaired, and had their Booths and Standings within the Church-yard of this Priory, closed in with Walls and Gates, locked every Night, and watched, for the Safety of Men's Goods and Wares. A Court of *Piepowders* was daily, during the Fair, holden for Debts and Contracts.

The *Custos* of the City, *Ralph Sandwich*, Anno 1295, had a Contest with the Prior of *St. Bartholomew's* about the Customs and Benefits of this Fair, claiming all the Customs the Morrow after *St. Bartholomew's* Day, and Half of them on the Eve before the said Day. See Pages 107 and 712.

This Field, as it had antiently been (as was said before) a Place of honourable Exercises of Jufts and Tournaments, so loose Serving-Men would commonly meet here, and make Uproars and Quarrels; infomuch that it was many Years called *Ruffians-Hall*, being the usual Rendezvous of Ruffians and Quarrellers, during the Time that Swords and Bucklers were used: When every Serving-Man carried a Buckler at his Back, which hung by the Hilt or Pommel of his Sword, hanging before him.

The Fair kept here, instead of three Days, was at length prolonged to a Fortnight; and became of little other Use than for idle Youth and loose People to resort to, and to spend their Money in Vanity; and (that which was worse) in Debaucheries and Drunkenness, Whoredom, and in seeing and hearing Things not fit for Christian Eyes and Ears; many of the Houses and Booths here serving only to allure Men and Women to such Purposes of Impiety. Therefore the Magistracy often intending fully, at last resolved, in the Year 1708, to reduce the Fair to that Space of Time

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only, according to which it was at first granted, that is, to three Days; and accordingly an Order was made. And at a Court of Common-Council in *June*, the said Year, when some Petitions were offered for revoking the former Order, upon certain Inconveniencies, as the great falling of the Rents in *St. Bartholomew's* Hospital, and of the great Losses that many of the Inhabitants in and about *West-Smithfield* must suffer; yet, upon the Consideration of the great Mischiefs and Disorders that had arisen by the long Continuance of the said Fair, the Petitions for prolonging the Time were rejected, and the Order confirmed. Whereby the Fair was to be kept for three Days only, for selling of Merchandizes, according to the original Grants from the Crown; which Regulation, though it has been sometimes broke, the chief Magistrate of late Years has strictly observed.

The Business transacted in *Smithfield* Market may be partly collected from the several Estimates or Accounts of the Number of Cattle, Sheep, &c. sold therein, recorded in the Beginning of this second Book.

(2) The other is *Fleet* Market, situate on the Place where of late was the new Canal, between *Holborn-bridge*, and the Bridge commonly called *Fleet-bridge*, at the Bottom of *Ludgate-hill*. It is adapted to the Sale of Butchers Meat by Retail, Poultry, Fish, Herbs, Fruits, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, &c. The Stalls range in two Rows of an equal Height, with a handsome Walk between, the whole Length from North to South, and secured from the Weather. In the Centre is a neat Lanthorn with a Clock. The whole is paved with Rag Stones; and the Fruiterers Stands are made in the Form of Piazas, with proper Conveniencies to deposite their remaining Stock. See Pages 146 and 571.

Fleet Market.

Ninthly, A little to the South-West of *Newgate*, on the East Side of the Street called the *Old-bailey*, stands the Court-House for the Trial of Malefactors, for Crimes committed in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and County of *Middlesex*. It is a Foundation of great Antiquity, as supposed to be a Corruption of *Bail-hill*, i. e. the Place of Trial for Prisoners; as now we retain the Name of the *Bail-dock* for a certain Part of this Court, in which the Malefactors are confined till called up to Trial, &c. The present Building is capacious. The Court-Room is a very large Square. There are many Apartments for the Entertainment and Conveniency of the Magistrates, &c. that attend the Court. Before it is a large Court-yard, and behind it a Garden-plot; and yet it has been known to be so offensive, by the Smell of the miserable Gaol-birds brought thither to be tried, and the Heat of the Breaths of the great Number of Spectators crowding on certain remarkable Trials in sultry Weather, that at one Time, a few Years ago, upwards of two hundred People caught such a Fever there, that they died in a few Days of a Disease that baffled the whole Art of Physick; amongst whom was a Judge, an Alderman, several of the Jury, &c.

Old-bailey Sessions-House.

On the East Side of *Fleet* Market, and a little to the South of *Fleet-lane*, stands the *Fleet*, a Prison-House, so called of the *Fleet*, or Water, running

Fleet Prison.

running by it, and some Time flowing about it, but now vaulted over.

Richard I. in the first Year of his Reign, confirmed to *Osbert* (Brother to *William Longshampe*, Chancellor of *England*, and Elect of *Ely*) and to his Heirs for ever, the Custody of his House, or Palace, at *Westminster*, with the keeping of his Gaol of the *Fleet*, at *London*. Also King *John*, by his Patent, dated the third of his Reign, gave to *S. Archdeacon of Wells*, the Custody of the said King's House at *Westminster*, and his Gaol of the *Fleet*, together with the Wardship of the Daughter and Heir of *Robert Leve-land*, &c.

About the Year 1586, the Prisoners of the *Fleet* petitioned the Lords of the Council. The Warden had let and set to Farm the Victualling and Lodging of all the said House and Prison to one *John Harvey*; and the other Profits of the said *Fleet* he had let to one *Thomas Newport*, then Deputy there, under the Warden; and these two, being very poor Men, having neither Land, nor any Trade, to live by, nor any certain Wages of the said Warden; so that these, being also greedy of Gain, lived by Bribing and Extortion. And they did most shamefully extort and exact from the Prisoners, and raised new Customs, Fines and Payments, for their own Advantage; and cruelly used them, shutting them up in close Prisons, when they found Fault with their wicked Dealings, not suffering them to come and go within the said Prison, as they ought to do; nor permitting their Friends to come to them that should travel in their Causes for their better Relief; which, with other their abominable Misdemeanors, without Reformation, might be the poor Prisoners utter Undoing.

And for the doing these Wrongs with the greater Secrecy, they made away with a Book that was always ready to be shewed, containing all Orders and Constitutions of the said House; that all Men committed might see what they ought to have in the said Prison; and what every one ought to do, touching all Manner of Duties, Rights, Constitutions and Ordinances, to be observed and kept in the *Fleet*. The Customs of which *Fleet* were, that every Prisoner should have Meat, Drink, and other Necessaries and Commodities, and be well and decently used, as was meet for every Man's Degree.

All this the Prisoners set forth in their Petition; and therefore prayed their Lordships to appoint Commissioners to come to the *Fleet*, and examine *Newport* and *Harvey*; and to separate the one from the other, that they might have no Conference together; and so be examined severally, upon Interrogatories already prepared to be ministred to them; and that the Prisoners might be examined touching their Doings; and to take such good Order for the Redress thereof, as to their Lordships should seem convenient.

In the said Year 1586, a Commission was granted for the Relief of the *Fleet*. And for more convenient Use, the Recorder *Fleetwood*, by Commandment of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, did abbreviate and explain it.

Further, in the Year 1593, the Prisoners of

the *Fleet* preferred a Bill to the Parliament, touching the Orders and Reformation of the *Fleet*, which *Joachim Newton*, Deputy-warden, did all he could to hinder. They therefore petitioned the Lord Treasurer *Burgbley* to forward it; and to shew what Reason they had to exhibit this Bill, they sent a Paper of Articles, in Number twenty-eight, of the Murders and other Misdemeanors of the said *Joachim*.

In the Year 1729, great Complaints having been made of Abuses committed in this and other Prisons, a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to make an Enquiry into the State of the Gaols; by whom such Enormities were discovered, that the Warden of the *Fleet*, *John Huggins*, Esq; and his Deputy, *Thomas Bambridge*, were turned out of their Offices, and committed to *Newgate*; and the former tried for the Murder of one of his Prisoners, by locking him in a Dungeon, without any Provision, either of Food or Raiment, where he perished in a deplorable Manner; but the Jury, upon the Trial, bringing in a special Verdict, he was afterwards acquitted. However, this occasioned an Act of Parliament for the better Regulation of Gaols for the future.

Near to the South Extremity of the *Old-bailey*, Hall. on the East Side, is lately erected by the Company of Surgeons a Hall or Theatre for transacting of Business, Dissections of human Bodies, and reading of Lectures in Anatomy. It is a very handsome Edifice of Brick and Stone; containing all Conveniences for such an useful and learned Body, and completed, as we are informed, by private Subscriptions among the free Surgeons of *London*. See the Elevation annexed.

The South-West Extremity of this Ward at the End of *Fleet-street* terminates with a very handsome Gate, called *Temple-bar*, Temple-bar. where in ancient Times were only Posts, Rails, and a Chain, such as now are at *Holborn*, *Smithfield*, and *White-chapel-bars*. Afterwards there was a House of Timber erected cross the Street, with a narrow Gate-way, and an Entry on the South Side of it, under the House. But, since the great Fire, there is erected a stately Gate, with two Posterns, one on each Side, for the Convenience of Foot-Passengers, with strong Gates to shut up in the Nights, and always good Store of Watchmen, the better to prevent Danger.

This Gate is built all of *Portland Stone*, of Rustick Work below, and of the *Corinthian Order*. Over the Gate-way, on the East Side, fronting the City of *London*, in two Niches are the Effigies, in Stone, of Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James I.* very curiously carved, and the King's Arms over the Key-Stone of the Gate, the Supporters being at a Distance over the Rustick Work.

And on the West Side, fronting the City of *Westminster*, in two Niches, are the like Figures of King *Charles I.* and King *Charles II.* in *Roman Habits*. Through this Gate are two Passages for Foot-Passengers: One on the South, over which is engraven, *Erected, Sir Samuel Starling being Maior.* And another on the North, over which is engraven, *Continued, Sir Richard Ford, Maior. Finished, Sir George Watterman, Maior.*

The State, since the Erection of this Gate, has particularly distinguished it, by ordering the Heads of such as are executed for Rebellion or High-Treason to be fixed on the Top thereof.

Antiquities.
Smithfield Pond.

Between *Hofier* and *Cow-lanes*, in *Smithfield*, antiently was a large Pool of Water, called *Smithfield Pond*, or *Horse-pool*, from the Watering of Horses there: And to the South-West of which, in *Cow-lane*, where *St. John's-court* (the first Thorough-fare into *Chick-lane*, on the Right-Hand leading from *Smithfield*) is situate, stood the Gallows, or publick Place of Execution, denominated the *Elms*, from the great Quantity of such Trees growing in that Neighbourhood. But the Gallows being removed to the West End of the Suburbs, this Part of *Smithfield* was soon erected into Streets, Lanes, &c. among the first of which Buildings was that spacious and lofty wooden Edifice denominated *Highball*, lately standing in the said *St. John's-court*. This antient Structure of Wood and Stone was the City Residence of the Prior of *Sempringham* in *Lincolnshire*, as is evident by the Writings thereunto belonging in the Custody of Sir *Harry Featherstone*, wherein the said House is denominated *Sempringham Head-house*.

Elms.

In the *Old-bailey*, a little lower than the Sessions-house, was a large Cistern, with divers Cocks, which received the waste Water of the Prison of *Ludgate*, for the Use of the neighbouring Inhabitants.

New-Inn.

At the Corner of *Seacoal-lane*, in *Fleet-lane*, was situate an Inn of Chancery; but the same being found too remote from the Courts at *Westminster*, the Students removed to *New-Inn* near *Drury-lane*, in *Wyck-street*, for their greater Convenience. Part of the Stone Wall of this antient Inn is still to be seen, under the Houses of *Bishop's* and *Green-arbour Courts* in the said *Seacoal-lane*.

Conyer's MSS. in Bibl. Sir Hans Sloane.

In digging *Fleet-ditch*, in the Year 1670, between the *Fleet-prison* and *Holborn-bridge*, at the Depth of fifteen Feet, divers Roman Utensils were discovered; and a little deeper, a great Quantity of Roman Coins of Silver, Copper, Brasses, and all other Sorts of Metal, Gold excepted. Those of Silver were Ring-Money of divers Sizes; the largest about the Bigness of a Crown, but gradually decreasing; the smallest was about the Dimension of a Silver Two-pence, each having a yellow Snip in the Edge: And at *Holborn-bridge* were dug up two of their Brazen *Lares*, or Household-Gods, about four Inches in Length; which, by the Quality of the Soil they lay in, were almost incrusted with a petrifick Matter; one whereof was *Ceres*, and the other *Bacchus*. But the Coins lying at the Bottom of the Current, their Lustre was in a great measure preserved by the Water incessantly washing off the corroding Salt. 'Tis remarkable, that the Brasses Pins found in this Neighbourhood were mostly petrified; whilst those found at *Fleet-bridge* remained as bright as at first, notwithstanding their having lain many Ages in that Position.

I am of Opinion, that the great Quantity of Coin found in this Ditch was thrown in by the Roman Inhabitants of this City, (upon the Approach of *Boadicea* with her Army) for its Preservation: But all the Citizens, without Distinction of Age or Sex, being cruelly and barbarously

massacred by the intraged Britons, it was not discovered till this Time:

Besides the above-named Antiquities, divers Things of a more modern Date were discovered, viz. Arrow-heads, Scales, Seals, (with the Proprietors Names in Saxon Characters thereon) Spurrowels of a Hand's Breadth, Keys, and Daggers, coated over with a livid petrifick Rust; together with a considerable Number of modern Medals, with Crosses, Crucifixes, and *Ave-Maries* engraven thereon; and Ship Counters, with large Saxon Characters.

Holborn, in the Conqueror's Survey, appears to have been a Village, situate in the Hundred of *Osulvestane*, or *Osulston*, denominated *Holeburne*, wherein the King had two *Cotarii*, or Cotagers, who paid to his Bailiff or Sheriff an annual Sum of twenty *Denarii* or Pence.

The Village of *Holborn* being erected on the Bank of the Brook or Bourn, (See Page 85) it gradually extended itself Westward, and communicated its Name to the long and spacious Street, which reaches from *Holborn-bridge* to *St. Giles's*.

Opposite *St. Andrew's Church* in *Shoe-lane*, was situate a large House denominated *Holborn-hall*; but when, or by whom erected, or why so denominated, I cannot learn, tho' by its Name it seems to have been the Manor-house.

Near to that House stood an Hospital, a Cell to the Monastery of *Cluny* in *France*; wherefore 'twas suppressed by *Henry V.* among other foreign Foundations.

Near the Church of *St. Andrew*, about the Year 1670, was discovered Part of a Roman Pavement tessellated, which is preserved in the Museum of the *Royal Society*.

Opposite the said Church in *Holborn*, where *Scroop's-court* is situate, antiently stood an Inn, denominated *Scroop's* or *Serjeant's-Inn*.

A little higher on the same Side of the Street stands the Bishop of *Ely's* City Mansion, which *William de Luda*, Bishop of that See, Anno 1297, bequeathed to the Use of his Successors, upon Condition, that his immediate Successor should give the Sum of one thousand Marks, as a Fund for the Support of three Chaplains to officiate in the Chapel there.

The Ground belonging to this House in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* consisted of an Orchard and Pasture of above forty Acres of Land, which was inclosed with a Wall; when the said Queen, at the Intreaty of *Christopher Hatton*, Esq; and Vice-Chamberlain of her Household, (and afterwards Lord Chancellor) prevailed upon *Richard Cox*, the then Bishop, to grant to the said *Hatton* the Western Part of his said House for the Term of twenty Years, on which he craftily laid out a considerable Sum of Money in repairing it after a sumptuous Manner; wherefore he applied to the Queen, to prevail upon the Bishop to alienate the same, with the spacious Garden behind it, to him; but *Cox* not being to be prevailed upon, that Affair was deferred till his Death; when the Temporalities devolving to the Crown, *Elizabeth* granted the said Apartments and Garden to the said *Hatton* and his Heirs for ever; which House being since pulled down, the long and spacious Street called *Hatton-street*, (vulgarly *Hatton-garden*) together with those of *Kirby*, the Great and

Little;

Ibid.

Dooms-day Book in Rec. Excheq.

Stow. Sur. Lond.
Holborn-hall.

Ibid.
A Cell to Cluny.

Rec. Roy. Society.
Roman Pavement.

Stow. Sur. Lond.
Scroop's-Inn.

Godwin de Praeful, Ang.

Stryp.
Stow. Sur.

Little, Charles and Crofs Streets, and Hatton-wall, have been erected on the Sites thereof; which remain as so many Monuments of the Avarice of that Minister:

Conduit.

Against the South End of *Shoe-lane* in ancient Time stood a Water-Conduit, whereof *Will. Eastfield*, some Time Mayor, was Founder. For the Mayor and Commonalty of *London* being possessed of a Conduit-Head, with divers Springs of Water gathered thereinto, in the Parish of *Paddington*, and the Water conveyed from thence, by Pipes of Lead, towards *London* from *Tyburn*, where it had lain for the Space of six Years and more; the Executors of Sir *William Eastfield* obtained Licence of the Mayor and Commonalty for them in the Year 1453, with the Goods of Sir *William*, to convey the said Waters, first in Pipes of Lead, into a Pipe begun to be laid beside the great Conduit-Head at *Marybone*, which stretches from thence to a Separal, late before made against the Chapel of *Rounseval*, by *Charing-cross*, and no further; and then from thence to convey the said Water into the City, and there to make Receipt or Receipts for the same, to the Common-weal of the Commonalty, viz. the Poor to drink, the Rich to dress their Meat; which Water was by them thus brought into *Fleet-street*, to a Standard which they had made and finished, 1471, near *Shoe-lane*.

Two Cisterns.

The Inhabitants of *Fleet-street*, in the Year 1478, obtained Licence of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, to make (at their own Charges) two Cisterns, the one to be set at the said Standard, the other at *Fleet-bridge*, for the Receipt of the waste Water. This Cistern at the Standard they built, and on the same a fair Tower of Stone, garnished with Images of *St. Christopher* on the Top, and Angels round about lower down, with sweet-sounding Bells before them; whereupon, by an Engine placed in the Tower, they, divers Hours of the Day and Night, with Hammers, chimed such an Hymn as was appointed.

This Conduit, or Standard, was again new built, with a large Cistern, at the Charges of the City, in the Year 1582.

This Conduit in *Fleet-street*, with some others built at the City's Charge, cost 2000 l.

Bishop of St. David's Residence.

At the East End of *St. Bride's Church*, and North Side of *Bridewell*, was situate the Bishop of *St. David's* Residence; and at the West End of the said Church stood the Bishop of *Salisbury's* City Mansion; which coming at last to the Earls of *Dorset*, was converted into Streets, Lanes, &c. now *Salisbury-court*, &c. At the lower End of *Dorset-street*, fronting the *Thames*, was erected a magnificent and spacious Theatre, wherein Plays were acted till the Abdication of King *James II.* A. D. 1688.

The White-friars, or the Friars of our Lady of Mount Carmel.

White-friars.

Before we treat of the House called *White-friars* in *London*, it will be requisite to say something of the Order of *White-friars*, or *Carmelites*, the Title of which Fraternity, is this, *Fratres B. Mariæ de Monte Carmelo* or *Carmelite Friars*.

This Order had its Original in *Mount Carmel*, in *Syria*, where *Elias*, and *Eliseus*, the Prophets, inhabited; there, in Process of Time, many *Anchorets* first settled themselves, who afterwards, by means of *Almeric* Bishop of *Antioch*, the Pope's Legate, were brought together; and having been there a long Time dispersed one from another, they were reduced to live together under one Government.

There was on that Mount, near to *Elias's* Fountain, a Church dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, where they laid the first Foundation of their Convent. There this *Almeric* built their first Monastery, Ann. 1121; for, before, they lived in Caves and Dens. Afterwards, this Order was brought into *Europe*, by *Albert*, Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, Legate to Pope *Innocent III.* about the Year 1216, who gave them a certain Rule to follow, taken much from the Rule of *St. Basil*.

Foundation of the Carmelites, or White-friars.

These Hermits of *Mount Carmel* first professed Begging in *Europe*, after the *Dominicans* and *Minorites*; and then they were permitted to preach and hear Confessions. Their Order was confirmed first by Pope *Honorius III.* or, as others say, *Honorius IV.* Pope *Gregory IX.* *Innocent IV.* and other Popes.

These *Carmelites* procured a Licence from the Pope to creep out of the Wilderness into the Cities, contrary to their first Institution; against which Course *Nicholas Gallus* wrote bitterly, deploring their State with pious Tears.

Pope *Honorius* (says *Bale*) granted to the *Carmelites* this Privilege, that they should be free from the Jurisdiction of all Princes and Bishops.

Tritheimius Abbas says, that the Colour of the Habit of this Order, at first, was *White*; whereby the inward Purity of the Brethren was signified, with such a Cloak, they say, as *Elias* was clad; and that *Eliseus* and the Children of the Prophets went in such a Habit. After many Years, when the *Holy Land* came into the Hands of the Infidels, the Brethren were forced to change their Habit, the *Saracens* compelling them thereunto, who held it lawful only for the Nobility to wear a white Garment; so, by Necessity changing their old Habit, they took to themselves Hoods streaked with two Colours, *White* and *Black*.

After many Years the Brethren were compelled, by the Malice of the Infidels, to depart out of the *Holy Land*; and then coming into *Europe*, that they might not seem ridiculous in a strange Habit, they resumed their old Habit, which is white, and which to this Day they use in their Convent, but wear a black Hood under it when they go abroad.

But some may desire to know why these Friars are called *Brethren of the Blessed Virgin Mary* of *Mount Carmel*; the Cause thereof is this: Not long after the Passion of our Lord, the Brethren of *Mount Carmel* built a Chapel on the Side of that Mount, to the Honour of the Mother of God, and chose her for the Advocate and Patron of their Order, and thereupon afterwards they were called *her Brethren*: As therefore they are called *Carmelites*, from *Mount Carmel*, so from the Chapel, which they built, they are, to this Day, called *Brethren of the Blessed Virgin, the Mother of God*. Thus *Tritheimius*.

However,

However, this is the more general and approved Opinion of the original Cause of this Title assumed by the *Carmelites*; yet some have affirmed that the Blessed Virgin Mary appeared to *Simon Stock*, one of their Order, and presented to him a Scapulary, saying, *Receive, my Beloved, this Scapulary, which I give unto this Order, in Sign of my Fellowship*; whereupon they usurped the Title of *Fratres Ordinis beatæ Mariæ Virginis de Monte Carmelo*.

This Scapulary is a narrow Piece of Cloth, which the Monks wear over their Habit, hanging down before and behind; and Mr. *Fuller* in his *Church-History* writes, that the *Carmelites* boast very much of this *Stock*; who, as he says, was a *Kentish* Man born, and being a Boy of twelve Years of Age, fed on Roots and wild Fruit in the Woods, and lived in the Trunk of an hollow Tree, from whence he had his Name *Stock*, who was afterwards Master-General of the Order of *Carmelites*, and is said to have been famous for Miracles; which, for Brevity sake, we omit, and only tell you what *Bale* (*inter alia*) says of him:

That this *Simon Stock*, hearing that the *Carmelites* were come into *England*, took a cheerful Journey to them, being then near eighty Years of Age; and, for the Fame of his Life and Doctrine, was entertained by them as one sent from Heaven; and in their next General Synod, which was held at *Aylesford*, in *Kent*, *An. Dom.* 1245, was made the universal President of their Order throughout *Europe*: *Alen Amoric*, who was their fifth President, resigning it to him, which, as General, he ruled about twenty Years, he went over into *France*, and in the hundredth Year of his Age died there, in *Gascoigne*, and was buried at *Bordeaux*, *Anno* 1265, or, as some say, 1266. After his Death, for his great Devotion and Holiness of Life, he was canonized a Saint, whose Festival is celebrated yearly, May 6.

Bale (who was a *Carmelite* Friar himself) says, that the *Carmelites* first began to be famous in *Europe*, *Anno* 1220. After that, *Angelus Hierosolomit.* (a Jew by Birth) an Hermit of that Order, had preached at *Rome*, that the Commonwealth of the Church should shortly be afflicted.

Moreover, *Ralph Fresburne*, a *Carmelite* Friar, says *Bale*, laid the first Foundation of the Society of the *Carmelites* in *England*, *Ann.* 1224; as Poet *Mantuan*, a *Carmelite*, writes, *Lib.* 8. and in his own Lordships founded the Priors near *Alnwick* in *Northumberland*, and in *Aylesford* in *Kent*, in 1240, which were the first Houses for these *Carmelites* in *England*. These Friars (says *Bale*) were not then shaven or anointed, nor did they observe single Life, nor Poverty, in *England*, for fourteen Years together after they had first built themselves Priors, or Convents, during which Time the said *Ralph Fresburne* was their Governor.

Fuller says, that *Ralph Freeborn* (so he names him) in the Reign of *Richard I.* brought over into *England* these *Carmelite* Friars, and placed them near *Alnwick* in *Northumberland*, in a Wilderness. *Fuller*, very probably, mistakes *Rich. I.* for *Richard Duke of Cornwall*, youngest Son of

King John, under whom he had served as a Soldier against the *Saracens*.

The first Entrance of the *Carmelites* into *England*, says *Lambard*, was about the Middle of *King Henry III.* when they made their Nest at *Newenden*, in *Kent*; a woody and solitary Place.

When *Milverton*, the Provincial of the *Carmelites* in *England*, says *Bale*, was first imprisoned by Pope *Paul II.* about the Year 1460, both the School-Learning, and therewithal the Estimation of the *Carmelites* in *England*, which 'till then they upheld above all other Mendicants, fell to Decay.

This Order was vertical, and in the highest Exaltation thereof, in the Reign of *King Edward IV.* Under *Nicholas Kenton*, their twenty-fifth Provincial, they reckoned no fewer than fifteen hundred of their Order; but when *John Milverton*, his Successor, began, in Favour of Friery, furiously to engage against Bishops, and the Secular Clergy, the *Carmelites* good Masters and Dames began to forsake them, and they never recovered their Credit 'till they were utterly dissolved. They were very careful in keeping the Records of their Order, preserving the successive Series of their Provincials, from their Original here in *England*, 'till their Dissolution; a Catalogue whereof, made by *John Bale*, may be seen in *Fuller's Ecclesiastical History*, B. VI. p. 272.

This House of the *Carmelites*, or *Whitefriars*, stood on the South Side of *Fleet-street*, between the *New Temple* and *Salisbury-court*. The Priory.

The Priory, or Church, was founded by *Rich. Gray*, Knt. Ancestor to the Lord *Gray of Codnor*, in the County of *Derby*, in the Year 1241. *King Edward I.* gave to the Prior and Brethren of this House a Plat of Ground in *Fleet-street*, whereupon to build this House, which was afterwards re-edified by *Hugh Courtney*, Earl of *Devonshire*, about the Year 1350, being the 24th of *Edward III.*

The Curriers seemed formerly to live hereabouts. It is certain they had a Guild in this Church, founded *Anno* 1367, of which they brought in this Account into *Chancery*, about the 12th of *Richard II.* as did other Guilds in *London* at this Time:

“On litel Companie of a Light of on Taper in the Queer of the *White-freers* in *Flete-street*, of the Yomanrie of Curriers, whereof ben Maistres *Geffry Tolyngdon* and *Robert Ster*. It was begon 41 *Edw. III.* and now [about the Year 1389] the foreseid Brethered ys almost a falle. So that ther be no more at thys Tyme that payeth thereto, but x or xii Persones. And they han in Catel at thys Tyme xxiii Shyllings ii d. ob. And there be of Dettes the Summ of iii l. the whych the Maistres ne mold nought gete.”

INTERMENTS.

John Lufken, Mayor, and the Commonalty of the City of *London*, granted a Lane, called *Crocker's-lane*, reaching from *Fleet-street* to the *Thames*, to build the West End of that Church. Sir *Robert Knolles*, Knt. (Ancestor to the Earls of *Banbury*) was a great Builder here also, in the Reigns of *Richard II.* and *Henry IV.* who,

though born of mean Parentage (in the County of *Chester*) was by his valiant Behaviour advanced from a common Soldier, in the *French Wars*, under *Edw. III.* to be a great Commander. He built the goodly, fair Bridge of *Rockefter*, over the River *Medway*, and founded a College of Secular Priests at *Pontefract*; and dying full of Years, at his Manor of *Stone-Thorpe*, in *Norfolk*, *Ann.* 1407, was brought to *London*, and honourably buried by the Lady *Constance*, his Wife, in the Body of this Church of *White-friars*, which he had newly built.

Here, some Time, lay intombed, in a goodly Monument of *Alabaster*, the Body of *Robert Mascall*, Bishop of *Hereford*; a Man, for his great Learning and good Life, admired and beloved of all Men. He was often employed by *Hen. IV.* (to whom he was Confessor) upon Embassies to foreign Princes, and was sent, with two other Bishops, to the Council of *Constance*. He built the Choir, Presbytery and Steeple of this Church, and gave many rich Ornaments to this Religious House, wherein he died, *Dec.* 21, 1416.

Stephen Patrington, Bishop of *St. David's*, who died *Sept.* 22, 1417, and *Nic. Kenton*, who died *Sept.* 4, 1468, and *John Milverton*, who died *Jan.* 30, 1486, all Provincials of the Order of *Carmelites*, and Men of great Eminence and Worth for their Parts and Learning, were buried in this Church.

There lay buried also, in the Middle of the new Choir, *Sir John Mowbray*, Earl of *Nottingham*, 1398. By him lay *Sir Edward Courtney*.

In the South Wall laid *Sir Hugh Montgomery*, and *Sir John*, his Brother. *John Wolle*, Son to *Sir John Wolle*. *Thomas Baybolt*, Esq; *Elizabeth*, Countess of *Arhole*. Dame *Johan*, Wife to *Sir Thomas Say*, of *Alden*. *Sir Pence Castle*, Baron. *John Lord Gray*, Son to *Reginald Lord Gray*, of *Wilton*, 1418. *Sir John Ludlow*, *Sir Richard Derois*, *Richard Gray*, and *John Asbley*, Knts. *Robert Bristow*, *Thomas Perry*, *Robert Tempest*, *William Call*, Esqrs. *William Neddow*.

In the old Choir, below the Altar, laid Dame *Margaret*, &c. This Dame *Margaret*, unknown, seems to be the Lady *Margaret*, Countess of *Kent*, who by Will, 1540, bequeathed her Body to be buried in the Church of the late *White-friars* in *Fleet-street*, under the Tomb where *Richard Earl of Kent*, her late Husband, lay, if it might be suffered. *Eleanor Gristles*.

Under the Lamp, *Sir John Browne*, Kt. and *John*, his Son and Heir. By him, *Sir Simon de Berford*, Knt.

In the Walk between the Choir and the Church: *Peter Wygus*, *Robert Matthew*, Esqrs. *Sir John Shargell*, *Sir John Norice*, *Sir Geoffrey Rooze*, Knts. *Mathew Hadocke*, *William Clarell*, *John Aprichard*, *William Wentworth*, *Thomas Wicham*, Esqrs. *Sir — Terwit*, *Sir Stephen Popham*, Knts. — *Bastard de Scales*. *Hen. Blunt*, Esq; Dame *Elizabeth Blunt*. *Jo. Swan*, Esq; *Alice Foster*, one of the Heirs of *Sir Stephen Popham*.

Also in the said *Friars* laid these that follow: *Sir Robert Brocket*, Knt. *John Drayton*, Esq; *John*, Son to *Rob. Chanlowes*, and his Daughter *Katharine* by him. *John Salvin*, *William Hampton*, *John Bampton*, *John Winter*, *Edmond Oldball*, *Will. Appleyard*, *Thomas Dabby*, Esqrs. *Sir Hugh Court-*

ney, Knt. *John Drury*, Son to *Robert Drury*. *Elizabeth Gernersey*, Gentlewoman.

In the East Part of the Church: *Sir Thomas Townsend*, *Sir Richard Greene*, Knts. *William Scot*, Esq; *Thomas Federingbey*, *J. Fulforde*, Esq; *Edward Elsemere*, *William Hart*, Gent.

In the South Part of the Church: Dame *Mary Senclare*, Daughter to *Sir Thomas Talbot*, Knt. — *Aucher*, Esq; *Sir Will. Moris*, Knt. and at his Feet Dame *Christian*, his Wife. *Sir Peter de Mota*, Knt. *Richard Hewton*, Esq; *Sir John Heron*, Knt. *Richard Eaton*, Esq; *Hugh Stapleton*, Gent. *William Copley*, Gent. *Sir Ralph Saint Owen*, *Sir Hugh Bromflete*, Knts. Lord *Vessey*, principal Founder of that Order, the 6th of *Edward IV.* &c.

This Lord was *Sir Henry Bromfield*, who by his last Will (made *May* 21, 6 *Edward IV.* and proved 1468) bequeathed his Body to be laid in the Church of the *White-friars*, *London*.

And though *William*, Marquis of *Berkley*, was buried in the Church of *Friars Augustines*; yet he bore such Good-Will to these *White-friars*, that he appointed two *Friars* to sing perpetually in this Church for his Soul, and the Souls of his Ancestors.

And besides these, *John Wollasel*, Gent. *Elizabeth*, Wife of *Rob. Tawfeld*. — *Ynglow*, Esq;

In the Chapter-House, *Henry Bedil*.

In the Cloister, *Ry. Beyton*, *Sir Rafe St. Owen*.

Sir Richard Grene, by his Will, made *die Dominica prox' post Festum S. Mich. Arch. A. D.* 1386, bequeathed to the Prior and Convent of *Carmelite Friars*, *London*, *pro Mortuario & Sepultura ibm. habend.* twenty Marks. Item, Towards the new Work of their Church, ten Marks.

Here *John Denham*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, ordained, by his last Will (dated *April* the fifth, 1532,) to be buried, *viz.* "Within the Conventual Church of *White-friars* in *Fleet-street*, before the Awlter of *St. Anne*. I bequeth to the same Freors, for an Ornament to be used and occupied at the same Awlter of *St. Anne*, and not elsewhere, at every high Fest in the said Church, a Vestment of Crymson Velvet, powdered with a goodly Orpheme, and my Armes and Picture thereupon, lifting up my Hands, of six Pounds Sterling. Item, I wil, that there be said or song a Trental of Masses, in the Parish-Church of *St. Dunstons* in the West, of *London*, where I am now a Parishioner: For the which Trental I bequeathe 10 s. and for Brede, Wine, and Wax, 8 d. &c. Also I wil, that my Executors buy and provide for me a Stone of the Value of five Marks, to ly upon my Grave, with an Image of my self; and over the Hedde of the said Image, a Picture of the Assumption of our blessyd Lady; and at the two Corners, two Scotcheons, the one with my Armes, and the other with the Drapers Arms; and at the other Corners in like Manner."

This House was valued at 26 l. 7 s. 3 d. and was surrendered the tenth of *November*, the 30th of *Henry VIII.*

In the Place of this *Friars* Church were built many Houses, Lodgings for Noblemen and others. Among the rest, here lived *Sir John Cheeke*, Knt.



*The Parish Church of
Allhallows Lombard Street*

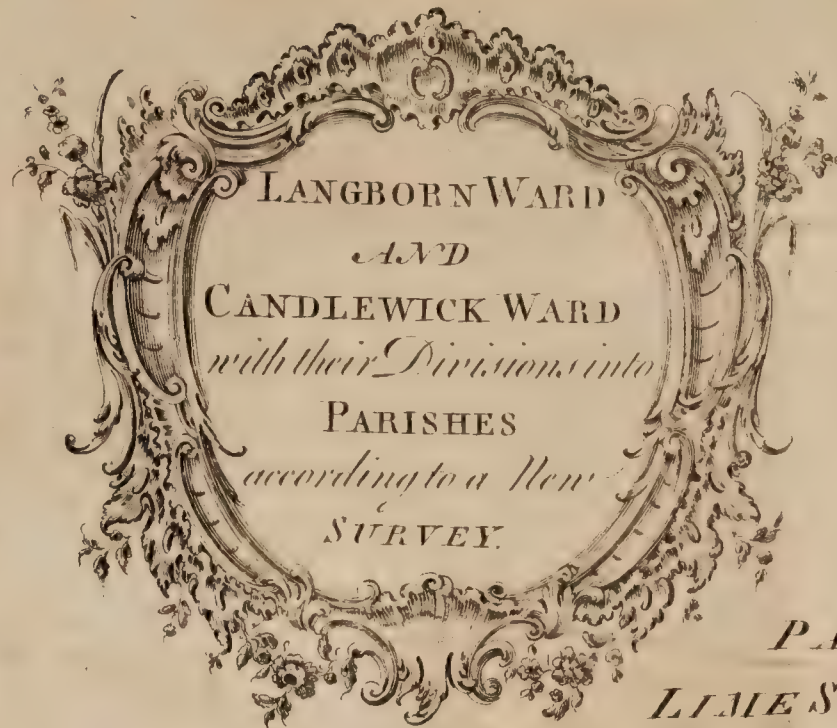


*The Parish Church of
Allhallows Staining, Crutched Priory*

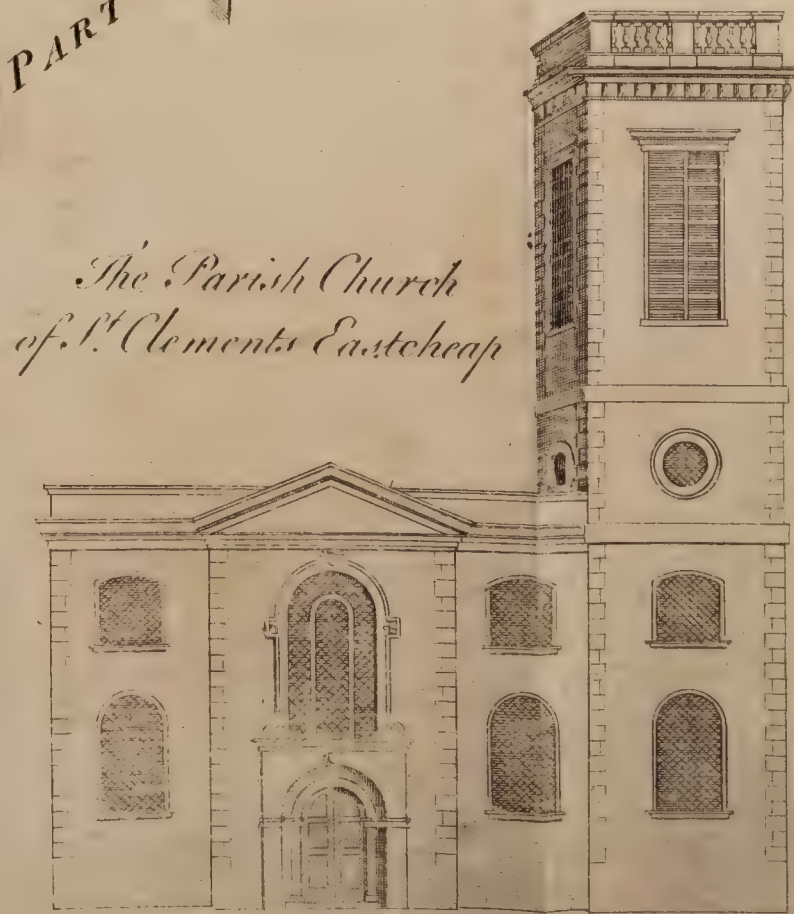
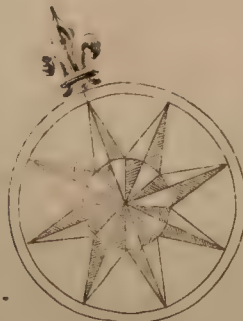
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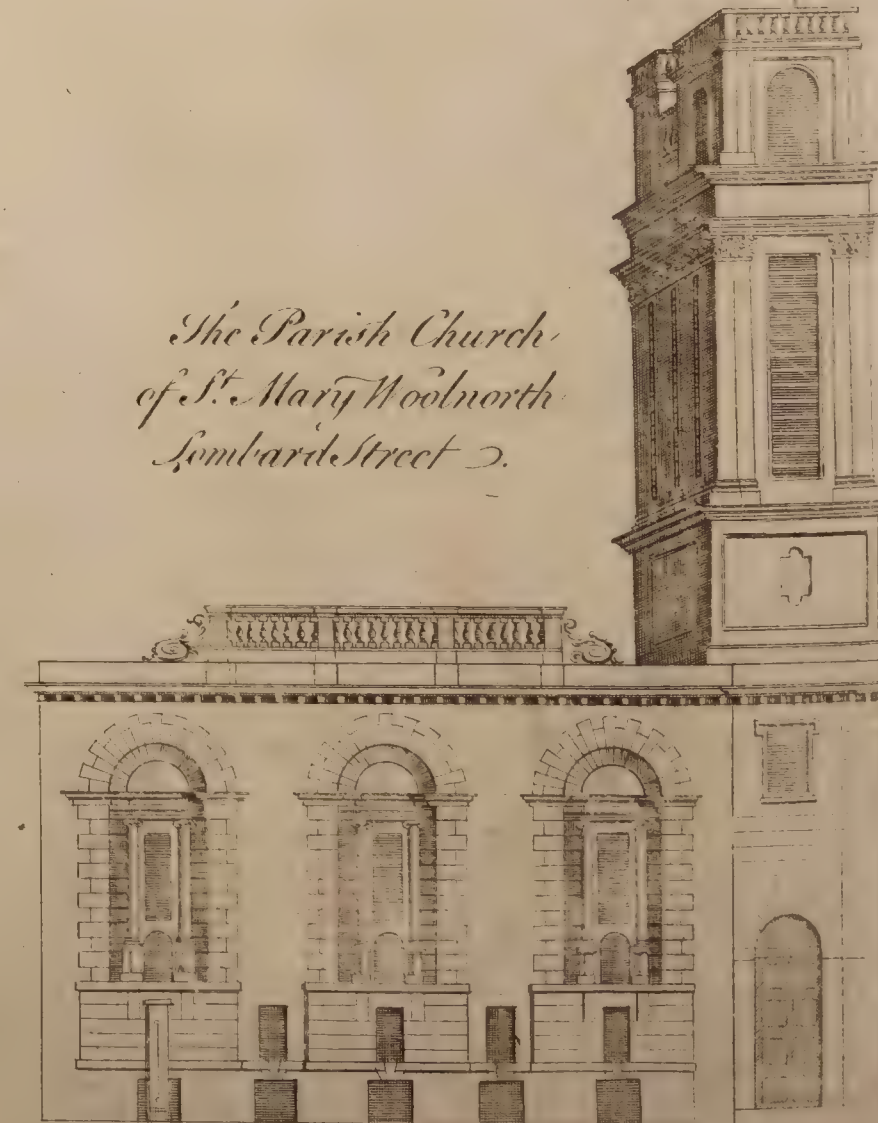
The Arms of St. Joseph Hankey Esq.



The Arms of St. Charles Algill Esq.



*The Parish Church
of St. Clements Eastcheap*



*The Parish Church
of St. Mary Woolnorth
Lombard Street*

Knt. in King Edward VI's Time, his Tutor, and afterward his Secretary of State.

Anno 1608, the Inhabitants within the Compass of these *White-friars*, as also those of the *Black-friars*, within *Ludgate*, obtained divers Liberties, Privileges, and Exemptions, by a Charter of King James I.

In the Year 1662, a Legacy was given by one Mr. Brown to this Precinct, which will appear by what follows:

A Copy of so much of the last Will and Testament of Mr. John Brown, as relates to the Precinct of White-friars, London.

"In the Name of God, Amen. I John Brown, of the County of Middlesex, Gent. &c.

"Item, I give and bequeath unto the Poor of *White-friars*, where is most Need, according to the Discretion of my Executors, with the Advice of Mr. Fenshaw, five Pounds.

"Item, I give and devise to the Maior, Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, Governours of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the Hospitals of Edward, King of England, the Sixt, of Christ, Bride-well, and St. Thomas the Apostle, the Sum of 400*l.* of lawful Money of England; to be by them yearly employed and disposed of, for the Education and Bringing-up of poor Children in Christ's Hospital aforesaid: Upon Trust and Confidence, that the Governours aforesaid, and their Successors, shall maintain three Children from Time to Time, until their respective Age of fifteen Years; and as any of them die, or attain the same Age, to take in others in the Rooms or Places of such of them as shall so die, or attain the said Age or Ages of fifteen Years. One of the Children to be out of the Precinct of *White-friars*, London; and one out of the Parish of St. Dunstons in the West, London; and one out of the Lordship of *Finbury*, in the Parish of St. Giles without *Cripplegate*, in the County of *Middlesex*. The Parishioners of the said respective Parishes and Places, giving Caution to the Governours aforesaid, and their Successors, at their respective Admittances into the said Hospital, to take them out at the said Age of fifteen Years, if they be then living, and not otherwise disposed of.

"Item, I give and devise all the Messuage and Land, with the Appurtenances thereunto belonging, or therewith used, in *Islington*, in the County of *Middlesex*, commonly called or known by the Name or Sign of the *Nag's-head*, now in Lease to John Gregory, at the yearly Rent of sixty Pounds, to the Governours aforesaid, and to their Successors for ever; upon Trust and Confidence, that they and their Successors shall for ever hereafter pay towards the Maintenance of six Scholars, to be taken out of the Children admitted into Christ's Hospital aforesaid, into the University of Cambridge, three in Christ's College, and three in Emmanuel College. And my Will is, that none of the six Scholars shall continue any longer than seven Years. And

"my Will and Desire is, that the Children of the several Parishes and Places aforesaid, to be taken into the said Hospital, shall be from Time to Time preferred before any other, if capable, to go to the University, and to the Allowance before-mentioned.

"In Witness &c. the twentieth Day of October, the fourteenth of Car II. Annoq; Dom. 1662."

In Pursuance of this, Richard Charm, Orphan of Humphrey Charm, was first admitted into the said Hospital, the twenty-ninth of July, 1664, from *White-friars* Precinct.

The Precinct of *White-friars* is extraparochial, and the Inhabitants are at Liberty to bury and marry where they please; nor do they pay any Tithes, as appeared upon Trial about the Year 1700.

C H A P. XXIV.

Of LANGBOURN WARD, and Fenny about.

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a New Survey.

Its Name. Bounds. Extent. Modern State. Government. Aldermen and Common-Councilmen. Parishes and Churches. Hudson's-Bay-Hall. Pewterers-Hall. General Post-Office. Antiquities. Discharge from Fifteenths.

THIS Ward of Langborne, or Langbourn, takes its Name from a Rivulet or long Bourn of sweet Water, which antiently broke out of a Spring near to the Place where *Magpye-alley* adjoining to St. Catharine Coleman's Church now stands, which ran down the Street Westward, and through *Lombard-street* as far as the West End of St. Mary Woolnoth's Church, where turning South, and dividing itself into several Shares, Rills or Streams, it gave Name to *Sharebourn-lane*, called also *Scutbourn-lane*, because it ran South to the River Thames; and by its spreading near the Spring-head, the contiguous Street became so swampy, moorish or fenny, especially about the Church, which stood in the broad Way between *Mincing-lane* and *Rood-lane*, that it was thence called *Fen-church-street*. The Ward also partook of the same Name, and was enrolled in the City Records by the Appellation of *Langbourne* and *Fenny* about.

It is encompassed on the East by *Aldgate* Ward; on the North by *Aldgate* and *Lime-street* Wards; on the South by *Tower-street*, *Billingsgate*, *Bridge* and *Candlewick* Wards; and on the West by *Wallbrook* Ward.

The East and West Limits of this Ward are taken at one hundred Feet from the West Corner of the North Side of *Lombard-street* to thirty-five Feet of the West Side of *Gracechurch-street*; and from *Gracechurch-street* to *Smith's Buildings* on the North Side of the East End. And at one hundred and twenty-five Feet from the West Corner of the South Side of *Lombard-street*, across *Gracechurch-street*, and up the South Side of *Fenchurch-street*, as far as the North West End of *Mark-lane*. The Antients measured it thus:

The South Side of this Ward begins in the East, at the Chain to be drawn across *Mark-lane* up into *Fenchurch-street*, and so West by the North End of *Mincing-lane* to *St. Margaret-Pattens-street* or *Rood-lane*, and down that Street to the Midway towards *St. Margaret's Church*; then by *Philpot-lane* (so called from Sir *John Philpot*, who dwelt there, and was Owner thereof) and down that Lane, six or eight Houses on each Side, is all of this Ward.

Then by *Grace-church* Corner into *Lombard-street* to *St. Clement's-lane*, and down the same to *St. Clement's Church*; then down *St. Nicholas's-lane*, and down the same to *St. Nicholas's Church*, and the same Church is of this Ward.

Then to *Abchurch-lane*, and down some small Portion thereof; then down *Skerborn-lane*, a Part thereof, and a Part of *Bearbinder's-lane* are of this Ward; and then down *Lombard-street* to the Sign of the *Angel*, almost to the Corner over-against *Stocks-Market*; and these are the Bounds of this Ward.

Present
State.

Besides these two main Streets, these following: *St. Switkin's-lane*, *Abchurch-lane*, *St. Nicholas-lane*, *St. Clement's-lane*; all which are on the South Side of *Lombard-street*; and on the North Side are *Pope's-head-alley*, *Exchange-alley*, *Birchin-lane*, and *George-yard*. Then in *Fenchurch-street* on the North Side, *Lime-street*, *Cullum-street*, and *Smith's-buildings*; and on the South Side, *Philpot-lane*, *Rood-lane*, *Mincing-lane*, and *Mark-lane*: In all which said Streets, Lanes and Alleys, there are several Courts; and of these in Order.

Lombard-
street.

Lombard-street is throughout graced with good and lofty Buildings, among which are many that surpass those in other Streets; and is generally inhabited by Goldsmiths, Bankers, and other eminent Tradesmen. At the East End near *Gracechurch-street*, on the North Side, is the Church of *Albhalloes*.

Ball-alley.

Ball-alley, not broad, but somewhat long, hath an Entrance by *Albhalloes Church*, and with some Turnings falls into the *Cross-keys-Inn*; from whence it hath a Passage into *Gracechurch-street*. Near this was the *George-Inn*; since the Fire rebuilt with very good Houses, well inhabited, and Warehouses; being a large open Yard, and now called *George-yard*: At the further End of which is the *George-and-Vultur Tavern*; which is a large House, with a Passage into *St. Michael's-alley*, and so strait forward into *Cornhill*; on the right Hand the Passage leads into *Gracechurch-street*; on the left into *Birchin-lane* through *Castle-alley*, and also through *White-lion-court*.

George-
yard.

Next on the North Side is the Church of *St. Edmund Lombard-street*, which fronts *St. Clement's-lane* on the South.

Birchin-
lane.

A little further West on the same Side of the Way is *Birchin-lane*, which runs into *Cornhill*, a great Thoroughfare to and from the *Exchange*. It is well inhabited, especially by Salesmen for Mens Apparel. In this Lane are several Courts and Alleys, viz. *Exchange-alley*, *Castle-alley*, and *White-lion-court*; but they are in *Cornhill Ward*.

White-
hart-court

On the South Side of *Lombard-street*, betwixt *Gracechurch-street* and *St. Clement's-lane*, is *Whitehart-court*, with a Passage through an Entry into another Court so called, that leadeth into *Gracechurch-street*; a Place well inhabited by Whole-

fale Dealers, and most by Quakers, where they have their Meeting-house; but of this Court the greatest Part is in *Bridge Ward* within, that which is in this Ward being next to *Lombard-street*. *Plough-yard* hath a good Free-stone Pavement, and the Houses well built and inhabited. *Three-Kings-court*, well inhabited by Wholesale Dealers and others. Out of this Court is a Passage into two others, the one leading into *St. Clement's-lane*, narrow and ordinary; but the other is large and open, and well tenanted; and this Court hath a Passage into *Nag's-head-court*, which is long and large, and another Passage into *St. Clement's-lane*. *George-alley*, but small.

Plough-
yard.

Three-
Kings-
court.

Nag's-
head-
court.

Clement's
lane.

More West is *St. Clement's-lane*, well built and inhabited. The South Part, which is next *Canon-street*, is in *Candlewick Ward*, viz. from the North Side of *St. Clement's Eastcheap Church*. Adjoining to this is a handsome Place, called *Church-alley*; the North Side having a Row of Houses, the South Side lying open to the Church and Church-yard.

Nicholas-
lane.

The next is *St. Nicholas-lane*, well built, and inhabited by Merchants and Wholesale Dealers. The South End beyond *Fox's Ordinary* is in *Candlewick Ward*. On the West Side, near *Lombard-street*, is the Church-yard of *St. Nicholas Acons*; which Church was not rebuilt after the Fire of London, but the Parish united to *St. Edmund the King's* in *Lombard-street*. There is a narrow Alley on the South Side of it into *Abchurch-lane*.

More South, on the same Side of the Way, is *Fox's-court*, or *Ordinary*, so called from a publick Eating-house formerly there kept: It is a handsome Place, with good built Houses, well inhabited by Merchants and Persons of Repute. Near this Court is the *Bell Tavern*, which hath a Passage through *Bell-alley* into *Canon-street*.

Still proceeding Westward there is *Abchurch-lane*, which hath the greatest Part in *Candlewick Ward*, where it is treated of; but in that Part of it which is in this Ward is the famous Tavern called *Pontack's*, from one of that Name, who formerly kept it. This House has been always so noted for its Elegance in Entertainments, that it is not only made Use of by the rich Merchants, among whom it is seated, but very frequently by Persons of the first Quality from the Court End of the Town.

Abchurch-
lane.

Farther East is *Fenchurch-street*; a Street of good Account, being large, well built, and inhabited by Merchants and others. It is a Street of good Length, beginning near *Aldgate*, and running Westward into *Gracechurch-street*. In the Midst of this Street, before the Fire of London in 1666, stood the small Church of *St. Gabriel Fenchurch*, corruptly called *Fanchurch*, not rebuilt, but the Parish united unto *St. Margaret's Pattens*.

Fen-
church-
street.

St. Gabri-
el Fen-
church.

Here is an Entry called *Fenchurch-alley*; at the upper End of which is the Church-yard.

At the South-West Corner of this Street is the Church of *St. Bennet Gracechurch*, but not in this Ward.

The Courts, Alleys, and Places of Name in the Part of the Street in this Ward are as follow, beginning at the West End:

First is *Ingram's-court*, an open square Place, well built and inhabited, made into Buildings in

Ingram-
court.

the

the Place of Sir Thomas Ingram's House, the Owner thereof.

Bell-yard, but small.

St. Dionis
Back-
church.

St. Dionis Backchurch, seated at the turning into *Lime-street*.

Lime-
street.

By the Corner of this Church you turn into *Lime-street*, running Northwards into *Leadenball-street* against St. Mary Axe; at which End it is narrower than in the Midst. A Street taken up by several Merchants; but the Part in this Ward goeth not much farther than *Cullum-street*, the greatest Part being in *Lime-street* Ward.

But to return to *Fenchurch-street*:

Eastward of *Lime-street* is St. Paul's-alley; at the upper End of which are two or three good Houses.

Hartford court hath very handsome Houses, and a Free-stone Pavement.

Cullum-
street.

Cullum-street very open and large, with good new built Houses, well inhabited, which with a turning Passage Westward falls into *Lime-street*: It takes its Name from an antient Mansion or large House, the Property of the honourable Family of the Cullums, which took up the whole Site of this Street. In this Street is the *Ipswich-Arms-Inn*, well built, and of good Account.

Fen-court, very handsome and broad, with a Free-stone Pavement; the Houses are large and gracefully built, fit for Merchants and Persons of Quality, who there inhabit. It hath a good Air, as lying open to Gardens on the West Side.

Culver-court, but small, with a Free-stone Pavement; at the upper End is the Hall of Hudson's Bay Company.

Smith's
Buildings.

Smith's-Buildings hath a narrow Entrance, with a Free-stone Pavement; but at the upper End the Court maketh an open Square, with very good new Buildings well inhabited: And this Court hath an open Passage into *Billiter-lane* East, and likewise a good handsome Passage into *Lime-street* West.

Ironmon-
gers-hall.

Near to *Smith's-Rents*, or *Buildings*, is *Ironmongers-Hall*. See *Aldgate* Ward.

In the South Side of *Fenchurch-street* are these Places of Name, beginning Eastward:

Mark-
lane.

Mark-lane, or *Mart-lane*, over-against *Billiter-lane*; a long Street. But the Part in this Ward begins Southward of *Alballows Staining Church*, which it takes in, and all the West Side to *Fenchurch-street*, the rest being in *Tower-street* Ward.

This *Alballows Staining* is obscurely seated, lying backward from the Street, the Passage to it being through *Star-alley*, which hath a turning Passage into *Fenchurch-street*. This Alley hath old built Houses on the North Side, on the South whereof is the Church.

Mincing-
lane.

West of *Mark-lane* is *Mincing*, or *Mincion-lane*, which hath little or no Part in this Ward; it lieth in *Tower-street* Ward, where it will be described.

Mediford-court, a very handsome large Court, with graceful new built Houses of Brick, well inhabited, especially the upper Part or End, where the Houses are spacious for the Reception of Merchants.

From this Court to *Rood-lane* are several large Houses built backwards, with Court-yards before them, and great Gates to the Street to shut up, being the Seats of Merchants.

Rood-
lane.

Rood-lane hath also but a small Part in this No. 84.

Ward, the greatest being in *Billingsgate* Ward; but in this Part is *Cullum's-court*, which is but small.

Westward of *Rood-lane* is *Cradle-court*, which is but small, with a Free-stone Pavement.

Philpot-lane falleth into great *Eastcheap*, a Place pretty well supplied with Inhabitants; amongst which are several Merchants.

Philpot-
lane.

The South Part of this Lane, Northwards of *Coopers-Hall*, is in *Billingsgate* Ward. On the West Side is *Braben-court*, which is large, well built and inhabited; and on the East Side is *Moses-court*, which is but narrow and ordinary.

There are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Constable, the Beadle, and thirty-four Watchmen.

Watch.

The Jury returned by the Wardmote Inquest for this Ward are to serve as Jurors in the several Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of November.

Jury.

It hath an Alderman, his Deputy, ten Common-Councilmen, fifteen Constables, nine Scavengers, seventeen Men of the Wardmote Inquest, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteenth in the *Exchequer* at 20 l. 9 s. 8 d. In London at 21 l.

Govern-
ment.

The Alderman is Sir Joseph Hankey, Knt. and the Gentlemen of the Common-Council are, Robert Wilson, Deputy, John Pope, Edward Waldo, Richard West, John Box, Ingham Forster, John Scrivenor, John Springett, Thomas Griffin, Monkhouse Davidson, and Thomas Cole.

In this Ward there are several Things worthy of Observation, viz.

Remark-
able Things.

First, Four Parishes with Churches; as, (1.) St. Dionis Backchurch. (2.) Alballows Lombard-street. (3.) St. Edmund the King. (4.) St. Mary Woolnoth. And three Parishes without Churches; as, (1.) St. Gabriel Fenchurch. (2.) Alballows Stanechurch. (3.) St. Nicholas Acons: Of which hereafter in our parochial History.

Parishes
and
Churches.

Secondly, In this Ward stand the Halls belonging to the Hudson's-Bay Company, and to the Pewterers; as also some Part of Ironmongers-Hall.

Halls and
other pub-
lick Build-
ings.

(1.) The Hall in which the Hudson's-Bay Company meet to transact Business is a handsome Brick Building, whose Front next the Street has been lately repaired and beautified, and carries the Appearance of one of the finest Pieces of Brick Work, with Pilasters, Architraves, &c. in the whole City. This Hall stands backward on the South Side of *Fenchurch-street*, and is about one hundred Feet West of *Ironmongers-Hall*. This Company was incorporated in 1670 under certain Conditions: Of which more particularly hereafter.

Hudson's-
Bay-Hall.

(2.) *Pewterers-Hall* is a handsome large Building, with a Parlour and Court-Room, adorned with Wainscot, Hangings, and the Picture of Sir William Smallwood, who was Master of this Company 2 Hen. VII. who gave this common Hall, with a Garden and six Tenements thereunto adjoining, to the said Company. It is situate in *Lime-street* almost facing the West End of *Cullum-street*.

Pewterers-
Hall.

Thirdly, The General Post-Office for Country and Foreign Letters is also situate in *Lombard-street*, near its South-West Extremity, and facing the South End of *Pope's-head-alley*.

Post Of-
fice.

Act. Parl.
12 Car. II.

Of what Antiquity the Post in this Kingdom is, I cannot ascertain; but by the first Account I find thereof, it appears to have been managed by several private Offices, which had their respective Districts. But great Inconveniencies arising from their different Methods of Management, they were suppressed, and a certain Number of public Offices erected in lieu thereof: But these not answering the End proposed, a General Post-Office was erected by Act of Parliament, in the 12th of Charles II. Anno 1660, to be kept within the City of London, under the Direction of a Post-master, to be appointed by the King. The General Post-master was, by the said Act, empowered to appoint Post-houses in divers Parts of the Country hitherto unprovided, both in Post and By-Roads.

By the said Act of Parliament, the Postage of Letters to and from all Places therein-mentioned was not only ascertained, but likewise the Rates of Post-horses, to be paid by all such as shall ride Post.

Ibid.
9 Anne.

And upon the Union of the Kingdoms of England and Scotland, a General Post-Office was established by Act of Parliament in the Year 1710, not only for the united Kingdom of Great Britain, but likewise for that of Ireland, and her Majesty's Plantations in the West Indies and North America; by which the Postage of Letters being raised, I shall subjoin an Account of the present Rates, payable upon all Letters and Packets, to and from the several Places therein mentioned.

Rates for carrying Letters to and from the several Places hereunder mentioned.

	Single	dou.	treb.	oun.
To or from London, not exceeding eighty Miles	0	3	0	0
To or from any Place in England, above eighty Miles from London	0	4	0	8
To or from London to Edinburgh, Dumfries, or Cockburnspath	0	6	1	0
To or from Edinburgh, not exceeding fifty Miles	0	2	0	4
To or from Edinburgh, not exceeding eighty Miles	0	3	0	6
To or from any Place in Scotland, above eighty Miles from Edinburgh	0	4	0	8
To or from London to Dublin in Ireland	0	6	1	0
To or from Dublin, not exceeding forty Miles	0	2	0	4
To or from any Place in Ireland, above forty Miles from Dublin	0	4	0	8
From any Part of France to London	0	10	1	8
From London, through France, to or from Spain or Portugal	1	6	3	0
To or from London to the Spanish Netherlands	0	10	1	8
From London, through France, to or from Italy, Sicily, or Turkey	1	3	2	6
From London, through the Spanish Netherlands, to or from Italy or Sicily	1	0	2	0
From London, through the Spanish Netherlands, to or from Germany, and all Parts of the North	1	0	2	0
From London, through the Spanish Netherlands, to or from Spain or Portugal	1	6	3	0
From London, through the United Provinces, to or from Italy or Sicily	1	0	2	0
From London, through the United Provinces, to or from Germany, and all other Parts of the North	1	0	2	0
From London, through the United Provinces, to or from Spain or Portugal	1	6	3	0
From London, through the Spanish Netherlands, or United Provinces, or from Hamburg	0	10	1	8
To or from London to Spain or Portugal by Packet-boats	1	6	3	0
To or from London to Jamaica, Barbadoes, Antigua, Monferrat, Nevis, and St. Christopher's	1	6	3	0
To or from London to New York in North America	1	0	2	0

	Single	dou.	treb.	oun.
To or from any Part of the West Indies to New York	0	4	0	8
To or from New York, not exceeding sixty Miles	0	0	8	1
To or from New York to East New Jersey and West New Jersey, and one hundred Miles from New York	0	6	1	0
To and from Perth Amboy and Bridlington to any Place not exceeding sixty Miles	0	4	0	8
To or from Perth Amboy and Bridlington to any Place not exceeding one hundred Miles	0	6	1	0
To or from New York to New London in New England, and Philadelphia in Pennsylvania	0	9	1	6
To or from New London and Philadelphia to any Place not exceeding sixty Miles	0	4	0	8
To or from New London and Philadelphia to any Place not exceeding one hundred Miles	0	6	1	0
To or from New York to Rhode Island, New England, Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire, and Maryland	1	0	2	0
To or from Newport, Boston, Portsmouth and Annapolis, and any Place not exceeding sixty Miles	0	4	0	8
To or from Newport, Boston, Portsmouth and Annapolis, and any Place not exceeding one hundred Miles	0	6	1	0
To or from New York to Salem, Ipswich, Piscataway, and Williamsburgh	1	3	2	6
To or from Salem, Ipswich, Piscataway and Williamsburgh, not exceeding sixty Miles	0	4	0	8
To or from Salem, Ipswich, Piscataway and Williamsburgh, not exceeding one hundred Miles	0	6	1	0
To or from New York to Charles Town, the Capital of North or South Carolina	1	6	3	0
To or from Charles Town to any Place not exceeding sixty Miles	0	4	0	8
To or from Charles Town to any Place not exceeding one hundred Miles	0	6	1	0

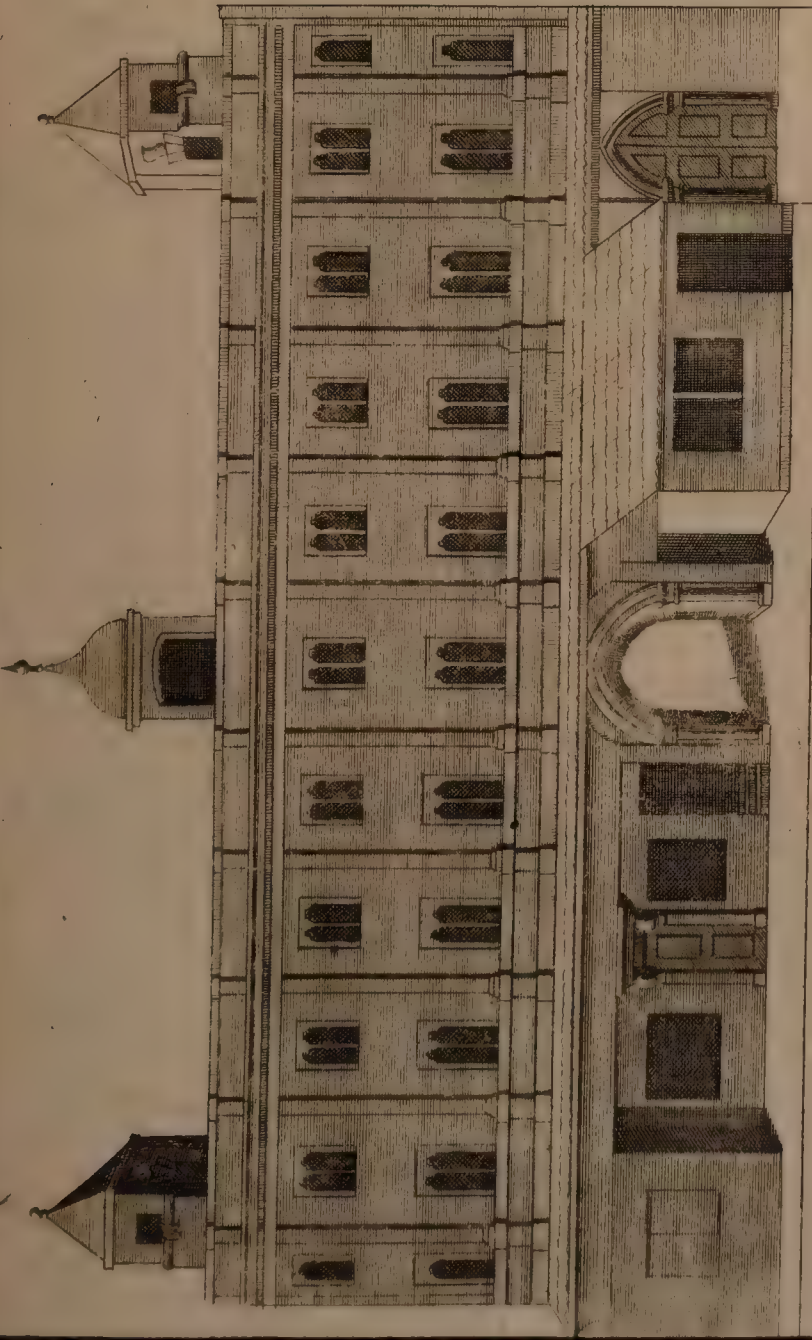
Antiently the foreign Post in this City was under the Direction of a Stranger, who, by Permission of the Government, was chosen by Foreigners, Inhabitants of London, who at last, by Prescription, pretended a Right of chusing their own Post-master. But in the Year 1568 a Difference arising between the Spaniards and Flemings of this City, each chose their separate Post-master. This Contest occasioned a Representation from the Citizens to the Privy-Council, for her Majesty to fill that Post of great Trust with one of her English Subjects. But how this Affair terminated, I cannot learn.

The Office of Post-master General is at present under the Direction of two Commissioners, assisted by a Secretary and Clerk, who have under their Management, for the Inland Office, a Comptroller, Receiver, Accomptant and Solicitor, seven Clerks of the Roads, and thirteen others, with three Window-men: And for the foreign Office, a Comptroller and Alphabet-keeper, and eight Clerks, including those of the Receiver and Accomptant. And the Number of Receiving-houses within the Bill of Mortality, where Letters are taken in for the General Post, amount to thirty; and that of Men who carry Letters to all Parts within the said District, to sixty-nine.

Fourthly, In Fenchurch-street was an eminent House called Denmark House, where the Russian Ambassador was lodged in the Time of Queen Mary.

Then have ye Lombard-street, so called of the Longobards, and other Merchants, Strangers of divers Nations, assembling there twice every Day, of what Original or Continuance I have not read of Record, more than that Edward II. in the twelfth of his Reign, confirmed a Messuage sometime belonging to Robert Turke, abutting on Lombard-

Antiquities.
Denmark House.
Pet. Le Neve.
Lombard-street, so called before 1220.



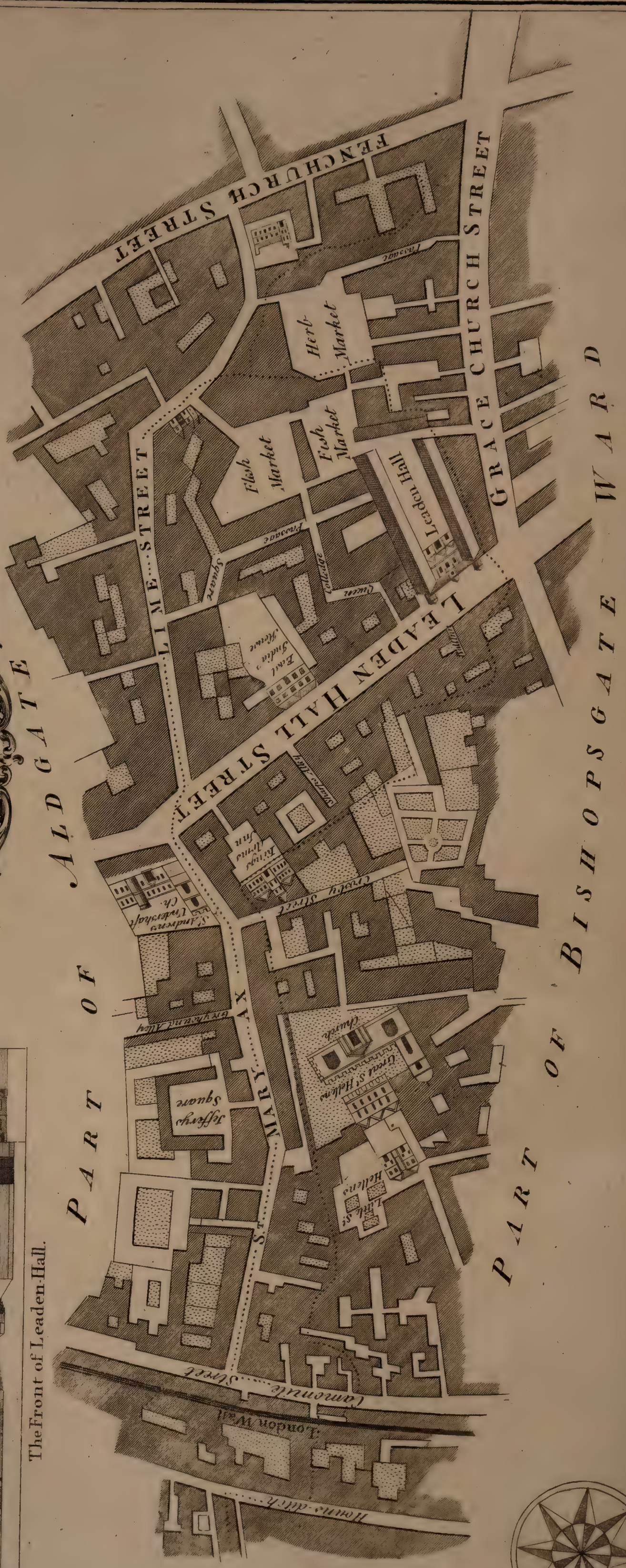
The Front of Leaden-Hall.

A
New and Correct
PLAN
of LIME STREET WARD
with its
Division into Parishes
according
to a NEW Survey



The Arms of John Porter Esq.

WARD



A Scale of 600 Feet.
100 200 300 400 500 600

This Plate is most humbly Inscribed to JOHN PORTER Esq. Alderman of Lime Street Ward. 1755.

To describe the modern State of this Ward, we begin with *Leadenball-street*, which is spacious, populous, and well inhabited; but the Houses escaping the great Fire *Anno 1666*, are not so slightly

The present State of this Ward.

ightly and uniform. In this Street are these Places: *Sharp's-alley*, seated against the *East-India-House*, indifferent good. *Tokenhouse-yard*, but small, has a Passage into *Leadenball*. The *East-India-House*, on the South Side of the Street, formerly Sir *William Craven's*, a very large Building, with spacious Rooms, very commodious for such a publick Concern. It hath a large Hall and Court-yard for the Reception of People who have Business here, to attend on the Company on their Court-Days. There belongs to it also a Garden, with Warehouses in the back Part toward *Lime-street*; into which there is a back Gate for the Entrance of Carts to bring their Goods into their Warehouses. This House did belong to the Earl of *Craven*, and was lett by him to this Company at a yearly Rent.

Lime-street, a Place well inhabited by Merchants and others of Repute. About the middle of the Street is a Place called *Queen's-square*, or *Queen's-square-passage*, as leading into *Leadenball-Market*, a well built Place, with a Free-stone Pavement. On the Ground on which this Place is built was a large House, the Habitation of a Merchant, and antiently supposed to belong to the Kings and Queens.

St. Mary-ax goes out of *Leadenball-street*, and runs Northwards to *Camomile-street* by *London-wall*. It is a Street graced with good Buildings, and much inhabited by eminent Merchants. Out of this Street, and almost over-against *St. Andrew's Undershaft Church*, is a Passage into *Great St. Helen's*; and towards the North End is *Sopers-yard*, a very mean Place.

Camomile-street hath but a small Part in this Ward, not above two hundred Feet from *St. Mary-ax*, and the rest in *Aldgate Ward*.

To this Ward belong an Alderman and four Common-Councilmen, including the Deputy, four Constables, two Scavengers, sixteen Wardmote-Inquestmen, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteenth at one Pound nineteen Shillings and two Pence.

There are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Constable, the Beadle, and eleven Watchmen.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote-Inquest for this Ward are to serve as Jurors in the several Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of November.

The Alderman of this Ward is *John Porter*, Esq; The Common-Councilmen are, Mr. *Samuel Southhouse*, Deputy, Mr. *William Burges*, Mr. *Launc. Shadwell*, Mr. *George Mason*.

There is no Church in this Ward, but it runs through several Parishes.

The most remarkable Things in this Ward are,

(1.) *Leadenball*, which in 1309 belonged to Sir *Hugh Nevil*, Knt. And the Lady *Alice*, his Widow, made a Feoffment thereof, by the Name of *Leadenball*, with the Advowsons of the Church of *St. Peter* on *Cornhill*, and other Churches, to *Richard Earl of Arundel* and *Surry*, 1362.

More, in the Year 1380, *Alice Nevil*, Widow to Sir *John Nevil*, Knt. of *Essex*, confirmed to *Thomas Cogshall*, and others, the said Manor of *Leadenball*, and the Advowsons, &c.

In the Year 1384, *Humfrey de Bohun*, Earl of

Hereford, had the said Manor: And, in the Year 1408, *Robert Rikeden* of *Essex*, and *Margaret* his Wife, confirmed to *Richard Whittington*, and other Citizens of *London*, the said Manor of *Leadenball*, with the Appurtenances, the Advowson of *St. Peter's Church*, *St. Margaret Patens*, &c.

And, in the Year 1411, the said *Whittington* and others confirmed the same to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, whereby it came to the Possession of the City.

Then, in the Year 1443, the twenty-first of *Henry VI.* *John Hatherly*, Mayor, purchased Licence of the said King to take up two hundred Fodder of Lead for the building of Water-Conduits, a common Granary, and the Cross in *West-Cheap*, more richly, for the Honour of the City.

In the Year next following, the Parson and Parish of *St. Dunstan* in the East of *London*, seeing the famous and mighty Man (for the Words be in the Grant, *Cum nobilis & potens vir*) *Simon Eyre*, Citizen of *London*, among other his Works of Piety, effectually determined to erect and build a new Granary upon the Soil of the same City at *Leadenball*, of his own Charges, for the common Utility of the said City; to the amplifying and enlarging of the said Granary, granted to *Henry Frowicke*, then Mayor, the Aldermen and Commonalty, and their Successors for ever, all their Tenements, with the Appurtenances, sometime called the *Horse-Mill* in *Grass-street*, for the annual Rent of four Pounds, &c.

Also certain Evidences (of an Alley and Tenements pertaining to the *Horse-Mill* adjoining to the said *Leadenball* in *Grass-street*, given by *William Kingstone*, Fishmonger, unto the Parish-Church of *St. Peter* upon *Cornhill*) do specify the said Granary to be builded by the said honourable and famous Merchant *Simon Eyre*, some Time an Upholster, and then a Draper; in the Year 1419. He builded it of squared Stone, in the Form as now it sheweth, with a fair and large Chapel in the East Side of the Quadrant, over the Porch of which he caused to be written, *Dextra Domini exaltavit me, The Lord's right Hand exalted me.*

Within the said Church, on the North Wall, was written, *Honorandus famosus Mercator Simon Eyre, hujus operis*, &c. In English thus: *The honourable and famous Merchant, Simon Eyre, Founder of this Work*, once Mayor of this City, Citizen and Draper of the same, departed out of this Life the eighteenth Day of September, the Year of the Incarnation of Christ 1459, and the thirty-eighth Year of the Reign of King *Henry VI.* He was buried in his Parish-Church of *St. Mary Wolnoth* in *Lombard-street*. He gave by his Testament, to be distributed to all Prisons in *London*, or within a Mile of that City, somewhat to relieve them.

More, he gave two thousand Marks, upon a Condition, which not performed, they were then to be distributed to Maids Marriages, and other Deeds of Charity. He also gave three thousand Marks to the Company of Drapers, upon Condition that they should, within one Year after his Decease, establish perpetually a Master or Warden,

The Manor of Leadenball came to the City A.D. 1408

Licence to take up Lead to the building of a common Granary.

A Chapel built in Leadenhall.

Legacies given by Simon Eyre.

Daily Service by Note, &c. and three Free-Schools in Leadenhall.

den, five secular Priests, six Clerks, and two Choristers, to sing daily Divine Service by Note for ever, in his Chapel of *Leadenhall*. Also three Schoolmasters, with an Usher, to wit, one Master with an Usher for Grammar, one Master for Writing, and the third for Song, with Housing there newly built for them for ever: The Master to have for his Salary ten Pounds, and every other Priest eight Pounds, every other Clerk five Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence, and every other Chorister five Marks. And, if the Drapers refused to do this within one Year after his Decease, then the three thousand Marks to remain to the Prior and Convent of *Christ-Church* in *London*, with Condition to establish as is aforesaid, within two Years after his Decease: And if they refused, then the three thousand Marks to be disposed by his Executors, as they best could devise, in Works of Charity.

Thus much for his Testament, not performed by establishing of Divine Service in his Chapel, or Free-Schools for Scholars; neither how the Stock of three thousand Marks, or rather five thousand Marks, was employed by his Executors, could I ever learn. He left Issue *Thomas*, who had Issue *Thomas*, &c. True it is, that, in the Year 1464, the third of *Edward IV.* it was agreed by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of *London*, that notwithstanding the King's Letters Patents lately before granted unto them, touching the Tronage or Weighing of Wares, to be holden at the *Leadenhall*, yet Suit should be made to the King for new Letters Patents to be granted to the Mayor of the Staple, for the Tronage of Wools to be holden there; and Order to be taken by the Discretion of *Thomas Cooke*, then Mayor, the Council of the City, *Jeffrey Filding*, then Mayor of the Staple at *Westminster*, and of the King's Council, what should be paid to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, for the laying and housing of the Wools there, that so they might be brought forth and weighed, &c.

A Brotherhood of sixty Priests in the Chapel of *Leadenhall*.

Touching the Chapel there, I find, that, in the Year 1466, by Licence obtained of King *Edward IV.* in the sixth of his Reign, a Fraternity of the *Trinity* of sixty Priests (beside other Brethren and Sisters) in the same Chapel, was founded by *William Rouse*, *John Risby*, and *Thomas Asby*, Priests; some of the which sixty Priests, every Market-Day in the Forenoon, did celebrate Divine Service there to such Market-People as repaired to Prayer; and once every Year they met all together, and had solemn Service, with Procession of all the Brethren and Sisters. This Foundation was, in the Year 1512, by a Common Council, confirmed to the sixty *Trinity* Priests, and to their Successors, at the Will of the Mayor and Commonalty.

Leadenhall burnt.

In the Year 1484, a great Fire happened upon the *Leadenhall*, by what Casualty I know not, but many Houses were thereby destroyed, with all the Stocks for Guns, and other Provision belonging to the City; which was a great Loss.

R. Arnold.

In the Year 1503, the eighteenth of *Henry VII.* a Request was made by the Commons of the City, concerning the Usage of the said *Leadenhall*, in Form as followeth:

"Please it the Lord-Maior, Aldermen, and

"Common Council to enact, That all *Frenchmen* bringing Canvas, Linen Cloth, and other Wares to be sold, and all Foreigns bringing Wolstedes, Sayes, Stamins, Kiverings, Nails, Iron Work, or any other Wares, and also all manner Foreigns bringing Lead to the City to be sold, shall bring all such their Wares aforesaid to the open Market of the *Leadenhall*, there, and no where else, to be shewed, sold, and uttered, like as of old Time it hath been used, upon Pain of Forfeiture of all the said Wares shewed or sold in any other Place than aforesaid: The Shew of the said Wares to be made three Days in a Week, that is to say, *Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.* It is also thought reasonable, that the Common Beam be kept from henceforth in the *Leadenhall*, and the Farmer to pay therefore reasonable Rent to the Chamber; for better it is that the Chamber have Advantage thereby than a foreign Person; and also the said *Leadenhall*, which is more chargeable now by half than profitable, shall better bear out the Charges thereof: Also the Common Beam for Wool at *Leadenhall* may pay yearly a Rent to the Chamber of *London*, toward the Supportation and Charges of the same Place; for Reason it is, that a common Office, occupied upon a common Ground, bear a Charge to the Use of the Commonalty: Also that Foreigns bringing Wools, or any other Merchandizes or Wares to *Leadenhall*, to be kept there for the Sale and Market, may pay more largely for keeping of their Goods, than Freemen."

A Request of the Citizens to the Mayor and Aldermen. Vid. Old Cust. f. 1.

Leadenhall Market for Canvas and Linen Cloth.

Common Beam to be kept in Leadenhall.

Leadenhall pertaining to the Commonalty.

Wools, Fells, and other Merchandizes to be sold in Leadenhall.

In the Year 1519, the tenth of *Henry VIII.* the twenty-eighth of *September*, a Petition was exhibited by the Commons to the Common Council, and was by them allowed, concerning the *Leadenhall*, how they would have it used. It ran thus:

To the Right Honourable the Maior, and his Worshipful Brethren the Aldermen, and to the discreet Commoners in this Common Council assembled.

"Meekly beseeching, sheweth unto your good Lordship, and Masterships, divers and many Citizens of this City, which with your Favours (under Correction) think, that the great Place called the *Leadenhall* should, nor ought not to be letten to Farm, to any Person or Persons, and in especial to any Fellowship or Company incorporate, to have and hold the same Hall for Term of Years; for such Inconveniences as thereby may ensue, and come to the Hurt of the common Weal of the said City in Time to come; as somewhat more largely may appear in the Articles hereafter following:

A Petition of the Commons concerning the Use of the Leadenhall.

"First, If any Assembly, or hasty Gathering of the Commons of the said City, for oppressing or subduing of misruled People within the said City, hereafter shall happen to be called or commanded by the Mayor, Aldermen, and other Governors and Counsellors of the said City for the Time being, there is none so convenient, meet, and necessary a Place to assemble them in within the said City as the said *Leadenhall*, both for Largeness of Room, and for their sure Defence in Time of their coun-

"selling

“ felling together about the Premises. Also in
Artillery and Guns in Leaden-hall. “ that Place hath been used the Artillery, Guns,
 “ and other common Armourers of the said City,
 “ to be safely kept in a Readiness, for the Safe-
 “ guard, Wealth, and Defence of the said City,
 “ to be had and occupied at Times when Need
And Timber kept there. “ required: As also the Store of Timber, for the
 “ necessary Reparations of the Tenements belong-
 “ ing to the Chamber of the said City, there
 “ commonly hath been kept.

“ *Item,* If any Triumph or Noblesse were to
 “ be done or shewed by the Commonalty of the
 “ said City, for the Honour of our Sovereign
 “ Lord the King and Realm, and for the Wor-
 “ ship of the City, the said *Leadenball* is the most
 “ meet and convenient Place to prepare and
 “ order the said Triumph therein, and from
 “ thence to issue forth to the Places therefore
 “ appointed.

“ *Item,* At any Largeffs or Dole of any Money
Largeffs and Doles distributed here. “ made unto the poor People of this City, by or
 “ after the Death of any worshipful Person within
 “ the said City, it hath been used to be done and
 “ given in the said *Leadenball*, for that the said
 “ Place is most meet therefore.

“ *Item,* The honourable Father that was Maker
Leaden-hall a Market-place for Victuallers and the People to stand dry. “ of the said Hall, had a special Will, Intent,
 “ and Mind, (as is commonly said) that the
 “ Market Men and Women that came to the
 “ City with Victuals and other Things, should
 “ have their free Standing within the said *Leaden-*
ball in wet Weather, to keep themselves and
 “ their Wares dry, and thereby to encourage
 “ them, and all other, to have the better Will
 “ and Desire the more plenteously to resort to the
 “ said City to victual the same: And if the said
 “ Hall should be letten to Farm, the Will of the
 “ said honourable Father should never be fulfilled,
 “ nor take Effect.

“ *Item,* If the said Place, which is the chief
Leaden-hall the chief Fortrefs of the City. “ Fortrefs and most necessary Place within all the
 “ City, for the Tuition and Safeguard of the
 “ same, should be letten to Farm, out of the
 “ Hands of the chief Heads of the same City,
 “ and especially to any other Body Politick, it
 “ might at length (by Likelihood) be Occasion
 “ of Discord and Debate between the said Bodies
 “ Politick. Which God defend.

“ For these, and many other great and reason-
 “ able Causes, which hereafter shall be shewed to
 “ this honourable Court, your said Beseechers
 “ think it much necessary that the said Hall be
 “ still in the Hands of this City, and to be surely
 “ kept by sad and discreet Officers, in such wise
 “ that it may always be ready to be used and
 “ occupied, for the common Weale of the said
 “ City when Need shall require, and in no wise
 “ to be letten to any Body Politick.” Thus much
 for the Petition.

“ About the Year 1534 great Means were made
Leaden-hall meant to have been a Burse for Merchants. about the *Leadenball*, to have the same made a
 Burse for the Assembly of Merchants, as they
 had been accustomed in *Lombard-street*. Many
 Common Councils were called to that End; but,
 in the Year 1535, *John Champneis* being Mayor,
 it was fully concluded, that the Burse should re-
 main in *Lombard-street*, as afore, and *Leadenball*
 no more to be spoken of concerning this Mat-
 ter.

In the Year 1546, when King *Henry's* Corpse
 lay in State in his Chapel at *Westminster*, in the
 Month of *February*, about twelve Days, here at
Leadenball, *Heath* Bishop of *Worcester*, the King's
 Almoner, and other his Ministers and Assistants,
 did daily distribute to poor People of the City
 great Plenty of Money, as well as at *Westmin-*
ster, and divers other Places in the several
 Wards, both in open Doles and by Way of Pro-
 clamation.

The Use of *Leadenball* in my Youth (says *Stow*)
 was this: In the Part of the North Quadrant, on
 the East Side of the North Gate, were the com-
 mon Beams for weighing of Wool and other
 Wares, as had been accustomed. On the West
 Side of the Gate were the Scales to weigh Meal.
 The other three Sides were reserved, for the most
 Part, to the making and resting of the Pageants
 shewed at *Midsummer* in the Watch. The Rem-
 nant of the Sides and Quadrants was employed
 for the Stowage of Wool-Sacks, but not closed
 up. The Lofts above were partly used by the
 Painters, in working for the decking of Pageants
 and other Devices, for beautifying of the Watch
 and Watchmen. The Residue of the Lofts
 were lett out to Merchants, the Wool-winders
 and Packers therein to wind and pack their
 Wools.

Leadenball is a very large Building of Free-stone,
 containing within it three large Courts or Yards,
 all encompassed with Buildings; wherein is kept
 a Market, one of the greatest, the best, and the
 most general for all Provisions in the City of
London, nay, of the Kingdom, and, if I should
 say of all *Europe*, I should not give it too great
 a Praise. The Building hath flat Battlements,
 leaded at the Top. And, for the Convenience
 of People's coming to this great Market, (which
 is kept every Day of the Weeek except *Sundays*,
 for one Thing or the other) besides the principal
 Entrance out of *Leadenball-street*, there are several
 others, three out of *Lime-street*, and the rest out
 of *Gracechurch-street*.

Of the three Courts or Yards that it consists of,
 the first is that at the North-East Corner of *Grace-*
church-street, and opens into *Leadenball-street*.
 This Court or Yard contains in Length from
 North to South one hundred and sixty-four Feet,
 and in Breadth from East to West eighty Feet.
 Within this Court or Yard round about the same
 are about an hundred standing Stalls for Butchers
 for the selling only of Beef, and therefore this
 Court is called the *Beef-market*; many of which
 Stalls are eight, ten, or twelve Feet long, and
 four, five, or six Feet broad, with Racks, Hooks,
 Blocks, and all other Conveniences for the Sale
 of their Meat; all which Stalls are either under
 Warehouses above Head, or sheltered from the
 Weather by Roofs over them. This Yard is on
Tuesdays a Market for Leather, to which the
 Tanners do resort. On *Thursdays* the Waggons
 from *Colchester* and other Parts come with Baize,
 &c. and also the Felmongers with their Wool;
 and on *Fridays* it is a Market for raw Hides,
 besides *Saturdays* for Beef, as also other Pro-
 visions.

The second Market-yard is called the *Green-*
yard, as being once a green Plat of Ground; af-
 terwards it was the City's Store-yard for Mate-
 rials

Here Money
given by
the King's
Almoner.

The Use of
Leaden-
hall an-
ciently.

The present
State of
Leaden-
hall-
market.

The Yards
belonging
to it.

The Green-
yard for
small Meat.

rials for building and the like, but now a Market only for Veal, Mutton, Lamb, &c. This Yard is an hundred and seventy Feet in Length from East to West, and ninety Feet broad from North to South. It hath in it an hundred and forty Stalls for the Butchers, all covered over, and of the Bigness of those in the *Beef-market*. In the middle of this *Green-yard Market*, North to South, is a Row of Shops, with Kitchens or Rooms over them for Fishmongers; and also on the South Side and West End are Houses and Shops for Fishmongers. Towards the East End of this Yard is erected a fair Market-house, standing upon Columns, with Vaults underneath and Rooms above, with a Bell-Tower and a Clock, and under it are Butchers Stalls. The Tenements round about this Yard are for the most Part inhabited by Cooks, Victuallers, and such like; and in the Passages leading out of the Streets into this Market are Fishmongers, Poulterers, Cheesemongers, and such like Traders for Provision.

The third Market belonging to *Leadenball* is called the *Herb-market*, for that Herbs, Roots, Fruit, &c. are only there sold. This Market is about one hundred and forty Feet square. The West, East, and North Sides have Walks round them, covered over, for Shelter, and standing upon Columns; in which Walks there are twenty-eight Stalls for Gardeners, with Cellars under them.

Being rebuilt in the Year 1730, it is now called the *New Market*, or *Nashe's Rents*, and hath Shops in it chiefly for Butchers, and a new Passage into *Lime-street*. There is also in this Yard one Range of Stalls, covered over, for such as sell Tripe, Neats Feet, Sheeps Trotters, &c. And, on the South Side, the Tenements are taken up by Victuallers, Poulterers, Cheesemongers, Butchers, and such like. Beyond this are likewise some new Shops, built in the Year 1730, in that Part called the *Old Bacon-market*, which are chiefly occupied by Poulterers, and such as deal in Bacon: And, for the regular ordering of this Market, and those Numbers of People that resort thither with their Goods, see the Chapter of Civil Government.

The general Conflagration of this City in 1666 terminated in that Part of the City near adjoining to this Hall; all the Houses about it, and within the Yards belonging to it, being destroyed, there did of this Fabrick only remain the Stonework; since which, the Courts and Yards belonging to this Building, and some other adjacent Grounds, purchased by the City, are wholly converted into a Market for the City's Use: The Place for the Reception of Country Butchers and others, who brought Provisions before to the City, being then only in *Leadenball-street*, between *Gracechurch-street* and *Lime-street*, which was very incommodious to the Market-People, as well as to the Passengers.

The *East-India-House*, situate on the South Side of *Leadenball-street*, at about an hundred Feet West of *Lime-street* Corner, was antiently the Site of a City Mansion, belonging to the Earl of *Craven* and his Ancestors. The present House was built by the honourable *East-India Company* in the Year 1726.

The Front next the Street is very magnificent, being a strong Stone Building, with Pilasters and Entablature of the *Dorick Order*; the rest of it is very spacious, having large Rooms for the Directors, and Offices for the Clerks. It hath a large Hall and Court-yard, for the Reception of People who have Business here, to attend on the Company on their Court-Days, which are every *Wednesday*. There belongs to it also a Garden, with Warehouses in the back Part towards *Lime-street*, into which there is a back Gate for the Entrance of Carts to bring in their Goods. These Warehouses were rebuilt in a very handsome Manner in the Year 1725, and are now greatly enlarged, and not quite finished. The Company have likewise Warehouses in *Seething-lane*, the *Steel-yard*, and the *Royal-Exchange*, under the last of which they have Cellars entirely for Pepper.

While this new House was building, the Company transacted their Business in the old *Custom-house* in *Fenchurch-street*.

The first *East-India Company* was established by Charter in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and since confirmed several Times, called, *The Governor and Company of Merchants trading into the East-Indies*.

Here were first subscribed seven hundred and thirty-nine thousand seven hundred and eighty-two Pounds ten Shillings; and a Year, or more, afterwards, by the additional Subscription of eight hundred and thirty-four thousand eight hundred and twenty-six Pounds, the Stock was made up one Million five hundred and seventy-four thousand six hundred and eight Pounds ten Shillings.

In 1698 another Company was established by Act of Parliament, called, *The English Company of Merchants trading to the East-Indies*, who, upon their Settlement, advanced to the Government two Millions Sterling; for which they had Interest given them at eight *per Cent. per Annum*: Of these two Millions the Members of the old Company subscribed three hundred and fifteen thousand Pounds; which, with forty *per Cent.* more advanced, made up their Share of two Millions upon the Union. Subscribers of five hundred Pounds, and upwards, have a Vote for choosing Directors, but none have more than one; none of which Directors are to have less than two thousand Pounds in the Capital Stock of the Company.

All Goods imported by the Company are to be sold openly by Inch of Candle, on Pain of Forfeiture, one Half to the King, and the other to the Prosecutor.

The Stock to be esteemed, in Law, Personal Estate, and the Shares exempt from Taxes.

No Member shall, in Respect to his Stock only, be judged a Bankrupt.

In the Year 1702, the twenty-second of July, for the mutual Advantage and Satisfaction of both Companies, an Expedient was found out for the uniting of them, and a Charter of Union was granted them. The new Company joined fifteen Pounds *per Cent.* with as much of the old Company, which, with several Sums paid in afterwards, the Stock of the united Companies amounted to one hundred and seventy Pounds *per Share*; and, upon the Return of the Effects

of

of both Companies, the united Stock was to augment until they became one entire Company, which was to be in seven Years after the Union.

Places of
Note in
this Ward.

An House
in Lime-
street,
called the
King's
Artirce.

Green-
yard.

In *Lime-street* are divers fair Houses for Merchants and others: There was sometime a Mansion-house of the King's, called the *the King's Artirce*, whereof I find Record in the 14th of *Edward I.* but now grown out of Knowledge. I read also of another great House in the West Side of *Lime-street*, having a Chapel on the South, and a Garden on the West, then belonging to the Lord *Nevill*; which Garden is now called the *Green-yard of Leadenhall*.

This House, in the ninth of *Richard II.* pertained to Sir *Simon Burley*, and Sir *John Burley* his Brother: Which said House was taken down afterwards, and the fore Front thereof new builded of Timber, by *Hugh Offley*, Alderman.

Ben-
bridge's-
Inn.

At the North-West Corner of *Lime-street*, was (of old Time) one great Messuage, called *Ben-bridge's-Inn*: *Raphe Holland*, Draper, about the Year 1452, gave it to *John Gill*, Master, and to the Wardens and Fraternity of Taylors, and Linen-Armorers of *St. John Baptist* in *London*, and to their Successors for ever. They did set up in place thereof a fair large Frame of Timber, containing in the high Street one great House, and before it, to the Corner of *Lime-street*, three other Tenements, the Corner House being the largest; and then down *Lime-street* divers proper Tenements. All which the Merchant-Taylors in the Reign of *Edward VI.* sold to *Stephen Kirton*, Merchant-Taylor and Alderman.

Messuage
of the L.
Souch's.

An House
with an
high
Tower.

Next unto this on the high Street was the Lord *Souch's* Messuage or Tenement, and other. In Place whereof, *Richard Wetbel*, Merchant-Taylor, builded a fair House, with an high Tower, the second in Number, and first of Timber, that ever I learned (says *Stow*) to have been builded, to overlook Neighbours in this City.

Philip
Malpas
robbed.

Then was there a fair House, of old Time, called the *Green Gate*, by which one *Michael Pisto*, *Lombard*, held it, with a Tenement and nine Shops, in the Reign of *Richard II.* who in the 15th of his Reign, gave it to *Roger Cropbull* and *Tho. Bromeflete*, Esqrs, by the Name of the *Green Gate*, in the Parish of *St. Andrew* upon *Cornhill*, in *Lime-street Ward*: Since the which Time, *Philip Malpas*, sometime Alderman, and one of the Sheriffs, dwelled therein, and was there robbed and spoiled of his Goods, to a great Value, by *Jack Cade*, and other Rebels, in the Year 1449.

Mutas
House
spoiled.
Sir Peter
Mutas.

Afterwards, in the Reign of *Henry VII.* it was seized into the King's Hands. And then granted first unto *John Alston*, after that unto *William de la Rivers*, and since by *Henry VIII.* to *John Mutas*, a *Pickard*, or *Frenchman*, who dwelled there, and harboured in his House many *Frenchmen*, that kalendred *Wolfteds*, and did other Things, contrary to the Franchises of the Citizens. Wherefore on *evil May-Day*, which was in the Year 1517, the Apprentices and other spoiled his House, and if they could have found *Mutas*, they would have stricken off his Head. Sir *Peter Mutas*, Son to the said *John Mutas*, sold this House to *David Woodrofe*, Alderman; whose Son, Sir *Nicholas Woodrofe*, Alderman, sold it over to *John More*, Alderman, that next possessed it.

Next to it was a House, called the *Leaden Porch*, afterwards divided into two Tenements, whereof one is a Tavern, and then one other House for a Merchant, likewise called the *Leaden Porch*.

Leaden
Porch.

In the Year 1576, partly at the Charges of the Parish of *St. Andrew*, and partly at the Charges of the Chamber of *London*, a Water-Pump was raised in this high Street of *Lime-street Ward*, near unto *Lime-street Corner*. For the placing of the which Pump, having broken up the Ground, they were forced to dig more than two Fathom deep, before they came to any main Ground. Where they found a Hearth made of *Britain*, or *Roman Tile*, every Tile half a Yard square, and about two Inches thick: They found Coal lying there also (for that lying whole will never consume.) Then digging one Fathom into the Main, they found Water sufficient, made their Prall, and set up the Pump; which Pump, with oft repairing and great Charges to the Parish, continued not twenty-four Years, but, being rotten, was taken up, and a new one set in the Place in the Year 1600. Thus much for the high Street.

A Pump in
the high
Street of
*Lime-
street
Ward*.
*Cornhill-
street* in
some Place
raised two
Fathom
higher
than of
old Time,
as appear-
ed by
Buildings
found so
deep.

In *St. Mary-street* was (of old Time) a Parish-Church of *St. Mary the Virgin*, *St. Ursula*, and the 11000 Virgins; which Church was commonly called *St. Mary at the Axe*, of the Sign of an Axe over-against the East End thereof, or *St. Mary Pepillar*, of a Plat of Ground lying on the North Side thereof, pertaining to the Skinners in *London*. This Parish, about the Year 1565, was united to the Parish-Church of *St. Andrew Undershaft*. And so was *St. Mary at the Axe* suppressed, and letten out to be a Warehouse for a Merchant. Here is now a Free-School kept. Against the East End of this Church was sometime a fair Wall, now turned to a Pump.

*St. Mary-
street,
Parish-
Church of
Mary, St.
Ursula,
and 11000
Virgins,
called At
the Axe,
letten out
for a Ware-
house.*

Also against the North End of this *St. Mary-street*, was sometime one other Parish Church of *St. Augustine*, called *St. Augustine in the Wall*, for that it stood adjoining to the Wall of the City; and otherwise called *St. Augustines Papey*, or the *Poor*, as I have read in the Reign of *Edward III.*

*Parish-
Church of
St. Au-
gustine in
the Wall.
Earl of
Oxford
had his Inn
in St. Au-
gustine's
Papey.*

In this Parish an Earl of *Oxford* had his Inn: And the last Will of *Agnes Lady Bardolph*, Anno 1403, was dated from hence, in these Words; *Hospitio*, &c. from the Inn of the Habitation of the Lord, the Earl of *Oxford*, in the Parish of *St. Augustines de Papey*, *London*.

About the Year 1410, in the Reign of *H. VI.* the same Church was allowed to the Brethren of the *Papey*, the House of poor Priests, whereof I have spoken in *Aldgate Ward*.

The Donation of this Parish-Church, (about the Year 1430,) with the Church-yard, a Messuage and Garden thereunto belonging, may be worth the recording in this Place. And therefore I shall set it down, as I have met with it in the incomparable Library of the Honourable *Robert Harley*, Esq; late Earl of *Oxford* (the Copy whereof seems to have sometime belong to *John Stow*.) It is as follows:

*The Dona-
tion of St.
Augu-
stine's
Church to
the Papey.*

"Be it known unto all Men by these Pre-
sents, that I *Richard Wodehouse*, Parson of
"All Saints Church in the Wall of *London*
"in *Bradstreet Ward*, by Assent and Licence
"of *William*, Prior of the *Trinity-House* with-
"in *Aldgate*, and the Covent of the same
"House,

*Biblioth.
Harleian.*

“ House, being Patrons of *All Saints Church*,
 “ and of the Chapel, late the Parish Church,
 “ called *Papey Church*, late in the Parish of *All*
 “ *Saints* aforesaid, in *Aldgate Ward*, situate at
 “ *Beaufmarkes* next *London Wall*; also, by Con-
 “ sent, Assent, and Licence of the Reverend
 “ Father in Christ *William*, by God’s Grace Bi-
 “ shop of *London*, Ordinary of the same; have
 “ confirmed to *R.* the aforesaid Chapel, late the
 “ Parish Church, called *Papey Church*, with the
 “ Church-yard, together with a certain Tene-
 “ ment or Messuage, and Garden adjoining to
 “ the said Chapel, with all Things else that
 “ ought of right to pertain to the said Chapel.
 “ Which Chapel, Church-yard, Messuage and
 “ Garden, are jointly situate in the aforesaid
 “ Parish of *All Saints*: And containeth in Length
 “ in the South Side by the King’s Highway from
 “ the Garden which pertaineth to the Chamber
 “ in *Guildhall* of *London*, and is now in the Te-
 “ nure of *Richard Wymarke*, toward the West,
 “ unto the King’s Way toward the East, fifty-
 “ seven Roods and one Foot of Assize: In
 “ Length in the North Part next *London*, from
 “ the foresaid Garden toward the West, unto the
 “ King’s Highway toward the East, sixty Roods
 “ of Assize: And in Breadth in the West End
 “ toward the said Garden, unto the King’s High-
 “ way, eight Roods of Assize. *William East-*
 “ *field* then Mayor of *London*; *William Rufs*,
 “ *Ralph Holand*, Sheriffs; and *Stephen Brown* then
 “ Alderman of *Aldgate Ward*.”

On the other Side is an Instrument, shewing
 the Foundation of this Hospital, the Founders
 thereof, and the Cause; to wit, out of Com-
 passion to poor decayed Priests, and for their Re-
 lief and Subsistence. The Instrument is as fol-
 lows:

“ To all the Sons of our Holy Mother the
 “ Church, to whom and to whose Knowledge
 “ these Letters or the Contents of them shall
 “ come, and those whom the Writing under-
 “ neath do touch, or shall hereafter touch;
 “ *Thomas Symineffon*, Parson of the Parish Church
 “ of *All Saints* at the Wall of the City of *London*,
 “ together with the Church of *St. Augustines* Pa-
 “ pey of the same City, by ordinary Authority,
 “ and for true, lawful and honest Causes, joined,
 “ annexed and incorporated to the same Church
 “ of *All Saints*; and *William Cleve*, Chaplain of the
 “ Chantry founded at the Altar of *St. John Bap-*
 “ *tist* in the Church of the Blessed *Mary of Alder-*
 “ *mary* Church of *London*; and *William Barnaby*,
 “ one of the Chantry of the Cathedral Church of
 “ *St. Paul’s* in *London*; and *John Stafford*, Chap-
 “ lain, of the City of *London*; send greeting in
 “ our Lord everlasting:

“ Know ye all by these Presents, that the most
 “ excellent Prince in Christ, and our Lord and
 “ Master, the famous *Henry VI.* King of *Eng-*
 “ *land* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*, of his
 “ especial Grace, sure Knowledge and mere Mo-
 “ tion, by Advice and Assent of his great
 “ Council, by his Letters Patents, the Tenor
 “ of which are underwritten, to us, and to
 “ others, hath graciously granted and given Li-
 “ cence for him and his Heirs, as much as in
 “ him is, That we three, or any two of us, be-
 “ gin, make, found, ordain, unite and establish,

No. 85.

“ in the Honour of *St. Charity* and *St. John*
 “ *Evangelist*, a certain perpetual Fraternity or
 “ Brotherhood, as of ourselves and other Chap-
 “ lains of Chantries, and Hirelings, as of other
 “ honest Men whosoever, in some Place conve-
 “ nient and honest of the same City, which we
 “ shall provide for that Purpose: For the Re-
 “ lief and Sustenance of such poor Priests, de-
 “ cayed through Poverty, and detained by Dis-
 “ eases, as have nothing to live on, but (as
 “ well to the great Dishonour of God, as the
 “ Reproach of the Clergy, and Shame to Holy
 “ Church) do miserably beg; To pray devoutly
 “ as well for the good State and Prosperity of
 “ the foresaid King and Kingdom of *England*, and
 “ the Nobility and Peers thereof, as for the Bre-
 “ thren and Sisters of the said Fraternity and
 “ Brotherhood, as now plainly and fully ap-
 “ peareth in the aforesaid Letters Patents, here
 “ inserted: Unto which we refer you.”

“ Whereupon we, *William Cleve*, *William Bar-*
 “ *naby*, and *John Stafford*, the Chaplains afore-
 “ said, considering that the Premises are good,
 “ godly and meritorious, and minding effectually
 “ and surely to establish the said Fraternity, in
 “ the Name of the Holy and Undivided Trinity,
 “ the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, the
 “ glorious Virgin *Mary*, *St. Charity* and *St. John*
 “ *Evangelist*, in whose Honour the foresaid Frater-
 “ nity, by the King’s Licence given and granted,
 “ as is said, is founded and adjoined, we begin
 “ and proceed after this Order, &c.” And then
 follows the Instrument of the Donation of the
 Papey Church, as before.

The Parishioners of this Church were appoint-
 ed to the Parish-Church of *Allhallows* in the
 Wall, which is in *Broad-street Ward*. This Bro-
 therhood, called *Papey*, being suppressed, the
 Church of *St. Augustine* was pulled down; and
 in place thereof one *Grey*, an Apothecary, build-
 ed a Stable, and a Hay-loft. It is now a dwel-
 ling House, reserving the Church-yard for a Gar-
 den-plot. Those two Parish-Churches, both
 lying in the Ward of *Lime-street*, being thus sup-
 pressed, there is not any one Parish-Church or
 Place for Divine Service in that Ward; but the
 Inhabitants thereof repair to Churches out of
 their Ward, namely to *St. Peter* upon *Cornhill*
 in *Cornhill Ward*, *St. Andrew* in *Aldgate Ward*,
Allhallows in the Wall in *Broad-street Ward*, and
 some to *St. Dennis* in *Langborn Ward*.

Now because of late there hath been some
 Question, to what Ward this Church or Chapel
 of *St. Augustine Papey* should of right belong;
 (for the same hath been challenged by them of
Aldgate Ward, and (without Reason) taken into
Bishopsgate Ward, (from *Lime-street Ward*) I am
 somewhat to touch it.

About thirty Years since, the Chamber of *Lon-*
 don granted a Lease of Ground (in these Words)
Lying near London Wall, in the Ward of Lime-
street, from the West of the said Church or Cha-
pel of St. Augustine Papey, towards Bishopsgate,
&c. On the which Plat of Ground, the Lessee
 builded three fair Tenements, and placed Tenants
 there: These were charged to bear Scot and Lot,
 and some of them to bear Office in *Lime-street*
Ward: All which they did willingly without
 grudging. And when any suspected or disorder-

No Parish-
 Church in
 this Ward.

Houses by
 London
 Wall in
 the Ward
 of Lime-
 street.

Stow’s
 first Edi-
 tion.

Stow vindicates Lime-street Ward, as to some Bounds of it.

A Part of Lime-street Ward unjustly withheld by Bishopsgate Ward.

A Grant to the Papey.

Lib. Papey.

An old large Mesuage.

Patent Oxford Place.

ed Persons were by the Landlord placed there, the Officers of *Lime-street* Ward fetched them out of their Houses, committed them to ward, procured their due Punishment, and banished them from thence. Whereby in short Time that Place was reformed, and brought into good Order: Which Thing being noted by them of *Aldgate* Ward, they moved their Alderman, Sir *Thomas Offley*, to call in those Houses to be of his Ward. But I myself shewing a fair Ledger Book, sometime pertaining to the late dissolved Priory of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate*, wherein were set down the just Bounds of *Aldgate* Ward, before Sir *Thomas Offley*, Sir *Rowland Hayward*, the Common Council, and Wardmote Inquest of the said *Lime-street* Ward; Sir *Thomas Offley* gave over his Challenge, and so that Matter rested in good Quiet until the Year 1579, that Sir *Richard Pype* (being Mayor, and Alderman of *Bishopsgate* Ward) challenged those Houses to be of his Ward, whereunto (without Reason shewed) Sir *Rowland Hayward* yielded: And thus is that Side of the Street, from the North Corner of *St. Mary-street* almost to *Bishopsgate*, (wherein is one Plat of Ground, letten by the Chamberlain of *London* to the Parish of *St. Martin Oteswich*, to be a Church-yard or Burying-place for the Dead of that Parish, &c.) unjustly drawn from the Ward of *Lime-street*.

Divers other Proofs I could set down, but this one following may suffice. The Mayor and Aldermen of *London* made a Grant to the Fraternity of the *Papey*, in these Words:

“Be it remembered, that where now of late the Master and Wardens of the Fraternity of the *Papey* have made a Brick Wall, closing in the Chapel of *St. Augustine*, called *Papey* Chapel, situate in the Parish of *All Saints* in the Wall, in the Ward of *Lime-street* of the City of *London*: From the South-East Corner of the which Brick Wall, is a Scutcheon of twenty-one Foot of Assize from the said Corner Eastward: And from the same Scutcheon there to a Mesuage of fifty Foot and an half Westward: The said Scutcheon breaketh out of Line right Southward, betwixt the Measures aforesaid, three Foot and five Inches of Assize, upon the common Ground of the City aforesaid: *Ralph Verney*, Mayor, and the Aldermen of the same City, the twenty-second Day of *October*, the 6th Year of *Edward IV.* granted to *John Hod*, Priest, Mr. *John Bolt*, and *Tho. Pachet*, Priests, Wardens of the Fraternity of *Papey* aforesaid, and to their Successors for ever, &c. yielding 4d. Sterling yearling at *Michaelmas*.” And this is (saith my Book) inrolled in the *Guildhall* of *London*. Which is a sufficient Proof, the same Plat of Ground to be of *Lime-street* Ward.

On the South Side of this Street, stretching West from *St. Mary-street*, towards *Bishopsgate-street*, there was (of old Time, one large Mesuage builded of Stone and Timber in the Parish of *St. Augustine* in the Wall, now in the Parish of *Allballows* in the same Wall, belonging to the Earl of *Oxford*, (for *Richard de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, possessed it in the fourth of *Henry V.*) but in Process of Time, the Lands of the Earl fell to Females; amongst the which, one being married to *Wingfield* of *Suffolk*, this House with

the Appurtenances fell to his Lot, and was by his Heir, Sir *Robert Wingfield*, sold to Mr. *Edward Cooke*, the Queen's Attorney General, who was afterward Lord Chief Justice *Cooke*.

It was ordered by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, at a Court holden on *Thursday* the twenty-fourth of *April*, in the fourth Year of *Edward VI.* That the Chamberlain of *London* should yearly pay unto the Scavenger of *Lime-street* Ward 20 s. by even Portions, out of the Profit coming by the Butchers Stalls in *Leadenball*, toward the cleansing and sweet-keeping of the same Ward.

I find of Record, that in the Year 1371, the 45th of *Edward III.* a great Subsidy of 100000 Pounds was granted towards the King's Wars in *France*. Whereof the Clergy paid 50000 Pounds, and the Laity 50000 Pounds, to be levied in thirty-nine Shires of *England*, containing Parishes 8600. Of every Parish, 5 l. 16 s. the greater to help the lesser. This City (as one of the Shires) then containing twenty-four Wards, and in them 110 Parishes, was therefore assessed to 635 l. 12 s. whereof *Lime-street* Ward did bear 34 s. and no more; so small a Ward it was, and so accounted, as having no one whole Parish therein, but small Portions only of two Parishes in that Ward.

The Scavenger of Lime-street Ward Hum. Dyfon.

Subsidy of Lime-street Ward, in the Year 1371.

CHAP. XXV.

Of PORTSOKEN WARD.

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a NEW Survey.

Its Name. Bounds. Antient State. Extent. Modern State. Government. Aldermen and Common-Councilmen. Parishes and Churches. Priory of the Holy Trinity. St. Catharine's Trinity Church and Canons, East-Smithfield. New-Abby. Minorities. Goodman's-fields. Nunnery of St. Clare.

PORTSOKEN signifies a Franchise at the Gate: Of which below, under the Antiquities of this Ward.

It is bounded on the East by the Parishes of *Spital-fields*, *Stepney*, and *St. George's in the East*; on the South by *Tower-hill*; on the North by *Bishopsgate* Ward; on the West by *Aldgate* Ward.

In describing the Extent of this Ward, our best Direction is to follow the Order of the yearly parochial Perambulation, as follows:

Walking down *Houndsditch*, Northward, they cross the Way Eastward into *Still* and *Hand-alley*: Passing on along by the Garden-Wall, they proceed to *Petticoat-lane*, in the Middle of which is the Partition between the two Parishes of *White-chapel* and *St. Botolph*: There they go on to the Bars in the common Street, and, crossing the Way Southward, go through a Tavern, some Time the *Castle*; and then, turning Westward, pass on to the *Minorities* till they come to the Bars; where Ends the Ward and the Parish within the Freedom.

There, at the farther End, they turn down into an Alley, called *Brown's-alley*, and so as far as *Goodman's-fields*; then turn up the Street again, and go down *Red-lion-alley*, passing directly into *Rosemary-lane*, and thence down *Nightingale-lane*,

Name.

Bounds.

Extent.

100 200 300 400 500 600
A Scale of 600 Feet



The Arms of St. William Calvert Kt

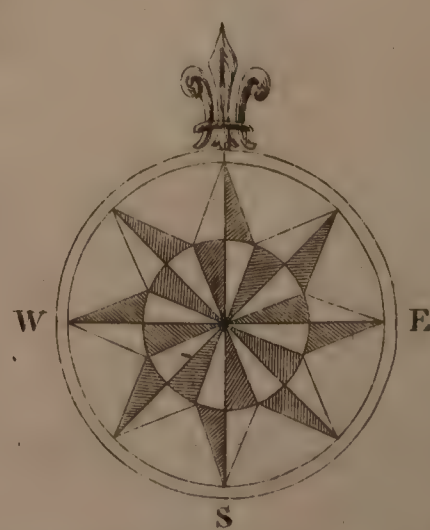
PART OF
 BISHOPS
 GATE
 WARD

PART OF
 SPITTLEFIELDS
 PARISH

PART OF
 WHITE
 CHAPPLE
 PARISH



PORTOKEN
 WARD
with its Division
 into Parishes
According to a New
 SURVEY.



B. Cole sculp.

This Plan is most humbly inscribed to St. William Calvert Kt and Alderman of Portoken Ward in 1755.

lane, on the West Side, to the *Hermitage-bridge*, and so round *St. Catharine's*, and then passing over *Tower-bill*, they come again into the *Freedom*, and go directly up the *Minories* Northward till they come under *Aldgate*.

In this Ward the principal Streets and Places are *Whitechapel*, the *Minories*, and *Houndsditch*, together with the West Side of *Petticoat-lane*; in which Streets are divers Alleys, Courts, &c. of which in their Order.

White-
chapel.

Whitechapel is a spacious Street for Entrance into the City Eastward, and somewhat long, reckoning from the Lay-stall East unto the Corner of *Houndsditch* West. It is a great Thorough-fare, being the *Essex* Road, and well resorted to, which occasions it to be well inhabited, and accommodated with good Inns for the Reception of Travellers, Horses, Coaches, Waggon, &c.

Here on the South Side is a Hay-Market three Times a Week.

The South Side within the Bars, as well as a little Way without, is taken up by a great many Butchers, who carry on a great Trade, both Wholesale and Retail.

On the North Side are divers considerable Inns, much resorted to, as the *Three Nuns*, the *Crown*, the *Black-bull*, the *Blue-boar*; with several Shops which have great Trade out of the Country.

About the Bars ply a great Number of Stage-Coaches, for the Conveniency of carrying Passengers to *Stratford*, *Bow*, *Low-layton*, *Layton-stone*, *West-ham*, *East-ham*, *Walthamstow*, *Woodford*, *Wansted*, *Barking*, &c.

Places of Name in this Street within the Bars are as follow, beginning at *St. Botolph's* Church and so Eastward:

Alleys, &c.

First, *Hatchet-alley*, pretty well built, but hath a narrow Entrance *White-Bear-alley*, hath a long, narrow, and dark Passage into it, but within are good Brick Buildings. *Sun-and-Trumpet-alley*, very ordinary; near unto this Alley is the *Bell* Brewhouse, of a good Trade; and near unto the *Blue-boar* Inn, is the *Boar's-head* Tavern, being a House of pretty good Trade. *Red-cross-court*, well built, with new Brick Houses, hath a pretty large Passage into *Petticoat-lane*. *Anchor-and-Harp-alley*, both narrow and ordinary. *Harrow-alley*, containing two large Courts, and a long Alley that leads into *Goodman's-fields*; and at the upper End of this Alley, is a Place called the *Blue-gate*; all but indifferently built and inhabited. *Chequer-yard*, also but ordinary: And a new Street is lately built, which leads also into *Goodman's-fields*, and called *Somerset-street*.

Houndf-
ditch.

From *Aldgate* North-West to *Bishopsgate*, says *Stow*, lyeth the Ditch of the City, in that Part called *Houndsditch*, because that in old Time, when the same lay open, much Filth (conveyed forth of the City, especially dead Dogs) was there laid or cast.

Edrick for
Treachery
thrown
into this
Ditch.

Into this filthy Ditch King *Canutus* commanded *Edrick*, a noble Saxon, who had basely slain his King and Lord *Edmund Ironside*, to be drawn by the Heels from *Baynard's-castle* through the City, and cast in there, after he had first been tormented to Death by lighted Torches. *Rich. of Ciciter*.

Of later Time a Mud Wall was made, enclosing the Ditch, to keep out the laying of such Filth as had been accustomed.

A Mud
Wall
against
Houndf-
ditch.

Over-against this Mud Wall, on the other Side of the Street, was a fair Field, sometime belonging to the Priory of the *Trinity*, and since by Sir *Tho. Audley* given to *Magdalen* College in *Cambridge*.

A Field on
the East
Side.

This Ground contained a Messuage, a Dove-house, and a Garden of about seven Acres. There was also adjoining to this Garden a great Gate, and a Building over, and a Street or Lane leading from *Houndsditch* thither. For all this Sir *Tho. Audley* obtained of King *Henry* special Letters Patents, dated *March* 23, in the 25th of his Reign, as belonging to the Priory, to this Tenor:

A Mes-
suage and
seven
Acres in
Houndf-
ditch.

Henricus Octavus, Dei gratia, &c. Omnibus ad quos, &c. Sciatis quod nos, &c. Dedimus & concessimus, &c. i. e. "Know ye, that we have given and granted to the said *Thomas* one Messuage, one Dovecoat, and one Garden or Parcel of Land, with the Appurtenances, containing by Estimation seven Acres of Land, whether more or less, as they lay and are in the Parish of *St. Botolph* without *Aldgate*, *London*, viz. between a certain Street or Lane, called *Heg-lane* on one Part, and divers Messuages by the King's High-way, called *Houndsditch*, adjoining and built on the other Part. He gave also and granted to the said *Thomas* a certain great Gate, with an Edifice built upon it, and adjacent; and a certain Street or Lane, extending from the aforesaid King's High-way called *Houndsditch*, to, in and as far as the said Garden or Parcel of Land, containing seven Acres; with all Edifices, Walls, Ditches and Clofes, in and about the said Garden, or Parcel of the Lands there being: Which Messuage, Dovecoat, Garden, Gate, Street or Lane, and the other Premises, with their Appurtenances, lately belonged to the Prior and Convent of the Monastery or Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, *London*, by the Right of that Monastery; and which, among others, is come to our Hands by the Authority of Parliament, as well on the account of the Gift of *Nicholas Hancock*, late Prior, as on the account of the Dissolution of the said Monastery."

Ex MSS.
Dr. Ken-
net,
D. Episc.
Petriburg.

The next Year, that is, the 26th of the King's Reign, the same Sir *Thomas Audley* obtained of the King other Letters Patents, dated *Decemb.* 29. Wherein, among other Gifts, he granted to him Licence to give and grant lawfully the said Messuage, Dove-house and Garden, to *Henry Parker*, Knt. *Tho. Barnardiston* Kt. *John Christmas*, Esq. *Tho. Pope*, *Arthur Clerk*, and *Tho. Spilman*, Gentlemen. Yet it seems these Persons possessed not the Premises, at least not the Garden of seven Acres; since Mr. *Stow* (as above) writeth, that Sir *Tho. Audley* gave it to *Magdalen* College, of which he was Founder.

This Field (as all other about the City) was enclosed, reserving open Passage thereinto for such as were disposed. Towards the Street were some small Cottages, of two Stories high, and little Garden-plats backward, for poor bedrid People, (for in that Street dwelt none other) builded by some Prior of the *Holy Trinity*, to whom that Ground belonged.

In

Bedrid
People in
Houndf-
ditch.

In my Youth, (says *Stow*) I remember, devout People, as well Men as Women of this City, were accustomed oftentimes (especially on *Fridays*, weekly) to walk that way purposely, and there to bestow their charitable Alms, every poor Man or Woman lying in their Bed within their Window, which was towards the Street open so low, that every Man might see them; a clean linen Cloth lying in their Window, and a Pair of Beads; to shew that there lay a bedrid Body, unable but to pray only: This Street was first paved in the Year 1503.

Brafs Ord-
nance
cast in
Houndf-
ditch by
the
Owens.

About the latter End of the Reign of King *Hen. VIII.* three Brethren that were Gun-founders, surnamed *Owens*, got Ground there to build upon, and to enclose for casting of Brafs Ordnance. These occupied a good Part of the Street on the Field Side, and in short Time divers others also builded there; so that the poor bedrid People were worn out, and, in place of their homely Cottages, such Houses builded as do rather want Room than Rent; which Houses be for the most part possessed by Brokers, Sellers of old Apparel, and such like. The Residue of the Field was for the most Part made into a Garden, by a Gardener named *Carwsway*, one that served the Markets with Herbs and Roots. And in the last Year of King *Edward VI.* the same was parcelled into Gardens, wherein are now many fair Houses of Pleasure builded.

A Matter
greatly de-
serving
Reforma-
tion in
Houndf-
ditch.

But as it is fatal to the Suburbs of every great City to be infected with some foul and unclean Birds, that there build their Nests, although not with professed and ignominious Stain of lewd Life; because (within the Limits of *Houndf-ditch*) dwell many a good and honest Citizen, that will never endure such scandalous Neighbourhood: Yet there are crept in among them a base kind of Vermin, well-deserving to be ranked and numbered with them, whom our old Prophet and Countryman *Gyldas* called *Ætatis atramentum*, the black Discredit of the Age, and of the Place where they are suffered to live; or rather (as *St. Bernard* thinks it more convenient to term them) *Baptisatos Judæos*; who take themselves to be Christians, when they are worse (indeed) than the *Jews* ever were for Usury.

The uncon-
scionable
broking
Usurers
their
Living.

The Jews
were ne-
ver any
such grip-
ple Extor-
sioners.

Pawn-
brokers.

These Men, or rather Monsters in the Shape of Men, profess to live by lending, and yet will lend nothing but upon Pawns; neither to any, but unto poor People only, and for no less Gain than after fifty or threescore Pounds in the hundred. The Pawn of the poor Borrower must needs be more than double worth the Money lent upon it, and the Time of Limitation is no longer than a Month; albeit they well know, that the Money needs not be repayed back until a Twelvemonth's End. By which Time the Interest grows to be so great, that the Pawn, which (at the first) was better than twice worth the Money borrowed on it, doth not (in the End) prove to be valuable to the Debt, which must be payed before the poor Party can redeem it. By which extorting Means of proceeding the poor Borrower is quite cheated of his Pawn, for less than the third part, which it was truly worth indeed.

Such Gains
are the
greedy
Usurers
Glory.

It is a great Error (in my poor Opinion) that in so antient and famous a City, abounding (other-wise) in most Christian Alms and Works of Mer-

cy, that among so many worthy Liberalities bestowed on the Poor in divers and distinct Parishes, an Order is not taken for such a publick Stock for the truly Poor, that when in their urgent Necessity, either by want of Means, Sicknefs, and other Hindrances, their Pawns may not go to the Cut-throat Usurer; but remain to their own Good (living or dying) or to their Heirs, without any other Benefit, than that it may still serve for the like Relief.

A publick
Stock
would do
well for
the Poor
in every
Parish.

And let me not here be mistaken, that I condemn such as live by honest Buying and Selling, and making a good Conscience of their dealing: No truly, I mean only the *Judas* Broker, that lives by the Bag, and (except God be more merciful to him) will follow him that did bear the Bag.

On the Ditch Side of this Street, the Mud Wall is also (by little and little) taken all down, the Bank of the Ditch being rased, made level Ground, and turned into Garden Plats and Carpenters Yards, and many large Houses are there builded. The Filth of which Houses, as also the Earth cast out of their Vaults, is turned into the Ditch: By which means the Ditch is filled up, and both the Ditch and Wall so hidden, that they cannot be seen of the Passers by.

Houndf-ditch is now built into Houses; and, besides the Street, which is taken up by Brokers, Joiners, Brafsiers, Salesmen, and such as deal in Cloaths, Linnen and Upholstery Ware, (for which, at present, it is a Place of considerable Trade) here are a great many Courts and Alleys. We shall only take Notice of these in this Ward, beginning at *Still-alley*; the others, which lie in *Bishopsgate* Ward, being there treated of.

Houndf-
ditch.

Still-alley hath a narrow Entrance, but is very large, containing several Turnings to other Places; as, the Lower Ground, which hath a Passage into *Gravel-lane* and *Gutteridge-rents*, which hath pretty good Buildings; and out of this Place is a Passage down Steps into a Court, which leads into *Devonshire-square*, treated of in *Bishopsgate* Ward. *Greyhound-alley*, small and ordinary. *Fleur-de-lis-court*, a square Place, with old decayed Buildings, ill inhabited. *Wool-sack-alley* leads into *Gravel-lane*, a large Place, with pretty good Buildings, and contains several Places; as *Crab-court*, where there is a large Brewhouse; and over-against this Place is *Pine-apple-court*, which hath a Free-stone Pavement, and contains four good Brick Houses. Here is also *Star-court*, with three or four indifferent Places without a Name. *Hand-alley*, small and ordinary. *Skinner's-alley*, also small and ordinary, with old Timber Houses. *Castle-yard* hath a long turning Passage with good Houses, indifferently well inhabited. *Ball-and-Shear-court*, small and mean; and adjoining to this is another small Place without a Name. *Angel-alley*, long and narrow, falls into *Gravel-lane*. *Fire-ball-alley*, big, but ordinary. *Fire-ball-court*, a handsome open Place, well built and inhabited, with a Passage into *Gravel-lane*. *Cock-and-hoop-yard*, a large open Place, with Buildings fit for good Inhabitants. *Red-lion-court*, a square Place, with indifferent good Buildings. *Shepherd-and-dog-alley*, both small and mean. *Three-bowls-court*, small and ordinary. *Walnut-tree-yard*, but small. *Joiner's-court* hath tolerable good Buildings, with a Free-stone

stone Pavement. *Harrow-alley*, but small. *Cock-and-wheat-sheaf-alley*, likewise small, and separate each from the other by a Pale. *Rose-and-crown-court*, a neat Place with good Buildings, well inhabited, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Seven-star-alley*, indifferent good; and to some of these Houses there are Gardens.

Church-lane, very large and open, the North Side fronting St. Botolph's Church and Church-yard, hath a Row of good Buildings, of which two are large; and at the upper End is Mr. Smith the Carpenter's Yard, with Livery-Stables over-against it. *Gun-yard*, a very handsome square Court, with good large Houses very well inhabited, with an Entrance wide enough for Coach or Cart.

Gravel-lane.

Gravel-lane, very large, branching itself into several Parts, as *Seven-step-alley*, *Blackamoor-court*, which fall into *Petticoat-lane*. *Skrewsbury-court*, a pretty handsome square Place. *Honey-lane*, somewhat long, and falls into *Petticoat-lane*. *Sutton's-Rents*, small and ordinary. *Wood-Green's-court*, a pretty handsome open square Place, indifferently well inhabited. *Harrow-alley*, long and narrow, falls into *Petticoat-lane*. *Clarke's-court*, pretty handsome. *Hand-and-crown-court*, a good open Place. *New George court* hath indifferent good Brick Buildings, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Vine-court*, a handsome square Place, with new Brick Buildings, and a Free-stone Pavement. *Pease-porridge-alley*, small and ordinary. *King's-head-court*, pretty large. Almost over-against this Court is *Oliver's-court*, small and ordinary. *Hand-alley* hath a Passage into *Bishopsgate-street*.

Petticoat-lane.

Petticoat-lane, formerly called *Hog-lane*, is near *Whitechapel-Bars*, and runs North-ward towards St. Mary Spital. On both Sides this Lane, in antient Times, were Hedge-rows and Elm trees, with pleasant Fields to walk in; insomuch that Gentlemen used to have Houses there for the Air; and Mr. Strype saith, when he was a Boy, there was one commonly called the *Spanish Ambassador's House*, who, in King James's 1st's Reign, dwelt there, and whom he takes to be the famous Count Gondomar: And a little Way off this, on the East Side the Way, down a paved Alley, now called *Strype's-court*, from his Father's inhabiting there, was a large House with a good Garden before it, built and inhabited by *Hans Jacobson*, the said King James's Jeweller, wherein Mr. Strype was born.

But after, many French Protestants, who in the said King's Reign, and before, fled their Country for their Religion, and planted themselves here, viz. in that Part of the Lane near *Spital-fields*, to follow their Trade, being generally Broad Weavers of Silk, it soon became a contiguous Row of Buildings on both Sides of the Way.

In this *Petticoat-lane* are divers Courts and Alleys, most of which on the West Side, which are in this Ward, have their Passage into, or out of *Gravel-lane*; but those that have not are five. *Inkborn-court*, a pretty open Place, with indifferent Inhabitants. Near this Court is *White-bart-court*, which is but indifferent. *Bates's-yard*, very mean; and *Red-cross-court*, which hath a Passage into *Whitechapel-street*. This Part of the Lane coming out at the Bars is not mighty well

No. 85.

inhabited; those of the most Account are Horners, who prepare Horns for other petty Manufacturers.

The *Minories*, of which there are the *Great* and the *Little*: The *Great* is a broad and spacious Street, the Entrance into which is out of *Aldgate-street*, over-against St. Botolph's Church, and runneth Southward into *Little Tower-hill*; having on the West Side *London-Wall*, where antiently the City Ditch went, as in *Houndsditch*, and was used to cast Filth in, and so lay open; which being found inconvenient, noisome and dangerous, it was filled up, and the Ground converted to other Uses; there being now a Row of Buildings next the Wall, and another on the Back of the *Minories*, it is become a Street, and bears the Name of the *Vineyard*, and hath a broad Passage into it out of the *Minories*, which is very well inhabited by considerable Tradesmen in most Branches, but chiefly noted for the Gunsmiths, who drive a considerable Trade.

The *Little Minories* are the Buildings erected upon the Site of the Abbey of Nuns, called *Minorites*, containing two or three Courts, all pretty well inhabited: And here also is the *Trinity Minories Church*. Out of this Place is a Passage into *Heydon-yard*.

Near this Nunnery, or *Little Minories*, was a large Field and Farm, at which, Mr. Stow saith, he himself, when a Lad, fetch'd many a Half-penny worth of Milk, and had never less than three Pints in the Summer, nor less than a Quart in the Winter, for that Money. This was kept by one *Goodman*, whose Son afterwards let it out, and lived like a Gentleman upon the Rent of it. It still retains the Name of *Goodman's Fields*, tho' it is now converted into Streets, with very good Brick Houses, inhabited by several Merchants and Persons of Repute; and about 15 Years ago had a Theatre or Play-House in one of them, built in a pretty good Taste.

To return therefore to this Street called the *Minories*; therein are several Courts or Alleys: Beginning towards *Aldgate* there is *Black-boy-court*, being long, narrow, and ordinary. *Maiden-head-alley*, small, nasty, and beggarly. *Three-king's-alley*, pretty large, containing two Courts, one within another, and both indifferent good. *Fountain-alley*, very mean. *Ship yard*, an indifferent large square Court, but very mean, with old Houses. *Well-alley*, but small, with a long and narrow Passage to it. *Shippey's-yard*, indifferent large, and pretty good, especially the upper Part. *Heydon yard*, being broad enough for Coach or Cart: At the upper End is a good large Square, or open Place railed about, with a Row of Trees, very ornamental in the Summer Season, having on the East Side Coach-Houses and Stables; on the West Side a very handsome Row of large Houses, with Court-yards before them, and are inhabited by Merchants and Persons of Repute; on the North, a Square of good Brick Houses. Out of this Yard, on the West, is a Passage into the *Little Minories*, on the East another into *Goodman's-fields*. *Brown's-yard*, indifferent good, with a Passage down Steps into some Part of it. *Squirrel's-alley*, pretty well built, with a narrow paved Passage that goes down Steps. *Swan-alley*, long and narrow, hath a Passage into *Manfel-street*.

Alleys, &c.

Goodman's-yard, very large, and leads into *Goodman's-fields*, almost over-against *Peascod-street*, hath pretty good Buildings, and well inhabited. *Red-lion-alley*, long and narrow, with old built Houses. *Red-gate-court*, but small, with a Passage down Steps into *Heathen's-court*. *Wheeler's-yard*, a pretty open Place. *Bullock's-court*, a pretty handsome open Place. *Hammersmith-alley*, very ordinary, with a Passage to it down Steps. *Wall's-court*, a handsome Place, with a Passage to it paved with Pebble Stones. *Black-horse-alley*, containing two small Courts, which are but ordinary. *Eales's-court*, pretty open, with a Passage for a Cart, and the Houses are indifferently well inhabited. *Weeden's-rents*, with a descending steep Passage, very mean. *Gooding's-yard*, a handsome open Place, indifferently well built. *Bellows's-yard*, indifferent, with a Passage to it down Steps. *Star-alley*, but ordinary: At the lower End is another Court down Steps, also very mean. *Three-crown-court*, also but ordinary.

Government.

This Ward hath an Alderman, and five Common-Councilmen, including the Deputy. It is assessed 4 *l.* 10 *s.* to the Fifteenth.

Watch.

The nightly Watch consists of a Constable, a Beadle, and sixty Watchmen.

Jury.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest for this Ward are to serve as Jurors in the several Courts of *Guildhall* in the Month of *January*.

Alderman, Common Council.

The Alderman is *Sir William Calvert*, Knt. LL. D. The Common-Councilmen are, Mr. *Robert Pycroft*, Deputy, Mr. *Philip Grafton*, Mr. *Richard Bridgman*, Mr. *Richard Wilson*, Mr. *Lodowick Mansfield*.

Remarkable Things.

We don't find any remarkable Buildings or Places in this Ward, except,

Parishes.

First, Two Parish-Churches: (1.) *St. Botolph without Aldgate*; and, (2.) *Trinity Minories*: Of which hereafter in our Parochial History.

Charity-Schools.

Two Charity-Schools: (1.) One founded in the Freedom for fifty Boys and forty Girls by *Sir John Cuss*, Alderman; of which already under the Account of *Aldgate Ward*, in which Gate the said School is taught at present. (2.) Another School for forty Boys and thirty Girls, founded by *Sir Samuel Starling*, Knt. and Alderman of the City of *London*; who, by his last Will and Testament, bearing Date the seventh Day of *August*, Anno Dom. 1673, gave certain Copyhold Lands and Tenements, lying in *East-Smithfield*, in the Parish of *St. Mary Whitechapel*, belonging to the Manor of *Stepney* in the County of *Middlesex*, the Rents amounting to the Value of 22 *l.* yearly, as a Foundation of a Charity-School, for the better Education of the poor Youths of the Parish of *St. Botolph without Aldgate*; which Lands and Tenements he surrendered for the Use of his Will to Mr. *Corfellis*, Brewer; Mr. *John Parsons*, Brewer; and *Thomas Heath*, Scrivener; Trustees of the said Charity. The School-master to be a Bachelor of Arts of the University of *Cambridge*, and to teach School in a Brick House, which he, the said *Sir Samuel Starling*, built at his own Charge at the East End of the Town-House, or Quest-House, upon *Little Tower-hill*, in the Manor of *East-Smithfield*. The School-master to be chosen by the Inquest of the Ward of *Portoken*, and the Leet Jury of the Manor of *East-Smithfield*; and to be

subject to such Rules and Orders as they shall, from Time to Time, establish for the due Government of the said School, on Pain of being removed and forfeiting his Right to receive the said Rents: The Rules and Orders so concluded on by the Wardmote Inquest and Leet Jury to be engrossed, and hung up in two Tables; the one in the Vestry-House of the Parish-Church of *Aldgate*, the other in the Quest-House upon *Little Tower-hill*, where the School is taught. This extracted from *Sir Samuel Starling's* last Will and Testament.

The ORDERS follow.

ORDERS made by the Wardmote Inquest of Portoken Ward, London, and the Jury of the Court Leet of the Manor of East-Smithfield, to be observed and kept by the School-master for the Time being, for the teaching of certain poor Boys of the Parish of *St. Botolph without Aldgate*, in Manner following; being the Gift of *Sir Samuel Starling*, Knt. by his last Will and Testament.

"Imprimis, The said School-master shall teach sixteen poor Boys of the Parish of *St. Botolph without Aldgate*, that is, eight of the upper Ward, and eight of the lower End, or more or less as the Estate will bear; such as shall be nominated and appointed by the said Trustees, whom the Wardmote Inquest and Leet Jury have chosen: And the said Master shall have for teaching the poor Boys twenty Shillings each Boy per Annum.

"II. The said Master shall teach the said Boys to read: And after they can read competently well, shall teach them to write, and the Grounds of Arithmetick, to fit them for Servants or Apprentices.

"III. The said Master shall, together herewith, instruct the said poor Children in the Knowledge and Practice of the Christian Religion, and teach them the Principles thereof, as they are laid down in the Church Catechism; and this shall be done twice a Week: And the said Master shall be obliged to bring the said Children, once in five Weeks, to Church to be catechized.

"IV. The said Master shall take particular Care of the Manners and Behaviour of the poor Children, and study all proper Means to discourage and correct the Beginnings of Vice; and particularly Lying, Swearing and Cursing, taking God's Name in Vain, and the Prophanation of the Lord's Day, &c.

"V. The said Master shall bring the said Children to Church twice every Lord's Day, and once on Holidays; and teach them to behave themselves with all Reverence in the House of God.

"VI. The Master shall constantly attend his proper Business in the School during the Hours appointed for teaching, viz. from seven to eleven in the Morning, and from one to five in the Afternoon, the Summer Half-Year; and from eight in the Morning to eleven, and from one to four in the Afternoon, in Winter.

"VII. The Names of the Children shall be called over every Morning and Afternoon, and if any be missing, they shall be taken Notice of: And the said Master shall go to Prayers with the said Children Morning and Evening, and

“and shall order the said Children so to do at Home.

“VIII. The said Master shall not teach above thirty Scholars, besides the said sixteen, without taking to his Assistance an able Person to be his Usher.

“IX. It is ordered, That no Boy shall be admitted into the said School under eight Years old; and also, that the said Schoolmaster shall not make any Demand, nor take Money of any Person, for any Boy's Entrance into the said School.

“X. As often as any of the sixteen Children shall be removed from the said School, that then the said Master shall give Notice to the Trustees of the said School, that another may be sent in his Place.

“XI. That the Parents of the said Children be put in Mind to take Care to send their Children clean washed and combed to School.

“XII. It is ordered by the aforesaid Inquest and Leet Jury, That the aforesaid Rules and Orders be set up in the said School, that the said Master may take Notice thereof, and govern himself accordingly.

“XIII. And Lastly, It is ordered, That there shall be a Copy of these Orders put up in the Vestry-house of the said Parish, and another put up in the Quest-House upon *Little Tower-bill*, in the said Parish; and that the Names of the present Trustees of the said Estate be underwritten:

Mr. John Dodson,	} Trustees.
Mr. Nath. Gale, and	
Mr. Edward Croofoot,	

Antiquities
Its Name.

This *Portoken*, which signifieth a *Franchise* at the Gate, was some Time a Guild, and had its Beginning in the Reign of King *Edgar*, between seven and eight hundred Years ago, when thirteen Knights, well beloved of the King and Realm, for Services by them done, requested to have a certain Portion of Land on the East Part of the City, left desolate and forsaken by the Inhabitants, by Reason of too much Servitude. They besought the King to have this Land, with the Liberty of a Guild, for ever. The King granted their Request on the following Conditions, to wit, That each of them should victoriously accomplish three Combats, one above the Ground, one under Ground, and the third in the Water: And after this, at a certain Day, in *East Smithfield*, they should run with Spears against all Comers; all which was gloriously performed: And the same Day the King named it *Knigheten Guild*, and so bounded it from *Aldgate*, to the Place where the Bars now are, toward the East, on both the Sides of the Street, and extended it towards the North, and the Gate, now since called *Bishopsgate*, unto the House then of *William Presbyter*, after of *Jeffrey Tanner*, and then of the Heirs of *Colver*; after that of *John Euseby*; but since of the Lord *Bouchier*, &c. And again, towards the South, unto the River *Thames*, and so far into the Water, as a Horseman, entering the same, might ride at Low-Water, and throw his Spear: So that all *East-Smithfield*, with the right Part of the Street that goeth to *Dodding Pond* into the *Thames*; and also the Hospital of St. Ca-

tharine, with the Mills that were founded in King *Stephen's* Days, and the outward Stone Wall, and the new Ditch of the Tower, are of the said Fee and Liberty: For the said Wall and Ditch were made in the Time of King *Richard I.* when he was in the *Holy Land*, by *William Longshamps*, Bishop of *Ely*.

These Knights had no other Charter all the Days of *Edgar*, *Ethelred*, and *Canutus*, until the Time of *Edward the Confessor*, whom the Heirs of those Knights humbly besought to confirm their Liberties, whereunto he graciously granted, and gave them a Deed thereof, as appeareth in the Book of the late House of the *Holy Trinity*: The said Charter was fairly written in the *Saxon* Letter and Tongue.

After this, King *William*, the Son of *William the Conqueror*, made a Confirmation of the same Liberties unto the Heirs of these Knights in these Words:

“*William*, King of *England*, to *Maurice*, Bishop, and *Godfry de Magnum*, and *Richard de Parre*, and to his faithful People of *London*, greeting: Know ye me to have graunted to the Men of *Knigheten Guild* the Guild that belonged to them, and the Land that belonged thereunto, with all Customs, as they had the same in the Time of King *Edward*, and my Father. Witness, *Hugh de Buche*, at *Retbing*.”

After him, King *Henry I.* confirmed the same by his Charter to the like Effect. After which Time the Church of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate* being founded by Queen *Matilda*, Wife to the said *Henry*, the Multitude of Brethren praising God Day and Night therein in short Time so increased, that all the City was delighted in beholding of them; insomuch that, in the Year 1115, certain Burgeffes of *London*, of the Progeny of those Noble *English* Knights; to wit, *Radulphus Fitzalgod*, *Wilmarde de Devereshe*, *Orgare le Rude*, *Edward Hupcornehill*, *Blackstanus*, and *Alwine* his Kinsman, and *Robert* his Brother, the Sons of *Leaffstanus* the Goldsmith, *Wizo* his Son, *Hugh Fitzvulgar*, and *Algare Secusme*; coming together into the Chapter-House of the said Church of the *Holy Trinity*, gave to the same Church and Canons, serving God therein, all the Lands and Soke, called in *English* *Knigheten Guild*, which lieth to the Wall of the City without the same Gate, and stretcheth to the River *Thames*: They gave it (taking upon them the Brotherhood and Participation of the Benefits of that House) by the Hands of Prior *Norman*.

Knigheten
Guild
given to
the Canons
of the
Holy
Trinity.

And the better to confirm this their Grant, they offered upon the Altar there the Charter of *Edward*, together with the other Charters which they had thereof; and afterward they did put the aforesaid Prior in Seisin thereof, by the Church of *St. Botolph*, which is built thereon, and is the Head of that Land. These Things were thus done before *Bernard*, Prior of *Dunstable*, *John*, Prior of *Derland*, *Jeffrey Clinton*, Chamberlain, and many other Clerks and Laymen, *French* and *English*. *Orgare le Prude* (one of their Company) was sent to King *Henry*, beseeching him to confirm their Gift, which the King gladly granted by this Deed following:

“*Henry*

" Henry, King of England, to R. Bishop of London, to the Sheriffs and Provost, and to all his Barons, and faithful People, French and English, of London and Middlesex, greeting: Know ye me to have granted and confirmed to the Church and Canons of the Holy Trinity of London, the Soke of the English Knighten Guild, and the Land which pertaineth thereunto, and the Church of St. Botolph, as the Men of the same Guild have given and granted unto them: And I will and straightly command, that they may hold the same well and honourably and freely, with Sack and Soke, Toll and Thea, Infangthefe, and all Customs belonging to it, as the Men of the same Guild in the best Sort had the same in the Time of King Edward; and as King William my Father, and Brother, did grant it to them by their Writs. Witnesses, A. the Queen, Jeffrey de Clinton, the Chancellor, and William de Clinton, at Woodstock.

This Charter was afterwards confirmed by Gilbert, William, and Roger, Barons of London. Then by St. Alphage, Archbishop of Canterbury. Then by Alexander and Innocent, Popes. Innocent also granted to the Prior and Convent, that the afore-said Church and Parishioners of the same should be served by one of the Canons, to be removed at the Prior's Pleasure.

These Writings concerning this Knighten Guild registered in Guildhall.

All these prescribed Writings (saith my Book) which some Time belonged to the Priory of the Holy Trinity, are registered in the End of the Book of Remembrances of the Guildhall of London, marked with the Letter C. Folio 134. The King sent also his Sheriffs, to wit, Aubery de Vere, and Roger, Nephew to Hubert, which (upon his Behalf) should invest this Church with the Possessions hereof; which the said Sheriffs accomplished coming upon the Ground, Andrew Buchevite, and the forenamed Witnesses and others standing by; notwithstanding Othowerus, Acollivillus, Otto, and Jeffrey, Earl of Essex, Constables of the Tower by Succession, withheld by force a Portion of the said Land, as I have before delivered.

Constables of the Tower.

The Founding of Trinity Church. Book C. Fol. 135. and Dunthorn, Fol. 79.

All this History above related of the Founding of Trinity Church within Aldgate, and of the Beginning of the Canons Regular and Augustin Friars in England, is taken out of the Book C. in Guildhall, and out of an old Book there, called Dunthorn; where we read as follows:

" In the Year of Christ 1108, and in the 8th Year of King Henry, was the Church of the Holy Trinity within Aldgate, London, founded by the venerable Lady Maud, Wife unto the said King, by the Persuasion of Archbishop Anselm. It was given unto Norman, who became the first Prior not only there, and first Canon Regular of the whole Kingdom: For by him was all England (saith my Record) adorned with the Rule of St. Augustin, and the Canonical Habit of that Order: Which Order, by the gathering together of many Friars into that Church, was the Number of those that praised God Day and Night, so much encreased, that the whole City was much delighted with the Sight of it: Infomuch that, in the Year of our Lord 1125, certain Burgeses of the City, descended of the antient Race of the English Knights, by Name Ralfe, the Son

Norman the first Prior, and the first of the Augustin Order.

" of Algode, Wolfard le Deverish, Orgar le Prude, Edward Upcornbill, Blacstan, and his Cousin Alwyn; Alwyn, and Robert his Brother, Sons of Leoffstan; Leoffstan the Goldsmith, and Wizo his Son, Hugh the Son of Wolgare, Algar Secusenne, Orgar the Son of Dereman, Osbert Drinckepin, and Adelardus Hornpate, meeting together in the Chapter of the Church of Christ, which is situate within the Walls of the City near Aldgate, freely gave unto the said Church, and unto the Canons serving God, all that Land and Soken, which was called Anglisch Cnithgilda; which lies by the Wall of the City without Aldgate, and reaches into the Thames. They gave it, I say, themselves becoming Friars, and partaking of the Benefits of that Place, by the Hand of Norman the Prior, who received them into the Society, as he had done others before them, by an Oath taken upon the Text of the Gospel.

" And to the Intent that this Gift of theirs might stand firm and unchangeable, they surrendered up (among other Writing which they had for it) the Charter of St. Edward: After which they gave the Prior Seisin and Possession of the said Land * by the Church of St. Botolph, which had been builded upon the same, and was the Head of it.

* That is, by giving him Entrance and Possession into the Church of St. Botolph, which was the Head, or, as it were, the Capital Messuage of the Manor.

" All this was done before these Witnesses, Bernard, Prior of Dunstable, John, Prior of Landa, and divers other French and English People.

" The said Donors hereupon sent one of their own Company, Ordgar le Prude by Name, unto King Henry with their Petition, that he would be pleased to give his Consent and Confirmation to their said Gift. Whereupon the King very willingly allowed the said Land and Soken unto the Church; and to be free and acquitted from all Service to himself, as frank Alms ought to be; which he thus confirmed by his Charter."

Henry, King of England, &c. as before.

To all this was added the sacred Confirmation of the Pope, without which nothing was firm enough in those Times. Innocent II. in the second Year of King Stephen, Anno 1137, directed this Bull to his beloved Son Norman, Prior of that Church, placed within the Walls of London, and to the Friars, &c. i. e. " We appoint, that whatsoever Possessions and Goods the said Christ-Church doth now justly and lawfully possess, or hereafter by the Concession of Popes, Grants of Kings and Princes, Offerings of the Faithful, or by other just Means may be gotten, do remain firm and inviolable to you and your Successors. Among which, these we thought convenient to express by their proper Names; to wit, two Parts of Issues of the City of Exon, the Lands of Letune, which Simon du Moulins, and Adeline his Wife, out of a Principle of Piety, granted to the same Place, the Land and the Soke of Anglische Cnithgild, the Church of Bix, with its Rents, the Church of Totenbam. Besides, whatever Churches or Lands, without the City of London or within, reasonably bestowed upon you by God's faithful People, or shall happen to be offered hereafter, we confirm to you, and

Pope Innocent's Bull for Confirmation of the Gifts given to this Priory.

Statutus, Rym. Foedera, &c. 10m. I.

" by

"by you to the same Church, by Apostolical Authority, &c. yet saving due Reverence to the Bishop of the Diocese." To this hangeth a leaden Bull, with Strings of yellow and red Silk.

Part of
Knights
Guild
withheld
by the Con-
sables of
the Tower.
Prior of
the Trinity
an Alder-
man of
London.

The Prior and Canons of the *Holy Trinity* being thus seized of the said Land and Soke of *Knights Guild*, (a Part of the Suburb without the Wall, but within the Liberties of the City) the same Prior was, for him and his Successors, admitted as one of the Aldermen of *London*, to govern the same Land and Soke. According to the Customs of the City, he did sit in Court, and rode with the Mayor, and his Brethren the Aldermen, as one of them, in Scarlet, or other Livery as they used, until the Year 1531; at the which Time the said Priory, by the last Prior there, was surrendered to King *Henry VIII.* in the twenty-third of his Reign; who gave this Priory to Sir *Thomas Audely*, Knt. Lord Chancellor of *England*, and he pulled down the Church: Since the which Dissolution of that House, the said Ward of *Portfoken* hath been governed by a temporal Man, one of the Aldermen of *London*, elected by the Citizens, as be the Aldermen of other Wards.

This Priory
surrendered
to the King.

Another
Pope's
Grant to
the Prior.

Ry. Feod.
vol. 1. p. 20

But to shew further what Countenance the Popes gave to this Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, I read this Bull of Pope *Alexander*, indulging Authority to the Prior over his Company, not to be controlled by the King himself, no not in his own Dominions: 8 *Henry II. Anno Dom. 1162.* "*Alexander* the Pope granteth the Prior, upon his Request, whereby the State of his Church may be preserved and reformed for the better, that the Persons of the said Church, under the Discipline of regular Observance, may give to God worthy and acceptable Service, we grant him free Power of Correction, as is expedient; as to him belongs of correcting of the Excesses of those under him, and recalling of Fugitives to the same Church, as it pertains to his Office; notwithstanding the King's, or any other secular Prohibition. Let no Man therefore infringe this Page of our Grant, or oppose it by any rash Boldness: But if any presume to attempt it, let him know that he shall incur the Indignation of the omnipotent God, and the blessed Apostles *St. Peter* and *Paul*. At *Viterbium*, the third of *July*, and the third of the Pontificate."

A Present-
ment by
Portfoken
Ward.

I have met with an antient Presentment of certain Jurats of this Ward in the Reign of King *Edward I.* at an Inquisition of his Justices, wherein the said Alderman himself is presented: And presenting Things amiss out of the Ward as well as within, it may not be amiss to lay it before the Reader:

In Baga
Quo War-
ranto Lon-
don.
3 Edw. I.
P. Le
Neve.

"The Prior of *Christ-Church, London*, holds his Wardmote of *Portfoken* of *Aldgate*, within the Priory, unjustly; because his Wardmote was wont to be held within the *Portfoken*, and not without.
"The Jurats say, that Sir *Rafe de Berners*, Knt. holds one Messé and two Water-Mills in *St. Botolph* without *Aldgate*, which are called the *Knights Fees*: Which Tenement ought to find for the King one Servant armed in one Turret in the Tower for forty Days, in the
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"Time of War, at his proper Cost; and in the last War he made a Default.

"That *Giles de Wodeham*, Knt. made a Ditch upon the King's Way, called *Kingsescesland*.

"*Philip Lands* dwells in a House upon the common Pasture, called *Camprichesheth*, at *Hackney*.

"That the Prior of *Christ-Church, London*, hath applied to himself a Lane between his Priory and the City Wall, through which was wont to be a common Way.

"That the Nuns of *St. Helen's* within *Bishopsgate* apply to themselves a Lane from *Bishopsgate-street* unto *St. Mary-at-Axe-street*.

"That an Hermitage is placed in a Turret of the Wall of the City near *Aldgate*, and it is built four Feet without the Turret of the said Wall in the King's Highway."

To add a few more Remarks concerning this antient Monastery or Priory of the *Holy Trinity*: The afore said Queen *Maud* gave to the Prior and Convent the Church of *Brackynge*, [the same with *Brangbing* or *Brawgling*, in *Hertfordshire*] with the Appurtenances; also the Churches of *St. Augustine Papey*, near the Wall, and *St. Eamund's Lombard-street*, and of *Allballows* upon the Wall: To which Churches the said Prior and Convent presented. These three last Churches belonged to the Soke of *Aldgate*, which the said Queen *Maud* gave to this Priory; and from these Churches they received certain yearly Pensions; that is, from *St. Augustine's* twelve Pence, from *St. Edmund's* thirteen Shillings and four Pence, and from *Allballows* three Shillings. *All-Saints Fenchurch* pertained also to them, whence they received two Shillings yearly Pension. To this Priory also the Church of *Bix* or *Bixil* belonged, given them by *William Corbil*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Lib. Trin.
penes me.

Churches
given to
this Priory.

The Boundaries of the Scite of this Priory appear in the Instrument of the Grant made of it by King *Henry VIII.* to Sir *Thomas Audely*, viz. *A magna porta civitatis nostre Lond. &c. i. e.* "From the great Gate of our City of *London* called *Aldgate*, and so thence on the North Side of the King's Street, or high Street, called *Aldgate-street*, unto the Bell-house or Steeple of *St. Katharine Christ-Church*; and from thence by a certain Street reaching from the said King's Street by the said Bell-house unto the great Gate of the said late Monastery, and so by the said Street from the said great Gate of the said late Monastery unto the Stone Wall of our City of *London*; and so by the said Wall unto the said great Gate called *Aldgate*."

The Bounds
of it.

The Monks of this Priory I find to be commended in a Charter of one *Gualo*, Cardinal of *St. Martin*, Legate of the Apostolick See, for their being such obedient Sons to the Holy Roman Mother Church in the late Disturbance in *England*, by Reason of the Discord between the King [*John*] and the Barons; wherein they underwent heavy Losses, and no small Wrongs: And, in Consideration thereof, the Cardinal confirmed to them the Church of *Brackinges* for their own Uses. This Grant was made in the Year 1211.

Ibid.

The Priory
sticks to the
Holy
Church.

40 H. III.
P. LeNeve

This Priory was once taken into the King's Hands for receiving a certain Thief that escaped from *Newgate*.

Surrendered to King
H. VIII.
A.D. 1531

Dr. Kennet, Lord
Bishop of
Peterborough.

This Church was surrendered up into King Henry VIII's Hands on the fourth of February, 1531, 23 Regis, (as appears by the Copy of the Instrument communicated to Mr. Strype by the Rev. White Kennet, D. D.) Nicholas Hancock, the last Prior, and his Convent, assembled together in their Chapter-house, surrendering it by a formal Deed, sealed by their common Seal: And on the twenty-fifth of February, in the same Year, the said Prior and Convent did recognize the afore-said Surrender by their Names subscribed, viz. Hancock the Prior, George Grevyl, and seventeen more of the Convent, before Richard Watkyns, LL. B. Publick Notary, required hereunto by Rowland Lee and John Olyver, Clerks, or Masters of Chancery, before whom the Surrender was made in the Chapter-House; wherein is remarkable the Cause they assign for this Surrender,—*Domus, que in suis fructibus, redditibus, proventibus, obventibus & emolumentis non mediocriter deteriorata est, & quasi in totum diminuta, ingentique ære alieno obruta, oppressa & gravata extitit, &c. i. e.* "That their House was not a little sunk in its Fruits, Revenues, and Benefits, and in effect come to nothing, and over Head and Ears in Debt; and therefore that they maturely weighing and considering with themselves, that unless the King (being their Founder and Patron) did apply and provide some speedy Remedy, it must needs utterly perish, both in Spirituals and Temporals; they gave and granted it to his Majesty to all Effect of Law, and submitted and subjected themselves, their Monastery, and all their Rights, into his Hand, with free Power and Authority to alienate and dispose of them to what Uses he pleased."

The Grant thereof to
Sir Tho. Audely.

The Grant of the Scite of this Priory thus in the King's Hands, with divers Messuages there and in Hertfordshire, the King granted to Sir Thomas Audely, Knt. Lord Chancellor of England, the Letters Patents bearing Date the ninth of April, in the twenty-fifth of Henry VIII. Anno 1533. And by another Charter the said King granted to the said Audely all whatsoever belonged to this religious House lying within Aldgate, or without; that is, in the Parish of St. Katharine Christ-Church within Aldgate, or in St. Botolph without; to be held in Soccage by Fealty only. This was dated the twenty-eighth of June, Anno Regn. 27. Not to be silent of other Letters Patents of the King, dated the twenty-ninth of December, the Year before, to the said Sir Thomas, Sir Henry Parker, and others, of the Manor of Brawling, alias Brawling-bury, and the Rectory of Brawling in the County of Hertford, Parcel of the Lands of the said Priory.

Thus much for the Out-Bounds of Knighten Guild, or Portsoken Ward, and for the Antiquity and Government thereof.

Places contained in
this Ward.

Hospital of
St. Katharine.

Now of the Parts therein, this is specially to be noted: First, the East Part of the Tower standeth there; then an Hospital of St. Katharine, founded by Matilda the Queen, Wife to King Stephen, by Licence of the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity in London, on whose Ground she

founded it. *Elleanor* the Queen, Wife to King Edward I. a second Foundress, appointed there to be a Master, three Brethren Chaplains, and three Sisters, ten poor Women, and six poor Clerks. She gave to them the Manor of Carleton in Wiltshire, and Upchurch in Kent, &c. Queen Philippa, Wife to King Edward III. 1351, founded a Chauntry there, and gave to that Hospital ten Pounds Land by Year. It was of late Time called a free Chapel, a College, and an Hospital for poor Sisters.

A second
Foundress.

To this House belonged the Manor of Rissendon in the Isle of Shepy, and a Tenement in the Parish of Menstre [Minster] there; and another Manor of Chesingbery in Wilts; and Quarley [written also Owarley] in the County of Southampton; Parcel of the Priory of Okeburne, granted the nineteenth of Henry VI. Tenements in Reynham in Kent, accepted in Exchange; a Messuage in a Lane called Bow-lane, &c. Many Liberties were granted to this Hospital, and a Fair to be held upon Tower-hill the Day after the Feast of St. James, granted the twentieth of Henry VI. In this Church of St. Katharine was founded a Chauntry in Honour of St. Fabian and St. Sebastian, and ten Pounds yearly to be taken out of the Issues of the Hanaper, in the first of Richard II. Among the Records of the Tower there is also one, shewing that it belonged to the King to present to the Keeper there the Persons who shall be professed Sisters there.—Richard II. two Messes more came to them, situate in the Parish of Berking Church, heretofore founded for an Hospital of poor frantick People; now granted, in the second of Richard II. to this Hospital of St. Katharine's, for a Chauntry to be made by Robert Denton. Again, King Edward III. in the ninth of his Reign, granted to the Hospital of St. Katharine, de Bosco & Maremio capiend. in Bosco Roger. Wast de Leinton [Leyton certe] infra Forest. de Essex, pro focal. & pro reparatione Molendin. sui de Reynham; i. e. Wood and Timber to be taken in the Wood of Roger Wast of Leyton in the Forest of Essex, for Firing, and for the Repair of their Mill at Reynham. Farther, there was the Advowson of the Church of St. Peter in Northampton, with the Chapels of Kingsthorpe and Upton annexed, granted to this House by Isabel the Queen, in the third of Edward III. and the Church of Fretbensted in the Diocese of Canterbury.

Rec. Tur.
Gift and
Grants to
St. Katharine's.

There belonged antiently to this Hospital a Mill and a Garden, which were both taken away for making the Tower Ditch, but for which Recompence was made them; for there is a Charter in the Tower, made in the eighteenth of Edward II. concerning five Marks six Shillings and nine Pence, granted heretofore by King Edward I. to be taken each Year at the Exchequer, in Recompence of a Loss which they sustained for the enlarging of the Ditch about the said Tower.

A Mill and
a Garden
belonging
to St. Katharine's.

Several Queens of England having been Foundresses, especial Benefactors to this Hospital, Queens became chief Patronesses of it, and had some special Jurisdiction in it. There is a Record of the seventh of Edward III. that makes Alianor the Queen, Grandmother of the King, the Founder, and determines the Power of the Queens of England there.

Queens Patronesses
of it.

There

Guild of
St. Bar-
bara in St.
Katha-
rine's.

There was a very noble Guild or Fraternity founded in the Church of this Hospital of St. Katherine, to the Honour of St. Barbara. It was governed by a Master and three Wardens. It had two Royal Founders, King Henry VIII. and Queen Katharine, his first Wife; and many very high and honourable Persons associated themselves as Members of the said Fraternity; one was the great Cardinal *Wolsey*, and many other eminent Dukes, Earls, and Knights, Queens, and Ladies. All this will more fully appear by the Beads to be bidden for this Guild; an old Print whereof, communicated to me by a diligent Collector of such Antiquities, is as followeth:

Mr. Bag-
ford.

"Of your devoute Charyte ye shal pray for al
"the Brethern and Systern of the Gylde of our
"glorious Savyoure Cryst Jhu, and of the blef-
"syde Vyrgin and Martyr Seynt Barbara, foun-
"dyd in Seint Katerins Church next to the Towre
"of London: And first, ye shal pray specyally for
"the gode. Estate of our Soverayne Lord and
"moost Crysten and Excellent Prince King
"Henry VIII. and Queen Kateryn, Founders of
"the seid Gylde and gracyous Brotherhod, and
"Brother and Syfter of the same; and for the
"good Estate of the French Quenys Grace Mary,
"Syfter to our seyd Soverane Lord, and Syfter
"of the sayd Gylde.

"Also ye shal pray for the good Estate of
"Thomas Wolsey, of the Tytle of Seynt Cecylle of
"Rome, Preeft, Cardynal, and Legatus a latere
"to our holy Father the Pope, Archbyshop of
"York, and Chancellor of England, Brother of the
"same Gylde.

"Also for the good Estate of the Duke of
"Buckyngham and my Lady his Wyfe. Also
"for the good Estate of the Duke of Norfolk
"and my Lady his Wife. The Duke of South-
"folke.

"Also for my Lord Marques. For the Yerle
"of Shrewysbery, the Yerle of Northumberland,
"the Yerle of Surrey, my Lorde Haslynges, and
"for al their Ladies, Bretherne and Systers of
"the same.

"Also for Sir Rycharde Chomely, Knyght, Sir
"Wyllyam Compton, Knyght, Sir Wyllyam Skevyn-
"ton Knyght, Syr Johan Dygby, Knyght, Syr
"Ryse ap Thomas, Knyght, Syr Gryffyth Ryse,
"Knyght, Syr Edward Belknappe, Knyght, Syr
"Johan of Aston, Knyght, Master Johan Bea-
"mount of Collorton, Esquier; and for al their
"Ladys, Bretherne, and Syfterne of the same
"that be a lyve, and for the Sowlls of them
"that be ded; and for the Master and Wardens
"of the same Gylde, and the Warden Collectour
"of the same: And, for the more specyal Grace,
"every Man of your Charyte fey a *Pater nr.* and
"an *Ave*.

"And God save the Kynge, the Master and
"Wardens, and al the Bretherne and Systern of
"the same."

To which I subjoin the Order and Manner of
Admission, the Rules and Benefits of the fore-
said Fraternity:

"Who so ever, by the Grace of God, is dyf-
"posyd to enter into the bleffyd Fraternyte of
"the Gylde of our glorious Savyour Cryst Jhu,
"and of the bleffyd Vyrgin and Martyr Saynt

"Barbara, foundyd in Saynt Kateryns Church
"next the Tower of London, and wyll have the
"Parden, Prevylege, and Profet thereto graunted
"and ordenyed, must pay to the seyd Fraternyte
"the Some of x.s. iiii.d. Sterlynge, at his first
"enterynge, if he will, or ellys by Leafer within
"the Space of vii Yeres; that is to say, at his
"first Entering xii.d. and every Quarter follow-
"yng iiii.d. tyll the seyd x.s. iiii.d. be payd in
"Mony, Plate, or any other honest Stufe: And
"at the first Payment he or she that so enteryth
"in to the seyd Fraternyte, whether they be
"weddyd or single, shal receyve a Letter with
"the Seal of the Warden Collectour; which
"Warden Collectour shall receive his Name, and
"bring it to the Auter of the glorious Jhu and
"Seynt Barbara in Seynt Kateryns Church before
"seyd, and thereto be regestryde, and there shall
"be prayed for dayly be Name. And when the
"last Payment of the Some of x.s. iiii.d. is payd,
"then the seyd Brother or Syfter shall receyve a
"Letter with the common Seal of the seyd Fra-
"ternyte and Place, with the Masters Name and
"Wardens therein for the Tyme being, whereby
"he shal have a great Commodity and Suerty of
"lyvyng; that is to say, that yf ever the seyd
"Brother or Syfter fall in Decay of worldly
"Goods, as by Sekenes or Hurt by the Warrys,
"or uppon the Land or See, or by any other
"Casualte or Means fallen in Poverte, then
"if he brynge the seyd Letter sealyd with the
"seyd common Seal, the Master and al the Com-
"pany shall receive him favourably, and there he
"shal have every Weke xiiii.d. House rome and
"Beddinge, and a Woman to wash his Clothys,
"and to dresse his Mete; and so to continue Yere
"by Yere, and Weke by Weke, duryng his
"Lyfe, by the Grace of Almighty Jhu and Seynt
"Barbara. Gevyne the first Day of Decembre, the
"Yere of our Lord God M.CCCCC.XVIII. Sir
"Wyllyam Skevington, Knyght, then beyng Ma-
"ster, and Wyllyam Uxley, and Robert Fyfsber,
"Wardens."

There lie buried in this Church the Countess of
Huntington, Countess of the March in her Time,
1429; John Holland, Duke of Excester, and Earl
of Huntington, 1447, and his two Wives, in a
fair Tomb on the North Side of the Choir, under
a stately Arch.

Dame Margaret, Duchesse of Exeter, bequeath-
ed her Body to be buried in the Chapel within
the Chancel of the College of St. Katharine, be-
side the Tower of London; whose Will was proved
Anno 1458.

The said Duke of Excester's Monument here
is one of the antientest remaining within or about
the City, excepting those in the Temple Church:
And, for the preserving of the Memory of this
great Peer, there hath been hung up, against a
Pillar hard by, a Tablet expressing his Titles,
his Offices, and who his Wives were, done by
John Gybbon, Bluemantle. The Effigies of him
lying on the right Hand, and his two Wives on
his left, are engraven in Stone, each with their
Hands together in a praying Posture. The Duke
hath on his right Hand three Rings, one on his
fore Finger, another on his fourth Finger, both
worn under the second Joint, and a third on the
middle Finger, worn under the first Joint. His
first

Monuments
in St. Ka-
tharine's.

first Wife's Hands are broken. On the Fingers of his second Wife appear likewise three Rings, (which seems to have been the Fashion of the Nobility in those Times) the Ring on the fore Finger, and that on the fourth, being on the first Joint, that on the middle Finger worn under the second. Coronets on all their Heads.

There be also in this Church buried *Thomas Walsingham*, Esq; and *Thomas Ballard*, Esq; by him, Anno 1465. *Thomas Flemming*, Knt. 1466, &c.

More Monuments, and more modern, in this Church

Against this North Wall in the Chancel are these Monuments more modern: For *George Mountague*, Son of *Henry Earl of Manchester*, and Master of this Hospital. He repaired this Church. Buried July 23, 1681.

Margaret Garret.

Against the South Wall hangeth a Table for *Margaret Garret*, Daughter of *Robert Garret*, senior Brother of this College, and *Anne Mudd* his Wife. A Virgin above those of her Age, comely, tall, agreeable, proportioned in her Limbs and Body, amiable in the Loveliness of her Face. All those exterior were exceeded by her internal excellent Parts, and the Sweetness of her Disposition; beloved and lamented by all.

This *Jewel* (so her Name signifieth) died the twenty-fifth of *November*, 1683, in the Morning, being sixteen Years and eight Months old, and was born the twenty-fifth of *March*, 1667.

Dear was she living, but being dead more dear;
The Grief of very many made this clear.

Thus we by *Want* more than by *Having* learn
The Worth of Things, in which we claim
Concern.

Joh. Gibbon fecit.

Johann. Gibbon Collegii Heraldorum Socius, & Introductionis ad Latinam Blazoniam Author, ob eximium erga defunctam respectum, quam tanquam suam ipsius dilexit filiam, hoc tantillum Memoriale proponi voluit. Cujus Parentum Corpora in Ecclesia St. Mariæ Aldermary apud Londinenses reconduntur.

Which Inscription may also serve for the Monument of the said *John Gibbon* himself, a Member of this Hospital, a Pursuivant named *Blue-mantle*, of a great Age, of good Learning in History and Heraldry.

William Cutting, a good Benefactor, *March* 4, 1599, *Ætat.* 50.

Frederick Becker, a Gentleman of *Holland*, drowned by falling out of a Ship into the *Thames* near *Gravesend*: Died the thirtieth of *May*, 1663, *Ætat. sue* 40. A Monument set up for him by *Adriana Vernatti*. *Joanna* Wife to *Job. Rampain*, Gent. and Daughter to *Rob. Cesar*, Esq; died in Childbed, 1694.

Grave-stones on the Ground: For *Tho. Edman-son* of this Precinct, deceased the eleventh of *May*, 1675. *Joseph Edman-son*, jun. the twenty-sixth of *March*, 1692.

Katharine Moor, 1667. *Charles Stamford*, Surgeon, 1668, and *Elizabeth* his Wife. *John Friend*, sen. the thirteenth of *October*, 1665; also *William Friend*, his Son, 1665. *Anne Jones*, born in *Anglesey*, 1665.

John Pexsail, Esq; and Serjeant of the Admiralty, *September* 17, 1625. He hath an Effigy in Brass.

Will. Pope, Gent. Serjeant of the Admiralty, and Bailiff of *St. Katharine's*, *November* 17, 1609, aged seventy-four, hath an Effigy in Brass. *Henricus Powys*, LL. D. unus fratrum hujus Hospitalii, Ob. *Mar.* 14, 1698-9.

John Williams, Brewer, *March* 3, 1661, and *Alice* his Wife, *January* 29, 1660.

Jeremy Horsenayle, of this Parish, Brewer, 1692, and *Alice* his Wife, 1691.

Elizabeth Horsenayle, Wife of *Thomas Nasbet*, 1695.

Edwardus Lake, S. T. P. Ecclesiæ Exon. Præbendarius, ejusdem Archidiaconus, primus S. Mariæ ad Montem, & S. Andr. Hobbard parochiarum unitarum diu Rector, hujus Ecclesiæ primus Frater, &c. Ob. *Kal. Feb.* 1703-4. *Ætat. sue* 63.

Judith, Wife of Capt. *Robert Fisher*, 1660. *Richard Fisher*, Brother of *Robert*, 1682-3. *William Ford*, 1699. *Richard Moor*. *Sarah*, Daughter of *Richard Moor*, Wife of *Nathaniel Fox*, late Carriage-Master to the Office of Ordnance. *Richard Moor*, sen. *Thomas Collins*, Surgeon. *Peter Verschel*, 1694. *Eleanor*, Wife of *Emanuel Dud-son*, 1704. *Sarah Warner*, 1699. *Fredeswide Smith*, 1696. *Thomas Anderson*, 1696. *Elizabeth Debnam*, Wife of *John Debnam*, Merchant-Taylor, of the City of *Bristol*, 1702-3. *Robert Beadles*, Free Mason, and Citizen of *London*, and one of his Majesty's Gunners of the Tower, 1682.

In this Hospital *Raimundus Lullius*, the famous Hermetic Philosopher, wrote his *Testamentum Novissimum*; as by the latter End of that Work appears. It may not be amiss to add, for the Honour of this antient House, that *Richard Verstegan*, that wrote the *Restitution of decayed Antiquities*, was born in *St. Katharine's*: Whose Grandfather, *Theodore Rowland Verstegan*, was of *Guelderland*, descended of an antient and worshipful Family, and, by Reason of the War, came into *England* the latter End of the Reign of King *Henry VII.* as the above-mentioned Gentleman, Mr. *Gibbon*, an Inhabitant of *St. Katharine's Hospital*, hath informed me.

Rich. Verstegan born in St. Katharine's.

The Choir, which of late Years was not much inferior to that of *St. Paul's*, was dissolved by Dr. *Wylson*, a late Master there, the Brethren and Sisters remaining. This House was valued at three hundred and fifteen Pounds fourteen Shillings and two Pence: Being now enclosed about with small Tenements and many Publick-houses, having more Inhabitants, *English* and Strangers, than are in some Cities in *England*.

Many of these Strangers had been Inhabitants of *Calais*, *Hammes*, and *Guisnes*; which Places being lost in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, the poor People, Tradesmen, and others, were glad to flee over into *England*; where, wanting Habitation, a Place belonging to *St. Katharine's* (now a Lane) was allowed them, which, from the Countries whence they came, were called *Hammes* and *Guisnes*, and is the same with that Place which at this Day, by a strange Corruption, is called *Hangman's-Gains*, as I was once told by Mr. *Gibbon* aforesaid, one of the College of *Heralds*, and a learned Antiquarian; and he had it from Mr. *H. Sylliard*, once a Brother of this Hospital.

Strype. A Place in St. Katharine's called Hangman's-Gains.

Among

Fox.Mart.

One
Crokehay
a Stranger
in St. Ka-
tharine's.

Among other outlandish Men that lived here in St. Katharine's was one *Crokebay*, a Man of Credit and Substance, who inhabited here in Queen Mary's Days; whose Wife *Gertrude*, being a fast Protestant, was troubled upon her Death-bed by Dr. Mallet, then Master of St. Katharine's, because he could not persuade her either to receive the Unction or the Sacrament; excusing this last, in that she was subject to vomit, and so was sure, she said, to cast up their God again. He therefore refused her Christian Burial when she was dead, and said she should be buried in some Highway, and a Mark set upon her, in Token that she was an Heretick: But her Husband at last obtained Leave to bury her in his Garden, for there were Gardens then in St. Katharine's.

The Flemish
Church-
yard.

Behind *Hangman's-Gains* is the *Flemish Churchyard*, which was appropriated for the Burial of those of *Hammes* and *Guifnes*, and other poor *Flemings* that came over afterwards under Queen *Elizabeth*; and is still a Churchyard for the poorer Sort.

The Jewry
in St. Ka-
tharine's.

Somewhere within the Liberties of the Tower, and, as it seems, in this Part of St. Katharine's, was a Place called *Judaismus*, the *Jewry*, which being a Place of Privilege, such as were *Jews* (as well as others) resorted thither for their Safety, who fell off from the Religion then professed and practised; and particularly Priests that had taken Wives, and so esteemed Apostates from the Unity of the Catholick Church. Among the Collections of the Tower Records taken by Mr. Prynne, we have this:

Rec. Tur.

A Place of
Privilege.

"That, Anno 1279, the eighth of Edward I. upon the Archbishop's Request, the King issued a Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, to apprehend certain Apostates, *qui recesserunt ab unitate Catholice Fidei*. But they were in *Judaismo*, i. e. the *Jewry*, and so out of the Power and Jurisdiction of the Magistrates of London. Upon this the Archbishop wrote to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, that was Chancellor, signifying that those Enemies of the Faith were yet in *Balliva Majoris & Vicecom. Lond. sed in Judaismo sub Custodia & Potestate Constabularii Turris, ubi ingredi non possunt, ut dicitur, sine speciali mandato*." Some of these Enemies of the Faith, and Apostates from Catholick Unity, seem to be such Priests as had Wives; for in the same Letter it is added, that he would take away that Word *Dudum* in his former Writ, *Quoniam nunc ipsorum Uxores sunt sicut prius*.

Bounds of
St. Katha-
rine's.

The Circuit of this Hospital, or Free Chapel of St. Katharine, is as follows: From the East Gate of the Tower by the *Thames*, unto the Bank beyond St. Katharine's Dock Eastward, and from thence through all the Lane which leadeth from the said Dock, and in and by every Part of the said Lane unto the King's Highway Northward; which Way lieth between the Abbey of *Grace* and the said Hospital or Free Chapel, and leadeth from the City of London unto *Radcliff*; and also from the said Way, against the same Lane, unto the Tower Ditch Westward, and from thence to the River of *Thames* Southward.

St. Katharine's was famous for Brew-houses in No. 86.

antient Times. One *Geffrey Gate*, in Henry VII's Days, spoiled the Brew-houses at St. Katharine's twice; either for brewing too much to their Customers beyond the Sea, or for putting too much Water into the Beer of their Customers that they served on this Side the Sea, or else for both.

There are divers very antient Records concerning this *Knighthen Guild*, or *Portfoken*, that afterwards came into the Possession of the Canons of *Trinity Church*; and likewise concerning the Hospital of St. Katharine; and many Charters of the Kings of England, setting out the Liberties, Extent, and Privileges of them; authentick Copies whereof are still remaining in certain old written Books in the *Guildhall* of London; which Records and Charters follow. And first, an antient Record concerning the Original of the Guild, and Confirmation of it:

"In the Times of King *Knowt** (or *Kanutus*) the *Dane*, were there thirteen Knights, very well beloved both of King and Kingdom: These begged of the King's Grace a certain Piece of Land in the East Part of London, which the Inhabitants had lately forsaken by Reason of the Hardship and Service they there stood charged withal. The Knights Suit for to have this Land granted unto them for ever, with the Liberty of a Guild upon it, the King upon this Condition granted, namely, that every one of them should perform three Combats upon the Land and in the Water, and come off with Victory; and also, that upon a Day appointed, they should run at Tilt against all Comers, in the Field which is now called *East Smithfield*. This they having performed gloriously, the King gave them the Field, and the same Day named it *Knytte Guilden*, appointing these Boundaries unto it: First, that it should reach from *Ealdgate* to the Place where the Bars now are, Eastward, on both Sides the Town. He extended it another Way toward *Bishopsgate*, as far as the House of *William* the Priest. To the Southward the Liberties of this Guild reached so far into the Water of the *Thames*, as a Horseman, riding into the River at a dead low Water, could dart his Horseman's Staff from him: So that all *East Smithfield*, with Part of the right Hand Way, which stretcheth by *Doding's Pond* into the *Thames*, and also the Hospital of St. Katharine, with the Mills, (which Hospital was founded in the Reign of King *Stephen*) together with the outer Stone Wall, and the new Ditch of the Tower, stand and are within the Fee aforesaid: For the said Wall and Ditch were not as yet made, but were afterwards, in the very Time that King *Richard I.* was at *Jerusalem*; which was done by the Bishop of *Ely*, the King's Justice over all the Kingdom. The Occasion was a Difference betwixt Earl *John*, the King's Brother, and the Chief Justice. By the digging of this Ditch in the Ground of *East Smithfield*, did the Church of the *Holy Trinity* in London lose half a Mark a Year Revenue; and the Mill which belonged unto the poor Brotherhood of the Hospital of St. Katharine, and unto the Churches of St. Katharine, and of the *Holy Trinity* altogether,

Leigh's
Accid. of
Armory,
fol. 79. b.
St. Katha-
rine's
Brew-
houses.Antient
Records
concerning
the Knigh-
then Guild.Out of
Book Dun-
thorn in
Guildhall,
fol. 78.* Or K.
Edgar, Se-
cund. Lib.
Trinitat.
Pro nimia
servitute.These were
English
Knights,
and there-
fore in some
Writings it
is called
Anglish
Knytte
Guilden.The Tower
Ditch first
made.

"was fain to be removed, to their no little Hindrance: A Garden also which the King had hired of the Brotherhood aforefaid, at the Rent of fix Marks a Year, was for the moſt Part deſtroyed alſo by the ſaid Ditch. Recompence was often ſued for, but not made very ſpeedily, though promiſed faithfully. Afterwards, King Edward gave five Marks and an half unto the poor Brotherhood for that Part of their Garden which the Ditch had deſtroyed; and that Part which it had not, he reſtored unto them again, which they hold unto this Day. As for their Rent of five Marks and a half, he gave them his Charter, by which they receive it very duly either out of the *Exchequer* or the *Hanaper*, even until this preſent."

Out of the
Book C.
fol. 134.

* Fidelity. By which, per chance, are meant ſuch as were the King's Tenants, or held Lands of him, and had ſworn Fealty for them to him.

* Vicecomiti Lond.

This Guild was by divers Kings afterwards confirmed; and firſt by *Edward the Confefſor*, then by King *William Rufus*; of whoſe Charter I here give you this Abſtract:

"*William*, King of England, &c. to Biſhop *M. G. de Magu*, and *R. de Boare*, and to his faithful * liege People of *London*, ſendeth greeting. Know ye, that I have confirmed unto the Men of *Cnyttengilda*, their Guild, and Lands pertaining unto it, with all their Cuſtoms entire, even as they enjoyed them in the Time of King *Edward*, and of my Father. Witneſs *Henry de Both* at *Rethyng*."

Of *K. Henry I's* Charter this is the Abſtract:

"*Henry*, King of England, &c. to Biſhop *M. to the* * Sheriff of *London*, and to all his Barons and faithful People of *London*, as well French as *Engliſh*, ſendeth greeting. Know ye, that I have granted unto all the Men of the *Cnyttengilda* their Guild, and Lands pertaining unto it, together with all their Cuſtoms after the beſt Manner, even as they enjoyed the ſame in the Times of King *Edward* and my Father, and as the King my Brother by his Charter and Seal confirmed them. And I free it from any Forfeiture that might accrue unto myſelf; forbidding all Men, that upon Pretence hereof they preſume not to offer them any Moleſtation. Witneſſes, *R. de Momford*, *R. de Bigot*, and *H. de Booth*, at *Weſtmiſter*."

More concerning the Liberties and Extent of the ſaid Guild:

Out of
Book H.
fol. 48.

"Know ye, that the *Soken* of *Knyttengilda* reaches from *Aldgate*, with the Lands on both Sides the Street, even unto the outer Bar. On the South Side it reaches towards the *Thames*, joining with the *Soken* within the Bar ſixty-fix Feet of *St. Paul's*. On the North it goes within the Bar ſixteen Feet of *St. Paul's*. The *Soken* alſo extendeth towards *Biſhopsgate*, even unto the Houſe belonging ſometimes unto *William* the Prieſt, and after unto *Geoffry Tanner*; together with all *Smithſfield*, and ſo far into the *Thames*, as a Horſeman, at low Water, riding upon his * Deſtrier into the River, could dart his Lance from him; together with the right Hand Part of the Street which goes by *Dodding's Pond* to the *Thames*: But as for that on the left Hand, it is not of that *Soken*, but yet in the Pariſh of *St. Botolph*."

* Super dextrarium, i. e. his Horſe of Service, or great Horſe.

More concerning the Tower Ditch before-mentioned, and of the enclosing the whole City of *London* with a Ditch:

"Whilſt King *Richard*, in his Return from *Jeruſalem*, was kept Priſoner by the Emperor of *Almayne*, there fell out a Diſſention betwixt Earl *John*, the King's Brother, and the Biſhop of *Ely*, Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*; whereupon the Biſhop thought good to fortify the * King's Caſtle, which the Earl at that Time provided to beleaguer. It ſeemed good to the Biſhop therefore to encompass in the whole Bulwark with a Wall of a moſt wonderful Thickneſs, and to make a broad and deep Ditch about that, which the *Thames* flowing into, the whole Tower might both be encompassed and fortified by it. Upon Occaſion therefore of this Ditch, which was then made in *Smithſfield*, (and by Reaſon of that other Ditch, which the Citizens for the ſame Cauſe then began to make round about their City) did the Church of the *Holy Trinity* loſe half a Mark of yearly Revenue; and the Mill alſo belonging unto the Poor of the Hoſpital of *Aldgate* was taken away; whereupon there accrued no ſmall Damage both unto us *, and to thoſe poor People; for which, though Recompence hath been often promiſed, yet have we hitherto received no Satisfaction."

Out of
Book Dun-
thorn,
fol. 82.

* The
Tower.

* This is a Character of the Antiquity of this Writing, and alſo that it was done either by the Parſon, or ſome of the Pariſhioners of *Trinity Pariſh*.

More concerning this Matter out of a French Record in Book *H. Folio 199*, and in Book *Dunthorn*, Folio 88: Which is a Deſire of the Maſter of *St. Katharine's* Hoſpital to have Leave of the City to encloſe a certain Piece of Ground near the Tower of *London*:

"It was told unto the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, how that *John Herneſthorpe*, Maſter of *St. Katharine's* Hoſpital by the Tower of *London*, had a certain Piece of Land which had ſomewhile been a Portion of the Garden of his Hoſpital, which Portion King *Edward*, Son to King *Henry*, had purchaſed of thoſe of the ſaid Hoſpital for the Enlargement of the Tower Ditch; for which he paid unto the Maſter, Brothers, and Siſters of the ſaid Hoſpital, three Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence yearly for ever; and that the ſaid Hoſpital had received the ſaid Rent ever ſince the Time of the Purchaſe. This Place indeed had heretofore lain void and waſte, and had been of no Profit to any, ſerving only for a Reſort or Meeting-place of Rogues and Women of ill Converſation. For the reſtraining of which Naughtineſs and Pilferies, the ſaid *John* had again purchaſed it of King *Edward III.* of whom he had received Licence to encloſe the ſaid void Piece for the Benefit of his Hoſpital; he paying to the King and his Heirs, into their Exchequer, ſix Shillings and eight Pence for ever: By Virtue of which Licence the ſaid Maſter had already begun to encloſe the ſaid void Plat of Ground. This the Mayor, &c. hearing of, ſent to forbid the Encloſure of, affirming, that the ſaid Plat belonged unto the Commonalty of the City of *London*: Whereupon the Maſter forbore to proceed farther for ſix or eight Years together."

A Garden of *St. Katharine's*.

A Place of ill Reſort near *St. Katharine's*.

"At the End of this Term the ſaid Maſter made Suit unto the Mayor and Commonalty, that they would pleaſe to give him Leave to encloſe the ſaid Place, were it but only to prevent

“prevent and take away the Villainies which he affirmed to be there committed. For which Courtesy he then promised, that himself, and all the Brothers and Sisters of the said Hospital, would particularly, and in an especial Manner, pray for the good Estate of the City; and be willing moreover to pay some small yearly Rent unto the Chamber of *Guildball*, *London*, for ever. To this Suit the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty consented; and farther made Choice of some certain Aldermen and Commoners, who should take a View of this and other void Places belonging to the City, and make Report to them, &c.”

To prove that the Hospital of St. *Katharine*, with the Mills, and all that belong to it, together with the Tower Ditch, all *East Smithfield* without the Postern, before the Abbey of *Grace*, with the right Hand Part of the Street leading along by *Dodding's Pond*, are, and Time out of Mind have been, within the Liberty of the City of *London*, and Parcel of *Portfoken* Ward without *Aldgate*, in the Suburbs:

“The Mayor and Commonalty of the City of *London* affirm, that, in the Time of the Conqueror, and long before, the said Ward of *Portfoken* was called the Ward of *Anglish Knightgilden*; and that afterwards, about the eighth of King *Henry I.* *Ralph* the Son of *Algoe*, *Wol-fard le Deverish*, *Orgar le Prude*, with divers other substantial Citizens of *London*, descended of the antient Race of the *English* Knights, being Lords of the Liberty of the said *Guild*, in the *Soken* aforesaid, and were seized of all the Lands in the said *Soken*, (as by the Charter of the said King *Henry* it appeareth) did bequeath the said *Soken* and Lands unto the Church and Canons of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate*, *London*: Which Gift the said King *Henry* by his Charter (which the Mayor and Commonalty have here to shew) also confirmed. Upon Pretext of which Gift and Confirmation *Norman*, at that Time Prior, and the Convent of the Church aforesaid, as also their Successors, stood a long Time possessed. Afterwards, among other Things, *Ralph* the Prior, with the Canons of the said Church, did grant unto *Maud* Queen of *England*, Wife to King *Stephen*, a certain Parcel of Land in the said *Soken*, (the very same upon which the said Hospital of St. *Katharine* is now founded) together with all the Mill there in the *Shambles**, in Lieu of six Yards Land in the Manor of *Bracching*, in the County of *Hertford*; even as by two Patents of the said King and Queen made upon that Occasion, it manifestly is declared. Moreover they affirm, that whereas the Lord *Edward I.* sometimes King of *England*, had not any Piece of Ground of his own proper Lands near enough unto his Tower of *London*, whereupon to build up his Wall, and to make his Ditch about the Tower, which he purposed to build a-new; he purchased of the Mayor, Brethren, and Sisters of the Hospital of St. *Katharine* by the Tower aforesaid, a certain Plat of Ground with the Appurtenances in *East Smithfield*, adjoining unto the Tower, both for the laying of the Sand, Gravel, and Marle which should be digged out of the Ditch, and

that which should serve for the repairing of the Wall aforesaid; and that he paid unto the Master, Brothers, and Sisters aforesaid, five Marks, six Shillings, and nine Pence, both for the Purchase of the said Plat, and the Recompence of their Loss long since sustained by the Enlargement of the Ditch and Reparation of the Wall aforesaid, which he caused for himself and his Successors to be yearly payable out of the Exchequer; which five Marks, six Shillings and nine Pence, the Masters, Brothers, and Sisters for the Time being of the said Hospital, have ever since the said Grant received, and do actually at this present receive it by Virtue of the said Patent, which they now have by them, &c. the Copy whereof was entered upon Record in the Chamber of * *Guildball*, and acknowledged by them before *Nicholas Brembre*, then Mayor, and the Aldermen. They affirm also, that in the fourteenth Year of King *Edward II.* at such Time as he held Assizes in the said Tower, it was proved, that the said Ward of *Portfoken* (heretofore called *English Knightgeld*) was in and of the Liberties of *London*; and that, so often as any Tax was to be raised for the King, or to be assessed for the Commonalty of *London*, upon the Commoners of the said City, or that any other Assessment was to be made by the said Commonalty, either for the raising of some Wall, making of any Enclosure, or for the Defence of the City, that all the People inhabiting the said Ward were accustomed to pay the said Taxes, like other Freemen of the City, and the same Assessments were wont to be levied upon them as upon other Freemen of the City; like as by the Transcript of the Rolls of the said Assizes * of the Kings, now remaining in the Treasury of the *Guildball* of the same City, most clearly it appeareth.

“They farther affirm, that the Lord *Edward III.* late King of *England*, Progenitor of our Lord the King that now is, in the seventeenth Year of his Reign, directed by his Letter * unto *John Hamond*, at that Time Mayor of his City of *London*, and his Majesty's Escheator in the same; in which Letters he made Rehearsal of all the former Business concerning the Wall and Ditch of the Tower made in his Grandfather's Time. He rehearsed also, how *Ralfe* of *Sandwich* and *John de Weston*, late Constables of the Tower, did lett out the same Place by Parcels unto divers Men, without Leave or Licence had therefore, either from the King his Grandfather, Father, or himself; and that the said Place was then builded upon, and rented out for forty Shillings a Year, and that himself had given out Commissions to enquire upon the Reasons, Manner, Right, and Value of every Thing, &c. And that the said *John Hamond*, making Enquiry hereupon, made Return of all into the Chancery, &c.

“They affirm moreover, that all the Lands and Tenements upon the foresaid right Hand of the Way by *Dudding's Pond*, and about the said Places of *East Smithfield*, *Tower-hill*, and *Rome-land*, circularly situated, were and have been in the Time of the holding the Assizes of

* This is several Times written in the original.

* In itinere

* Per breve suum.

East Smithfield built upon.

I find two several Copies of this; one in Book Dunthorn, fol. 80, and another in Book K. fol. 56.

* In Exchange.

"the said King, impleaded and sued within the
"said City, and not elsewhere; as by the Evi-
"dences of the said Lands and Tenements,
"upon Record enrolled in the *Guildhall*, &c.
"appeareth.

"They farther say, that, in the Times of all
"the former Kings and Assizes, (Time out of
"Mind) so often as any Mishap or Casualty,
"such as Murther, Drowning, or other indirect
"Death of any Person, in any of the Places fore-
"mentioned, hath fallen out, upon which there
"was any Enquiry to be taken, or any Summons,
"Attachment, or Execution to be made in any
"of the said Places, yea, and which more is,
"even within the Tower it self, and at such
"Time as the King (now and then) hath been
"present, have the Sheriffs, Coroners, and other
"Officers of the said City of *London* for the Time
"being, and no other, used to make such Quests
"of Enquiry, Summons, Attachments, and
"Executions, and had Right so to do; as it
"is most manifestly to be proved by divers
"Rolls of the Crown, and other Records of
"the Times aforesaid, now being in the said
"Treasury.

The Liber-
ties of the
City this
Way.

"They say moreover, that, amongst other Li-
"berties granted by the King's Predecessors unto
"the Citizens of *London*, and ratified in divers
"Parliaments, this expressly is one: That no
"Arrest, Attachment, or Execution, be made
"by any Officers of the King within the said
"Liberty, either by Writ or without Writ, but
"only by the Officers of the City. By all which
"Charters, Letters Patents, Bills, Acts of As-
"size, Writs, Inquests, Returns, Rolls of the
"Escheators, and Crown-Office, Assizes, Plead-
"ings, Enrollments, Freedoms, and most plen-
"tiful other Kinds of Records and Proofs, it may
"easily and undoubtedly be concluded, that the
"said Hospital of *St. Katharine*, with the Mills,
"and other its Appurtenances; as also the whole
"Tower Ditch, with all the Lands of *East Smith-*
"*field* without the Postern, before the Abbey of
"*Grace*, together with the right Side of the Street
"going by *Dudding's Pond*; as also the whole
"Ditch and Plain without the Tower within the
"Postern, called *Rome-land*, with all the Houses
"and Gardens round about them, have all the
"Time aforesaid been within the Compass of the
"Liberty of the City."

The self-same Copy of what is last above is
something differently recorded also in Book *Dun-*
thorn; the different Points whereof, not men-
tioned in this former, I have transcribed.

Dunthorn,
fol. 84.

"That the Hospital, Ditch, and the Tower-
"hill, are of the Parish of *St. Botolph Aldgate*,
"and Parcel of *Portoken* Ward. That another
"Part by *Romeland* and the *Thames*, towards the
"Postern by *St. Katharine's* Hospital, were of the
"Parish of *Allballows-Berking*, and of the Ward
"of the Tower of *London*. That *Queen Maud*
"was the Foundress of *Trinity* Church within
"*Aldgate*. That the Ditch begun by the Citizens
"in *Richard I's* Time, was for the Defence of
"the City. That there is another Soken within
"the Walls of the City called the *Inner Soken*,
"which reacheth from *Aldgate* even unto that
"Gate unto the Tower called * *Ginigate*; which
"Soken is within the Liberties of the City, as

Inner
Soken.
* Cunn-
ing-gate,
perchance,
or the
King's Gate

"by some Records kept by the Prior doth ap-
"pear. That the Inhabitants of *Portoken* and
"the Tower are to be impleaded only in the
"Courts of the City, for all Matters, Causes, and
"Contracts howsoever arising. That the Tower
"hath no proper Court of its own, but only the
"*Court of the Baron*, which is no Court of Re-
"cord, as by Records exemplified in the *King's-*
"*Bench* it appeareth. That when any Murther
"or Drowning hath been within the said Hospital
"or Tower, the City Officers have attached the
"Malefactors within the Tower, notwithstanding
"that the King himself sometimes happened to
"be present within the said Tower, and have car-
"ried the said Men so arrested into some of the
"King's Prisons within the City. That when
"the Justices *Itinerant* have used to come to keep
"Assizes in the Tower, the Officers of the City
"have had the keeping both of the inner and
"outer Gates of the said Tower; and that no-
"thing was executed within the Tower which
"pertained to the Office of a * *Servant*, but by
"the Servants of the City. That the Sheriff of
"*London* hath had the Charge of all the Prisons
"in the Tower, so often as the said Justices *Iti-*
"*nerant* have come, as appears in many Rolls
"of Pleas of the Crown, and of the said *Itinerant*
"Justices."

Serjeant,
perchance.

By another short Record in the said *Dunthorn*,
Fol. 85. it is specified, "That if any were
"murdered within the Tower, or drowned
"in the Tower Ditch, or in the Gate called the
"*Water-gate*; that notwithstanding the King
"himself were there present, yet have the City
"Sheriff and Coroner sitten upon the dead Body,
"and empanelled their Juries."

Refer all
this con-
cerning the
Privilege
of the City
within the
Tower,
unto
Tower-
street
Ward.

The Letter or Commission of King *Edward*
unto *John Hamond*, Mayor of *London*, before-
mentioned, is to be seen in *Dunthorn*, Fol. 87:
'Tis dated at *Westminster*, the twenty-first of Oc-
tober, in the seventeenth Year of his Reign over
England, and over *France* the fourth. The Lord-
Mayor's Return of the Inquisition is also there
recorded.

More concerning the same Matter, and of
the restoring to the Church a little Piece of
Land encroached upon by the Constables of the
Tower:

"*Stephen* King of *England*, to the Bishop of
"*London*, and to the Justices, Sheriffs, Barons,
"Officers, and all his * *Liege* People of *London*, * *Fidelibus*
"*French* and *English*, greeting. Know ye, that I
"have restored and new granted unto God and
"the Church of the *Holy Trinity*, *London*, and to
"the Canons Regulars serving God there, for
"the Soul of King *Henry*, and for the Salvation
"of myself and *Queen Maud* my Wife, and
"*Eustace* my Son, and of other my Children;
"and for ever do restore and grant that Land of
"theirs in *Smithfield*, which *Earl Geoffrey* had in
"his Occupation for the making of his Vineyard. *A Vineyard*
"Wherefore I will, and hereby firmly do com- *in East*
"mand, that they shall well and peaceably, freely, *Smithfield*
"quietly, and honourably, have and hold the
"Land aforesaid, even as after the best Manner
"they did freely and quietly enjoy other their
"Lands, and even as King *Henry* had before
"granted, and by his Charter confirmed it unto
"them. Witness *Maud* the Queen, *Thomas* my
"Chaplain,

"Chaplain, *William de Ipra*, and *Richard de Lucye*,
"at *London*."

At the same Time did Earl *Geffrey* resign up
his Possession, as by this his Deed appeareth:

Fidelibus Ecclesiæ.
"Geffrey Earl of *Essex*, principal Constable of
"the Tower, &c. to the Bishop of *London*, and
"all that hold of holy Church *, greeting. Know
"ye, that I have restored unto the Church of
"Christ in *London*, and to the Friars there, their
"Mills near unto the Tower, and all their Land
"without the Tower, belonging sometimes unto
"the *Englisch Cnitten-gilda*, with *Smithfield*, and
"the Tenants, and all other Things belonging
"thereunto. I also restore unto them half a Hide
"of Land of *Brebelegia*, with the Land and Mea-
"dows and Pastures, and all other Things, Li-
"berties, and Customs, as *William Widois* some-
"times gave it unto them, when as he took the
"Habit of a Canon Regular upon him. And I
"will and command, that they hold the said
"Lands from me and from mine Heirs, free,
"cleared, and acquitted from all Claim and se-
"cular Service; that is to say, in such Manner
"as it shall never be lawful either for me or for
"mine Heirs to do them any Injury, or Con-
"tumely, in Consideration of the Lands afore-
"said. Witness *R.* * the Countess my Wife,
"Gregory Draper, Payn of the Temple, &c.

In the Transcript taken out of the Original which I used, I find her written
"And I also give unto them one Mark of
"Silver out of the Service of *Edward de Sekegeford*.
"Witness those above-named, and *William Arch-*
"deacon of *London*."

In the Transcript taken out of the Original which I used, I find her written
King *Stephen* also restored something unto the
said Church, as by this following Charter ap-
peareth, which the Constables of the Tower had
encroached. This was done after the Lands
were proved by Oath to belong to the Church
before the King's Chief Justice:

Pro ecambio.
"Stephen King of *England*, to the Bishop of
"London, the Justices, Sheriffs, Barons, Officers,
"and all his Liege People, both *French* and *En-*
"glisch, of the County of *Hertford*, greeting. Know
"ye that I have given and granted unto the
"Church of the Holy Trinity, and to the Canons
"serving God there, T. S. of Land in the Ma-
"nour of *Bracking* in perpetual Alms, for the
"Rest of the Souls, that is to say, of *Baldwin*
"my Son, and *Maud* my Daughter, which lie
"buried there. I have farther also given and
"granted unto the said Church and Canons six
"Yards of Land in the same Manor of *Brack-*
"ing *, for the Exchange of their Mill, and that
"Plat of their Ground which they heretofore
"granted unto Queen *Maud* my Wife, near unto
"the Tower of *London*, upon which she hath
"now founded an Hospital * for the Poor.
"Those six Yards of Land, I mean, which I
"still kept in mine own Demaines *, after I had
"made Partition of the other Parcels of the said
"Manor; that is to say, that Part upon which
"the Church is founded, and unto which the
"Market belongeth. Wherefore I will, and
"firmly hereby command, that the said Church
"and Canons shall well, peaceably, freely, and
"honourably for ever possess the said Lands,
"acquitted from all secular Exaction, as it be-
"cometh free Alms; that is to say, my Demains
"with *Sake*, and *Soke*, and *Toll*, and *Thea*, and
"Infangtheof, with all such other Customs as they
No. 86.

"now hold other their Possessions. Witness
"Theobald Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Robert Bi-
"shop of *London*, Robert Bishop of *Hereford*, and
"Robert Bishop of *Excester*, and Illard Bishop of
"Chichester, and William Bishop of *Norwich*, and
"Maud my Queen, and Earl *Eustace* my Son,
"and William, and Robert de Vere, and
"William Mart, Henry de *Essex*, and Richard de
"Lucye."

Then next follows Queen *Maud*'s Confirma-
tion of the King's Gift, dated at *London*, under
the same Witnesses; where the same Things are
repeated:

"Maud, by the Grace of God, Queen of Eng-
"land, to Robert Bishop of *London*, and to all
"that hold on holy Church, greeting. Know
"ye that, by the Counsel of the Archbishop An-
"selme, and by the Grant and Confirmation of
"my Lord King *Henry*, I have given and con-
"firmed the Church of *Christ*, within the Walls
"of *London*, to be free and acquitted from all
"Subjection, as well of the Church of *Wal-*
"tham *, as of all other Churches, excepting the
"Church of *St. Paul*, and of the Bishop of *Lon-*
"don, together with all the Appurtenances, unto
"the Honour of God, and to the Canons Re-
"gular there serving God, with *Norman* the
"Prior, for ever; and that for the Redemption
"of our Souls, and the Souls of our Parents.
"In like Manner have I given unto them the
"Gate called *Aldgate*, with the Soken thereunto
"belonging, which was mine own Demains;
"and two Parts of the Revenues of the City of
"Excester. And I will and command, that the
"said Canons shall well, peaceably, freely, and
"honourably possess those Lands, and all be-
"longing unto their Church; together with those
"Customs and Liberties which my Lord King
"Henry hath by his Charter confirmed unto them,
"so that no Injury nor Reproach be therefore
"done unto them. Witness William Bishop
"of *Winchester*, Roger Bishop of *Salum*, Ro-
"bert Bishop of *Lincoln*, &c. Dated at *West-*
"minster."

Out of
Book C.
fol. 136.

* To under-
stand this,
see Ald-
gate's and.

Notes upon the aforesaid Charters.

First, Observe the Time of the building of
St. Batolph's old Church without *Aldgate*, which
was about the Age of the Conqueror. So much
we know by this, that it was built betwixt the
Time of *Canutus* and *Henry I.*

Aldgate
Church,
when built

Secondly, Whereas the Kings write to the Ba-
rons of *London*, know what *Matthew Paris* in his
Henry III. says, viz. That the Citizens of *London*,
both for their Antiquity and the Honour of the
City, were called Barons: But they were only
the principal Citizens that had this Title. The
chief Men of the City, whom we now call Ba-
rons, were heretofore stiled Captains: They were
the King's free Tenants, privileged all over *Eng-*
land. Sometimes the King's Writs were directed
to the Sheriff and Barons of *London*. The Church
also had its Barons or free Tenants, and divers
other Cities of *England*. See for this Word in Sir
Henry Spelman's Glossary.

Thirdly, Observe *London* and *Middlesex* to be
in those Days joined together, as in King *Henry's*
Charter.

I add one Passage more concerning this Priory.
In Process of Time the Hospital of *St. Katha-*

Pope Urban's Bull in favour of the Priory.

Fœdera, Convent. p. 787.

rine near the Tower, which had Dependence upon the said Priory, now in the Time of King Henry III. withdrew their canonical Obedience, having a Dispensation from a Bishop of London, and some Countenance also from the Queen so to do. Whereupon the Prior and Convent applied and complained of the Wrong done them, unto Pope Urban, who gave them his Bull in their Favour, which happened Anno 1264, 48 Henry III. Which Bull sets forth first the State of the Case, viz.

"That the Prior and Convent of the Church of the Holy Trinity of the Order of St. Augustine had shewn him that King H. and M. his Queen had granted the perpetual Custody, and whatsoever they had of Right in the Hospital of St. Katharine near the Tower of London, which they built of their own Goods, and endowed, freely conferred it upon the said Priory and Convent. That it was confirmed by Kings afterwards. And some Bishops of London, with the Consent of the Chapter, had granted the same to the Prior and Convent. And some Archbishops of Canterbury had confirmed the Collation and Donation of the said Place. That the Friars in that Hospital took their Profession, Habit, and Manner of Living, according to the Rule of St. Augustin, and promised by an Oath given upon this to live under Obedience to them, and fully to answer to them, as well in Temporals as Spirituals. But that a Bishop of London at that Time had spoiled them of the foresaid Hospital, and the Rights of it, and permitted not the Friars to yield canonical and due Obedience to them. The Pope therefore commanded the said Prior and Convent by his Apostolick Letter to require the said Bishop to restore to them their Privileges in the said Hospital."

The same Year the Pope directed a Bull to the Queen of England, who had also deprived the said Priory and Convent of the said Hospital; not suffering those of that Hospital to give their due and canonical Obedience to them, and for which they had interceded with him: Wherefore he sent her his Bull in their Behalf; since for an hundred Years the said Hospital belonged to them, &c.

And so return we back again to our Review of the Places in this Ward, not yet taken notice of.

New Abbey on East Smithfield Founded by K. Ed. III. Burial for the Dead, prepared in Time of Pestilence.

On the East, and by North of the Tower, lie East Smithfield and Tower-hill, two Plats of Ground so called, without the Wall of the City. And East from them both was sometime a Monastery called New Abbey, [and the Abbey of Graces] founded by King Edward III. in the Year 1359, upon Occasion as followeth:

In the Year 1348, 23 Edward III. the first great Pestilence in his Time began, and encreased so sore, that for want of Room in Church-yards to bury the Dead of the City, and of the Suburbs, one John Corey, Clerk, procured of Nicholas, Prior of the Holy Trinity within Aldgate, one Toft of Ground near unto East Smithfield, for the Burial of them that died, with Condition that it might be called the Church-yard of the Holy Trinity. Which Ground he caused, by the Aid of divers devout Citizens, to be enclosed with a Wall

of Stone. Robert Elsing, Son of William Elsing, gave five Pounds thereunto; and the same was dedicated by Ralph Stratford, Bishop of London, where innumerable Bodies of the Dead were afterward buried, and a Chapel built in the same Place to the Honour of God: To the which King Edward setting his Eye (having before in a Tempest on the Sea, and Peril of drowning, made a Vow to build a Monastery to the Honour of God, and our Lady of Grace, if God would grant him Grace to come safe to Land) builded there a Monastery, placing an Abbot and Monks of the Cistercian or White Order. The Bounds of this Plat of Ground, together with a Decree for Tythes thereof, are expressed in the Charter; the Effect whereof I have set down in another Place.

Causing it to be named Eastminster.

This Abbey of St. Mary of Graces had a Charter from K. Edward III. in the 25th of his Reign: And another Occasion of the Foundation seems to appear thence.

The Occasion of founding this Abby of Graces.

"Rex dilectis sibi in Christo Abbati & Conventui de Bello loco Regis, Salutem. Quia ad invocationem omnipotentis Dei, & Domini Jesu Christi, ac gloriosissime matris sue Marie, pluries tam in terra quam in mari, in bellis & in periculis aliis, sensimus nos adjutos, Volentes provide in memoriam Graciarum hujusmodi, cultum ipsius Dei & genetricis sue, &c." The Substance of which Record is, That the King founded this House in Remembrance and Acknowledgment of the Goodness of Almighty God, and of the Lord Jesus Christ, and of the blessed Virgin Mary; whom he had often called upon, and found helpful to him by Sea and by Land, in Wars and other Perils; and therefore ordered this House to be called, The King's Free Chapel of the blessed Virgin of Graces, in memoriam Graciarum, i. e. in Memory of those Graces, or Favours, which he had received from her. Therefore, the more amply to dilate the Worship of the said God, and his Mother, he now began to found and endow this Free Chapel of the Cistercian Order, as a filial House to be subject to the Monastery of Beaulieu of the same King's founding; and appointed the Abbot, and his Successors, yearly to visit it, or as Need should require, and duly to correct what should require the Line of Correction. He ordered the said Abbot to send some of his Fellow-Monks of his Convent to serve God and the blessed Virgin in the said Chapel, under the regular Observance of the said Order. And he appointed Walter de Sta Cruce, i. e. Holy Cross, to be the first President of the said Chapel; whom he enjoined kindly to receive and treat the said Religious, that were to profess Religion at the said Free Chapel.

Record. Turr. 23 E. III. M. 34.

By a Patent of 19 R. II. it appears, that there belonged to this Monastery of St. Mary de Gracis the Manor of Gravesend, and several other Manors in Kent; also Rents in Woolwich, and the Manor of Popeler: And by a Patent 1 H. IV. it had divers Manors in the Counties of Devon and Cornwall and Somerset.

Manors belonging to this Abbey.

Joan Hull, Wife of Stephen Hull, Citizen and Pannarius [Draper] Lond. by her Will, dated Jan. 1425, gave a Tenement called Blacklesse, in the Parish of St. Bennet Fink, London, for ever, to John, Abbot of the Monastery of St. Mary de

The Abbey of Graces, Regist. Ep. Lond. Edw. A. lexander.

Gracis

Gracis of the Cistercian Order, and the Convent of the same, to pray for her Soul.

This House, at the general Suppression, A. D. 1539, was valued at 546 l. 10 d. yearly. It was surrendered in the Year 1539, 30 Henry VIII. Since the which Time, the said Monastery being clean pulled down by Sir Arthur Darcy, Knt. and others, of late Time (in place thereof) is builded a Slaughter-house for Oxen and Hogs, and a large Storehouse for Victuals; and convenient Ovens are builded there, for baking of Bisket to serve his Majesty's Ships: The Grounds adjoining, and belonging to the said Abbey, are converted into small Tenements.

The King's
Storehouse.

East
Smithfield
Fair.

K. Hen. III. in the 13th of his Reign granted, that a Fair should be held at East Smithfield for 15 Days; viz. from the Eve of Pentecost to the Octaves of Trinity: And the said King sent his Briefs to the several Sheriffs of Lincoln, Gloucester, Kent, Worcester, York, Norfolk and Suffolk, and to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London to proclaim the same. Et ideo tibi precipimus, quod predictam feriam, &c. i. e. "And therefore we command you, that you cause to be proclaimed the before said Fair throughout the whole Bailiffwick, as is afore said; causing all Merchants of your Bailiffwick to know, that they may securely come to the Fair. Witness the King at Westminster the eighth Day of February."

And 30 Edw. III. there was a Grant to the Master, Brethren, and Chaplains, and Sisters of St. Katharine's, that they, for ever, shall have one Fair upon Tower-bill [now called Little Tower-bill] over-against the Abbey of St. Mary of Graces. There was also a Charter for this 20 Henry VI.

Tower-
bill.

Merchant-
Taylors
Alms-
houses
at the
Tower-
bill.
R. Hills.
One
hundred
Loads.

For Tower-bill, as the same is greatly diminished by building of Tenements and Garden-plats, &c. so it is of late, to wit, in the Year of Christ 1593, on the North Side thereof, and at the West End of Hog-street [or Hog-lane] beautified by certain fair Alms-houses there, strongly builded of Brick and Timber, and covered with Slate, for the Poor, by the Merchant-Taylors of London, in place of some small Cottages given to them by Richard Hills, some Time a Master of that Company * certain Timber for that Use; being also given by Anthony Radcliffe, of the same Society, Alderman.

In these Alms-houses fourteen charitable Brethren of the said Merchant-Taylors yet living, says Stow, have placed fourteen poor sole Women, which receive each of them of their Founders 16 d. or better, weekly, beside 8 l. 15 s. yearly, paid out of the common Treasury of the same Corporation, for Fuel.

Eight
Acres en-
closed in
Hog-lane
by Spino-

Presented.

In this Hog-lane, now mentioned, lying on the Back-side of Whitechapel, were eight Acres of Land, which about the Year 1574, were in the Possession of one Benedict Spinola, a rich Italian Merchant; whereof he made twenty Tenter-yards, and certain Gardens. These, some pretended, were first enclosed by him, being before open and common. And hence it came to pass, that in the Year 1584 it was presented as an Annoyance to the Archers, and all the Queen's Liege People. And a Precept was awarded to the Tenants and Occupiers of the Premises to remove their Pales and Fences, and all Buildings made thereupon: For now many Clothiers dwelt here,

who hereupon applied themselves to the Lord Treasurer of England, and brought Witnesses to the contrary: Shewing, that the same Field, before it was so converted as then it was, was a Piece of Ground several, not common, nor never commonly used by any Archers, being far unmeet for Archers to shoot in, by reason of standing Puddles, most noisome Laystalls, and filthy Ditches in and about the same. Also the Way called Hog-lane was so foul and deep in the Winter-time, that no Man could pass by the same: And in Summer-time Men would not pass thereby for fear of Infection, by means of the Filthiness that lay there. So that the Presenters were utterly deceived, and not well informed in their Presentments. Afterwards Benedict Spinola bestowed great Cost and Charges upon levelling and cleansing the Premises, and made divers Tenter-yards; by means whereof the common Ways and Passages about the said eight Acres were greatly amended and enlarged, that all People might well and safely pass. And poor Clothworkers by the Tenter-yards were greatly relieved: For that of late time divers Tenter-yards in and about London were decayed and pulled down, and the Ground converted to other Uses. And because the Queen had lately by Proclamation restrained all future Buildings and Enclosures in the Suburbs, they shewed that these Tenter-yards and Gardens were made long before the said Proclamation.

From the West Part of this Tower-bill, towards Aldgate, being a long continual Street, amongst other smaller Buildings in that Row, there was sometimes an Abby of Nuns of the Order of St. Clare, called the Minories, founded by Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, Leicester and Darby, Brother to King Edward I. in the Year 1293; the Length of which Abbey contained fifteen Perches and seven Feet, near unto the King's Street, or Highway, &c. as appeareth by a Deed dated 1303. A Plague of Pestilence being in this City in the Year 1515, there died in this House of Nuns professed to the Number of twenty-seven, besides other Lay People, Servants in the House. This House was valued to dispend 418 l. 8 s. 5 d. yearly; and was surrendered by Dame Elizabeth Salvage, the last Abbess there, unto King Henry VIII. in the thirtieth of his Reign, the Year of Christ 1539.

Abby of St.
Clare
Nuns,
called the
Minories.

Concerning this House of Nuns, I find these Particulars. The Licence for founding it bore Date 21 E. I. to the Abbess of St. Clare without Aldgate. There was a Charter granted 9 E. II. that the Sisters Minoreffes without Aldgate sint quiete de Tallagio, &c. i. e. be quit of Tallage on account of their Lands and Tenements in the City of London. In another Charter 14 E. II. it is called the Abbey of the Minoreffes of St. Mary of the Order of St. Clare without the Walls of the City: In which Charter are confirmed certain Messes of theirs in the Vintry, in Wood-street, Lad-lane, Old Fish-street, and one Mess and two Shops in Lombard-street, Christchurch-lane, and Shirburgh-lane; gotten of divers well-affected Persons: What the Charters and Liberties of these Minoreffes were, may be seen by the Confirmation thereof in 1 H. V. and anno 16, and 25, and 2 H. IV. which remain in the Tower Records.

The Found-
ing, Privi-
leges, Re-
venues of
this Place.

Record.
Turr.

The

The Manor of *Apeldercome* was granted to the Priorefs of the *Minoreffes* without *Aldgate*, 1 H. IV. and 22 H. VI. A Mefs called the *Herteshorn*, in the Parifh of *St. Mary Matfelon*, was granted to them by *Nicholas Walshe*, 7 E. IV. To all the reft let this be added :

These Nuns at first brought over by Blanch, Queen of Navarre.

That this Houfe was firft erected to receive Nuns that were to be brought over by *Blanch*, Queen of *Navarre*, Wife to the abovesaid Earl *Edmund* : And they were professed to ferve God, the blessed Virgin, and *St. Francis* ; as appears by this Charter of Licence, which the said *Edmund* obtained of the King his Brother the 21st of his Reign, viz.

Pet. Le Neve, Esq. Fundatio Monial. Minorum extra Aldgate. Pat. 21. E. I. M. 11 22 E. I. M. 2.

“ Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Volentes *Edmundo* “ fratri nostro gratiam facere fpecialem, dedimus “ ei licentiam, &c. quod ipfe placeam quam habet ex dono *Thomæ de Bredestrete* in parochia “ *Sancti Botolphi* extra *Aldgate*, dare poffit, &c. “ Monialibus de Ordine *Minorum* quæ per Nobilem Dominam *Blancam* Reginam *Navarre*, “ confortem ejufdem fratris nostri, in *Angliam* “ funt venturæ & merituræ, ac Deo & beate “ *Marie* ac beato *Francifco* fervituræ, ad quamdam domum ibidem conftruendam, & habitandam, &c.”

Henry Duke of Suffolk dwelt here.

Wev. Monum. p. 426.

Cott. Librar. Julius B. 9.

This diffolved Monastery, being a large old Meffuage, became a Dwelling-house for divers great Men fucceffively, whom the King pleased to allow to refide there. One of thefe, and the firft, was *John Clark*, Bifhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, who was buried in the *Minorites* Church ; and afterwards his Corpfe refted in *Aldgate* Church, as an old Infcription there in Brafs testified : Afterwards, I think I have read, fome Officers of the *Tower* had their Dwelling there. In the Year 1552, it came to *Henry Duke of Suffolk* by Patent from *K. Edward VI.* “ Granting the chief Meffuage, “ or Manfion, called *The Minory-Houfe*, within “ the Precinct of the faid Monastery, called the “ *Minories*, without *Aldgate*, *London* ; and divers “ Houfes in *London* belonging to the faid Monastery, which extend to the clear Value of “ 36l. 11s. 5d. ob. to hold in free Soccage ; “ and the foresaid capital Houfe in Capite.”

An Account of the Monuments of fuch Perfons of Quality as were buried in this Monastery, is wanting. I find one *Matild Truffel* buried here, and the Lady *Elizabeth Keryel*, who bequeathed her Body, by her Will, An. 1419, to be buried in the *Minoreffes* Church, *London*, near the Tomb of her Mother, the foresaid *Matild Truffel*. And *Elizabeth*, Dutcheff of *Norfolk*, in the Year 1506, by her laft Will, ordered her Body to be laid in the Nuns Choir, in the *Minoreffes* without *Aldgate*, *London*, nigh unto the Place where *Anne Montgomery* lay buried.

Regist. Lond. E. Alex.

Storehouse for Armour.

Lady *Ellen*, *Minoriffa* *Domus Sanctæ Claræ*, extra *Aldgate*, *Lond.* Anno 1388, Sifter to *L. John de Newyl*, Lord of *Raby*.

In place of this Houfe of Nuns, were built divers fair and large Storehoufes for Armour, and Habiliments of War, with divers Workhoufes ferving to the fame Purpose.

A Workhouse in the Minories.

While *England* was called a Commonwealth, in the *Minoreffes* was a great Workhouse fet up, belonging to a Corporation, being a Corporation for the Poor of the City of *London* and Liberties thereof ; which had a President and Governors :

To which alfo belonged a fmall Parcel of Ground, which the faid President and Governors intended to improve by building, for the Encrease of the Revenue, to be employed for the Education of poor Children, and employing and relieving the Poor belonging to the faid Corporation : For the allowing of which there was a Proviso in the Act made Anno 1656, againft multiplying Buildings in and about the Suburbs.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of QUEENHITHE WARD.

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a NEW Survey,

Its Name. Bounds. Extent. Modern State. Government. Alderman and Common-Councilmen. Parishes and Churches. Painter-stainers and Blacksmiths Halls. Lutheran Church. Queenhithe. Wharfs. Antiquities.

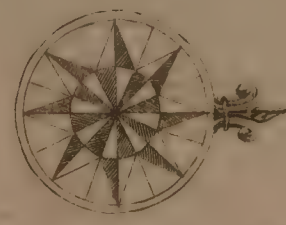
THIS Ward receives its Name from the *Hithe* or Harbour for large Boats, Barges or Lighters, and even for Ships, which in ancient Times anchored at that Place, as they do now at *Billingfgate* ; the Timber Bridge or Lock on *London-bridge* being drawn up for their Passage through ; *Queenhithe* being then the principal Key, Wharf or Strand for lading and unlading in the Heart of the City.

It is bounded on the East by *Dowgate* Ward ; on the North by *Bread-street* Ward and *Cordwainer* Ward ; on the South by the River of *Thames* ; and on the West by *Baynard's-castle* Ward.

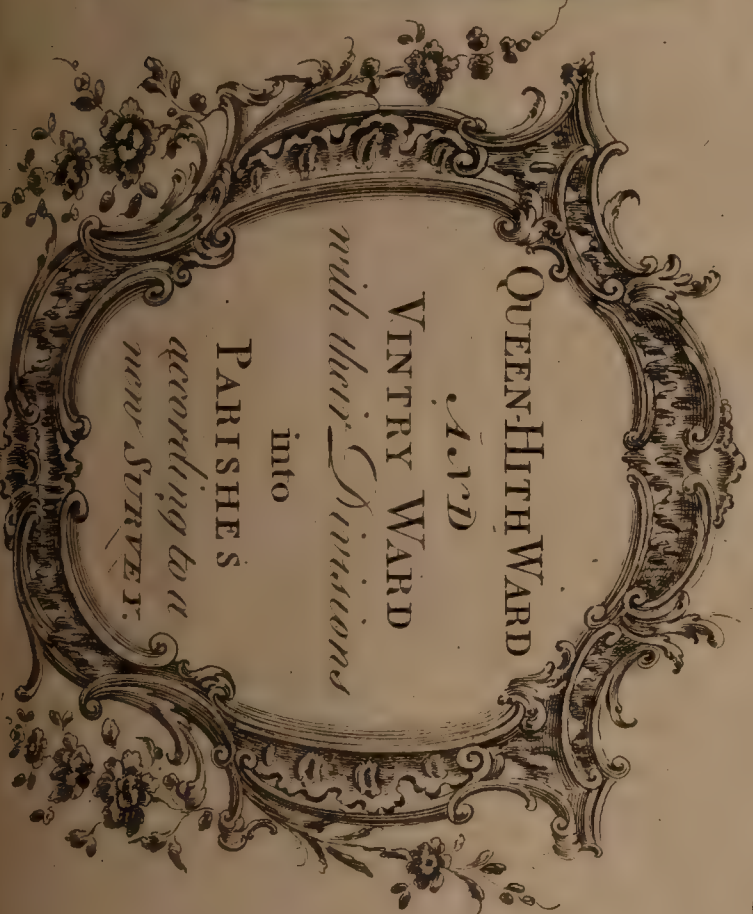
This Ward beginneth in the East, in *Knight-rider's-street*, on the South Side thereof, at the East End of the Parifh-Church called the *Holy Trinity* ; and runneth West, on the South Side, to a Lane called *Lambert-hill* ; which is the Length of the Ward in *Knight-rider's-street*. Out of the which Street are divers Lanes, running South to *Thames-street*, and are of this Ward. The firft is *Trinity-lane*, which runneth down by the West End of *Trinity* Church. Then is *Spuren-lane*, or * *Spooners-lane*, now called *Huggen-lane*. Then *Bread-street-hill*. Then *St. Mary Mount*. Out of the which Lane, on the East Side thereof, is one other Lane, turning East through *St. Nicholas Olave's* Church-yard, to *Bread-street-hill*. This Lane is called *Finimore-lane*, or *Five-foot-lane*, becaufe it is but five Foot in Breadth at the West End. In the midft of this Lane, runneth down one other Lane, broader, South to *Thames-street*, called *Desborne-lane*. I read of fuch a Lane to have been in the Parifh of *St. Mary Somerset*, in the 22d of *Edward III.* Where there is faid to lie between the Tenement of *Edward de Montacute*, Knt. on the East Part, and the Tenement sometime pertaining to *William Gladwine*, on the West, one Plat of Ground, containing in Length towards *Thames-street* twenty-five Foot, &c.

Last of all, is *Lambert-hill*, fo called of one *Lambert*, an Owner thereof ; and this is the farthest West Part of this Ward.

Scale of 100 feet



The Parish Church of St. Michael's Church



The Town of St. Vintry

The Town of St. Vintry

On the North Side, coming down from *Knight-
rider's-street*, the East Side of *Lambert-hill* is
wholly of this Ward; and the West Side, from
the North End of the *Blacksmiths-ball* (which
is about the midst of this Lane) unto *Thames-
street*. Then Part of *Thames-street* is also of
this Ward; to wit, from a Cook's House cal-
led the Sign of King *David*, three Houses West
from the *Old Swan* Brewhouse in the East, un-
to *Huntington* House, over-against *St. Peter's*
Church in the West, near unto *Paul's-wharf*:
And on the Lane Side, from the *Blue-boar*, to
the West End of *St. Peter's* Church, and up
St. Peter's-bill, two Houses North above the said
Church.

Modern
State.

The chief Streets, Lanes, and Hills, in this
Ward, are *Thames-street*, *Queenhithe*, with the
several Lanes which run down to the *Thames*,
Lambert-hill, *Fish-street-hill*, *Five-foot-lane*, *Bread-
street-hill*, *Huggen-lane*, *Little Trinity-lane*, with the
South Side of *Great Trinity-lane*, *Old Fish-street*.

Thames-street runs through the Heart of this
Ward, as it does through that of the *Vintry*; and
the Lanes, Alleys, Hills, and Courts, as they lie
on each Side, shall be specified, beginning at the
West End, and on the South Side.

This Street enjoys a good Trade, and hath
a great Resort, occasioned by the several Wharfs
on the Water Side; and therefore much pestered
with Carts. *Black-boy-alley*, long and narrow,
having a great Dyer's at the lower End. *Bofs-
alley*, also long and narrow, with a Dyer's by
the *Thames* Side. Betwixt this Place and *Black-
boy-alley*, is a large Passage to a Wood-Wharf.
Robin-hood-court, but very ordinary. *Trig-stairs*,
so called from the Stairs on the Water Side,
which is indifferently well supplied by Water-
men. The Lane is open, reasonably well built
and inhabited. *Castle-lane*, pretty broad for
Carts, having a Wood-Wharf at the lower End;
the Buildings are but ordinary. *George-yard*,
being good and large, and taken up by Timber-
Merchants and Wood-Wharfs at the lower End.
Broken-wharf; by this was a Water-House to
convey the *Thames* Water in Pipes into this Quar-
ter of the City.

Brookes's-wharf leads also to the River *Thames*,
having a large Wharf, with Keys therein, for the
landing of Corn, Malt, and other Goods, thither
brought in considerable Quantities. For which
it is of great Resort.

Eastwards from the Water-House, is *High-
timber-street*, or *Hithe*, so called from the Tim-
ber or Boards there taken up and wharfed. The
Place is but ordinary, and serves as a Passage
to other Places which lead to the Wharfs; as
Dunghill-lane, *Broker's-wharf*, and *Hamond's-
lane*, formerly called *Stew-lane*, from a Stew or
Hot-house there kept; all Places of ordinary
Account. And from this Lane is a Passage to
Queen-hithe, called the *Dark-lane*: And here is
Boydens's-wharf.

Queen-hithe, a great Receptacle for Western
Barges, Lighters, and Boats, which brings a
considerable Resort and Trade to the Place.
Here is a great Meal-Market, having the Con-
veniency for Stowage of the Goods thither
brought to be sold by the said Vessels. The
Market-House is commodiously seated by the
Water-side, and before it an open Yard for Carts

to carry off the Goods there sold; and round
about the Yard, except the South Side next the
Thames, are Rows of Houses, well inhabited,
besides good Store of Publick-Houses, for the
Reception of People that resort thither about Bu-
siness, next the Stairs.

Eastward of *Queen-hithe*, is *Pump-court*, or
Yard, a small Place, which comes out of *Queen-
hithe*, and falls into *Townsend-lane*, an open Place
for Carts to the Wharfs. And these are the
Eastern Limits of this Ward.

Then on the North Side are these Places.
Bowling-alley, a small Place, which falls into
Sugar-loaf-court, now taken up for a Brew-house.

St. Michael Queen-hithe Church, rebuilt since
the great Fire, a handsome well built Church, of
Free-stone, having on the Top of the Steeple a
small Free-stone Spire, with a Ship upon a Ball
all gilt with Gold. To this Church and Parish
is that of *Trinity* united.

Little Trinity-lane comes out of *Great Trinity-
lane*, and falls into *Thames-street*, by *St. Michael*
Queen-hithe Church. This Lane is well built and
inhabited.

Huggen-lane, formerly called *Spooner's-lane*,
comes out of *Great-Trinity-lane*, and falls into
Thames-street, a Lane of good Account. On the
East Side is *Fair-cloth-court*, very small, with a
Free-stone Pavement. *Star-yard*, very ordinary,
hath a Passage into *Bread-street-hill*.

Bread-street-hill, a Place well built, and in-
habited by good Tradesmen, mostly Wholesale.

On the West Side of this Hill was the Parish-
Church of *St. Nicholas Olave*. The Church was
destroyed in the dreadful Fire of *London*, and not
rebuilt; but the Parish is united unto *St. Nicho-
las Cole-abbey*.

More Southward is a very handsome square
Court, with three large Houses, now called *Mig-
ley's-court*, from one of that Name inhabiting
there.

Five-foot-lane, so called, for that the West
End was but five Foot broad. It hath its chief
Entrance out of *Thames-street*, and with a turn-
ing Passage leads into *Fish-street-hill*. It hath
another Passage out of *Bread-street-hill*, by *St.*
Nicholas Olave's Church-yard; and another into
Old-fish-street, through *Star-court*, which is but
small.

Fish-street-hill, a well inhabited Place, comes
out of *Old-fish-street*, and runs down into *Thames-
street*. On the East Side is *Five-foot-lane*, as
afore said.

More Southward was the Parish-Church of
St. Mary Mountbaw, or *Mountbaut*. It was de-
stroyed in the Fire of *London*, and not rebuilt,
the Parish being united to *St. Mary Somerset*; and
the Ground on which it stood being inclosed for a
Burial-Place for the Inhabitants.

Labour-in-vain-yard, a large Place, having at
the upper End, on the North Side, a handsome
Court, with private Houses; the Southern Part
being taken up with Stabling, where it hath a
Passage into *Lambeth*, or *Lambert-hill*. *Dove-court*,
a handsome Place, adjoining to *Labour-in-vain-
yard*. *Bell-alley*, long and ordinary, adjoining to
Fish-street-hill.

But in *Thames-street*, over-against *Broken-
wharf*, is seated the Parish-Church of *St. Mary*
Somerset.

Lambert-hill, a Place well built, and inhabited by private House-keepers. Of this Hill, the West Side, about half Way, viz. unto *Green-dragon-court*, is in *Castle-baynard's Ward*, and all the rest is in this Ward. In which is *Green-dragon-court*, being now a Timber-yard, and has a Passage into *Thames-street*. On this Hill is *Blacksmiths Hall*, a good handsome Building; and the Alms-houses are in *Castle-baynard's Ward*, and there spoken of.

St. Peter's-hill, spoken of in *Castle-baynard's Ward*. In this there are but two Houses and the Church, which, before the Fire of *London*, (and destroyed by it) was but small, and is not rebuilt; but the Parish is united to *St. Bennet Paul's-wharf* near adjoining.

Old-fish street, a good open broad Street, well built, and inhabited chiefly by Fishmongers, from whom it took its Name. The North Side is in *Bread-street Ward*, and the South in this.

Here is seated the Parish-Church of *St. Nicholas Cole-abbey*.

Near *St. Nicholas Cole-abbey*, is *Moor's-yard*, indifferent. And beyond *Fish-street-hill* is *Star-court*, which is but small, and hath a Passage into *Five-foot-lane*.

Great Trinity-lane comes out of *St. Thomas Apostle's*, and runs Westward to *Old-fish-street*, a Place indifferently well built and inhabited; the South Side is only in this Ward, the North Side in *Bread-street Ward*.

Adjoining to the *Lutheran Church*, is a small Place called *Swedish-court*. And now more Eastward is *Jack's-alley*, narrow and mean; but this is in *Vintry Ward*.

Watch.

There are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Constable, the Beadle, and forty Watchmen.

Jury.

The Jurymen returned by the Inquest for this Ward are to serve in the several Courts at *Guildhall* in the Month of *October*.

Govern-
ment.

This Ward hath an Alderman, and six Common-Councilmen, nine Constables, eight Scavengers, thirteen Inquestmen, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteenth in *London* 20 l. and in the *Exchequer* at 19 l. 6 s. 2 d.

Alderman,
Common-
Council-
men.

The Alderman is *Marsh Dickinson*, Esq; and the Common-Council-men are, *Mr. George Nelson*, Deputy; *Mr. Richard Peers*; *Mr. Richard Belfon*; *Mr. Samuel Turner*; *Mr. Richard Speed*; and *Mr. John Rily*.

Remark-
able Things.

Parishes
and
Churches.

The remarkable Things in this Ward are,

First, Three Parishes with Churches; as (1) *St. Nicholas Cole-abbey*, (2) *St. Mary Somerset*, (3) *St. Michael Queen-bithe*; And four Parishes without Churches; (1) The Parish of *Trinity the Less*, (2) *St. Nicholas Olave's*, (3) *St. Mary Mounthaw*, and (4) *St. Peter Paul's-wharf*: Of which in the Parochial History.

Halls.

Painter-
Stainers-
hall.

Secondly, Here are two Halls of Companies:

(1) *Painter-stainers Hall*, which is situate in *Little Trinity-lane*, and is adorned with a handsome Screen, Arches, Pillars and Pilasters of the *Corinthian Order*, painted in Imitation of *Porphyry*, with gilt Capitals. The Pannels of Wainscot, and the Ceilings are embellished with great Variety of History and other Paintings, exquisitely performed; as, 1. The Portraiture of King *Charles II.* and his Queen *Catharine*, by *Howfman*. 2. The Fire of *London*. 3. *Endymion*

and *Luna*, by *Palmaitier*. 4. *Orpheus* slaying *Pan*, by *Brull*. 5. A Piece of Architecture of the *Corinthian Order*, by *Trevit*. 6. Another of the *Ionick Order*, given by *Mr. Thompson* the City-Painter. 7. *Heraclitus* and *Democritus*, by *Penn*. 8. A Landskip, by *Aggas*. 9. Fish and Fowl, by *Robinson*. 10. Art and Envy, by *Hungis*. 11. A Piece of Birds, by *Barlow*. 12. A Piece of Fruit and Flowers, by *Everbrook*. 13. A Ruin, by *Griffier*. 14. *Camden's* Portrait. 15. A Piece of Birds. 16. The Ceiling is finely painted with *Pallas* triumphant, with *Art* and *Fame*, attended by *Mercury*, suppressing their Enemies, *Sloth*, *Envy*, *Pride*, &c. done by *Fuller*. 17. A fine Piece of Shipping, by *Mr. Peter Monumea*. And there are several other Pieces in the Parlour.

In the Court Room are several fine Pictures, most of them Members of this Company.

There is in the Front of the said Room a fine Busto of *Mr. Thomas Evans*, who left five Houses in *Basinghall-street* to the Company, and under it this Inscription:

P. M.

THOMÆ EVANS HUIUS SOCIETATIS
TAM SENIORITATE QUAM BENIGNI-
TATE VERE PATRIS, VIVENS ENIM
QUOTIDIANUM AUXILIUM NOBIS
PRÆBUIT, MORIENS NOS HÆREDES
SUOS CONSTITUIT.

Pondere Senectutis succubuit

15 die Januarii. M.DC.LXXXVII.

Mr. Camden, the famous Antiquarian, whose Father was a Painter in the *Old-Baily*, gave to the Painter-Stainers Company a Silver Cup and Cover, which they use every *St. Luke's Day* at their Election; the old Master drinking to the new one, then elected, out of it. Upon this Cup is the following Inscription:

GUL. CAMDENUS CLARENCEUX FILI-
US SAMPSONIS PICTORIS LONDINEN-
SIS DONO DEDIT.

(2.) *Blacksmiths Hall*, situate on *Lambert-hill*, and a very handsome Building.

Black-
smiths-
hall.

Thirdly, The *Lutheran Church*, known commonly by the Name of the *Swedes Church*, tho' supported chiefly by the *Hamburgh Merchants*, is built upon the Site of the little Parish-Church of the *Holy Trinity* in *Little Trinity-lane*.

Lutheran
Church.

The converting of this *Trinity Church* into a Church for Protestant Foreigners, called *Lutherans*, is founded upon the King's Letters Patents, dated the thirteenth of *September*, 24 Car. II. to *Theodore Jacobson*, and five other Gentlemen more, named in the Patent, and to their Heirs and Assigns, by the Consent and Approbation of the then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Bishop of *London*, and Lord-Mayor: Free Liberty being granted them to cause a Temple to be erected on the Ruins where the Church of the *Holy Trinity*, before the Fire of *London*, stood; which Ground they had purchased of the City of *London*, for the free Exercise of the *Augustan Confession* in the *German Tongue*; with divers other Powers and Authorities mentioned in the said Letters Patents. And according to those Powers granted to the Patentees, they made several Orders or Laws for the better

The State
of the
Lutheran
Church
here.

Theodore
Jacobson.

regulating of themselves, and for the Good of the said Congregation.

Theodore Jacobson being antient, by Indenture dated the twenty-seventh of Jan. 1702-3, by Advice of able Counsel, conveyed all the said Rights and Powers unto fourteen Persons more, of known Honesty and Ability, and of the same Congregation, and their Heirs; upon the Trust, and to the Intents and Purposes in the Letters Patents mentioned. These, for the Good of the Church, as they pretended, altered some of the former Laws and Orders, and made others in their Room. Whereat the Minister and four or five more of the Congregation were displeased; and they caused a Meeting to be held at the said Temple, the fifth of May, 1703. And there, without Authority from the Trustees, but rather in Opposition to them, elected twelve Persons, under the Denomination of *Deacons*. And with these pretended *Deacons* the said Minister thwarted the intended good Designs of the Trustees.

Fourthly, The Harbour of *Queen-hithe*, antiently known by the Name of *Edred's-hithe*, in *Thames-street*, with two Passages to it out of the City, one down *Little-Trinity-lane*, the other down *Huggen-lane*, is a large Receptacle for Ships, Lighters, Barges, and such other Vessels. Touching the Antiquity and Use of this Gate and Hithe; first I find, that of old Time the same belonged to one named *Edred*, and was then called *Edred's-hithe*. Which since falling into the Hands of King *Stephen*, it was by his Charter confirmed to *Will. de Ypre*. The Farm thereof in Fee and in Heritage, *Will. de Ypre* gave it unto the Prior and Convent of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate*, as appeareth by this Charter:

"To *Theobald*, by the Grace of God Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Primate of *England*, and Legate Apostolike; to the Bishop of *London*, and to all faithfull People, Clerkes and Laymen, *William de Ypre* sendeth greeting. Know ye me to have given and granted unto God, and to the Church of the *Holy Trinity* of *London*, to the Prior and Canons there serving God, in perpetual Alms, *Edred's Hithe*, with the Appurtenances: With such Devotion, that they shall send every Yeere twenty Pounds unto the Maintenance of the Hospitall of *Katharine's*, which Hospital they have in their Hands; and one hundred Shillings to the Monkes of *Berdmonsey*, and fixty Shillings to the Brethren of the Hospitall of *Saint Giles*. And that which remaineth, the said Prior and Canons shall enjoy to themselves. Witnesses, *Richard de Lucia*, *Raphe Bigot*, or *Picot*, &c."

This *Edred's Hithe*, after the aforesaid Grants, came again into the King's Hands, by what means I have not read.

And in the sixth Year of *Henry III.* being then called *Ripa Regine*, he granted it to *Richard de Ripary*, i. e. *Rivers*. And in the tenth of his Reign he granted it to *Thomas Cirencestræ* ad placitum Regis; i. e. To *Thomas Cirencester* at the King's Pleasure.

But it pertained unto the Queen, and therefore was called *Ripa Regine*, the *Queen's Bank*, or *Queen's Hithe*; and great Profit was made to her Use, as may appear by this which followeth:

King *Henry III.* in the ninth of his Reign, commanded the Constable of the Tower of *London* to arrest the Ships of the *Cinque Ports*, on the River of *Thames*, and to compel them to bring their Corn to no other Place, but to the *Queen's Hithe* only.

The same Year, viz. 9 *Hen. III.* the said Constable was required to arrest the said Ships in the *Thames*, to carry their Corn only to the Ports of the Realm. The Words are, *De blado non cariendo nisi ad portus Regni*.

In the eleventh Year of his Reign, he charged the said Constable to distrain any Fish offered to be sold in any Place of this City, but at the *Queen's Hithe*.

The Words of the Record are, *Distringat eos, qui ducunt piscem venalem in Navibus usq; London. & remanent trans Pontem London. ex parte Turris, ad ducendum dict. piscem usq; Hitham*. The Constable was to compel or force them who brought Fish in Boats to *London*, to sell, not to remain on this Side the Bridge near the Tower, but to see them conveyed to *Queen-hithe*. And again in the tenth of that King, *Ducet [Constabularius Turris] piscem venalem venientem ap. London. ad Ripam Regine*.

Moreover, in the twenty-eighth of the said King's Reign, an Inquisition was made before *William of York*, Provost of *Beverley*, *Henry of Bath*, and *Hierome of Caxton*, Justices Itinerants, sitting in the Tower of *London*, touching the Customs of *Queen-hithe*, observed in the Year last before the Wars between the King his Father, and the Barons of *England*; and of old Customs of other Times. And what Customs had been changed, at what Time the Tax and Payment of all Things coming thither; and between *Woorepath*, and *Anedebethe*, were found and seized, according to the old Order; as well Corn and Fish, as of other Things. All which Customs were as well to be observed in the Part of *Dowgate*, as in *Queen-hithe*, for the King's Use. When also it was found, that the Corn arriving between the Gate of the *Guildhall* of the Merchants of *Coleyne*, and the Soke of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, (for he had a House near unto the *Black-friars*) was not to be measured by any other Quarter, than by that of the *Queen's Soke*.

After this, the Bailiffs of the said *Hithe* complained, that, since the said Recognition, fourteen foreign Ships, laden with Fish, arrived at *Billingsgate*, which Ships should have arrived at the said *Hithe*. And therefore it was ordered, that if any foreign Ship, laden with Fish, should in Form aforesaid arrive elsewhere than at this *Hithe*, it should be at the King's Pleasure to amerce them at 40 s. Notwithstanding, the Ships of the Citizens of *London* were at liberty to arrive where the Owners would appoint them.

All this Inquisition before the King's Justices Itinerants, 28 *Hen. III.* concerning *Queen-hithe*, being set down very imperfectly and obscurely, I shall here more fully and exactly relate it, as it stands in the Books of the Chamber:

"*Dominus Rex mandavit, &c.* i. e. Our Lord the King, (*Henry III.*) commanded Lord *William de Eboraco*, Provost of *Beverley*, and *Henry*

Ships of the Ports arrested, and forced to bring their Corn to Queen-hithe.

Pet le Neve. Claus. 9. H. III. m. 15.

Fish-Boats not to tarry on this Side the Bridge. Rot. Claus. 11. H. III. m. 15. Pet le Neve.

Claus. 10. H. III. m. 14.

Liberty of Queen-hithe from the Steel-yard to the Black-friars.

Soke is Court.

The Inquisition concerning Queen-hithe. 28 Hen. III. Lib Horn. fol. 342.

Queen-hithe.

Given to Trinity Priory.

Record.

Grants of Queen-hithe. Claus. 6. H. III. m. 7. & 10. H. III. m. 22. Pet. le Neve. Nor.

" Henry of Bath, and Jeremiab de Caxton, his Fellow Justices Itinerants at the Tower of London, in the 28th Year of the Reign of the said Henry, Son of King John, that with all Diligence, and by all the Ways they could, they cause Inquiry to be made, what Customs belonged to the Queen's Hithe, London; the Year next before the War moved between the Lord John, his Father, and his Barons of England. And when it shall appear to them concerning those Customs, and others, which belonged to the aforesaid Hithe, and which were afterwards changed and alienated, they labour, with all Solicitude and Carefulness they can, to reform the said Hithe to its due State. And that the Customs in the same be held, which were wont to be held in the Time foresaid.

" Before which Provost and Justices it was convicted by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, that in the Time aforesaid were three Customs belonging to the foresaid Hithe; to wit:

* Sippa.

Memo-
rand.
That Worepeth, or Worepath, is in East Part of the Fleete of Barking, about seven Miles from London; and Ane-deheth is near Westminster on the West Part of London.

" Of every Sieve * (that is a Measure containing five Quarters) of Salt, that shall belong to a Man that is a Foreigner, or to any one of the five Ports, and shall land and come, wheresoever it be within Worepeth, and Ane-deheth, or beyond, 2 d. at the Farm of the said Hithe.

" Also, if any Citizen of London have Part in the same Sieve of Salt, he shall give nothing of his Portion: But the Residue that belongs to Strangers shall give Custom according to the Quantity of Ware.

" Also, if any bring from abroad Herring, Corn, or such like, together with Salt, in one Ship, it hath been lawful for the Queen's Bailiff to take a Part of the foresaid Catal.

" Also, if any from abroad, and also from the five Ports, come with Salmon, if he shall bring an hundred, or more, he shall give two Salmons to the Queen's Farm.

" And if he shall land them in the Queen's Soke, he shall give one of the best, and one of the middling Sort.

" And if he shall bring less than an hundred, he shall give according to the Quantity of the Thing, to the fourth Part.

" And if he shall bring less than the fourth Part, he shall give nothing but Standage.

" Also, of Salt Mulvel [a kind of Fish] the same Custom is to be taken at the Queen's Farm in the same Soke, which the Sheriff takes for the King's Use at Billingsgate.

" Also, if a Stranger, and also any for the five Ports, shall bring in his Ship White Herring salted, in the Queen's Soke, one hundred is to be taken out of the Ship. And if any of the Citizens have a Part with him, nothing to be taken from his Portion.

" Also, whatsoever Stranger brings the first Red Herring, not frailed, he shall give an hundred Herrings. And others who shall come with the same kind of Herrings, whether they are frailed or not, shall give nothing through the whole Year, beside the Standage of the Ship.

" Also, if any Foreigner shall buy Salmon or Mulvel, salted in the Ship, and shall put it into another Ship; for every thousand he shall give an Halfpenny.

" Also, concerning Salmon and Mulvel bought in Shops, situate in the same Soke, of every hundred is to be taken 2 d. as was before said concerning the Ships.

" Also, of Herrings bought in Shops, of every thousand is to be taken an Halfpenny.

" Also, of every kind of Fresh Fish, coming in the Queen's Soke, the same Custom is to be taken, which is taken of the same kind of Fish, at the Queen's Farm at London-bridge.

" Also, of every Ship that faileth within Orlokes, is to be taken 2 d. at the Queen's Farm; unless it be of London, or of the five Ports.

" Also, of a Ship which faileth with Toll *, * Cum Tholl. is to be taken an Halfpenny.

" Also, of every Shout coming down in the Queen's Soke with Corn, to be taken 1 d. ob. But if with Wood, without Corn, 1 d.

" All Customs before-written are to be kept and held as well in the Port of Downgate, as Queen-hithe, for the Lord the King's Use.

" Also, Corn which landeth between the Gutter of the Guildball of the Men of Colen, and the Archbishop of Canterbury's Soke, [i. e. near Black-friars] is not wont to be measured by another Quarter, than by the Quarter of the Queen's Soke.

" Also, it belongeth to the Queen's Bailiff to take Scarwyng in Selda Wynton, for the Queen's Use, under the same Form, as the Sheriff of London takes Scarwyng elsewhere in London for the King's Use.

" Also, if any withdraw his Custom, and depart from the City with the same Custom, he falls into the Mercy of the Bailiff.

" Also, if any offer to pay his Custom to the Bailiff, or his Servant, and they will not take it, although he depart from the City, he is not to be amerced.

" Also, all Assizes of the City, in the Hustings, provided and ordained for the Amendment of the City, are to be ordained and observed in the Queen's Soke. And therefore it is a Custom, that the Lord the King have his Seizin of all the foresaid Customs, according as it is acknowledged by the same Mayor and Citizens.

" Afterwards came the Bailiffs of the same Hithe, and complained, that, after the foresaid Acknowledgment, fourteen foreign Ships landed with Fish at Billingsgate, which ought to have landed at the foresaid Hithe. And therefore the Custom is, that, if any foreign Ship with Fish land elsewhere in the Form aforesaid, than at the foresaid Hithe, it is in the King's Mercy; to wit, at 40 s. [Forfeiture.] Let this Punishment have Place, until one Month after the Feast of St. Michael, this Year. And in the mean Time, according to the Transgression, Provision is made for inflicting an heavier Pain, if they will not observe the foresaid Form.

" Afterwards

"Afterwards came the Mayor and Citizens, and say, That six Ships of Strangers, with all Salt Fish, in foreign Spindler Boats, landed at the foresaid *Hithe*, in the foresaid Time. But Ships which were the Citizens of *London*, landed elsewhere, where they would. And therefore let the King have his Seizin."

Queen-bithe let to farm to the Mayor and Commonalty of London.

After this, the said *Henry III.* confirmed the Grant of *Richard Earl of Cornwall*, for the Farm of the *Queen-bithe*, unto *John Gisors*, then Mayor, and to the Commonalty of *London*, and their Successors for ever; as by this his Charter appeareth.

Lib. Trinit. London.

"*Henry*, by the Grace of God King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Guien*, and *Earl of Anjou*, to all Archbishops, &c. Be it knowne, that Wee have seene the Covenant betweene our Brother *Richard*, Earl of *Cornwall*, of the one Party, and the Maior and Commonalty of *London*, on the other Party; which was in this Sort. In the thirtieth Yeere of *Henry*, the Sonne of King *John*, upon the Feast of the Translation of *St. Edward* at *Westminster*, this Covenant was made betweene the Honourable Lord *Richard Earle of Cornwall*, and *John Gisors*, then Maior of *London*, and the Commons thereof; concerning certaine Exactions and Demands pertaining to the *Queen-bithe* of *London*. To wit, That the said Earle granted for himself and his Heyres, that the said Maior, and all Maiors ensuing, and all the Commons of the City, should have and hold the *Queene-bithe*, with all the Liberties and Customes, and other Appurtenances in Fee Ferme; rendering thence yeerely to the said Earle, his Heires and Assignes, fifty Pounds, at *Clarkenwell* at two severall Termes; to wit, at the Close of *Easter* twenty-five Pounds, and in the Octaves of *Michaelmas* twenty-five Pounds. And for more Surety hereof, the said Earle hath set thereunto his Seale, and left it with the Maior; and the Maior and Commonalty have set their Seale, and left it with the Earle. Where We confirme and establish the said Covenant, for Us and for our Heires. Witnesse, *Raphe Fitz-Nichol*, *Richard Gray*, *John* and *Will. Bri- them*, *Paulin Paynter*, *Raphe Wancia*, *John Cum-band*, and others. At *Windsor*, the twentieth of *February*, the thirty-first of our Reign."

The City doubt of the Earl's Title to Queen-bithe.

It seems *Queen-bithe* was in the Hands of the Earl of *Cornwal*, at the Death of *K. Henry III.* and the Citizens supposed it was wrongfully detained from them. For upon an Inquisition appointed by the Justices the third of *Edward I.* they make this Presentment: "That the *Queen-bithe* was sometime belonging to the City of *London*; and how it came to the Earl of *Cornwal*, and his Heirs, they knew not, nor by what Warrant. And that it was worth per *Ann.* 52 l. And more over they say, That King *John*, Father of Lord King *Henry*, gave *Queen-bithe* to *Alionore* then Queen of *England*; and was had of the King's Demesne all his Time. But from that Time, till now, the Earl of *Cornwal* and his Heirs held it; and still did hold it against the Crown, and Disenherisen of the King, as it seemed to them. But by what Warrant they knew not."

No. 87.

The Charge of this *Queen-bithe* was then committed to the Sheriffs, and so hath continued ever since. The Profits whereof are fore diminished: So that (as writeth *Robert Fabian*) it was worth in his Time little above twenty Marks, or fifteen Pounds, one Year with another.

Rob. Fabian Lib. Constit.

Now, for Customs of this *Queen-bithe*: In the Year 1302, the 30th of *Edward I.* it was found by the Oath of divers Men, that Bakers, Brewers, and others, buying their Corn at *Queen-bithe*, should pay for Measuring, Portage, and Carriage, for every Quarter of Corn whatsoever; from thence to *West-cheap*, to *St. Anthoine's Church*, to *Horseshoe-bridge*, and to *Woolsey-street*, in the Parish of *Albhalows the Less*, and such like Distances, one ob. q. To *Fleet-bridge*, to *Newgate*, *Cripplegate*, to *Birchovers-lane*, to *East-cheap*, and *Billinggate*, one Penny. Also, that the Measurer, or the Meter, ought to have eight chief Master Porters, every Master to have three Porters under him, and every one of them to find one Horse, and seven Sacks; and he that so did not, to lose his Office.

Custom of Queen-bithe.

A Corn-Meter, eight Master Porters, and twenty-four Porters under them, at Queen-bithe.

This being related, for Brevity sake, somewhat imperfectly, I shall here exemplify it out of an authentick Record in the Chamber of *London*, bearing this Title, *Salarium Mensuratorum bladi & cariant. in Ripa Reginae*; i. e. The Fee of the Meters of Corn, and the Carriers of it in *Queenbithe*.

Corn-Meters and Corn Carriers, their Fee.

Inquisitio capta, &c. i. e. "An Inquisition taken before *Elia Russel*, then Mayor of *London*, and Alderman of the same City, on *Saturday* next after the Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, *An.* 29 *Edw. I.* (which was in the Year of Christ 1301) by *John de Stratford*, *William de Welles*, *Richard de Chingford*, *Will. Poyntell*, *John Page*, *Will. de Gartone*, *Peter de Hungrie*, *Will. Cok*, *Fruter*, *John de Paris*, *John Dode*, *John le Coffrer*, *Adam Braz*, &c. Who being sworn, and diligently examined, say upon their Oath, That anciently it was appointed, and hitherto used in the City and Suburbs of *London*, that the Bakers and Brewers, and others of the City of *London*, paid for the common Measure, and Carriage, and Porterage to their Houses, of one Quarter of Corn, of whatsoever Kind, bought at *Queen-bithe*, after this Manner; to wit, From the *Hithe* of the Queen, to all Streets and Lanes as far as *East-cheap*, and as far as the Church of *St. Anthony*, and as far as *Horseshoe-bridge*, and as far as *Wolfeigate*, ob. q. And from the same *Hithe*, through all Streets and Lanes beyond the foresaid Places, to the Bridge of the *Flete*, and to *Newgate*, and to *Crepelgate*, and as far as over-against *Berchevers-lane* upon *Cornbul*, and as far as *East-cheap*, and as *Billinggate*, 1 d. And from this *Hithe* of the Queen, through all Streets and Lanes beyond the foresaid Places, even to the Bars of the Suburb, 1 d. q.

Lib. Horn. fol. 298.b.

"And they say moreover upon their Oath, that every Head Master of the Measurers of the Men serving the People at *Queen-bithe*, shall find a Quartern-Bushel, and Half-Bushel, and a Strike, and one Horse. And there shall

" be

"be there eight Head or Capital Masters. And
 "every one of the eight Masters shall have
 "three standing Fellows or Companions. And
 "each of those three Standers shall find one
 "Horse, and seven Sacks, &c. And he that
 "doth contrary to the foresaid Ordinance, shall
 "abjure his Office."

This *Hithe* was then so frequented with Vessels, bringing thither Corn, (besides Fish, Salt, Fuel, and other Merchandizes) that all these Men, to wit, the Meter, and Porters, thirty-seven in Number, for all their Charge of Horses and Sacks, and small Stipend, lived well of their Labours. But now that Case is altered: The Bakers of *London*, and other Citizens, travel into the Countries, and buy their Corn of the Farmers, after the Farmers Price.

Lib.
Guild.

King *Edward II.* in the 1st of his Reign, gave to *Margaret*, Wife to *Peter de Gavestone*, forty-three Pounds, twelve Shillings, and nine Pence Halfpenny Farthing, out of the Rents in *London*, to be received of the Queen's *Hithe*.

Romeland
at Queen-
hithe.

Certain Impositions were set upon Ships and other Vessels coming thither; as upon Corn, Salt, and other Things, toward the Charge of cleansing *Romeland* there, the 41st of *Ed. III.*

Romeland
to be paved
and cleansed
of Filth.

These were the Impositions, and the Occasions of them. This *Romeland* being annoyed with Dung, Filth, &c. so as the Sellers of Corn and Victual there could not stand to sell their Commodities, as formerly they had done, it was ordered by a Common Council, *An. 41.* of King *Edw. III.* That the Place should forthwith be made clean and paved: And that from thenceforth, towards the perpetual Cleansing and Reparation thereof, there should be taken for every Quarter of Corn, of what Kind soever, there sold or coming, a Farthing; for every Quarter of Salt, a Farthing; for every Vessel, called a *Battel*, bringing Rushes, four Pence; for every Vessel called a *Shout*, bringing Corn or Malt, two Pence; for every Ship bringing other Victuals, two Pence; and of every Person laying Soil there, two Shillings; and the Seller of Rushes, to pay for every Boat of Rushes, four Pence.

The 3d of *Edward IV.* the Market at *Queen-hithe* being hindered by the Slackness of drawing up *London-bridge*, it was ordained, That all manner of Vessels, Ships, or Boats, great or small, resorting to the City with Victual, should be sold by Retail; and that if there came but one Vessel at a Time, were it Salt, Wheat, Rye, or other Corn from beyond the Seas, or other Grains, Garlick, Onions, Herrings, Sprats, Eels, Whittings, Plaice, Cods, Mackarel, &c. then that one Vessel should come to *Queen-hithe*, and there to make Sale: But if two Vessels came, the one should come to *Queen-hithe*, the other to *Billingsgate*: If three, two of them should come to *Queen-hithe*, the third to *Billingsgate*, &c. always the more to *Queen-hithe*. If the Vessel being great, coming with Salt from the Bay, and could not come to these Keys, then the same to be conveyed by Lighters, as before is meant.

Queen-
hithe to be
more frequented
of Ships and
Boat, than
Billings-
gate.

Garner
framed for
Corn at
Queen-
hithe.

One large House for Stowage of Corn, craned out of Lighters and Barges, is there lately builded. Sir *John Lion*, Grocer, Mayor, 1554,

by his Testament, gave 100 *l.* toward it. But since increased and made larger, at the Charges of the City, in the Year 1565.

Against this *Queen-hithe*, on the River of *Thames*, of late Years was placed a Corn-Mill, upon or betwixt two Barges or Lighters; and there ground Corn, as Water-Mills in other Places; to the Wonder of many that had not seen the like. But this lasted not long without Decay: Such as caused the same Barges to be removed and taken asunder, are soon forgotten. I read of the like to have been in former time, as thus:

A Corn-
Mill upon
Barges or
Lighters
on the
Thames.

"In the Year 1225, the 16th of *Henry VIII.* Sir *William Bayly* being Mayor, *John Cooke* of *Glocester*, Mercer, gave to the Mayor and "and Commonalty of *London*, and theirs for "ever, one great Barge, in the which two great "Corn-Mills were made and placed. Which "Barge and Mills were set in and upon the "Stream of the River of *Thames*, within the "Jurisdiction and Liberty of the City of *London*. "And also he gave to the said City, all such "Timber, Boards, Stones, Iron, &c. provided "for making, mending, and repairing of the "said Barge and Mills. In Reward whereof, "the Mayor gave him 50 *l.* presently, and 50 *l.* "yearly, during his Life. And if the said *Cooke* "deceased before *Joan* his Wife, then she to "have forty Marks the Year during her Life."

Two Corn-
Mills in
one Barge,
given to
this City
1525.

Fifthly, Here are several considerable Wharfs; as,

(1) Next adjoining to this *Queen-hithe*, on the West Side thereof, is *Salt-wharf*, named of Salt taken up, measured, and sold here.

Salt-
wharf.

(2) *Brookes's-wharf*, and *Broken-wharf*, a Water-gate or Key so called of being broken and fallen down into the *Thames*.

Brookes's
wharf.
Broken
wharf.

Brookes's-wharf leadeth to the River *Thames*, having a large Wharf, with Keys therein, for the landing of Corn, Malt, and other Goods, thither brought in considerable Quantities. For which it is of great Resort, as before recited.

At a Common Council, *July 23.* the 2d of Queen *Elizabeth*, Order was taken, that out of a certain void Space of Ground at *Broken-wharf*, there should be thirty-three Foot inclosed, and laid to the City's Brewhouse. Which was to have a substantial Pale about it, to keep the City's Fuel, and other Goods, &c.

A void
Space of
Ground
here to be
inclosed.

By this *Broken-wharf* remaineth one large old Building of Stone, with arched Gates; which Messuage, I find, in the Reign of *Henry III.* the 43d Year, pertaining unto *Hugh de Bygot*; and in the 11th of *Edward II.* to *Thomas Brotherton*, the King's Brother, Earl of *Norfolk*, Marshal of *England*; and in the 11th of *Henry VI.* to *John Mowbray*, Duke of *Norfolk*, &c.

Bygot's
House by
Broken-
wharf.

Within the Gate of this House (now belonging to the City of *London*) is lately, to wit, in the Year 1594, and 1595, builded one large House of great Height, called an Engine, made by *Bevis Bulmar*, Gentleman, for the conveying and forcing of *Thames* Water, to serve the the Middle and West Parts of the City. The antient great Hall of this Messuage is yet standing, and pertaining to a great Brewhouse for Beer.

An Engine
House by
for en-
forcing of
Thames
Water.

Antiquities

In this Ward were formerly, 1. A City Mansion belonging to John Earl of Cornwall, in the fourteenth of Edward III. on the East Side of Trinity-lane, near the Bottom. 2. A Mansion belonging to the Bishop of Hereford, on the West Side of Old Fish-street-hill, built of Stone and Timber, which some Time belonged to the Mountbatts in Norfolk. Radulphus de Maydenstone, Bishop of Hereford, about 1234, bought it of the Mountbatts, and gave it to the Bishops of Hereford his Successors. Charles, both Bishop of Hereford and Chancellor of the Marches, about the Year 1517, repaired it.

(3.) There was some Time a fair House in the Parish of St. Mary Mountbatt, belonging to Robert Belkenape, one of the King's Justices; but the said Belkenape being banished this Realm, King Richard II. in the twelfth of his Reign, gave it to William Wickham, Bishop of Winchester.

Aldgate Hall of the Fishmongers.

Fishmongers Hall-motes six in Number.

(4.) On the East Side of this Old Fish-street-hill is one great House, now letten out for Rent, which House some Time was one of the Halls pertaining to the Company of Fishmongers; at such Time as they had six Hallmotes or Meeting-places; namely, two in Bridge-street, or New Fish-street; two in Old Fish-street, whereof this was one; and two in Stockfishmonger-row, or Thames-street; as appeareth by a Record of the twenty-second of Richard II.

Water-Conduit for Thames Water.

(5.) On the North Side of St. Nicholas Cole-Abbey Church, in the Wall thereof, was built a convenient Cistern of Stone and Lead for Receipt of Thames Water, conveyed in Pipes of Lead to that Place, for the Ease and Commodity of the Fishmongers, and other Inhabitants in and about Old Fish-street.

Barnard Randolph, Common Serjeant of the City of London, did (in his Life-time) deliver to the Company of Fishmongers the Sum of nine hundred Pounds, to be employed towards the conducting of the said Thames Water, and cisterning the same, &c. And in the Parishes of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Nicholas Cole-Abbey, near Fish-street, seven hundred Pounds, and other two hundred Pounds to charitable Deeds. He deceased in 1583; and shortly after this Conduit, with the other, was made and finished.

C H A P. XXVII.

Of TOWER-STREET WARD.

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a NEW Survey.

Its Name. Bounds. Extent. Modern State. Government. Remarkable Things. Parishes and Churches. The Tower of London. The Custom-House. The Clothworkers-Hall. The Bakers-Hall. The Trinity-House. Antiquities.

Name.

THIS Ward takes its Name from the principal Street therein, which leadeth out of the City in a direct Line to the grand Entrance into the Tower of London, and is the first Ward in the South-East Part of the City within the Wall.

Bounds.

It is bounded on the East by Tower-hill and Part of Aldgate Ward, on the North by Lang-

bourn Ward, on the West by Billingsgate Ward; and on the South by the River Thames; and extends from the Tower of London in the East, to the middle Way between Great Dice-key and Smart's-key in the West, and from the West Corner of Tower-dock in the South, to within seventy Feet of the North End of Rood-lane in the North, in which are contained a great Number of Streets, Lanes, &c. as, Tower-street, Thames-street, Mark-lane, Mincing-lane, and Seething-lane, St. Olave Hart-street; then Idle-lane, St. Dunstan's-bill, Harp-lane, Water-lane, and Beer-lane; in which Places are several Courts and Alleys.

Extent.

Modern State.

Tower-street, of which there is the Great and the Little; of which latter only some Part is in this Ward, beginning about the Middle near unto St. Margaret Pattens Church, and falls into Great Tower-street, which runs Eastward unto Tower-hill, and is a spacious Street; well built and inhabited by able Tradesmen.

Tower-street.

The Courts in this Street are, Mercers-court, seated on the North Side, very long, with turning Passages, and but indifferently inhabited; Carpenters-ball-court, a square Place, with an open Passage into it sufficient for a Cart. Fowks-court, very handsome and open, with a Free-stone Pavement, and hath good Houses, which are well inhabited. Black Swan-court, a pretty handsome open Place, with indifferent Houses. Red-cross-court, also pretty good. Beckford-court, a very handsome, airy Place, with large Houses, well inhabited, especially the upper End. White-lion-court, seated over-against Barking Church, is both small and ordinary, and hath a Passage into Chitwerling-alley. Priests-alley, both narrow and ordinary, which with a turning Passage falls into Tower-dock: In this Alley are two small Courts, very ordinary, and without Names. Rose-alley, over-against Barking Church, being long and ordinary, and hath a Passage down Steps into Chitwerling alley, as also into Gloucester-court. Then Barking Church.

On the back Side of Barking Church-yard is an Alley or Passage into Tower-hill, with Houses on the North Side, which have a Prospect of the Church and Church-yard; on this Part was anciently the fair Barking Chapel. On the South-East Corner of Tower-street is a Row of Houses fronting the Tower, and leadeth to Thames-street, pleasantly situated, having the Prospect of the Thames.

Thames-street is a Place of considerable Trade, and taken up by great Dealers, as well by Wholesale as Retail; and altho' the Street is broad enough, yet, by Reason of the Custom-house, and the several Keys and Wharfs, it is extremely pestered with Carts, to the great Annoyance of the Inhabitants and Passengers through it. This Street runneth a very great Length from East to West, even to Puddle-dock, which is about a Mile, but lies in several Wards. The Part in this Ward goeth not so far as Billingsgate, and contains the following Keys or Wharfs, viz. the Tower-dock, Brewers-key, Galley-key, Custom-house-key, Potters-key, Wiggings-key, Ralphs-key, Temple-key, Little Dice-key, Great Dice-key, Smarts-key, and then Billingsgate; which said Keys are all made use of for the lading and unlading of Merchants Goods; and some of these Keys are more considerable

Thames-street.

The present Keys and Wharfs.

considerable than others, particularly *Smarts key*, for Grain, &c.

On the North Side of this *Thames-street*, beginning towards *Bishopsgate*, are these Courts, viz. *Wickelers-yard*, taken up in Warehouses for Stowing of Merchants Goods. *Nag's-head-court*, but ordinary. *Vine-court-warehouse*, taken up by Warehouses.

Bear-lane. *Bear-lane* comes out of *Tower-street*, and runs into *Thames-street*, a Place of small Account. In this Lane are these Courts, viz. *Gloucester-court*, a pretty handsome Place, with a Free-stone Pavement, and hath a Passage into *Priests-alley*. *Horn-alley*, but indifferent, hath a Passage into *Thames-street*, another into *Rose-alley*, and another into *Chitterling-alley*, both indifferent Places. *Custom-house-court*, a good handsome Place, with a Free-stone Pavement. At the upper End of this Court is another small Court so called, which hath a Passage through the *Ship Tavern* into *Water-lane*.

Water-lane. *Water-lane*, a very great Thorough-fare, occasioned by the *Custom-house*, as being the ready Passage to it, and is for the generality taken up by Publick-houses. This Lane is so called as running down to the *Water-gate* by the *Custom-house*; but formerly it was called *Sporiar-lane*. In this Lane is *Orance-court*, having but two Houses, the rest taken up in Warehouses: And here is *Trinity-house*, a good, handsome, large Building, in which House is also kept the *Bal-last-Office*.

Harp-lane *Harp-lane* comes out of *Tower-street*, and falls into *Thames-street*, a Place much pestered with Carrs, by reason of their passing this Way to the *Custom-house-keys*, which is no small Annoyance to the Inhabitants. On the East Side is *Bakers-Hall*, some Time since the Dwelling-House of *John Chicheley*, Esq; Chamberlain of the City of London. On the West Side of this *Harp lane* is

Cross-lane *Cross-lane*, which is but ordinary, and leads to *St. Mary-hill*. *St. Dunstan's-hill*, formerly called *Church-lane*, runs as far as *St. Dunstan's Church-yard*, and from thence down unto *Thames-street*. On the West Side of the said Church is another Lane called *Church-lane*, which turneth into another towards *St. Mary-hill*, and is called *Fowl-lane*. This *St. Dunstan's-hill* is a Place well inhabited by Merchants, especially about the Church; and on the East Side, over-against the Church, is *Coffin-court*, which is but narrow.

St. Dunstan's Church. Then *St. Dunstan's Church*, called *St. Dunstan's in the East*.

Adjoining to which, Northwards, is *Church-alley*, which hath a handsome Free-stone Paving, and pretty good Buildings on the Side fronting the Church; and this Alley leadeth into *Idle-lane*, which comes out of the West End of *Tower-street*, and falls into *Thames-street*. On the West Side of this Lane is *Cross-lane*, which falls into *St. Mary-hill*. By this Church is *Priests-alley*.

Mincing-lane. *Mincing-lane*, antiently called *Mincheon*, is filled with very good Houses, which for the generality are taken up by Merchants, and Persons of Repute, and the Street is broad and strait, coming out of *Tower-street*, and going up into *Fenchurch-street*.

Mark-lane. *Mark-lane*, or *Mart-lane*, being so called from

a Mart there formerly kept; a Place now well inhabited, with divers large Houses for Merchants, tho' some of them are old Timber Houses. The greatest Part of this Lane is in this Ward, to wit, from *Tower-street* unto that Part where the Post and Chain is placed a-cross the Street, which is above the West End of *Hart-street*; and in this Part of the Lane are these Places, viz. *Sugar-loaf-alley*, which is but indifferent, over-against which is the old *Navy-Office*. *Well-alley*, being both small and narrow. *Pick ax-alley* also small. And *Star-alley*, which is but ordinary.

Hart-street is but short, coming out of *Mark-lane*, and falls into *Crutched-friars* by *St. Olave Hart-street Church*: It has a Church-yard behind it. Over-against this Church is *Crosseys* or *Angel-court*, which is a pretty, open Place, with good Buildings, well inhabited.

Seething or *Sything-lane* runneth Northwards from *Tower-street* unto *Crutched-friars*. It is now a Place of no great Account; but amongst the Inhabitants some are Merchants. Here is the *Navy-Office*; but the chief Gate for Entrance is out of *Crutched-friars*, in *Aldgate Ward*. And in this Lane are these Courts and Places of Name, viz. *John Devere's-yard*, pretty broad in the Middle, but ordinary, with a narrow Passage into *Mark-lane*. *Carr-yard*, a pretty, handsome, open Place, but meanly inhabited. *Green-arbour-court*, a pretty large Place, containing two Courts, one within another, and both bearing the same Name. *Star-alley*, newly built for Warehouses and Tenements. *Black-dog-alley*, very mean and ordinary. *Black-raven-court*, an open Place, with good new Brick Buildings, well inhabited; and here is kept the *Transport-Office*. *Plough yard*, but ordinarily built and inhabited. *Crown-court*, but small, with a Free-stone Pavement.

Tower-hill. The West Row of Buildings, with Part of the Hill which is in this Ward, is a handsome Structure, very well inhabited, and pleasantly seated in an open Air, having the delightful Prospect of the *Thames* and the *Tower*; and in this Row is *Barking-alley* or *Alleys*, one leading into *Tower-street*, and the other into *Seething lane*; in both which the Buildings encompass *Barking Church* on the North and East Sides. Then about the Middle of this Row of Buildings is *Rose-court*. Farther Northwards is *Muscovy-court*, a curious, large, open Place, with a Free-stone Pavement, and consisting of fair new Brick Buildings, and they very well inhabited. Out of this Court is a back Passage, with a Door into the *Navy-Office*.

Formerly there were round the *Tower* old Buildings, which enclosed the Ditch or Moat; and these stood until the Reign of King *Charles II*. But being found incommodious, they were, by Command from above, (Sir *John Robinson* being Lieutenant) pulled down, and the Moat cleaned and enlarged, with Brick-work on the Outside, even to the Ground: So that now the *Tower* is not so choaked up, but stands open on all Sides.

It is governed by an Alderman, who at present is *Thomas Chitty*, Esq; and twelve Common-Councilmen, who are, Mr. *Richard Roman*, Deputy, Mr. *Richard Brooke*, Mr. *Edward Floyd*, Mr. *Mr.*

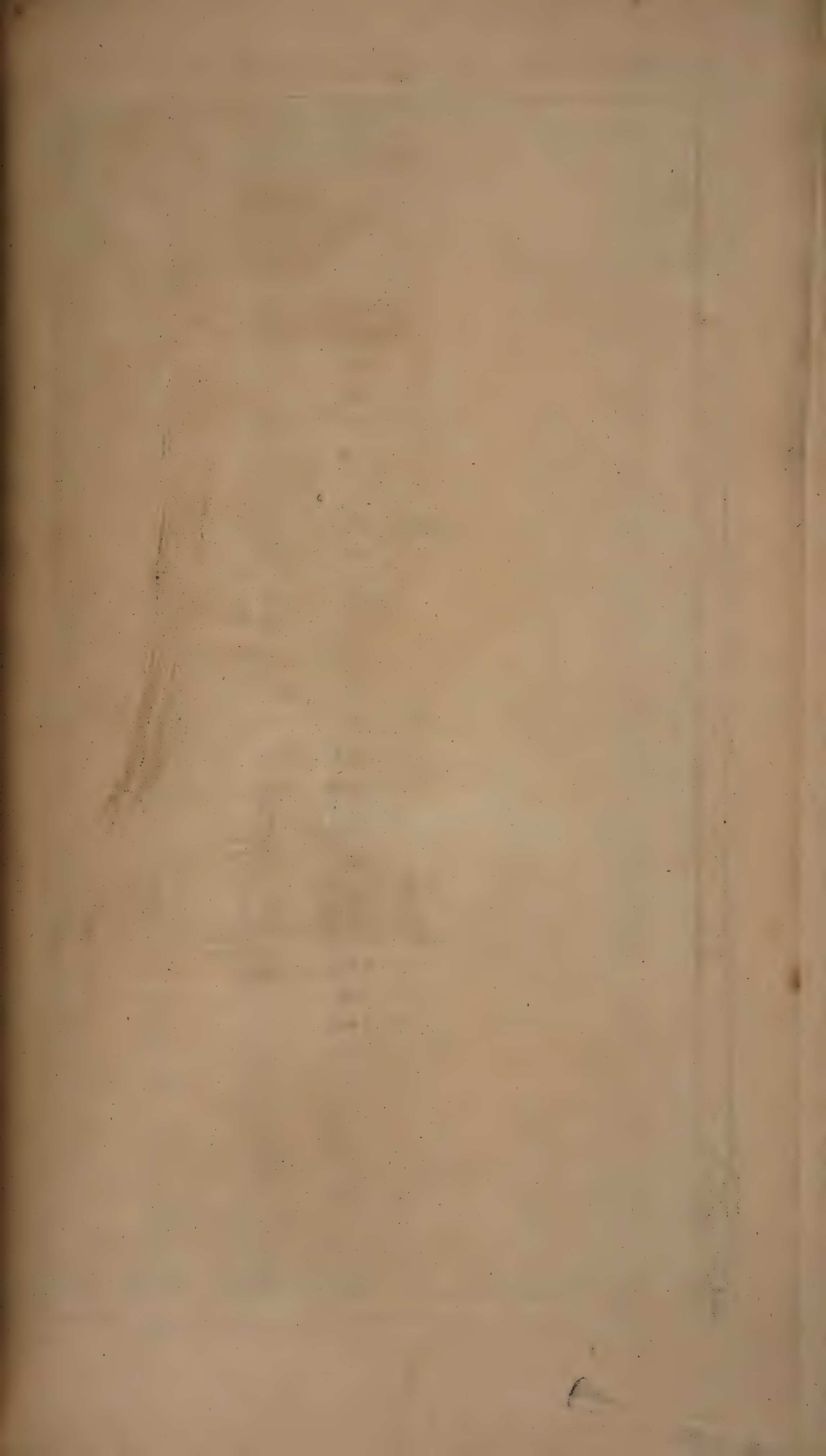
Hart-street.
St. Olave
Hart-street
Church.

Seething-lane.

Navy-Office.

Tower-hill.

Govern-ment.
Alderman
and Com-mon-Coun-cilmen.





The Custom House

Mr. William Prowting, Mr. Osmond Cooke, Mr. Nicholas Nixon, Mr. Francis Hutchins, Mr. William Kilpin, Mr. John Woodbridge, Mr. Jonathan Granger, Mr. John Trotman, and Mr. Richard Allnutt. Under whom are thirteen Constables, twelve Scavengers, thirteen Wardmotemen, and a Beadle.

This Ward is taxed to the Fifteenth at twenty-six Pounds.

Watch. The Watch in this Ward every Night consists of a Constable, a Beadle, and forty Watchmen.

Jury. The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote-Inquest for this Ward are to serve as Jurors in the several Courts in Guildhall in the Month of May.

Remarkable Things. The most remarkable Things in this Ward are, First, Three Parish-Churches, (1.) Allhallows Bark-
Churches. ing, (2.) St. Olave Hart-street, (3.) St. Dunstan's in the East; of which in our Parochial History.

The Tower Secondly, The Tower of London. One half of the Tower, the Ditch on the West Side, and Bulwarks adjoining, stand within that Part where the Wall of the City of old Time went straight from the Postern Gate South to the River of Thames, before the Tower was built.

See a large Account of this royal Fortrefs in Chap. XVI. Book I.

Custom-house. Thirdly, The King's Custom-house, where we may properly mention the Reason of establishing certain Keys and Wharfs for landing and shipping Merchandizes.

Wharfs and Keys appointed for landing Merchandizes. By occasion of the defrauding of the Queen of her Customs for Goods and Merchandizes brought in or carried out, by making use of small obscure Creeks, or Places where no Custom-House Officer was attending, or by the Corruption of those Officers, or by other fraudulent and undue Practices, and so privately conveying them away, without paying the Custom or Subsidy due; there was an Act made in the first Year of Queen Elizabeth, Anno 1559, That no Goods should be put ashore at any Place in the Kingdom, but where she should assign and appoint by her Commission. In Pursuance of this Act the Queen ordered her Lord Treasurer, her Under-Treasurer, and Chancellor of her Exchequer, to set forth and publish her Pleasure for the divers Ports of her Kingdom. And for the Port of London the said Commissioners drew up this Declaration, determining what particular Keys, Wharfs, and Stairs should be for lading and discharging of all Manner of Merchandizes; and what particular Goods should be landed at Billingsgate, the Three Cranes, the Bridge-house, and the Stillyard; where Newcastle Coals, Beer, Deal Boards, Ore, Corn, &c. should be laid on Land; what Creeks, Wharfs, and Keys, from Gravesend to London-bridge, should be no more used as Lading or Discharging Places, but be debarred utterly from it for ever; and that no Stranger, whether Denizen or not, should henceforth inhabit upon any of the Wharfs allowed, except the Stillyard only; and lastly, that all Keepers of Wharfs and Keys should be bound to the Queen in certain Sums of Money, that no Goods should be landed at their Keys or Stairs, or put thence upon the Water to be carried abroad, before the said Goods were entered in the Queen's Custom-Books, and
No. 87.

to be laden in the Presence of some Searcher. All these Orders ran in this express Tenor following:

"Anno Dom. 1559. Wharves and Keyes for *The Order for the wharfs.*
"Ladinge and Discharginge Places within the
"Porte of London for Merchandizes, aswell to be
"brought thither from the Parties beyonde the
"Seas, as from thence to the saide Parties to be
"caried; assigned and appointed the xxviiijth
"Day of Auguste, in the firste Yere of the Rayne
"of our Soverayne Lady Elizabeth, by the Grace
"of God, Quene of Englande, France, and Ire-
"lande, Defendour of the faith, &c. By the
"Right Honorable William Marques of Win-
"chester, Lorde Treasurer of Englande, Sir Ri-
"chard Sackville, Knt. Under-Treasurer of the
"Quenes Highnes Courte of Theschequour, and
"Sir Walter Mildemay, Knt. Chancellour of the
"sayde Courte, assigned for that Purpos by the
"Quenes Hyghnes Patente under the Seale of
"the saide Courte of Theschequour, dated the
"xiiijth of June, in the Yeare aforesaide, ac-
"cordinge to the Statute in that Behalf made
"and provided, in the Parliament holden at
"Westminster in the Yeare abovesaide. Scilt.

"Old Wool-key, New Wool-key, Galley-key, An-
"dro Morris key, Ambrose Thurstan's-key, Rauff's-
"key, Cock's-key, Gilson's-key, Haddock's-key, Dyce-
"key, Bear-key, Sommer's-key, Buttolph's-wharf,
"Sabb's key, Young's-key, Crown-key, Smart's-key,
"Fresb-wharf, and Gaunt's-key, appointed to
"be general Lading and Discharging Places for
"all Manner of Merchandizes.

"Billingsgate, appointed to be an open Place
"for the landing and bringing-in of any Fish,
"Corn, Salt, Stones, Victuals, and Fruits,
"(Grocery Wares excepted;) and to be a Place
"of carrying forth of the same, or the like, and
"for no other Merchandizes.

"The Three Cranes in the Vintry, Thomas John-
"son's-key, and Busber's-wharf; the said Three Cranes
"appointed to be an open Place for the landing
"and discharging of all Manner of Wines and
"Oils; and the said Three Cranes, Thomas John-
"son's-key, and Busber's-wharf, to be open Places
"for the landing or discharging of Pitch, Tar,
"Flax, Iron, Wainscot, Clapboards, Deals,
"Ores, Rasters, Ashes to make Soap, Osmunds
"Eeles, Cables, Hallsers, Hemp, Stones, Chests,
"Playing-Tables, and all Manner of Fish and
"Hops; and to be open Places for the shipping
"and lading of any Woollen Cloths of the Price
"of six Pounds or under the Cloth, Coney Skins,
"and for no other Merchandizes.

"Newcastle Coals to be carried over the Seas
"appointed to be shipped in any Place within the
"Port of London, in the Presence of the Searcher
"of the said Port, or one of his Servants sworn
"to serve in that Office, and not otherwise.

"Beer to be carried on the Seas appointed to
"be entered in the Customers Books, and then
"shipped at any Stairs, Wharf, or Wharfs within
"the City of London, Southwark, and St. Katha-
"rine's, in the Presence of the Searcher, or any
"of his said Servants.

"Deal Boards, Clapboards, Wainscot, Sparres,
"Rasters, Ores, Corn, Roddes to make Bas-
"kets, Hethe to make Brushes, brought to the
"said Port, appointed to be discharged and laid
"on

“ on Land at any Place within the said Port, in
 “ the Presence of any of the said Waiters sworn,
 “ belonging to the Custom-house in the said
 “ Port.

“ *Bridge-house* appointed to be a Landing-
 “ Place of all Manner of Corn, bought, or to
 “ be bought or provided, for the Provision of the
 “ victualling of the City of *London*, and for no
 “ other Merchandizes.

“ The Wharf, Key, and Stairs of the *Stillyard*
 “ appointed to be a Landing and Discharging
 “ Place of all Manner of Merchandizes, apper-
 “ taining to any Merchant Stranger free of the
 “ said House of the *Stillyard*, commonly called
 “ *Guilbalda Theutonicor*, for the Time being, and
 “ for no other Person or Persons.

“ And for the better answering of the Reve-
 “ nues of the Queen's Majesty's Customs and
 “ Subsidies in the Porte aforesaid, the said
 “ Commissioners have ordered and farther ap-
 “ pointed, that from and after the Feast of *Easter*
 “ next coming, there shall no Stranger, or Stran-
 “ gers borne, whether he or they be or shall be
 “ made Denizens or not, as well inhabit, or be
 “ commorant in, at, or upon any of the said
 “ Wharves or Keys, or any Parte of them, the
 “ *Stillyard* except; and that every Tenaunt or
 “ Keeper of every of the said Keys, Wharves,
 “ and Stayers, shall from Time to Time be bound
 “ in such Some or Sums of Money to the
 “ Queen's Highness Use, her Heirs and Successors,
 “ as by the Treasurer of *England*, or other Offi-
 “ cers of the Queen's Majesty's Courte of *Thesche-*
 “ *quour*, for the Time being, shall be thought
 “ good and convenient, upon Condition that
 “ there shall be no Goods, whereof Customs or
 “ Subsidy is or shall be due, laid on Land at
 “ their Keys, Wharves, and Stayers, or shipped
 “ or put from thence upon the Water to be car-
 “ ried over the Seas by Way of Merchandizes,
 “ before the said Goods be entered in the Queen's
 “ Customs-Books in the said Porte; and also to
 “ be laden in the Presence of the said Searcher,
 “ or one of his Servants, for the Time being,
 “ and discharged and laid on Land in the Pre-
 “ sence of one of the Waiters for the Time being;
 “ and other Articles to be put in the said Condi-
 “ tion, as to the said Treasurer and Officers
 “ hereafter from Time to Time shall seem good,
 “ mete, and convenient, as the Case shall re-
 “ quire. And that all Creeks, Wharves, Keys,
 “ Lading and Discharging Places in *Gravesend*,
 “ *Woolwich*, *Barking*, *Greenwich*, *Deptford*, *Black-*
 “ *wall*, *Limehouse*, *Ratcliff*, *Wapping*, *St. Katha-*
 “ *rine's*, *Tower-hill*, *Rotherhithe*, *Southwark*, *Lon-*
 “ *don-bridge*, and every of them, and all and sin-
 “ gular Keys, Wharves, and other Places within
 “ the City of *London* and the Suburbs of the
 “ same, or elsewhere within the said Porte of
 “ *London*, (the several Keys, Wharves, Stayers,
 “ and Places before limited and appointed only
 “ except) shall be from henceforth no more used
 “ as Landing or Discharging Places for Merchan-
 “ dizes, but be utterly debarred and abolished
 “ from the same for ever, by Force of the said
 “ Statute and other the Premises.

“ *Winchester*. *Richard Sakeville*. *Wa. Mildemay*.”

These Wharfs and Keys commonly bear the

Names of their Owners, and are therefore change-
 able. I read in the twenty-sixth of *Henry VI.*
 that in the Parish of *St. Dunstan* in the East, a
 Tenement called *Passekes-wharf*, and another
 called *Horners-key* in *Thames-street*, were granted
 to *William Haringdon*, Esq; I read also, that in
 the sixth of *Richard II.* *John Churchman*, Grocer,
 for the Quiet of Merchants, did newly build a
 certain House upon the Key called *Wool-wharf*,
 in the *Tower-street* Ward, in the Parish of *Allbal-*
lows Barking, betwixt the Tenement of *Paul Sa-*
lisbury on the East Part, and the Lane called the
Water-gate on the West, to serve for Tronage
 or Weighing of Wools in the Port of *London*;
 whereupon the King granted, that, during the
 Life of the said *John*, the aforesaid Tronage
 should be held and kept in the said House, with
 Easements there for the Balances and Weights,
 and a Compting-place for the Customer, Comp-
 trollers, Clerks, and other Officers of the said
 Tronage, together with Ingress and Regress to
 and from the same, even as was had in other
 Places where the said Tronage was wont to be
 kept; and that the King should pay yearly to
 the said *John*, during his Life, forty Shillings,
 at the Terms of *St. Michael* and *Easter*, by
 even Portions, by the Hands of his Customer,
 without any other Payment to the said *John*,
 as in the Indenture thereof more at large ap-
 peareth.

Tronage
of Wools.

And here at the *Custom-house* we will stay a
 little, to make some few Remarks of Matters re-
 lating to it in former Times.

Some Re-
marks of
the Customs

About the Year 1554, or 1555, under Queen
Mary I. a Commission was given forth to certain
 Commissioners for the setting of the new Rates;
 whereof the Lord *Paget* and Sir *John Baker* were
 the chief, the one Lord Privy Seal, and the
 other Chancellor of the *Exchequer*; who ob-
 served this Rule, to under-rate the most necessary
 Commodities that came into the Realm, to draw
 them hither, and to over-rate the superfluous
 Commodities inward, to drive them away: And
 generally they did under-rate and under-prize all
 foreign Commodities of that they were ordina-
 rily current for, lest a Glut here of any of those
 Wares might bring them under their Rates, and
 that the Merchants might not say they were valued
 to the utmost, that before lacked a good Part of
 that they were then rated at. And so *Peter Os-*
borne, Remembrancer to the Lord Treasurer,
 divers Years after informed him.

Rates set
for Mer-
chandizes.

There was also, long before this, a Book of
 Rates, in King *Henry VII's* Time.

Book of
Rates in
Hen. VII's
Time.

One *Needham*, about the Year 1570, and odd,
 wrote a Book for shewing and correcting the
 Abuses of Customers, of Shippers, of Merchants,
 &c. and sent it privately to the Lord Treasurer,
 with his Letter, to this Tenor: “ That he thought
 “ it his Duty justly and truly to open to his Ho-
 “ nour such Notes and Knowledge as by his Ser-
 “ vice and Travel he had gathered in ten or
 “ twelve Years, by searching how to reform such
 “ Abuses, Deceits, and Disorders, as were used
 “ all *England* through against the Queen's Ma-
 “ jesty, both by her Officers belonging to the
 “ Customs, as also by Merchants and Shippers,
 “ and how they might be redressed, and her
 “ Highness justly answered her Rights and Du-
 “ ties:

Abuses of
Customers,
&c.

Chart. D.
Thesau-
rar. Angl.

“ties: And also his farther Opinion how to re-
“form such Wrongs as the said Officers and their
“Clerks, and their Clerks Clerks, used against
“the Merchants and Shippers, by raising new
“Duties, delaying them from Bills, Cockets,
“and other Writings, and not observing the
“Hours and Times appointed them to be at the
“Custom-house, and give Attendance to receive
“her Majesty’s Duties, and dispatch the Mer-
“chants and Shippers: All which good Orders,
“that had been appointed both for the good
“Service of her Majesty, the Merchants, and
“Shippers, by the gentle and mild Nature of the
“late Lord Treasurer, (Marquis of Winchester)
“deceased, all the Officers and Clerks were suf-
“fered to break, and in Manner did what they
“would without Controlment; and by long Sut-
“terance both they, the Merchants, Shippers,
“Key-keepers, and other Watermen, were now
“nestled, and grown into that disordered Li-
“berty, which had been and was so profitable to
“them, that it would be hard to bring them to
“good Order again, without some Severeness to
“be used.”

A Method
to redress
them.

The Method of doing this this Man laid before
the present Treasurer Lord Burgbley, in certain
Articles, and offered himself to be employed
therein, having his Warrant from the said Trea-
surer, and he making it his own Device and
Doing, so that it might not be known to come
from him [this Proposer,] for his avoiding of
farther Displeasure.

A Special
Searcher.

This Person the Queen had twelve Years ago
put in Trust to travel in these Matters of Custom;
and he had, according to his Oath and Duty,
without Respect of Favour or Malice to any
Persons, shewed his Opinion how to reform the
Abuses as well of the one as the other; as one
desirous to see her Majesty truly answered her
Rights and Dues, and that honest Merchants
and Shippers might be well used, and Offenders
punished.

An Account
of the
Queen’s
yearly
Customs.

In the Year 1572, a List was brought in
to the Lord Treasurer of the Queen’s yearly
Customs, Subsidies, and Imposts, since the Be-
ginning of her Reign to that Time; which stood
thus:

Anno Primo	73846	12	10
Secundo	84905	5	6 q.
Tertio	75938	1	6 di. q.
Quarto	71365	15	1 ob. di. q.
Quinto	57436	4	10 ob.
Sexto	45783	18	11 di. q.
Septimo	105606	1	2 di. q.
Octavo	69184	18	6 ob.
Nono	63502	7	2 ob. di. q.
Decimo	74875	19	10
Undecimo	65307	10	8 q.
Duodecimo	71295	0	5 q. di.
Decimo tertio	69243	4	5 ob. q.

About the Year 1590 Thomas Smith was the
Queen’s Customer, to whom she lett the Cuf-
toms and Subsidies in the Port of London Inwards
to farm, (who had long before been a Collector
of them) for which he paid her Rent twenty
thousand Pounds per Annum; whereas, as it was
discovered, all the Incomes of those Customs
amounted yearly to thirty thousand three hundred
and nine Pounds fifteen Shillings and five Pence;
so that it appeared the Queen lost yearly by that

Farm ten thousand three hundred and nine
Pounds fifteen Shillings and five Pence.

We see that the Customs were once farmed
in Queen Elizabeth’s Reign for twenty thousand
Pounds per Annum, which now bring in above an
hundred Times as much, viz. above two Millions
yearly.

The Custom house is situated on the South Side, Present
State of the
Custom-
house.
and not far from the East End of Thames-street.
After the Fire of London, viz. in the Year 1668,
a very handsome Office was built here; but that
being burnt in the Year 1718, it was rebuilt in
a very spacious and commodious Manner with
Brick and Stone, adorned with an upper and
lower Order of Architecture; the latter is with
Stone Columns, and Entablature of the Tuscan
Order; the former with Pilasters, Entablature,
and Pediments of the Ionick Order. The Length
of the Building is an hundred and eighty-nine
Feet, the Breadth in the Middle twenty-seven
Feet, but at the End much broader.

There are fourteen Commissioners, l. s. d.
at 1000 l. per Annum each. 14000 0 0

A Secretary	500	0	0
More for the Coal Duty	100	0	0
More for Clerks	200	0	0
More for a Copying Clerk	90	0	0
A Western and Plantation Clerk	250	0	0
A Northern Clerk	80	0	0
	1220	0	0

A Solicitor for London, and the Northern Ports	300	0	0
A Solicitor for the Western Ports of Kent and Sussex	250	0	0
	550	0	0

A Receiver General	1000	0	0
His Assistant	100	0	0
A Chief Teller	50	0	0
Another Teller	40	0	0
Two Clerks to get Bills accepted	100	0	0
Another Clerk	40	0	0
A Paymaster of the Incidents	50	0	0
A Messenger	26	0	0
	1406	0	0

A Comptroller upon the Issues and Payments of the Receiver-General, who is allowed	400	0	0
Three Clerks, at 60 l. each	180	0	0
	580	0	0

A Comptroller-General of the Ac- compts of the Customs	1000	0	0
His Assistant	150	0	0
	1150	0	0

An Inspector of the Out-Port Col- lector’s Accompts, who is allowed	400	0	0
Four Clerks, at 50 l. each	200	0	0
	600	0	0

An Inspector-General of the Exports and Imports	500	0	0
His Assistant	120	0	0
	620	0	0

A Register-

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Wood-Office; a Clerk for making Sufferances			
A Surveyor of the Keys	100	0	0
A Waiter at the Keys for Oranges and coarse Goods	26	0	0
Two Watermen, 30 <i>l.</i> per <i>An.</i> each	60	0	0
Tradesmen in this Office, 2 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> per Day, when employed			
A Keeper of the Timber-Waiters Accounts	10	0	0
	196	0	0
The Husband for receiving and taking up all Goods consigned from the Plantations, on Account of the Duty of Four and a half per Cent.	100	0	0
A Clerk of the said Deputy	50	0	0
A Checque to the said Husband	40	0	0
	190	0	0
Two Gaugers, 60 <i>l.</i> per <i>An.</i> each	120	0	0
OUTWARD.			
A Collector	276	13	4
Three Deputies			
Five Copying Clerks			
A Copying Clerk of the Cocquets or Bills	30	0	0
A Customer of the great Customs on Wool and Leather exported, besides Fees	50	0	0
A Comptroller of the great Customs on Wool and Leather exported, besides Fees	50	0	0
A Customer of the Cloth, and petty Customs Outward, besides Fees	5	0	0
Searchers, the chief, besides Fees	120	0	0
Five Under-Searchers, each 12 <i>l.</i> per <i>Ann.</i> besides Fees	60	0	0
Five more Searchers, each 60 <i>l.</i> per <i>Ann.</i> besides Fees	300	0	0
Two Watermen attending them	60	0	0
A Surveyor of the Searchers	60	0	0
Two Watermen attending him	60	0	0
Two Clerks			
	750	0	0
A Register of the Certificate Cocquets	60	0	0
Other necessary Officers in this Port.			
A Warehouse-Surveyor	350	0	0
His Assistant	80	0	0
An additional Assistant	50	0	0
A Warehouse-keeper for the Commissioners	60	0	0
A Warehouse-keeper for the Collectors	60	0	0
	600	0	0
A Surveyor of the Act of Navigation	100	0	0
His Assistant	30	0	0
Two Watermen to attend him	60	0	0
	190	0	0
Two Inspectors of the River, each 80 <i>l.</i> per <i>Ann.</i>	160	0	0
Two Pair of Oars, 60 <i>l.</i> per <i>An.</i> each	120	0	0
	280	0	0

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
An Usher of the Custom-house	60	0	0
The House-keeper	80	0	0
	140	0	0
Two Appraisers, 30 <i>l.</i> per <i>An.</i> each	60	0	0
A Cooper	10	0	0
Two Door-keepers, 10 <i>l.</i> per <i>An.</i> each	20	0	0
Four Messengers, 10 <i>s.</i> per Week each	104	0	0
Forty-two Workmen, at 6 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> per <i>Annum</i>	283	10	0
Eighteen Noon-tenders, at 16 <i>l.</i> per <i>Ann.</i> each	288	0	0
A Cleaner of the Walks to the Custom-house	7	0	0
	772	10	0
At Blackwall.			
A Surveyor	40	0	0
A Waiter and Searcher	40	0	0
Two Watermen, 30 <i>l.</i> per <i>An.</i> each	60	0	0
	140	0	0
At Gravesend.			
Two Searchers, 12 <i>l.</i> per <i>An.</i> each, besides Fees	24	0	0
Another Searcher, 40 <i>l.</i> per <i>An.</i>	40	0	0
Four Watermen, 30 <i>l.</i> per <i>An.</i> each	120	0	0
A Smack	339	16	0
	523	16	0
At Leigh.			
A Surveyor to keep a Boat	60	0	0
At Showbury.			
A Waiter and Searcher	40	0	0
At Greenwich.			
A Surveyor	60	0	0
A Pair of Oars	60	0	0
	120	0	0
At Barking.			
A Surveyor	40	0	0
At Wivenhoe.			
A Smack	319	0	0

There are, besides these, a considerable Number of inferior Officers, as extraordinary Tidesmen, Weighing Porters, and Watchmen, who are only paid when they are employed, and stand fairest for any Vacancy in the Establishment.

Fourthly, Here are two Halls also belonging to Companies, viz. (1.) Clothworkers-Hall, situate near the North-East End of Mincing-lane next Fenchurch-street. The Hall is a lofty Room, adorned with Wainscot to the Cieling, where is curious Fret-work. The Screen at the South End is of Oak, adorned with four Pilasters, their Entablature and Compass Pediment of the Corinthian Order, enriched with their Arms and Palm Branches. The West End is adorned with the Figures of King James and King Charles I. richly carved, as big as the Life, in their Robes, with Regalia, all gilt with Gold, where is a spacious Window of stained Glass, and the King's Arms; also those of Sir John Robinson, Knt. and Bart. his Majesty's Lieutenant of the Tower of London, Lord-Mayor of this honourable City Anno 1663, and President of the Artillery Company, who kept

Companies
Halls.
Cloth-
workers-
Hall.

kept his Mayoralty in this Hall, in which Year he entertained their Majesties, the King, Queen, and Queen Mother, and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Dutchess of York, and towards the re-edifying of this Hall was a worthy Benefactor. His Coat of Arms, 1st and 4th Gules and Or, quarterly embattled; the 2d and 3d Vert, Semi of Trefoils, a Buck trippant, Or, and the like Buck for the Crest.

Here are also painted the Arms of Samuel Pepys, Master of the Company, and a Benefactor, Anno 1677, viz. 1st and 4th Sable, on a Bend, Or, between two Horses Heads erased, Argent, three Fleurs de Lis; the 2d and 3d Gules, a Lion Rampant within a Bordure ingrailed, Or.

In another Window, finely painted, the Arms of William Hewar, Master of this Company, and a Benefactor 1687, viz. Sable, two Talbotts Heads, Or, between as many Flaunches, Ermine.

In a fourth Window, the Arms of Sir Joseph Williamson, Knt. one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and Principal Secretary of State, Master of this Worshipful Company, Anno 1676, and a noble Benefactor, viz. Or, a Chevron ingrafted between three Trefoils, Sable.

Also in two small Windows, the Arms of the Honourable City of London, and those of this Company, which are, Sable, a Chevron Ermine, between two Habricks in chief Argent, and a Tessel in Base, Or; Crest, a Ram passant, Or; Supporters, two Griffins, Or, Pelletee; Motto, My Trust is in God alone.

The Outside is adorned with curious Brick fluted Columns, with Corinthian Capitals of Stone.

Bakers-hall.

Chickley House.

(2.) In Hart-lane is the Bakers-hall, sometime the Dwelling-House of John Chickley, Chamberlain of London, who was Son to William Chickley, Alderman of London, Brother to William Chickley, Archdeacon of Canterbury; Nephew to Robert Chickley, Mayor of London, and to Henry Chickley, Archbishop of Canterbury.

This John Chickley (saith Leyland) had four and twenty Children. Sir Tho. Kirriall of Kent, after he had been long Prisoner in France, married Elizabeth, one of the Daughters of this Chickley, by whom he had this Chickley's House.

This Elizabeth was secondly married to Sir Ralph Ashton, Knight Marshal: And thirdly, to Sir John Bourchier, Uncle to the late Bourchier, Earl of Essex; but she never had a Child. Edward Poynings made part with Bourchier and Elizabeth to have Ostenbanger in Kent after their Death, and entered into it, they living.

Trinity-House in Water-lane.

Fifthly, In Water-lane is situate Trinity-House, which belongs to an antient Corporation of Mariners, founded in King Henry VIII's Time, for the Regulation of Seamen, and Security and Convenience of Ships and Mariners on our Coasts. In the said King's Reign lived Sir Tho. Spert, Knight, Comptroller of the Navy to that King; who was the first Founder and Master of the said Society of Trinity-House; and died Anno 1541, and was buried in the Chancel of Stepney Church. To whose Memory the said Corporation, Anno 1622, set up a Monument there for him eighty Years and one after the Decease of the said Spert, their Founder. And by an Inscription antienter

than that set up by the said Corporation, lost long since in the Church, but preserved by Norden; we learn, that this Gentleman had three Wives, Dame Margery, Dame Anne, and Dame Mary, all lying in the Chancel there; and that his Coat of Arms was Two Launces in Saltier, between four Hearts, on a Chief, a Ship with the Sails furled. He was Commander of the biggest Ship then that the Sea bore, namely, Henry Grace de Dieu, built by King Henry VIII. near the Beginning of his Reign.

Norden's Middlesex.

This House, where the Corporation usually meets, belonged to them before the great Fire, but how long I know not: They took a long Lease, and rebuilt it, but pay a Ground Rent to — Ruffel of Stubbers in Essex, Esq; Descendant of Sir William Ruffel, Knt. sometime Alderman of London. This House was burnt down about the Year 1718 again, but is now by the said Brotherhood built up fairly a second Time.

This Corporation, one of the considerablest in the Kingdom, is governed by a Master, four Wardens, eight Assistants, and the Eldest Brothers of the Company, as they are called, one and thirty in all. The rest of their Company are called Younger Brothers, without any fixed Number: For any Seafaring Men that will, are admitted into the Society under that Name: But they are not in the Government.

The Government of it.

They meet to chuse their Master commonly at Deptford Strand, but are not obliged to do it there; but the House there being their antient House, they meet there by old Custom.

Their Meetings are commonly on Wednesdays and Saturdays here at their House in Water-lane; but their Courts are not fixed constantly to a set Time, but as Occasion and Business requires. Their Coat of Arms is, Between a Cross Gules, four Ships under Sail. The Crest, a Demi-Lion crowned, Or, with a Sword in his right Paw. The Motto is, Trinitas in Unitate.

Their Courts.

Their Arms.

They are established by many Charters of the Princes of this Land.

Their Service and Use is, that they appoint all Pilots: They set and place the Buoys and Sea-Marks for the safe Direction of Ships in their Sailing. For which they have certain Duties payable by Merchant-men. They can licence poor Seamen, antient and past going to Sea, to exercise the Calling of a Waterman upon the Thames, and take in Fares, tho' they have not been bound to any one free of the Watermen's Company. They do maintain in Pensions at this Time two thousand poor Seamen, or their Widows; every one of which have at least Half a Crown paid them every first Monday in the Month, and some more, besides accidental distressed Seamen.

Their Use and Service.

They have three fair Hospitals, built by themselves; two at Deptford, and one at Mile-end, near London. That at Mile-end is a very handsome Structure with a fair Chapel, and is peculiar for decayed Sea-Commanders, Masters of Vessels, or such as have been Pilots, and their Widows.

Their Hospitals.

And thus as they do a great deal of Good, so they have large Revenues to do it with: Which arise partly, from Sums of Money given and be-

Their Revenues.

queathed

queathed unto them for charitable Uses, partly from Houses and Lands also given them, and particularly and chiefly from Ballast. For they only have, by Act of Parliament, the Benefit of providing Ballast for Ships in the Thames; and all Ships that take in Ballast pay them 12 d. a Ton: For which it is brought to their Ship's Side. They have also certain Light-Houses, as at Scilly and Dungeness in the West. To which Houses all Ships pay one Half-penny a Tun.

In their Hall.

In their Hall there is an old Flag hanging up, which they say was taken from the Spaniards by Sir Francis Drake; whose Picture hangeth up there. There is also the exact Model of a Ship of a great Size rigged, enclosed in a Frame glazed round; the Gift of Sir Jeremy Smith: Likewise two large Globes enclosed, as was the Model of the Ship; the Gift of Sir Thomas Allen: Both Admirals of the Navy under K. Charles II. Divers Tables also hang up round the Hall, containing the Names of their Benefactors, with the Mention of their respective Gifts; and in their Parlour five large Plats, drawn curiously and exactly by a Pen, describing certain Sea Fights in King Charles II's Time.

Sixthly, In Plough-yard in the Parish of Barking is a School founded by James Hickson, Esq; for the Education of twenty poor Children. To the Head Master of which he appointed 20 l. per An. his Dwelling, and two Chaldron of Sea-Coal. And to a Writing Master 8 l. per An.

The Jewry near the Tower.

Seventhly, The Antiquities of this Ward, which are come to our Knowledge, are,

(1.) A Place within the Liberties of the Tower, called the Jewry, because it was inhabited by Jews; where there happened, 22 Hen. III. a Robbery and a Murther to be committed by William Fitz-Bernard, and Richard his Servant; who came to the House of Joce a Jew, and there slew him, and his Wife Henna. The said William was taken at St. Saviour's for a certain Silver Cup, and was hanged. Richard was called for, and outlawed. One Miles le Espicer, who was with them, was wounded, and fled to a Church, and died in it. No Attachment was made by the Sheriffs, because it happened in the Jewry; and so belonged not to the Sheriffs, but to the Constable of the Tower.

Barking Chapel of our Lady.

Fraternity here.

(2.) On the North Side of Barking Church was fair Chapel founded by King Richard I. Some have written, that his Heart was buried there under the high Altar. This Chapel was confirmed and augmented by King Edward I. Edward IV. gave Licence to his Cousin John, Earl of Worcester, to found there a Brotherhood for a Master and Brethren. And he gave to the Custos of that Fraternity, which was Sir John Scot, Knt. Thomas Colt, John Tate, and John Croke, the Priory of Totingbroke, and the Advowson of the Parish-Church of Stretbam in the County of Surrey, with all the Members and Appurtenances, and a Part of the Priory of Okeborne in Wiltshire, both Priors Aliens, and appointed it to be called the King's Chapel, or Chantry, In Capella beatæ Mariæ de Barking.

The King's Chapel of Barking.

King Richard III. new builded this Chapel, and founded therein a College of Priests, consisting of a Dean and six Canons: All which that

King placed there. The Deanry he gave to Edmund Chaderton, a great Favourite of his. The Canonries he disposed, at the Time that Chaderton was made Dean, to these Persons following, viz. Mr. Tho. Cowton a Canon there; Richard Baldry another; Mr. Jane another; James Molineux another; Richard Selfie another; Maculin Cofin another. Hamond de Lega was buried in that Chapel. Robert Tate, Mayor of London, 1488, and others, were there buried.

K Ric. III. a new Founder. K. Rich. Ledg. Book.

This College was suppressed and pulled down in the Year 1548, the second of King Edward VI. The Ground was employed as a Garden-Plat during the Reigns of King Edward, Queen Mary, and Part of Queen Elizabeth, till at length a large strong Frame of Timber and Brick was set thereon, and employed as a Storehouse of Merchants Goods brought from the Sea, by Sir William Winter, &c.

Suppressed.

(3.) Somewhere in this Parish Licence was given in 44 Edw. III. for the founding of an Hospital pro sustentatione Hominum in Frenesim, &c. cadentium, i. e. for the sustaining of People that fall into Phrensies, &c.

An Hospital here for mad People.

(4.) In Sydon-lane were divers fair and large Houses; one built by Sir John Allen, some time Mayor of London, and of the Privy Council unto K. Henry VIII. Sir Francis Walsingham, Knt. principal Secretary to the Queen's Majesty that then lived, was lodged there, and so was the Earl of Essex, &c. And hereabouts was a capital Messuage called Sharrington House, forfeited to King Edward VI. from Sir Edward Sharrington, belonging to the Mint, attainted the 3d of his Reign: Which House the King gave to Henry Earl of Arundel.

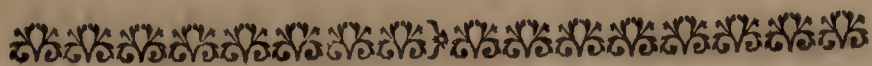
Sharrington House.

(5.) In Mincing-lane of old Time dwelled divers Strangers born, of Genoa and those Parts: These were commonly called Galley-men, as Men that came up in the Galleys, brought up Wines and other Merchandizes, which they landed in Thames-street, at a Place called Galley-key: They had a certain Coin of Silver amongst themselves, which were Half-pence of Genoa, and were called Galley Half-pence. These Half-pence were forbidden in the 13th Year of King Henry IV. And again by Parliament in the 4th of Henry V. by the Name of Half-pence of Genoa, forbidden to pass, as unlawful Payment, amongst the English Subjects. And it was enacted, That if any Person bring into this Realm Galley Half-pence, Suskins, or Dodkins, he should be punished as a Thief; and he that taketh or payeth such Money, shall lose an hundred Shillings, whereof the King shall have the one Half, and he that will sue, the other Half.

Galley-men dwelled there.

(6.) In the sixth of Henry V. there was in the Tower Ward a Messuage, or great House, called Cobham's Inn; and in the 37th of Henry VI. a Messuage in Thames-street, pertaining to Richard Longvile, &c. Some of the Ruins before spoken of may seem to be of the foresaid Hospital, belonging peradventure to some Prior Alien, and so suppressed among the rest, in the Reign of Edward III. or Henry V. who suppressed them all.

Cobham's Inn.



C H A P. XXVIII.

Of V I N T R Y W A R D.

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a NEW Survey.

Its Name. Bounds. Extent. Modern State. Alderman and Common-Councilmen. Parishes and Churches. Vintners Hall, &c. Antiquities. Whittington's College. Tower Royal, &c. &c.

Its Name. V I N T R Y Ward takes its Name from a Part thereof called the *Vintrie* by the Antients, occupied by Vintners or Wine-Merchants from *Bordeaux*, settled on the Bank of the River *Thames*; at which Place they landed their Wines, and were obliged to sell them in forty Days, till the 28th of *Edward I.* who by Privy-Seal granted longer Time and certain Privileges to the said Merchants, as we have more largely shewn in the first Book, under that King's Reign.

Bounds. Its Bounds may be collected from this Description: It begins, in the East, at the West End of *Dowgate Ward*, as the Water-course of *Walbrook* parteth them, to wit, at *Grantham's-lane* on the *Thames Side*, and at *Elbow-lane* on the Land Side: It runneth along in *Thames-street*, West, some three Houses beyond the *Old-Swan*, a Brewhouse on the *Thames Side*, and on the Land Side some three Houses West beyond *St. James at Garlick-bithe*.

Extent. In Breadth, this Ward stretcheth from the *Vintry*, North, to the Wall of the West Gate of the *Tower Royal*: So that it is bounded on the East by *Dowgate Ward*, on the South by the *Thames*, on the West by *Queen-bithe Ward*, and on the North by *Cordwainers Ward*.

Horshoe-bridge-street. Out of this *Royal-street*, by the South Gate of the *Tower Royal*, runneth a small Street, East, to *St. John's* upon *Walbrook*, which Street is called *Horshoe-bridge*, of such a Bridge some Time over the Brook there, which is now vaulted over.

Knight-riders-street. Then from the South Gate, West, runneth one other Street, called *Knightriders-street*, by *St. Thomas Apostles Church*, on the North Side, and *Wringwren-lane*, by the said Church, at the West End thereof, and to the East End of the *Trinity Church* in the said *Knightriders-street*; where this Ward endeth on that South Side the Street. But on the North Side it runneth no farther than the Corner against the Tavern, and other Houses, in a Plat of Ground, where some Time stood *Ormond-place*. Another Lane lower down in *Royal-street*, stretching forth from over-against *St. Michael's Church*, to and by the North Side of *St. James's Church* by *Garlick-bithe*, called *Kerion-lane*. On the *Thames Side*, West from *Grantham's-lane*, is *Herber-lane*, or *Brickles-lane*, so called of *John Brickles*, sometime Owner thereof.

Simfon's-lane. Then is *Simfon's-lane*, of one *Simfon*; or *Emperors-head-lane*, of such a Sign: Then the *Three-Cranes-lane*, so called, not only of a Sign of three Cranes at a Tavern Door, but rather of

three strong Cranes of Timber, placed on the *Vintry Wharf* by the *Thames Side*, to crane up Wines there, as is before shewed. This Lane was, in the 9th of *Richard II.* called the *Painted-Tavern-lane*, of the Tavern being painted.

Over-against *St. Martin's Church* is a large House, builded of Stone and Timber, with Vaults for the Stowage of Wines, called the *Vintry*. There dwelled *John Gisors*, Mayor of London, and Constable of the Tower. And then *Henry Picard*, Vintner, Mayor. In this House *Henry Picard* feasted four Kings in one Day.

Next is *Vannar's-lane*, so called of one *Vannar* that was Owner thereof. It is now called *Church-lane*, of the coming up from the Wharf to *St. Martin's Church*.

Broad-lane, for that the same is broader for the Passage of Carts from the *Vintry Wharf*, than be the other Lanes. At the North-West Corner of this Lane is the Parish-Clerks Hall. *Spittle-lane*, of old Time so called; since *Stodie's-lane*, of the Owner thereof, named *Stodie*. Sir *John Stodie*, Vintner, Mayor in the Year 1357, gave it, with all the Quadrant wherein *Vintners Hall* now standeth, with the Tenements round about, unto the *Vintners*.

Next is *Palmer's-lane*, now called *Anchor-lane*. The Plummers have their Hall there, but are Tenants to the *Vintners*.

Then is *Worcester-House*, sometime belonging to the Earls of *Worcester*, now divided into many Tenements. The Fruiterers have their Hall there. Then is the *Old-Swan*, a great Brewhouse. And this is all, on the *Thames Side*, that I can note in this Ward.

On the Land Side, in the *Royal-street*, is *Pater-noster-lane*, I think, of old Time called *Arches*: For I read, that *Robert de Suffolk* gave to *Walter Darford* his Tenement, with the Appurtenance, in the Lane called *Les Arches*, in the Parish of *St. Michael de Pater-noster Church*, between the Wall of the Field called *Winchester-field* on the East, and the same Lane on the West, &c. More, I read of a Stone House, called *Stoda de Winton*, juxta *Stodum-bridge*, which in that Lane was over *Walbrook Water*.

Thames-street runneth through the Heart of this Ward from East to West; being a Street, as before noted, well inhabited by able Trademen: The Part in this Ward is from little *Elbow-lane* in the East, where *Dowgate Ward* joins unto it, and to *Townsend-lane* in the West, where *Queen-bithe Ward* begins. In this Part of *Thames-street*, within this Ward, are these Places: *Shepherd's-alley*, long and narrow, but indifferent good. *Black-swan-alley*, indifferent well built, and wide enough for Boats to pass to the River Side: Here was formerly a large House called *Worcester-house*, as belonging to the Earls of *Worcester*, and from thence so called; now converted into Tenements: And here the Fruiterers have their Hall. *Anchor-lane*, long and narrow, running down to the *Thames*: It was formerly called *Palmer's-lane*; and here the Plumbers have their Hall.

New Queen-street, commonly called the *Three-Cranes* in the *Vintry*, a good open Street, especially that Part next *Cheapside*, which is best built, and inhabited; but it hath no more in this

The Vintry Record.

Vannar's-lane.

Broad-lane.

Palmer's-or Anchor-lane.

Worcester House.

Old Swan.

Pater-noster-lane.

Modern State.

Thames-street.

New Queen-street.



Fishmongers Hall near London Bridge.



Vintners Hall in Thames Street.

this Ward than a little beyond *St. Thomas Apostles*, the rest of this Street being in *Cordwainers Ward*, and *Cheap Ward*: At the lower End of the Street, next the *Thames*, is a Pair of Stairs, the usual Place for the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen to take Water at to go to *Westminster-Hall*, for the new Lord-Mayor to be sworn before the Barons of the *Exchequer*. This Place, with the *Three-Cranes*, is now of some Account for the *Coffermongers*, where they have their Warehouses for their Fruit.

Church-lane.

Church-lane, so called, as seated over-against *St. Martin's Vintry Church*, a long and narrow Lane, which leadeth to the River of *Thames*. Out of this Place is a Passage into *New Queen-street*.

Three-Crane-lane.

Three-Crane-lane, long and narrow, running down to the *Thames*, where there is a Pair of Stairs: This Lane is also taken up by *Coffermongers*; about the Middle of the Lane is a Passage into *Church-lane*, as also into *Brick-bill-lane*. Over-against this Lane was the Church of *St. Martin* in the *Vintry*; it is in the Diocese of *London*: The Abbot of *Gloucester* was Patron, and the Dismes 1 l. 6 s. 8 d. This Church was consumed in the Fire of *London*, 1666, and not rebuilt, but the Parish united to *St. Michael Royal*.

Brick-bill-lane.

Brick-bill-lane, a pretty open Place, with good Buildings, and runneth down almost to the *Thames*.

Emperor's-head-lane.

Emperor's-head-lane, narrow and ordinary, with a Passage to the *Thames*. *Tennis-court*, or *Friars-lane*, runneth down almost to the *Thames*, where there is a *Dyer's*, and falls into *Dowgate*. In this Lane is the Entrance into *Joyner's Hall*, in *Dowgate Ward*.

Little Elbow-lane.

The North Side of *Thames-street* hath these Places: *Little Elbow-lane*, which falls into *Great Elbow-lane*, and so into *College-hill*, by *St. Michael Royal Church*; both which Lanes are indifferent. The East Part of this Lane is in *Dowgate Ward*.

College-hill.

College-hill comes out of *St. Thomas Apostles*, and falls into *Thames-street*; a Place well built, and inhabited by Merchants and others. On the West Side is *Maiden-lane*, which crosseth *New Queen-street*, and falls into *Garlick-hill*, by *St. James Garlick-hill Church*. Out of this Lane is a Passage into *Thames-street*, and another into *Maiden-head-court*, which is but ordinary. On the East Side of *College-hill* is *St. Michael's Royal Church*, and almost over-against the said Church is *Buckingham-house*, so called as being bought by the Duke of *Buckingham*, and where he some Time resided upon a particular Humour: It is a very large and graceful Building, late the Seat of Sir *John Leithulier*, an eminent Merchant, some Time Sheriff and Alderman of *London*, deceased.

St. Thomas Apostles.

St. Thomas Apostles, of which there are two, viz. *Great St. Thomas Apostles*, which is in this Ward, and *Little St. Thomas Apostles*, which is in *Cordwainers Ward*. This *Great St. Thomas Apostles* is a good handsome Street, and well inhabited: On the North Side was seated the Church of *St. Thomas Apostles*, which, before its being burnt in the general Fire of *London*, stood in the middle of *New Queen-street*; a Street

No. 88.

made, since the said Fire, out of *Soper-lane*, &c. for a straight Passage to the Water-side from *Guildhall*.

This Church not being rebuilt, the Parish is united unto *St. Mary Aldermay*.

In this Street of *Great St. Thomas Apostles* are these Places: *Black-lion-Inn*, but indifferent. *Baldwins-yard*, a good handsome open Court, with good Buildings at the upper End. *Blunderbuss-alley*, on the East Side of *St. Thomas Church-yard*, very small. *Dodson's-court*, a pretty large open Place, with a Free-stone Passage into *Budge-row*, pretty well built and inhabited. Almost over-against this Court is *Cutlers Hall*, seated in *Cloak-lane*, which falleth into *Dowgate-hill*, a pretty good Building, as to its Bigness.

Baldwins-yard.

Garlick-hill takes its Beginning in the North from *Bow-lane*, and falls into *Thames-street*, a Place well built, and inhabited. In this Place are these Courts: *Sugar-loaf-court*, a good large Place, but ordinarily inhabited: It hath a Passage down Steps into *Thames-street*, through a Place called the *Bowling-alley*. *Three-shear-court*, small and ordinary; over-against this Court is the Parish-Church of *St. James Garlick-hill*.

Garlick-hill.

Great Trinity-lane hath but a small Part in this Ward.

Great Trinity-lane.

Bow-lane hath also some small Part in this Ward, but the greatest Share is in *Cordwainers Ward*.

There are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward every Night a Constable, the Beadle, and thirty-four Watchmen.

Watch.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote-Inquest for this Ward are to serve in the several Courts holden in the *Guildhall* in the Month of *April*.

Jury.

The Government of this Ward is by an Alderman, who at present is Sir *Crisp Gascoyne*, Knt. and nine Common-Councilmen, who are, Mr. *Thomas Gregg*, Deputy, Mr. *John Gould*, Mr. *Moses Allnutt*, Mr. *Thomas Delamott*, Mr. *Higgins Eden*, Mr. *John Kent*, Mr. *Will. Campbell*, Mr. *Benj. Gascoyne*, Mr. *James Wilkes*: Under whom are nine Constables, four Scavengers, fourteen Wardmote-Inquestmen, and a Beadle.

Alderman, Common Council.

It is taxed to the Fifteenth in *London* 6 l. 13 s. 4 d.

The most remarkable Things in this Ward are,

Remarkable Things.

First, Four Parish-Churches, viz. (1) Of *St. Michael's Royal*, (2) *St. Martin's Vintry*, (3) *St. Thomas Apostles*, and (4) *St. James Garlick-hill*: Of which in our Parochial History.

Parish-Churches.

Secondly, Four Halls belonging to several Companies, viz. (1) *Vintners Hall*, a curious large Building, which encloseth a large square Court, with a handsome Free-stone Pavement. The North Side fronts the Street, where there is a curious Pair of Gates, with Free-stone Pillars on each Side, wreathed with Grapes and Leaves, and upon each of the Pillars are three *Tuns*, with a *Bacchus* sitting thereon. Behind the Hall and other Buildings is a Garden, from which is a Passage to the *Thames*; where there is a Pair of Stairs; and, being thus open, hath a fine Prospect into the *Thames*.

Halls.

It is built on Part of the Ground bequeathed unto the said Company by Sir *John Stody* before-mentioned.

Stody's
Manor of
the Vintry
first given
to the
Church.

This Place of *Stody* was called in old Records, *The Manor of the Vintry*. This Manor the said *Stody*, July 3, the 2d of *Edw. III.* gave and granted to one *John Tuke*, Parson of that Parish-Church; "to have and to hold the said Manor to him and his Successors, to the Use and Behalf of the said Church; the King's Licence thereof not had, nor obtained." By Force of which Feoffment the said *John* was seized thereof as of Fee, contrary to the Sense of the Statute of Lands and Tenements to be put into Mortmains, had and provided. Of this there was an Inquisition taken in the 17th of *Edw. IV.* before Sir *Rauf Josselyn*: And there was likewise a Trial in the *Exchequer* about it. But King *Richard III.* granted it to the Company of Vintners.

The Vint-
ners great
Bour-
deaux
Merchants

These Vintners in *London* were, of old Time, called *Merchant Vintners of Gascoyne*; and so I read them in the Records of *Edward II.* the 11th Year, and *Edward III.* the 9th Year. They were, as well *Englishmen*, as Strangers born beyond the Seas, but then Subjects to the Kings of *England*, great *Bourdeaux* Merchants of *Gascoyne* and *French* Wines. Divers of them were Mayors of this City; namely, *John Adrean*, Vintner; *Reginald at Conduit*; *John Oxenford*; *Henry Picard*, that feasted the Kings of *England*, *France*, *Scotland*, and *Cyprus*; *John Stody*, that gave *Stody's-lane* to the Vintners: The four last were Mayors in the Reign of *Edward III.* and yet *Gascoyne* Wines were then to be sold at *London* not above four Pence, nor *Rhenish* Wines above six Pence the Gallon.

Cognizance
taken of
corrupting
Wines.

I read in the 6th of *Henry VI.* the *Lombards* corrupting their sweet Wines, when Knowledge thereof came to *John Rainwell*, Mayor of *London*, he (in divers Places of the City) commanded the Heads of the Buts and other Vessels in the open Streets to be broken, to the Number of one hundred and fifty. So that the Liquor running forth, passed through the City like a Stream of Rain-Water, in the Sight of all the People; from whence there issued a most loathsome Savour.

Malmseys
brought by
the Longobards.

Malmsey
spent in St.
Andrew
Under-
shaft, for
a Year, 80
Pints.

In the Reign of *Henry VII.* no sweet Wines were brought into this Realm, but Malmseys, by the *Longobards*, paying to the King for his Licence, 6 s. 8 d. of every Butt, besides 12 d. for Bottle large. It appeareth in the Church-Book of St. *Andrew Undershaft*, that in the Year 1547, I. G. and S. K. then Church-wardens, for eighty Pints of Malmsey spent in the Church, after one Penny Halfpenny the Pint, paid at the Year's End for the same ten Shillings.

Wine-
turners in-
corporated
the 15th
of He. VI.

The Vintners and Wine-drawers, that retailed by the Pottle, Quart and Pint, were all incorporated by the Name of *Wine-turners* in the Reign of *Edward III.* and confirmed the 15th of *Henry VI.*

Cutlers-
hall.

(2) In *Horse-bridge-street* is the *Cutlers Hall*. *Richard de Wilebale*, 1295, confirmed to *Paul Butelar* this House, and the Edifices, in the Parish of St. *Michael Pater-noster* Church, and St. *John* upon *Walbrooke*; which some Time

Lawrence Gisors, and his Son *Peter Gisors*, did possess, and afterwards *Hugo de Hingham*; and lieth between the Tenement of the said *Richard* towards the South, and the Lane called *Horse-shoe-bridge* towards the North; and between the Way called *Pater-noster* Church on the West, and the Course of *Walbrooke* on the East; paying yearly one Clove of Gilliflowers at *Easter*, and to the Prior and Convent of St. *Mary Overy* 6 s. This House some Time belonged to *Simon Dolefly*, Grocer, Mayor in the Year 1359. They of this Company were (of old Time) three Arts, or Sorts of Workmen; to wit, the first were Smiths, Forgers of Blades, and therefore called *Bladers*: And divers of them proved wealthy Men; as namely, *Walter Nele*, Blader, one of the Sheriffs, the twelfth of King *Edward III.* deceased, 1352, and buried in St. *James Garlick-hithe*. He left Lands to the mending of High-ways about *London*, between *Newgate* and *Wicombe*, *Aldgate* and *Chelmsford*, *Bishopsgate* and *Ware*, *Southwark* and *Rocheſter*, &c. The second were Makers of Hafts, and other-
wise Garnishers of Blades: The third Sort were Sheath-makers for Swords, Daggers and Knives. In the tenth of *Henry IV.* certain Ordinances were made betwixt the *Bladers*, and other Cutlers; and in the fourth of *Henry VI.* they were all three Companies drawn into one Fraternity or Brotherhood, by the Name of Cutlers.

Bladers or
Blade-
smiths.

Haft-
makers.

Sheath-
makers.

(3) *Plumbers Hall*, and (4) *Fruiterers Hall*, which have nothing in them remarkable.

Thirdly, The Antiquities in this Ward are at present reduced to the following Particulars:

Antiquities

(1) *Whittington College*, founded on the Spot where now stands the Parish-Church of St. *Michael*, called *Pater-noster* Church, in the *Royal*.

Whitting-
ton's Col-
lege.

This Church was new builded, and made a College of St. *Spirit*, and St. *Mary*, founded by *Richard Whittington*, Mercer, four Times Mayor, for a Master, four Fellows, Masters of Arts, Clerks, Conducts, Chorists, &c. and an Alms-house, called *God's House* or Hospital, for thirteen poor Men: One of them to be Tutor, and to have 16 d. the Week; the other twelve each of them to have 14 d. the Week for ever, with other necessary Provision, an Hutch with three Docks, a common Seal, &c.

St. Mi-
chael de
Pater-
noster, a
College, one
Alms-house
or Hospi-
tal.

These (as the Manner then was) were bound to pray for the good Estate of *Richard Whittington*, and *Alice* his Wife, their Founders; and for Sir *William Whittington*, Knight, and Dame *Joan* his Wife; and for *Hugh Fitz-waren*, and Dame *Molde* his Wife; the Fathers and Mothers of the said *Richard Whittington*, and *Alice* his Wife, for King *Richard* the Second, and *Thomas* of *Woodstock*, Duke of *Gloceſter*, special Lords and Promoters of the said *Whittington*, &c. It follows in the Will, "For *Anne* and *Eleanor*, the Wives of the said King and Duke. Furthermore also for the good Heel and Staat of our aforesaid Lord [King *Henry VI.*] and Archbishop, [Henry *Chicheley*] that now be, and the Conservators and Benefactors of the same House, while they live; and for our good Staat, while we live; and for their Souls and ours, whan they and we be passed out of this World; and gene- rally

R. Whit-
tington,
Son to Sir
W. Whit-
tington,
Knight.

"rally for them, to whom the said *Rich. Whittington* and *Alice* were byhold to in any manerwife while we live, and for all Christen Soules."

The Licence for this Foundation was granted by King *Henry IV.* the eleventh of his Reign; and in the twelfth of the same King's Reign, the Mayor and Commonalty of *London* granted to *Richard Whittington* a vacant Piece of Ground, thereon to build his College in the *Royal*: All which was confirmed by *Henry VI.* the third of his Reign, to *John Coventre*, *Jenkin Carpenter*, and *William Grove*, Executors to *Richard Whittington*.

This Foundation was again confirmed by Parliament the tenth of *Henry VI.* and was suppressed by the Statute of *Edward VI.* The Alms-houses, with the poor Men, do remain, and are paid by the Mercers.

Ordinances
of Whit-
tington
College.

There are extant, in Custody of the Mercers, the original Ordinances of *Richard Whittington's* Charity, made by his Executors, *Coventre*, *Carpenter* and *Grove*, fairly written. Where on the first Page is curiously alluminated the said *Whittington* lying on his Death-bed, a very lean consumed meagre Body; and his three Executors, and a Priest, and divers others standing by his Bed-side. They begin thus:

"To alls the trew People of Cryft, that shalle se or here the Things which be conteyned within these present Letters, *John Coventre*, *Jenkin Carpenter*, and *William Grove*, &c. Executors of the Testament of the worthy and notable Merchant *Richard Whittington*, late Citezin and Mercer of the Cite of *London*, and oftentimes Meyer of the same Cite, sending gretying in our Lord God everlasting.

"The fervent Desire and besy Intention of a prudent, wyse and devout Man shal be to cast before and make seure the State and thende of the short Liffe with Dedys of Mercy and Pite; and namely to provyde for such poure Persons, which grevous Penure and cruel Fortune have oppressed, and be not of power to gete their Lyving either by Craft or by any other bodily Labour: Whereby that, at the Day of the last Judgment, he may take his Part with them that shal be saved. This considering the foresaid worthy and notable Merchaunt *Richard Whittington*, the which while he leved had ryght liberal and large Hands to the needy and poure People, charged strenghtly, in his Death-bed, us his foresaid Executors, to ordeyne a House of Almes after his Death, for perpetual Sustentation of such poure People as is tofore reherfed; and therupon fully he declared his Will unto us. And we wylling after our Power to fullfil thentent of his commendable Wille and holesome Desire in this Part, as we be bound:

"First, Yfounded by us, with sufficient Authorite, in the Church of Seint *Migbells*, in the Royolle of *London*, where the foresaid *Richard* and Dame *Alice* his Wife be buried, a commendable College of certain Prestes and Clerkis, to do there every Day

"divine Service for the foresaid *Richard* and *Alice*.

"We have founded also, after the Wille aboveseid, a House of Alms for xiii pouer Folk successively for evermore, to dwell and to be sustained in the same House: Which House is situated and edified upon a certain Soyl that we bought therfore, late in the Parish of Seinte *Migbel* aboveseid; that is to say, Bytwene the foresaid Church and the Wall that closeth in the voyd Place behind the heigh Auter of the same Church in the Southside, and our great Tenement, that was the late House of the foresaid *Richard Wyttington*, in the Northside. And it stretcheth fro the dwelling Place of the Master and the Priestis of the College aboveseid. The which also we did late to be now added in the Eastside unto a great voyd Place of our Land. The which by the Help of God we purpose to do be halowed lawfully for a Churchyard to the same Church within short Time in the Westside.

"And in the more ful and clere Foundation and Ordinaunce, and also stablyng of the foreseid Almeshouse for pouer Men, the Myght of the Fadre, the Wyfdom of the Sonne, and the Goodness of the Holy Ghost, fyrst of al ycalled unto our Help, we procede in this wise:

"Fyrst, Both by Lycence, Graunt and Authority of the right mighty Prince and Lord *K. Henry VI.* King of *England*, and of *Fraunce*, that now is; and also by the Will and Consent of the ryght worthy Lord and Fadre in Cryft, *Henry*, by the Sufferaunce of God, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Primate of all *England*, and Legate of the See of *Rome*, of whose Jurisdiction immediate be the Church and Parrishe aboveseid; and the Graunt and Consent of all and every Man, that had any Title or Interest in this Partie, before required and had."

Then the Ordinances follow, which were these:

"To be twelve pouer Folks alonely of Men or Women togiddre; after the sad Discretion and good Conscience of the Overseers underwrit, and Conservators of the same House, to be provided and admitted.

"The which every Day, when due and convenient Time is, shal pray for evermore for al the now being alive, and also for the bypast, to God; whose Names of great Specialty been expressed in these Statutes underwrit.

"To be one *Principal*, which shal pas al other in Power and Reverence, and be called *Tutor*. The Office and Charge of him shal be the Goods of the Almes-house, which shal come to his Hands, well and truly to minister; the Goods dissevered to gather again togidre, to the Use of the Almes-house; and the Husbandry of the same House, in as much as he may, goodly oversee, dispose, and ordain; inforcing himself to edifie and nourish Charity and Peace among his Felawes.

The Ordinances
of
the College.

"The

"The poor Folks unto the said *Tutor* evermore shall obey.

"The thirteen poor Folke to be hable in Conversation, and honest in Living.

"The same House to be called for ever *God's House*, or *Almes-house*, or the *Hospital* of *Richard Whittington*.

"The *L. Maior* to be *Overseer* of the said *Almes-house*; and the *Keepers* of the *Com-monalty* of the *Craft* of *Mercers* to be called for evermore *Conservators* of the foresaid House.

"The *Tutor* to have a *Place* by himself, that is to say, a *Cell*, or little *House*, with a *Chimney* and a *Prevy*, and other *Necessaries*, in the which he shall lyegge and rest; and that he may aloon and by himself, without *Let* of any other *Perfoon*, intend to the *Contemplation* of *God*, if he woll.

"That the said *Tutour* and *pouer Folke*, whan they be in the aforefaid *Houses* and *Cells*, and also in the *Cloisters*, and other *Places* of the foresaid *Almes-houses*, have hemselfe quietlie and pesably, without *Noise* or *Disturbance* of his *Felaws*; and that they occupy himself in *Prayer* or *Reading*, or in *Labour* of her *Hondes*, or in some other *Occupation*, &c."

It endeth thus:

"In *Witness* we have put to our *Seals*. Gyven at *London*, the *xxi* Day of *Decemb.* in the Yere of our Lord a thousand *CCCC* *xxiii.* and the Yere of King *Henry VI.* after the Conquest the thrydde.

"Go litel *Boke*, go litel *Tregedie*,—

"Thee lowly submytting to al *Correction*

"Of theym being *Maisters* now of the *Mercery*,

"*Olney*, *Felding*, *Boleyne*, and of *Burton*:

"Herteley theym beseyking with humble *Salutation*

"Thee to accept, and thus to take in gre,

"For evre to be a *Servant* withyn yere *Com-minaltie*."

But further, for the *Direction* of their daily *Devotion*, of their *Eating*, and their *Habit*, these were the *Appointments* and *Ordinances*:

The Devotion of Whittington College.

"Every *Tutour* and *poor Folk* every *Day* first whan they rise fro their *Bedds*, kneeling upon their *Knees*, sey a *Pater Noster* and an *Ave Maria*, with special and herty *Recommendation*-making of the foresaid *Richard Whittington* and *Alice* to *God*, and our blessed *Lady Maidyn Mary*: And other *Times* of the *Day*, whan he may best and most commodly have *Leisure* thereto, for the *Staat* of al the *Souls* above-said, say three or two *Sauters* of our *Lady* at the least; that is to say, threies seven *Ave Marias*, with *xv* *Pater Nosters*, and three *Crede*s: But if he be letted with *Febleness*, or any other reasonable *Cawse*, one in the *Day* at the least, in *Case* it may be; that is to say, after the *Messe*, or when *Complyn* is don, they come togidder within the *College* about the *Tomb* of the aforefaid *Rich. Whittington* and *Alice*, and they that can sey shal sey, for the *Soules* of the said *Richard* and *Alice*, and for the *Soules* of al *Christen* People, this *Psalm*, *De Profundis*, with the *Vericles* and *Orofons*

"that longeth thereto. And they that can shal sey three *Pater Nosters*, three *Ave Marias*, and on *Crede*. And, after this doon, the *Tutour*, or oon of the eldest *Men* of theym, shal sey openly in *English*, *God have Mercy on our Founders Souls*, and al *Chrysten*; and they that stond about shal aunswer and sey, *Amen*.

"That they be bound to dwell and abide continually in the said *Almes-house*, and *Bounds* thereof; and that every *Day*, both at *Meet* and *Soupier*, they eet and be fed within the said *Almes-house*; and while they be at *Meet* or *Soupier*, they absteyn thanne from *veyn* and *ydel Words*; and if they wol any *Thyng* talk, that it be honest and profitable.

"That the *Overclothing* of the *Tutour* and *pouer Folk* be derk and brown of *Colour*, and not staring ne blaising, and of easy prised, according to their *Degre*."

These *Executors* of the *Will* of *Richard Whittington* constituted five *Chaplains* in his *College* founded in this *Church*; which were confirmed by the *King* in the third of *Henry VI.* Five Chaplains.

This *Richard Whittington* was (in this *Church*) three *Times* buried; first by his *Executors*, under a fair *Monument*; then, in the *Reign* of *Edward VI.* the *Parson* of that *Church*, thinking some great *Riches* (as he said) to be buried with him, caused his *Monument* to be broken, his *Body* to be spoiled of his *Leaden Sheet*, and again the second *Time* to be buried; and in the *Reign* of *Queen Mary*, the *Parishioners* were forced to take him up to lap him in *Lead*, as afore, to bury him a third *Time*, and to place his *Monument*, or the like, over him again; which remained, and so he rested, till the great *Fire* of *London* violated his *Resting-place* again. Richard Whittington thrice buried.

This *Church* of *St. Michael Pater-noster* in the *Vintry*, the *Capital House*, and *Scite* thereof, called *Whittington College*, alias *Whittington*, and one *Garden* belonging to the same, of the yearly *Value* of four *Pounds* six *Shillings* and eight *Pence*, was sold to *Armagill Waad*, *Clerk* of the *Council*, in the second of *Edward VI.* for ninety-two *Pounds* two *Shillings*. Waad obtains this College.

Either in this *College*, or in the *Parish*, the *Earl* of *Rutland* had a *Place* in *Edward VI.*'s *Time*; whither I find resorted to *Dinner* the *Mourners* at his *Uncle* *Sir Richard Mannor's* *Funeral*, after he had been buried at *Cree Church*.

(2.) The *Tower Royal*, formerly situate at the upper End of the *Street* now so called, was a great *Place*, pertaining to the *Kings* of this *Realm*; but by whom the same was built, or of what *Antiquity* continued, I have not read more, than in the *Reign* of King *Edward I.* the second, fourth, and seventh *Years*, it was the *Tenement* of *Simon Beawmes*; also that, in the thirty-sixth of *Edward III.* the same was called the *Royal*, in the *Parish* of *Michael de Pater-noster*; and that, in the forty-third of his *Reign*, he gave it by the *Name* of his *Inne* called the *Royal*, in his *City* of *London*, in *Value* twenty *Pounds* by the *Year*, unto his *College* of *St. Stephen* at *Westminster*. Notwithstanding, in the *Reign* of *Richard II.* it was called the *Queen's Wardrobe*, as appeareth by this that followeth: Tower Royal.

"King

The Queen's Wardrobe

The Lady
Princess
lodged in
the Tower
Royal.

"King Richard having in Smithfield overcome
"and dispersed the Rebels, he, his Lords, and
"all his Company, entered the City of London
"with great Joy, and went to the Lady Princess
"his Mother, who was then lodged in the Tower
"Royal, called the Queen's Wardrobe, where she
"had remained three Days and two Nights, right
"fore abashed. But when she saw the King her
"Son, she was greatly rejoiced, and said, Ah,
"Son, what great Sorrow have I suffered for
"you this Day! The King answered and said,
"Certainly, Madam, I know it well, but
"now rejoice and thank God, for I have
"this Day recovered mine Heritage, and
"the Realm of England, which I had near
"Hand lost."

This
Tower
Royal a
Place of
Defence.

This Tower seemeth to have been (at that
Time) of good Defence; for when the Rebels
had beset the Tower of London, and got Possession
thereof, taking from thence whom they listed,
the Princess being forced to fly, came to this
Tower Royal, where she was lodged, and re-
mained safe, as ye have heard; and it may be
also supposed, that the King himself was at that
Time lodged there. I read, that, in the Year
1386, Lyon King of Armony, being chased out of
his Realm by the Tartarians, received innumera-
ble Gifts of the King and of his Nobles, the King
then lying in the Royal; where he also granted to
the said King of Armony a Charter of a thousand
Pounds by Year during his Life. This for
Proof may suffice, that Kings of England have
been lodged in this Tower; though the same
(of later Time) hath been neglected, and turned
into Stabling for the King's Horses, and now
lett out to divers Men, and divided into Te-
nements.

King Ri-
chard
lodged in
the Tower
Royal.

After-
wards the
King's
Horses here
stabled.

The Duke
of Norfolk
lodged here.

This great House, belonging antiently to the
Kings of England, was inhabited by the first Duke
of Norfolk of the Family of the Howards, granted
unto him by King Richard III. for so I find in an
old Ledger-Book of that King's; where it is said,
"That the King granted unto John Duke of Nor-
"folk, Messuagium cum Pertinenciis, voc. le Tower,
"infra Paroch. Sancti Thomæ Lond." Where we
may observe how this Messuage is said to stand in
St. Thomas Apostle, though Stow placeth it in St.
Michael's.

Ringed-
hall.

(3.) In St. Thomas Apostles there was a Messe,
perhaps some Time the Dwelling of the Earls of
Cornwall, called Ringed-hall; for in the Reign of
Edward III. a Place so called, with four Shops
and two Gardens, in this Parish, was granted
by Edmund Earl of Cornwall to the Abbot of
Beaulieu near Oxford; and re-granted, and a
Plea thereupon in the Hustings, in the second of
Richard II.

Ipres-Inn.

William
of Ipres.

(4.) Then West from the said Church, on
the same Side, was one great Messuage, some
Time called Ipres-Inn, of William of Ipres, a
Fleming, the first Builder thereof. This Wil-
liam was called out of Flanders, with a Number
of Flemings, to the Aid of King Stephen, against
Maud the Empress, in the Year 1138, and grew
so far in Favour with the said King for his Ser-
vice, that he built this House near the Tower
Royal, in which Tower it seemeth the King was
then lodged, as in the Heart of the City, for his
greater Safety.

No. 88.

King
Stephen
lodged in
the Tower
Royal.

Robert Earl of Gloucester, Brother to the Em-
press, being taken, was committed to the Cus-
tody of this William, to be kept in the Castle of
Rochester; till King Stephen was also taken, and
then one was delivered in Exchange for the other,
and both set free.

(5.) Over-against Ipres-Inn in Knightriders-street,
at the Corner towards St. James at Garlickhithe,
was a great House built of Stone, and called Or-
mond-place, which belonged to the Earls of Or-
mond. King Edward IV. in the fifth of his
Reign, gave to Elizabeth his Wife the Manor of
Greenwich, with the Town and Park, in the
County of Kent; he also gave this Tenement
called Ormond-place, with all the Appurtenances
to the same, situate in the Parish of St. Trinity in
Knightriders-street, in London.

Ormond-
place.

(6.) In the Parish of St. James Garlickhithe was an-
tiently a Guild or Fraternity founded, to the Ho-
nour of their Church's Saint; an Account where-
of, by Order from the King, was brought in to
the Archbishop of York, Lord Chancellor, by
Roger Stokes and Henry Garnevil, Wardens of the
said Guild; which was as follows:

A Guild.

"In the Worship of God Almighty our Crea-
"tor, and his Moder Saint Marie, and Allkal-
"lows and Seint Jame Apostle, a Fraternite is
"begon of gode Men in the Church of S. Jame,
"the Yer of our Lord 1375, for Amendement
"of her Lyves, and of her Sowls, and to nourish
"more Love among the Bretheren and Sustrein
"of the Bretherhede; and ech of theym had
"sworen upon the Book to performe the Pointes
"undernethe at her Power.

Rec. Tur.

The Ac-
count of the
founding
thereof.

"Fyrst, All tho wiffcheth, other schul be
"in the same Bretherhede, they schul nothing
"of goodloos Conditions and Bering; and that
"he love God and holy Chirch, and his
"Neybours, as holy Chyrch maketh men-
"tion.

"Who that entretch in the same Fraternite, he
"shal give at the Entrie to the common Box viij s.
"viii d.

"The foreseid Bretherhede wil, that there be
"Wardeyns thereof; which Wardeyns shal ga-
"ther the Quarteridge of the Bretheren and Suf-
"tren, and trewelick yeld her Account thereof
"every Yer once to the Wardeyns that have ben
"tofore hem of the Bretherhede, with other wy-
"felt of the Bretherhede.

"Also the Bretheren and Sustren every Yer shal
"be clothed in Suyt, and every Man pay for that
"he hath.

"Also the Bretheren and Sustren, at one Af-
"sent, in Suyt byforeseid shul every Yer commin
"hold together, for to nourish more Knowledg
"and Love, a Feast; which Feast shal be the
"Sonday after the Day of S. Jame Apostle, and
"every pay their xx d.

"At four Tyme other once in the Yer two
"Shill. at firmast tofore the Day of the Account
"of the Maisters; so that the Wardeyns mowe
"her Account yelderlich, &c.

"Every Brother or Sister that ben of the
"Fraternite, yf he be of Power, he shall geve
"somewhat in Maintenance of the Fraternite,
"what him lyketh.

"Also yf ther be in Bretherhede ony Riotour,
"other Contekour, other soche by whom the
"Brether-

"Bretherhede might be enslaunders, he shal be
"put out thereof, into Tyme that he have him
"amended of the Defaults beforeseyd, &c.

"Yf any of the foreseid Bretherhede falle in
"such Mischeve that he hath noght, ne for elde
"other Mischeve of Febleness help himself, and
"have dwelled in the Bretherhede seven Yeres,
"and doen therto al the Duties within the Tyme,
"every Wyk aftyr he shal have of the common
"Box xiiii*d.* Terme of his Lyfe, but he be re-
"coveryd of the Mischeve.

"Also yf any of the foreseid be imprisoned
"falsely by any other by false Conspiracie, and
"have noght for to fynd hym with, and have
"also ben in the Bretherhede seven Yeres, &c.
"he shal have xiiii*d.* during his Imprisonment
"every Wyk."

The Com-
mons of
this Parish.

(7.) In this same Parish of St. James Garlick-
bite was a Messuage called the Commons, in the
Tenure of divers Priests, and heretofore given
by Thomas Kent for the maintaining of an Anni-
versary in the same Church. This, with divers
other Lands, of the yearly Value of one hundred
and sixty-eight Pounds two Shillings and two
Pence, was made over and granted by King Ed-
ward VI. in the fourth of his Reign, to William
Place and Nicolas Spakeman, for two thousand
five hundred and fifty-one Pounds three Shil-
lings.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of WALBROOK WARD,

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a New Survey.

The Name. Bounds. Extent. Modern State.
Government. Alderman and Common-Coun-
cilmen. Parishes and Churches.

Name.

THIS Ward takes its Name from a Street
which runs up from Canon-street, near Lon-
don-Stone, to the South-West Corner of the City
Mansion-house, built upon the Site of Stocks-
market, which Street was so called from a Brook
which ran down on the West Side thereof.

Bounds.

It is bounded on the East by Langbourn Ward,
on the South by Dowgate Ward, on the West by
Cordwainers Ward, and on the North by Cheap
Ward; whose Extent and modern State is thus
described:

Extent.

Modern
State.

The Streets and Lanes in this Ward are, Wal-
brook, as far as Bucklersbury, on both Sides.
Bucklersbury, the East End on both Sides, about
eighty Feet.

Budge-row, the East End on both Sides for
about seventy Feet.

Dowgate, the North End on the West Side as
far as Cloak-lane, and on the East Side as far as
against Tallowchandlers-Hall.

Canon-street, on both Sides as far as Green Let-
tice-lane on the South Side, and to Abchurch-lane
on the North Side.

St. Swilbin's-lane, on both Sides the Way al-
most as far as Bearbinder-lane.

Bearbinder-lane, the whole, except about thirty-
five Feet at the East End.

Lombard-street, about an hundred and seventy-

five Feet on both Sides of the West End
next the Mansion-house, which this Ward also
takes in.

Sberborn-lane, the South End on both Sides for
about an hundred and twenty Feet.

Busb-lane, from Canon-street Southwards on both
Sides as far as Crofs-lane, which hath the North
Side in this Ward.

Suffolk-street, the West Side at the North End
for about eighty-five Feet downwards.

Green Lettice-lane, only the West Side.

Abchurch-lane, the West Side as far as the
Church.

Walbrook. This Street of Walbrook is well
built, and inhabited by Merchants and Trades-
men, especially Furriers, for which it is of Note.
On the East Side is Bond-court, which is large
and open, the Turning at the upper End having
good Houses, and a Free-stone Pavement, and
the Entrance into this Court being broad for
Coach or Cart. On the West Side is the Bell-inn,
which is but indifferent.

St. Stephen's Walbrook Church, seated on the
East Side, and on the South Side of the Mansion-
house.

St. Ste-
phen's
Walbrook
Chur.b.

This Church was destroyed in the Fire of Lon-
don; and since its rebuilding, which is very orna-
mental, having a Cupola in or about the Middle
of it, to it the Parish of St. Bennet Sherebogg, not
rebuilt, is united.

Up farther North once stood the Stocks-
market, out of which is an Entrance into Lam-
bard-street. But there is but little of the Street in
this Ward, except towards this End, formerly
very narrow, but lately widened, by lessening the
House at the South-West Corner: The rest being
in Langbourn Ward is there treated of.

Bearbinder-lane, a Place of no great Account,
as to Trade; it comes out of the Stocks-market,
and falls into St. Swilbin's-lane, which is well in-
habited by Merchants and others. This Lane
comes out of Lombard-street by St. Mary Wolnoth
Church, and passing by Dove-court and Bearbinder-
lane, (both which have some small Part in this
Ward, but the greatest in Langbourn Ward, have
been there mentioned) falls into Canon-street by
St. Swilbin's Church. In this Lane are these
Places: Brites-alley, formerly called Horshoe-alley,
is both narrow and small, having but one House,
with a Passage into Sberborn-lane.

Bear-
binder-
lane.

Sr. Swi-
thens-lane

New-court, a very handsome, large Place, with
an open Passage into it for Coach or Cart. Here
are very good Buildings, with Inhabitants answer-
able.

Salter's-hall, a very good Building, seated in a
good Court, with a Free-stone Pavement, and
good built Houses. Out of this Court is a
Passage into the back Side of St. Swilbin's
Church, which falls into Canon-street. In this
Passage is Whistlers-court, which is pretty large,
well built and inhabited, having a Free-stone
Pavement.

Salter's-
hall.

More towards Canon-street is Oxford-court,
which is pretty large and open, especially the
upper End, where are good Houses: And in this
Place antiently stood the House of the Prior of
Tortington in Suffex, which afterwards fell to the
Earls of Oxford, and in Process of Time, from
one

*The Parish Church of
St. Stephen in Walbrook?*

*Church of
Roya
Hill.*

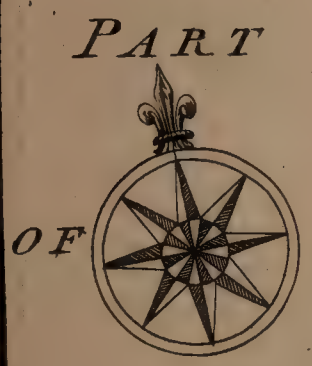
*The Parish
St. Michael
College*

PART OF CHEAP WARD

PART OF
CORDWAINERS
WARD

PART
OF
LANGBORN
WARD

WALBROOK WARD
AND
DOWGATE WARD
with their Divisions into
PARISHES
according to a New
SURVEY.



VINTREY

CANDLEWICK



The Arms of St. Richard Glynn Ar.

WARD

WARD

PART

BRIDGE

WARD

WITH

IN



The Arms of St. Stephen Walbrook

THE RIVER THAMES



one to another, at Length it was converted into Buildings, as now it is, and yet retains the Name of *Oxford-court*.

Sherborn-lane begins at the Corner of *Swithen's-lane*, by the Sign of the *Cock* against the back Gate of the *Post-Office*, and, with a turning Passage by *St. Mary Abchurch*, falls into *Canon-street*.

Canon-street begins in the West by the Corner of *Dowgate-hill* on the South, and *Walbrook* on the North, and runs Eastward into *Great East-cheap*, a Street well built, and inhabited by good Tradesmen, and is a great Thoroughfare; but the Part in this Ward goeth but to *Green Lettice-lane*, which hath the West Side in this Ward, the East being in *Candlewick Ward*, where it is spoken of. In this Street is *St. Swithen's Church*, seated on the West Side and at the South-East Corner of *St. Swithen's-lane*.

Over-against *St. Swithen's Church* is the famous old Stone called *London Stone*.

On the South Side of this Street, and almost against *St. Swithen's Church*, is *Turnwheel-lane*, which runs up to *Dowgate-hill*, being a Place well inhabited.

The Parish-Church of *St. Mary Bothaw* stood in these Parts, burnt in the great Fire, not rebuilt, but the Parish is united to *St. Swithen's*.

Bucklersbury falls into *Walbrook* almost against *St. Stephen's Walbrook Church*. It is a Place well built and inhabited, particularly by Druggists and Furriers. But in this Ward there is no great Part, the most being in *Cordwainers Ward*.

Near this Street, more Southward, stood the Church of *St. John Baptist*, which being destroyed by the Fire, is now enclosed for a Church-yard, and the Parish united to *St. Antholin's*.

In this Ward these following Lanes have some small Part, the greatest Parts lying in other Wards, namely, *Budge-row* and *Cloak-lane* in *Vintry Ward*, *Bush-lane* and *Suffolk-lane* in *Dowgate Ward*, and *Green Lettice-lane* in *Langbourn Ward*.

There are to watch at the several Places or Stands in this Ward every Night, one Constable, a Beadle, and twenty Watchmen.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote-Inquest for this Ward are to serve in the several Courts holden at *Guildhall* in the Month of *October*.

Its Government is under an Alderman, who at present is *Slingby Bethell*, Esq; and eight Common-Councilmen; who are, Mr. *James Ennis*, Deputy, Mr. *Joseph Blandford*, Mr. *William Whipham*, Mr. *Basil Browne*, Mr. *William Walter*, Mr. *Jonathan Weeble*, Mr. *Nathan Thomas*, and Mr. *Robert Norris*.

The most remarkable Things in this Ward are, three Parishes, and but two Churches.

First, (1.) The Parish-Church of *St. Swithen*, (2.) of *St. Stephen Walbrook*, and (3.) the Parish of *St. Mary Bothaw*: Of which in our Parochial History.

Secondly, The *Mansion-house*, for the Residence of the Lord-Mayors of this City for the Time being. It is built on the Ground which was formerly the *Stocks-market*. This Edifice is all of *Portland Stone*, very capacious within, and well

provided for the Entertainment of the chief Magistrate and his Officers; but too much confined by the Contiguity of the neighbouring Buildings, by which the Grandeur of so magnificent a Structure is intercepted from the curious Spectator. See the Elevation of this Mansion annexed.

Thirdly, On the South Side of *Canon-street*, close under the South Wall of *St. Swithen's Church*, stands upright a great Stone called *London Stone*. It, till of late Years, was pitched near the Channel, facing the same Place, and fixed in the Ground very deep, fastened with Bars of Iron, and otherwise so strongly set, that if Carts did run against it through Negligence, the Wheels were broken, and the Stone itself unshaken.

The Cause why this Stone was set up, the very Time when, or other Memory hereof, is uncertain; but that the same hath been long continued there is manifest; for, in the End of a fair written Gospel Book, given to *Christ-Church* in *Canterbury* by *Ethelstane*, King of the *West Saxons*, I find noted of Lands or Rents in *London* belonging to the said Church, whereof one Parcel is described to lie near unto *London Stone*. Of later Time we read, that, in the Year of Christ 1135, the first of King *Stephen*, a Fire, which began in the House of one *Ailward*, near unto *London Stone*, consumed all East to *Aldgate*: In which Fire the Priory of the *Holy Trinity* was burnt; and West to *St. Erkenwald's Shrine* in *St. Paul's Church*.

Some have said this Stone to have been set as a Mark in the Middle of the City within the Wall; but it standeth nearer to the River of *Thames* than to the Wall of the City.

Others have said the same to be set for the tendering and making of Payment by Debtors to their Creditors, at their appointed Days and Times, till of later Time Payments were more usually made at the Font in *St. Paul's Church*, and at the *Royal-Exchange*. Some again have imagined the same to be set up by one *John* or *Thomas Londonstone*, dwelling there against it. But more likely it is that such Men have taken Name of the Stone, than the Stone of them.

Some of our Forefathers had a Conceit, that *London Stone* was set up in Signification of the City's Devotion towards Christ, and his Care and Protection of the City, under the Notion of a Stone, on which it was founded, and by his Favour so long preserved; for that Way those Rhimes of *Fabian* in the Praise of *London* seem to look:

"It is so sure a Stone that that is upon sette,
"For though some have it thrette
"With Manases grym and grette,
"Yet Hurte had it none:
"Cryft is the very Stone
"That the Citie is set uppon,
"Which from al hys Foone
"Hath ever preserved yt."

And since others have cast in their Conjectures in a Matter so obscure, by Reason of the Antiquity of it, let me add one or two of mine own. The *Romans* reckoned their Miles from all great Towns and Places by Stones pitched, and so they did

London
Stone.

Lib. Trin.
Antiquity
of London
Stone.

Read Mr.
John
Speed,
what he
saith there-
of, and of
the like
Stones.

We Men:
P. 352.

London
Stone for
measuring
Miles.

And for
publick De-
clarations.

did in *Britain*; and perhaps this might be the Stone for *London*, from which precise Place to measure their Miles from this City towards the other Parts of the Land. And this Street in former Times being the chief Street of *London*, as *Cheapside* now is, this *London Stone* seems to have been the Place (and likely enough upon this Stone) whence Proclamations and publick Notices of Things were given to the Citizens. There is a Passage in our Chronicles that favours this Conceit. In *Henry VI's* Time, Anno 1450, when *Jack Cade*, the *Kentish* Rebel, who feigned himself the Lord *Mortimer*, came through *Southwark* into *London*, he marched to this Stone, where was a great Confluence of People, and the Lord-Mayor among the rest: Here he struck his Sword upon it, and said, *Now is Mortimer Lord of this City*: And there making a formal, but lying Declaration to the Mayor, departed back again to *Southwark*.

London
Stone set
up perhaps
for religi-
ous Worship

Mr. Owen
of Shrews-
bury.

Perhaps this Stone may be of greater Antiquity than the Times of the *Romans*, and was an Object or Monument of Heathen Worship; if any be moved so to think, from what an exquisite *British* Antiquarian asserts, that the *Britains* erected Stones for religious Worship, and that the *Druids* had Pillars of Stone in Veneration: Which Custom, he saith, they borrowed from the *Greeks*, who, as *Pausanias* writeth, adored rude and unpolished Stones.

Down West from *London Stone* is *Walbrook* Corner, where was a Conduit, new built in the Year 1568, at the City's Charge, but not rebuilt after the Fire of *London*. From whence runneth up North to *Stocks-market* a Street called *Walbrook*, because it stood on the East Side of a Brook by the Bank thereof; and the whole Ward taketh its Name from this Street.

This City, of old Time, from North to South, was not divided by a large Highway or Street, as from East to West, but by a Brook of Water which came from out the North Fields through the Wall and Midst of the City into the River *Thames*. This Water was called *Walbrook* (not *Gallus Brook*, from a *Roman* Captain slain by *Alepiadotus*, and thrown therein, as some have fabled, but) from running through and from the Wall of the City.

The Course whereof, to prosecute it particularly, was and is from the said Wall to St. *Margaret's* Church in *Lothbury*; from thence, beneath the lower Part of the *Grocers-hall*, about the East Part of their Kitchen, under St. *Mildred's* Church, somewhat West from the said *Stocks-market*; from thence through *Bucklersbury*, by one great House built of Stone and Timber, called the *Old Barge*, because Barges out of the River *Thames* were rowed up so far into this Brook, on the back Side of the Houses in *Walbrook-street*, (which Street taketh Name of the said Brook) by the West End of St. *John's* Church upon *Walbrook*, under *Horsehoe-bridge*, by the West Side of *Tallow-chandlers-hall* and of the *Skinners-hall*, and so behind the other Houses to *Elbow-lane*, and by a Part thereof down *Greenwich-lane* into the River *Thames*.

This is the Course of *Walbrook*, which was, of old Time, bridged over in divers Places, for Passage of Horses and Men, as Need required: But since, by Means of Encroachment on the

Banks thereof, the Channel being greatly freightened, and other Annoyances done thereunto, at Length the same, by common Consent, was arched over with Brick, and paved with Stone, equal with the Ground where-through it passed, and is now in most Places built upon, that no Man may by the Eye discern it; and therefore the Trace thereof is hardly known to the common People.

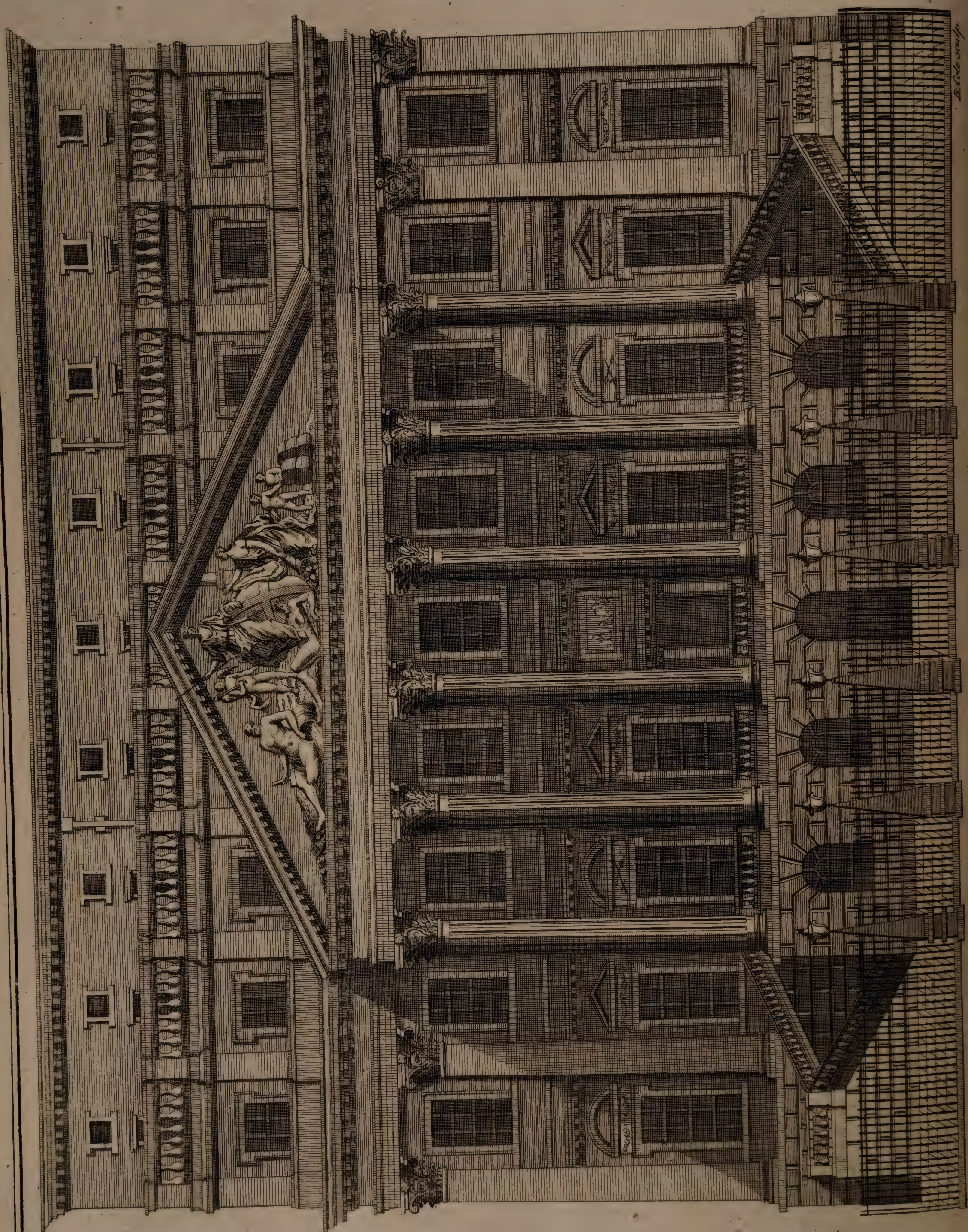
Fourthly, The Antiquities in this Ward may be reduced to these few Particulars: Antiquities

(1.) *Stocks-market*, which stood at the North-East Corner of *Walbrook*, and of which we have the following Account: Stocks-market.

About the Year of Christ 1282, *Henry Wallis*, Mayor, caused divers Houses in this City to be built towards the Maintenance of *London-bridge*; namely, one void Place near unto the Parish-Church called *Woolchurch*, on the North Side thereof, where some Time (the Way being very large and broad) had stood a Pair of Stocks for Punishment of Offenders. This Building took Name of those Stocks, and was appointed by him to be a Market-place for Fish and Flesh in the Midst of the City. Other Houses he built in other Places, as by Patent of *Edward I.* doth appear, dated the tenth of his Reign.

This *Stocks-market* was some Time belonging to the Keepers of the Bridge of *London*, and they lett the Shops for Term of their Lives to the Butchers and Fishmongers at certain Rents, which were appropriated for the Use of the said Bridge. But afterwards it was concluded, that no Keeper of the said Bridge should lett the said Shops for Life, without the Concurrence of the Mayor and Commonalty, as appears by this Record: Lib. Horn.
Shops in
Stocks-market.

John de Gisors being Mayor about the Year 1312 or 1313, there was a Congregation of honest Men of the Commonalty met, to treat concerning the State of the Butchers and Fishmongers holding Places at the *Stocks*; and it was agreed by the whole Commonalty, "That all they who took their Places by the Demise of *John le Bevere*, and of other six honest Men, to whom *Henry le Galeys*, heretofore Mayor, and the whole Commonalty, granted and demised the same Places, viz. that whole House which is called the *Stocks*, for the Term of the Life of the said *John Bevere* and his Companions, for a certain Sum of Money, which they rendered yearly to *London-bridge*, that they may enjoy the same: And the same *John*, and the others, may demise those Places to the Butchers and Fishmongers, according to what was indented in a certain Writing between the said *Henry*, the Mayor, and the Commonalty, on the one Part, and the said *John*, &c. on the other, and enrolled in the *Hustings*." And it was likewise agreed, "That other Butchers who have since taken Places by the Demise of other Keepers of the Bridge, and have paid certain Sums to have for the Term of their Lives, and can shew it, may have and hold them: And that, for the future, those Places which are not held in the aforesaid Market, to be taken into the Hands of the Commonalty, and be demised by the Keepers of the Bridge, who are



B. Cole sculp.

"are now Tenants yearly, [the Bridge-keepers
"being from that Time yearly chosen.] And
"it is agreed, That no such Keepers for the
"Time to come have Power of letting any
"Places for Term of Life, without the Assent
"and Will of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Com-
"monalty."

After this, in the Year 1322, the seventeenth
of Edward II. a Decree was made by *Hamond
Chickwell*, Mayor, that none should sell Fish or
Flesh out of the Markets appointed, to wit,
*Bridge-street, Eastcheap, Old Fish-street, St. Nicolas
Shambles*, and the said *Stocks*, on Pain to forfeit
such Fish or Flesh as were sold for the first Time,
and the second Time to lose their Freedom.
Which Act was made by Commandment of the
King, under his Letters Patents, dated at the
Tower the seventeenth of his Reign; and then was
this *Stocks* lett to Farm for forty-six Pounds thir-
teen Shillings and four Pence by Year. This
Stocks-market was again begun to be built in the
Year 1410, in the eleventh of *Henry IV.* and was
clean finished in the Year next following. In
the Year 1507 the same was rented at fifty-six
Pounds nineteen Shillings and ten Pence. And
in the Year 1543, *John Cotes* * being Mayor,
there was in this *Stocks-market* for Fishmongers
twenty-five Boards or Stalls, which rented yearly
to thirty-four Pounds thirteen Shillings and four
Pence; there were for Butchers eighteen Boards
or Stalls, rented at forty Pounds sixteen Shillings
and four Pence; and there were also sixteen
Chambers above, rented at five Pounds thirteen
Shillings and four Pence; in all, eighty-two
Pounds three Shillings.

(2.) By the *Stocks* was a Stone Conduit set up
by the Inhabitants, where before was only a Pipe
of Lead, as appears by an Act of Common Coun-
cil, viz.

At a Common Council held on *Tuesday*, the
twenty-seventh of *November*, in the first Year
of *Henry VIII.* this Petition was preferred and
granted:

To the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor, and
his Brethren the Aldermen, and to the discreet
Persons of the Common Council of the City of
London.

"Beseeching your good Lordship and Master-
ships, the Inhabitants dwelling about the
Stocks, that by the Space of five or six Yeeres
past, a Vent of Water hath runne by a Pipe of
Lead beside the *Stocks*; which Pipe of Lead,
by Reason that it is not closed, is daily hurt
with Horses and Carts: It may therefore please
your good Lordship and Masterhips, and all
our Masters of the Common Councell, to
grant and give Licence unto the said Inhabi-
tants, upon their own proper Costs and
Charges, to make, or cause to be made, a
little Posterne of Stone, with a Cesterne of

"Lead therein; so that the said Water shall bee
"therein preserved and conveyed, and so to bee
"drawne out by Cocks, to the common Weale
"of all the said Inhabitants thereabout dwelling.
"Thus, at the Reverence of God, and in the
"Way of Charity."

This Market took up all that Ground which
was the antient Flesh and Fish-markets, and also
the Ground on which *Woolchurch* stood, and con-
tained from North to South in Length, through
the Midst, about two hundred and thirty Feet,
and in Breadth from East to West, in the Midst,
about an hundred and eight Feet, besides the
waste Ground on the East and West Sides,
which served as a Street for Passage of People.
On the East Side were planted Rows of Trees,
very pleasant to the Inhabitants, this Side being
much better than the West. About the Middle
of this Row was an Entrance into a Court, in
which was a good large House, within the
Bounds of this Market-place; and more to-
wards the North Side were twenty-two standing
Stalls, covered over, for Shelter of Fruit there
fold, as well on Market-Days as at other Times.
The rest of the Market-place was taken up by
Gardeners and others, for the Sale of Fruits,
Roots, Herbs, and Flowers: But at the South-
West Corner there were two Ranges of Stalls for
a few Butchers, under a Shelter, with Racks,
Blocks, Scales, &c.

At the North End of this Market place, by
a Water-Conduit-Pipe, was erected the Statue
of King *Charles II.* which was done at the
sole Charge of Sir *Robert Viner*, Alderman,
Knight and Baronet. Of this clumsy Piece
of Sculpture we beg Leave to give the fol-
lowing Account, from an ingenious Author:
"It is impossible to quit this Place, saith he,
"without taking Notice of the Equestrian Sta-
"tue raised here in Honour of *Charles II.* A
"Thing in itself so exceedingly ridiculous and
"absurd, that 'tis not in one's Power to look
"upon it without reflecting on the Tastes of
"those who set it up: But, when we enquire
"into the History of it, the Farce improves
"upon our Hands, and, what was before con-
"temptible, grows entertaining. This Statue
"was originally made for *John Sobieski*, King
"of *Poland*, but, by some Accident, was left
"upon the Workman's Hands. About the
"same Time the City was loyal enough to
"pay their Devoirs to King *Charles*, imme-
"diately upon his Restoration; and, finding
"this Statue ready made to their Hands, re-
"solved to do it the cheapest Way, and con-
"vert the *Polander* into a *Briton*, and the *Turk*
"underneath his Horse into *Oliver Cromwell*,
"to make their Compliment compleat; and
"the Turbant upon the last-mentioned Fi-
"gure is an undeniable Proof of the Truth of
"the Story."

The Statue
of King
Charles II.

BOOK III.

An Account of the antient and present State of the several PARISHES within the City and Liberties of LONDON, alphabetically digested.

THE next Division of the City of London, that we shall consider, is into its several Parishes; of which we propose to treat in an alphabetical Order.

St. ALBAN's.

This Church is a Rectory, situate on the North Side of *Love-lane*, and East Side of *Wood-street*, in the Ward of *Cripplegate-within*, and dedicated to St. *Alban*, the *British* Proto-martyr. In Ecclesiastical Affairs, 'tis subject to the Archdeacon of *London*, in Subordination to the Bishop; save what appertains to the proving of Wills, and granting of Administrations of Intestates Effects, and their Appendages, which belong to the Commissary.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

Ibid.

The Patronage of this Church antiently belonged to the Master, Brethren and Sisters of the Hospital of St. *James* at *Westminster*, with whom it continued till the Founding of *Eaton College* by *Henry VI.* who granted the same to his new College, with whom it still remains.

Act. Parl.
22 & 23.
Car. II.

This Church being burnt down *Anno* 1666, 'tis since rebuilt, with a handsome Tower, and beautiful Pinnacles; and to which is united, by Act of Parliament, the Parish of St. *Olave*, *Silver-street*; whereby the Profits arising yearly to the Rector are considerably increased; which, together with the Receipts and Disbursements on Account of the Church and Poor, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.
Ibid.	By Money in lieu of Tithes	170	0	0
Newc.	By Glebe, <i>Anno</i> 1636	—	22	0
Repert.	By Casualties in ditto	—	40	0
Ecclef.	By two Rectory Houses	—	45	0
Paroch.				

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To First-fruits	—	23	17	11
	To Tenths	—	2	7	8½
	To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	11	6
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	5	4

Church-Wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

Parish	Thomas Brereton received	—	319	12	5½
Account	Paid on Account of the Church	—	184	3	7
Book.	Paid on that of the Poor	—	132	7	10
	Balance to the Parish	—	3	1	0½

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	By William Peel	—	10	0	0
	By Susan Ibell, for Coals	—	3	6	8
	By Richard Hudson, for Bread	—	1	6	0
	By Richard Wynne	—	1	0	0
	By Babington Stavelly	—	2	10	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Weav.
Fun.Mon. Here lyeth marmorate undyr thys Hepe of Stoan
Syr Harry Wever, Aldyrman, and hys Lady,
Dame Joan.
Thus worldly Worschyp and Honor,
With Favour and Fortun, passyth Day by Day;
Who may wythstand Deathys Schorne,

When Rych and Por he cloyeth in Clay?
Wherfor to God hertelie we pray,
To pardon us of our Misdeed,
And help us now in our most Need.

Hic jacet in requie *Woodcock Jon*, vir generosus, Major Londonie, Mercerus valde morosus.
Miles qui fuerat
M. Domini mille centum quater ruit ille,
Cum X. bis.

Ibid.

Felix prima dies, postquam mortalibus ævi
Cesserit hic morbus. Subit atque repente senectus;
Tum mors, qua nostrum *Dunthorn* cecidisse Wil-
elmum,

Mund.Ed.
Stow.Sur.

Haud cuiquam latuisse reor, dignissimus (inquam)
Artibus hic doctor, necnon celeberrimus hujus
Clericus urbis erat primus, nullique secundus.
Moribus, ingenio, studio, nil dixeris illi
Quin dederit natura boni, pius ipse, modestus,
Longanimus, solis patiens, super omnia gratus;
Quique sub immensas curas, variosque labores,
Anxius atteritur, vitæ dum carpserit auras,
Hoc tetro in tumulto, compositus pace quiescit.

Hunc posuit tumulum frater, superaddidit illi
Triste nepos carmen; dignus utroque fuit.
Cur tumulum? Justo ne funus honore careret.
Cur carmen? Laudes ne tegerentur humo.
Vita pia, & felix mors, vitam morteprehendunt,
Et pensant cœli munere damna soli.

Ibid.

Doctrinæ tamen, *Chekus*, uterque magister,
Aurea naturæ fabrica, morte jacet.
Non erat è multis unus, sed præstitit unus
Omnibus, & patriæ flos erat ille suæ:
Gemma Britanna fuit, tam magnum nulla tulerunt
Tempora thesaurum, tempora nulla ferent.
Sir John Cheke ob. 13. Septemb. 1557.

Ibid.

Of William Wilson, Joane his Wife,
And Alice, their Daughter deare,
These Lines be left, to give Report,
These Three lye buried here:
And Alice was Henry Deacon's Wife,
Which Henry lives on Earth,
And is the Sergeant-Plummer unto
Queene Elizabeth.
With whom this Alice left Issue here
Her vertuous Daughter Jane,
To be his Comfort every where,
Now joyfull Alice is gone.
And for these Three departed Soules,
Gone up to joyful Blisse,
Th' Almighty Praise be given to God,
To whom the Glory is.
Alice dyed 11th March, 1572.

Ibid.

Ad sacros cineres & piam memoriam Alleni
Downer, civis London. è libertate potifica &
ætate & officio aliquando senioris & Mariæ uxoris
parentum integritate quadrata, Thomas, filius
unus, & unicus superstes, ultimum hoc pii &
filialis amoris testamentum affert.
Si vere dicunt monumenta monentia mentes,
Mille mihi monumenta pii posuere parentes:
Ingratus ne sim, monumento hoc mille rependo.

Ibid.

What! is she dead? doth he survive?
No: both are dead, and both alive.
She lives, he's dead, by Love though grieving,
In him for her, yet dead yet living;
Both dead and living! then what is gone?
One Half of Both, not any One.

Ibid.



One Mind, One Faith, One Hope, One Grave,
In Life, in Death they had, and still they have.
Amor conjugalis æternus.

Anne Gibson dyed 29. Decemb. 1611.

Ibid.

Hic jacet Tom Skorthose,
Sine Tombe, sine Sheets, sine Riches,
Qui vixit sine Gowne,
Sine Cloake, sine Shirt, sine Breeches.

Ibid.

If Youth, Religion, and the rest
Of Graces, that in fraile Man are the best,
Could have confer'd long Life, this funeral Verse,
Had not so soone been offer'd at thy Herse,
By thy sad Widdow; whose Fate did allow;
Her only Three Weeks Happines, to know
How good thou wert: And what remaines of Life,
To her yeelds Sorrow. She was once a Wife
To such a Husband, whose Like 'twere in vaine,
And Flattery to her Grief, to hope againe.
But thou wert Flesh, and that to Earth must turne,
Thy pure Soule blest; she onely left to mourne.

Thomas Shelley died 2. December, 1620.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-Wardens;
one hundred and twelve Houses; and a Work-
house for employing the Poor.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Mat. Par.
in vit.
Abb. St.
Alban.

We are told by an eminent Historian, that in
the Time of Paul, the Abbot of St. Alban's, Anno
1077, this Church, with many others in London,
belonged to the Abbey of that Place; the Patro-
nage whereof he changed with the Abbot of
Westminster for that of another.

Ibid.

The same Author likewise acquaints us, that
this Church originally was the Chapel of King Offa,
which adjoined to his Palace; but thro' the supine
Negligence of the succeeding Abbots, the same
was daily incroached upon by the neighbouring
Citizens, till it was reduced to a very small Com-
pass, in respect to its former Dimensions: But
that the Church changed by the Abbot, was Offa's
Chapel, (who is not mentioned to have erected
any Building in London) appears to me very im-
probable; for in the third Year of Ethelwulf,
Anno 839, the Danes took and burnt this City,
which for many Years after lay waste, in a very
piteous Condition; and 'tis manifest, that, in all
their dreadful Ravages and Depredations, they
generally begun with the Churches. Hence 'tis
more reasonable to presume, that this Church
was built by King Alfred, after he had bravely
dispossessed the Danes of this Part of the Country,
and retaken the City of London; he being greatly
applauded for having honourably restored the
same in the Year 886, by repairing its Walls, and
adorning it with beautiful Buildings.

Flor.
Wigorn.
Chron.Mund Ed.
Stow. Sur.

A certain Author imagines, that the great
square Tower remaining at the North Corner of
Love-lane in the Year 1632, was Part of King
Athelstan's Palace; and by this Church's being
built with the same Sort of Materials, viz. Ro-
man Bricks and Stones, he conjectures, that they
both owe their Origin to the said Prince; and
to corroborate this Opinion, supposes that Adel
(in Saxon, noble) or Addle-street, in this Neigh-
bourhood, received that Appellation from its Vi-
cinity to the Palace. Be those imaginary Origins
as they will, this Church is certainly of a very
antient Foundation; and perhaps, as already
hinted, the first Place of Worship built in this
City after the Destruction aforesaid.

ALHALLOWS BARKING.

This is a Vicarage, situate on the North
and East Sides of Tower-street and Seething-lane,
in the Ward of Tower-street; and is so deno-
minated from its Dedication to All Saints, and its
having antiently belonged to the Abbess and
Convent of Barking in Essex.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.
Ibid.

The Patronage of this Church was in the said
Abbess and Nuns of Barking, till Ann. 1546, when
Henry VIII. exchanged the same with Thomas,
Archbishop of Canterbury, in whose Successors it
still continues. However, 'tis subject to the
Archdeacon of London in Matters Ecclesiastical;
except as to Wills and Administrations, which
belong to the Commissary.

This Church, having escaped the great Fire
Anno 1666, remains upon the antient Foundation
in respect to the Vicar, whose Stipend, by the
Visitations of the Years 1636 and 1693, appears
to have been as follows:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	
By Tithes in 1636	—	—	126	0 0 Ibid.
By Casualties in ditto	—	—	10	0 0
By Glebe, about	—	—	2	0 0
By the Vicarage-House, about	—	—	70	0 0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	
To First-fruits	—	—	36	13 4 Ibi
To Tenths	—	—	3	13 4
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	—	0	5 0
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	—	0	7 0
To the King	—	—	10	0 0

Church-Wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Charles Williams received	—	417	12	3	Church- Ward. Acc.
Paid on Account of the Church	—	274	0	4	
Paid on that of the Poor	—	101	0	8	
Balance to the Parish	—	42	11	3	

Overseers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1728.

Francis Southworth, &c. received	—	400	17	2	Overseers Account.
Paid on Account of the Poor	—	375	16	0	
Balance to the Parish	—	25	1	2	
Paid for the Poor in both Accounts	—	476	16	8	

Donation, per Annum.

By Margaret Martin	—	—	1	6	8	Donation Book.
By Alice Polsted	—	—	6	13	4	
By William Haines	—	—	5	0	0	
By John Brickbill	—	—	16	19	8	
By Henry Champion	—	—	10	0	0	
By Anne Hope	—	—	5	0	0	
By Bernard Hide, every Tenth Year	—	—	4	10	0	
By Thomas Leaver	—	—	6	0	0	
By Andrew Berry, a House at	—	—	8	0	0	
By Thomas Andrews	—	—	4	0	0	
By Hugh Bullock	—	—	5	4	0	
By Thomas Burnell	—	—	2	12	0	
By Thomas Wilson	—	—	5	4	0	
By Edmund Turville	—	—	4	0	0	
By Francis Covel, a House at	—	—	12	0	0	
By Mr. Frankland	—	—	1	0	0	
By Michael Derby	—	—	3	0	0	
By Dr. Arnold	—	—	8	10	0	

Monumental Inscriptions.

In this Vault hereunder lyeth Elizabeth, late
Wife unto William Denham, Alderman of London,
and Merchant of the Staple at Calais, who depart-
ed unto God on Wednesday at five of the Clock in
the

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

the Afternoon in *Easter-Week*, the last Day of *March*, 1540; on whose Soul *Jesu* have Mercy. *Amen.*

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Pray for the Soul of *William Thinne*, Esq; one of the Masters of the Honourable Household to King *Henry* the Eighth, our Sovereign Lord. He departed from the Prison of this frail Life the 10th Day of *August*, An. Dom. 1546, in the 38th Year of our said Sovereign Lord the King. Which Body, and every Part thereof, in the last Day, shall be raised up again, at the Sound of the Lord's Trumpet. In whose coming, that we may all joyfull meet him, our heavenly Father grant us, whose Mercy is so great towards us, that he freely offereth to all them that earnestly repent their Sins, everlasting Life, through the Death of his dearly beloved Son *Jesus*, to whom be everlasting Praise. *Amen.*

Ibid.

Here under lyeth Master *William Robinson*, Alderman of *London*, Citizen and Mercer, and Merchant of the Staple at *Calais*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife. He deceased the thirtieth Day of *December*, 1552.

Ibid.

Of your Charity pray for the Soul of *William Dennis*, of *London*, Esq; whose Body lyeth buried before this Stone: who died the 3d Day of *December*, 1556.

Mund. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Here under this Stone lyeth buried the Body of Mrs. *Jane Russel*, one of the Gentlewomen of the Privy Chamber to Queen *Mary*, and Wife to *William Russel*, Serjeant of the Cellar to our late Sovereign Lady Queen *Elizabeth*, and deceased the 16th Day of *January*, Anno Domini 1558.

Ibid.

Here lyeth the Body of *Mary Burnell*, late Wife of *John Burnell*, Citizen and Merchant of *London*, the only Daughter of *Mathew Brownrig*, of *Ipswich* in the County of *Suffolk*, Esq; A Woman sincerely living in the Fear of God, and dying constantly in the Faith of *Christ Jesus*. She departed this Life the 5th Day of *April* 1612, being of the Age of twenty Years. Having finished in *Wedlock* with her said Husband two Years and five Months, and bearing him Issue one Son, whereof she died in *Childbed*, and expecteth now (with the Elect of God) a joyful Resurrection.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Quod mori potuit *Johannis Kettlewell*, A. M. Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Presbyteri integerrimi instructissimique viri, pietatis & modestiæ singularis, ut verbo omnia vere Christiani, qualem fateri par est: qui totius officij nostri rationes (annum adhuc agens vigesimum quartum) feliciter adeo atque ex animo explicuit, ut dictu haud sit facile mores alienos ad virtutem Evangelicam formaverit magis, an ad vitam depinxerit, suæ Ecclesiæ Paroch. de *Colehill*, in agro *Warwic.* per annos septem invigilavit pastor fidiſſimus prudentissimusque; fortunæ tandem utriusque victor, animam Deo reddidit, April. 12. Ann. Dom. 1695. Ætat. 42. Morte tali vita digna.

New View
Lond.

Balduinus Hamey, post adeptum summo cum honore apud *Lugdunenses* in *Batavis* supremum medicinæ gradum, post superata prima praxeos pericula, tanta cum peritia & favore in magni *Muscovitarum* ducis aula, ut ægerrime demitteretur, dimissus semel iterumque per amplissimos legatos repeteretur, post transactos apud *Londinenses* non minore fidelitate quam felicitate quadrigenta duos in eadem arte annos, post totam vitam suam cum morum simplicitate, tum literarum & linguarum varietate, nobilitatum tandem mortem de qua innumera trophæa prius reportaverat, in qualecunque trophæum confecto ætate cessit, anno a se nato 72. a *Christo* 1640. tribus ex unica & unice dilecta uxore sua *Sara Oeils* re-

lictis liberis, qui pietatis ergo Monumentum utrique parenti posuerunt.

Here lyeth the Body of *Margaret*, the Wife of *Abram Ash*, *Russia* Merchant, who was the Daughter of *Arthur Dee*, Dr. in Physick, Fourteen Years Physician to the Emperour of all *Russia*. She had Issue by her said Husband, Ten Children, and dyed in *Childbed* at the Age of Thirty-three Years, 21st *January*, Anno 1638.

Thou Bed of Rest, preserve for him a Room,

Who lives a Man divorced from his Wife;
That as they were one Heart, so this one Tomb
May hold them near in Death as link'd in Life.
She's gone before, and after comes her Head,
To sleep with her among the blessed Dead.

Passenger, stay and bend thy Eye

On Figures of Mortality;
Advise thee here, live well, so dye,
Then pass on to Eternity.

Henricus Cookson, generosus, situs est, qui obiit
24. Novemb. anno Salvatoris nost. 1638.

Near this Place lyeth the Body of *Giles Lytcott*, Esq; late of *Stratford Langthorne*, in the County of *Essex*, Esq; younger Son of Sir *John Lytcott*, of *Maulsey*, in the County of *Surry*, by *Mary*, Daughter of Sir *Nicholas Overbury*, and Sister to Sir *Thomas Overbury*, who was poison'd in the *Tower*.

He was born 21. of *November* 1633. and dyed *Aug.* 11. 1696. in the 63. Year of his Age. He was the first Comptroller General of all the Accompts of the Customs of *England*, and of all the *English* Colonies in *America*; which Office he executed from *Michaelmas*, Anno 1671. to the Time of his Death. He married *Sarah*, Daughter and Heir of *Richard Culling* of *Woodlands*, in the County of *Devon*, Gent. by whom he had Five Sons and Five Daughters. His eldest Son *Giles* dyed in the *East Indies*, in the Streights of *Molucca*, going to *China*, in the Year 1688. His second Son dyed in the *West Indies*, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the *Pembroke*, Ten Months after his Father, and aged Twenty-seven Years. He had served his Majesty King *William* in all the War with *France*, and was in all Engagements by Sea during the War, but dyed in the Squadron under the Command of Admiral *Nevil*, in the fatal Sicknes, wherein so many brave Men lost their Lives.

Near this Place lyeth the Body of *James Hickson*, Esq; who died 16. of *June*, in the Year of our Lord 1689. of his Age 82. who in his Lifetime built an Almshouse for Six poor People in the Parish of *S. Mims*, in the County of *Middlesex*, and at his Death endowed the said Almshouse with a Salary of Twenty-four Pounds per Ann. with some other Advantages.

He also founded a School in *Plough-yard* in this Parish; [of which in *Tower Ward*.]

He also gave to the poor Freemen of the Brewers Company Ten Pounds per Ann. To the poor of the Hamlets of *Wapping*, *White-chapel*, Three Pounds per Ann. and to Fifteen poor People of this Parish Two Shifts, One Pair of Hose and One Pair of Shoes yearly.

Also to the Minister of this Parish Twenty Shillings per Ann. for a Sermon to be preached yearly on *New Year's Day*, and to the Clerk and Sexton Five Shillings.

For the performing of which he gave all his Manor of *Williats*, and certain other Lands and Tenements in *S. Mims* aforesaid, in Trust to the worshipful Company of Brewers in *London*.

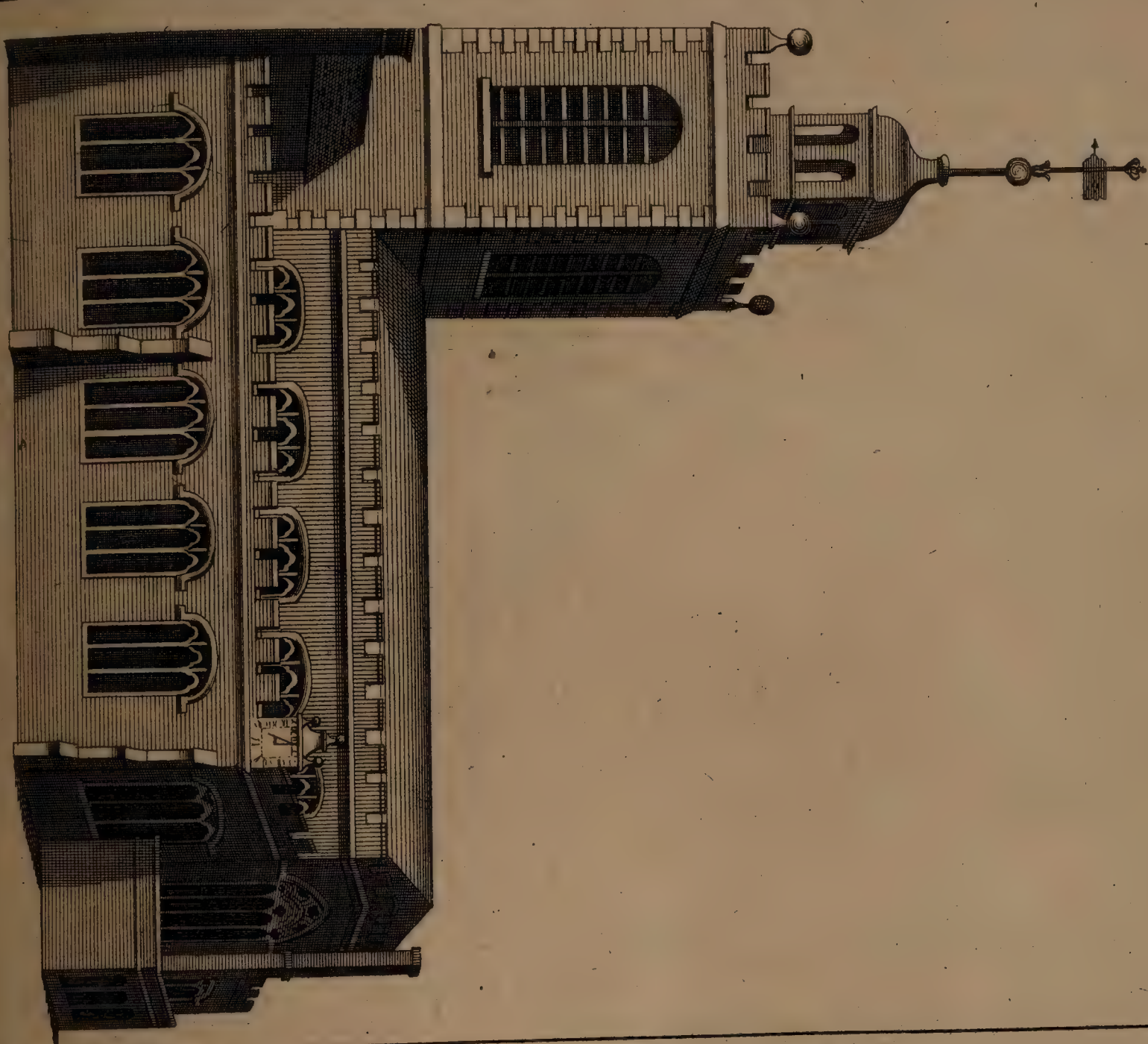
He also gave several other charitable Legacies to be paid by his Executors. In Memory of which pious and charitable Acts, and as a Testimony of

Ibid.

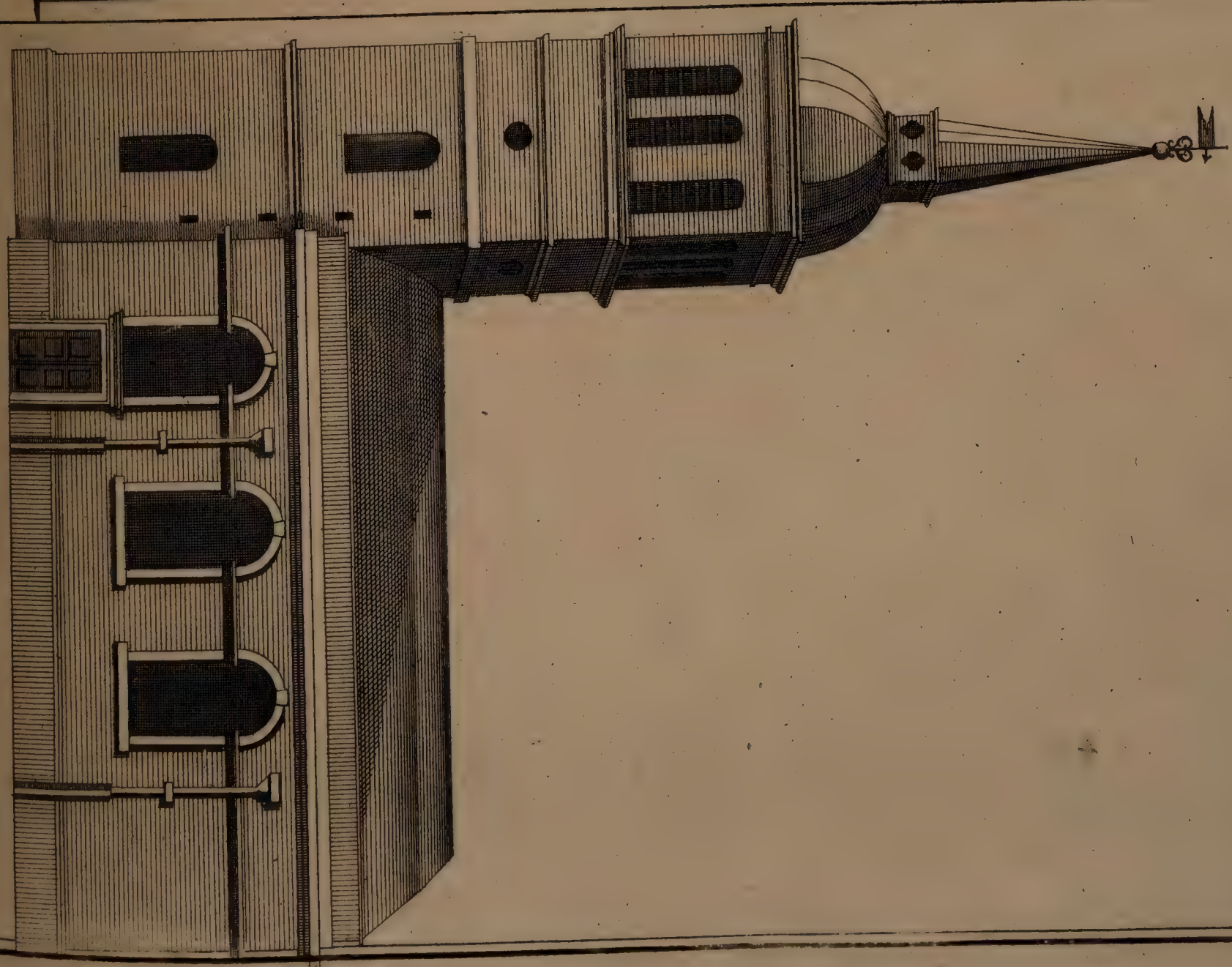
Ibid.



St. Vedast alias Foster Lane.



St. Andrew's Barking.



St. Peter in Cornhill.

of their Gratitude, *Elizabeth Peach* and *Dorothy Wright*, Executors of his last Will, erected this Monument.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is select, consisting of thirty-one Members, two Church-wardens, four Overseers of the Poor: And here are three hundred and forty-one Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Tho' the Time when this Church was at first erected be unknown, yet it appears to be of considerable Antiquity, by *Richard I.* having erected a Chapel on the North Side thereof, towards the Clofe of the twelfth Century.

The Rectory of this Church, coming to the Abbess and Convent of *Barking*, the same was converted into a Vicarage about *Ann. 1389*.

In the Year 1639, divers Innovations were made in this Church, by removing the Communion Table from its antient Place, and putting there-over the Portraiture of the Holy Ghost; the Rails of the Altar were enriched with a Variety of Images, and a Cross placed over the Font.

These Alterations were so highly displeasing to the Parishioners, that they petitioned the Bishop for Redress, who referring the same to his Chancellor, the Affair was amicably accommodated, by removing the Objects of Offence.

This Church, *Anno 1649*, as already observed, was greatly damaged by the blowing up of Gunpowder; but it was soon after repaired, with the Addition of a new Brick Steeple, at the Charge of the Parish: And it happily escaping the great Conflagration *Anno 1666*, it remains upon the antient Foot in respect to the Vicar.

ALHALLOWS, Bread-street.

This Church, which is a Rectory, and one of the thirteen Peculiars in this City belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, owes its Name to its Dedication and Situation.

The Advowson of this Church was in the Prior and Canons of *Christ's-Church* in *Canterbury* 'till the Year 1365, when, in Return for the many Favours conferred upon them by their Archbishop, they, on the twenty-fourth of *April*, by a proper Instrument under their Common Seal, did convey and assign the Right of Presentation to *Simon* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and his Successors, in whom it still continues.

This Church, being destroyed in the Fire *Anno 1666*, was rebuilt at the Charge of the Publick in a beautiful Manner, and serves not only for the Accommodation of the Inhabitants of its own Parish, but likewise of those of *St. John the Evangelist's*, who are thereunto annexed by Act of Parliament; whereby the united Profits arising to the Rector, with the Disbursements on Account of the Cure, together with the Receipts and Disbursements on Account of the Church and Poor, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.
At Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.	By Money in lieu of Tithes	140	0	0
Newc. Rep. Ecclef. Paroch.	By Glebe in 1636	30	0	0
	By Casualties in ditto	12	0	0
	By a Weekly Sermon on Sunday	13	6	8
	By the Rectory House	25	0	0

No. 89.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	
To First-fruits	53	13	4	Ibid.
To Tenths	5	7	3	
To the Bishop's Procuration	0	7	7½	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	7	7½	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

		l.	s.	d.	
William Norris received	377	14	9½		Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	175	15	0½		
Paid on that of the Poor	157	5	6½		
Balance to the Parish	44	14	2		

Donations, per Annum.

		l.	s.	d.	
1588, By Henry Brown	3	6	8		Don. Book.
1601, By David Cock	2	0	0		
1604, By William Price	20	0	0		
1625, By William Dunstar	12	0	0		
1628, By Daniel Elliot	20	0	0		
1640, By Edward Rudge, 200l. for a Purchase	10	0	0		
1646, By the said Edward Rudge	4	0	0		
1670, By John Lane, 50l. for a Purchase	2	10	0		
— By the Lady Metton, 100l. for ditto	5	0	0		
1721, By Thomas Whistler, 100l. for ditto	5	0	0		
— By Sir Henry Martin, 100l. for ditto	5	0	0		
— By Anthony Wright, 20l. for ditto	1	0	0		

Monumental Inscriptions.

Hic jacent *Thomas Beaumont*, civis, salter, & quondam Vicecomes Civitatis London. *Alicia* & *Alicia*, uxores ejus. Qui quidem *Thomas* obiit 14. die mensis Augusti, Anno Domini 1457. Quorum animabus propitiatur Deus. Es testis Christi.

Corporis ut Christi, festum possit venerari,
Hic magis instituit *Salter* iter *Beaumont*.
Cui Deus uxoris, binis coeleste solamen,
Detque suis pueris; sit benedictus; amen.

Robert Hulfon lyeth here,
In his Time well known to all;
He lived well, and died so,
When God from hence did him call.

Hic situs exanimis *Stocki* sub pulvere truncus,
Quem quondam agnovit pastorem ecclesia fidum;
Ista suum nunc sancta tenent habitacula sanctum,
Quo MagnVs *Pan* Ducit oVes, oViumque ma-
giftros.

Thy livelesse Trunk (O reverend *Stocke*)
Like *Aaron's* Rod, sprouts out againe,
And after two full Winters past,
Yeelds Blossomes and ripe Fruit amaine.
For why this Work of Piety,
Performed by some of thy Flocke,
To thy dead Corps and sacred Urne
Is but the Fruit of this old *Stocke*.

To the Memory of the worthy Gentleman *Hum- phry Levins*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, Third Son of *William Levins*, of *Emley*, in the County of *Northampton*, Esq; a Person in whom Prudence, Sobriety, Integrity, Religion, Loyalty, and all the Virtues of a good Man, good Christian, and good Subject, were very eminent; but of such Modesty, that though his Industry advanced him to a plentiful Fortune, and his rare Endowments to a considerable Employ in his Station; yet did they serve him but to illustrate the Graces which in him were so particular, his Humility and his Charity; by which he laid up a never-failing Treasure in Heaven, which he now enjoys.

12 L

He

He died in the fifty-third Year of his Age, July the twenty-fifth, 1682, and lies buried in the same Grave with his Son *Humphrey*, a lovely Youth, and hopeful Branch of so worthy a Stock, who deceased May the sixteenth, 1677. *Ætat.* 14. Which shall we weep? both merit Tears; yet sure Tears are but vain, where Bliss is so secure. Which shall we praise? our Eulogy can't add Unto the Bless'd, who God's kind *Euge* had. Our Duty's but to imitate and admire This happy Pair of the celestial Choir.

Here lies the Body of *Arthur Baron*, Esq; a worthy Member of many Societies in this honourable City; a prudent Man, diligent, just and charitable, a good Friend, and a very kind Relation. He died a Batchelor, the 20th of July, 1702, in the 80th Year of his Age.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and sixteen Houses. This Parish receives from that of *St. Botolph Aldgate* an Augmentation of seven Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The first Mention I find of this Church is, that *Edward III.* on the sixth of May, Anno 1349, granted Licence to *John de Hurley*, *Walter de Tiffeld*, and *Matthew le Barbour*, to give to *Nicholas Rothwell*, Parson of this Parish, and his Successors, a Piece of Ground adjoining to the Chancel in *Watling-street*, of the Length of twenty-seven Feet, and Breadth of twelve.

Newc.
Rep.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

And on the twentieth of February after, the said King granted Licence to *William de Ifford* to give to *Thomas*, the Incumbent, and to his Successors, a certain Spot of Ground with the Appurtenances contiguous to the Church, containing in Length twenty, and in Breadth eleven, whereon to erect a Chapel.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

On the fifth of September, Anno 1559, the beautiful Stone Spire of the Steeple of this Church was struck with Thunder near the Top, which, by displacing a Stone, occasioned such a Breach therein, that it soon after caused the whole to be pulled down, since which Time no Spire has been rebuilt.

ALHALLOWS the Great.

This Church, which is a Rectory, and one of the thirteen Peculiars in London, belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, is seated on the South Side of *Thames-street* in the Ward of *Dowgate*, and was antiently denominated *Alballows the More*, and *Alballows ad Fœnum*, in the *Ropery*, from its Vicinity to a Hay-Wharf or Market, and Situation among Rope-makers.

Newc.
Rep.

The Patronage of this Rectory, in the Year 1361, was in *Edward le Despenfer*, Lord of *Glamorgan*; from whom it went by Marriage to *Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*; from whom it descended to *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Warwick* and *Salisbury*, by Marriage with *Anne*, Daughter of the said *Beauchamp*: But *Nevil* being killed in the Battle of *Barnet*, Anno 1471, this Rectory, with a Moiety of his Estate, came to his eldest Daughter *Isabella*, Consort to *George Duke of Clarence*, Brother to *Edward the Fourth*; after whose Suffering it fell to the King. But, in the Year 1488, it was by Parliament restored to *Anne*, Relict of the late Earl of *Warwick*, together with

her paternal Estate; whereupon she settled the same upon *Henry VII.* and his Descendants Male; in whom it continued till *Henry VIII.* exchanged the same with *Thomas*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Year 1546, in whose Successors it still continues.

This spacious and stately Church, with a large Cloister on the South Side thereof, were consumed in the general Conflagration Anno 1666; since which it has been beautifully rebuilt for the Use of this Parish, and that of *Alballows the Less*, which are united by Act of Parliament, whereby the annual Receipts and Disbursements on Account of the Cure, together with those of the Church and Poor, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	200	0	0	Act Parl.
By Glebe <i>Anno</i> 1636	—	14	0	0	22 & 23
By Casualties in ditto	—	20	0	0	Car. II.
By the Rectory House	—	28	0	0	Newc. Rep.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To First-fruits	—	14	18	1 ½	Ibid.
To Tenths	—	4	3	9 ¾	
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	10	0	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	4	0	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

<i>James Harding</i> received	—	315	16	2 ½	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	—	49	5	2	
Paid on that of the Poor	—	227	16	10	
Balance to the Parish	—	38	14	2 ½	

Donations, per Annum.

1451, By <i>John Buckles</i>	—	3	6	8	Ibid.
By <i>Henry Champion</i>	—	10	0	0	
By <i>Mr. Franklin</i>	—	1	0	0	
1649, By the Lady <i>Arme</i>	—	5	0	0	
By <i>Benfield Bickerstaff</i>	—	7	10	0	
By <i>John and Joan Chamberlaine</i>	—	6	3	4	
By <i>Mr. Birkhead</i>	—	8	10	0	

Monumental Inscriptions.

Willelmus dudum *Lichfield*, quem mors fera pressit,
Ista post ludum mundi sub rupe quiescit,
In Domum rure cultor, fator ac operosus,
Dum preciat ture, pastor vigil & studiosus.
Hanc edem rexit, ornavit & amplificavit,
Pignora provexit ac sacro dogmate pavit.
Pauperibus carus, inopes in mente gerebat,
Confilio gnarus dubitantibus esse solebat.
Christe pugil fortis, ejus dissolve reatus,
Ut vivat mortis post morsum glorificatus.
Luce bis X. quater I. migrat Octobris sine panno.
E... quater X. quater V. semel I ter I... M.
Karus. anno 1447.

Weav.
Fun. Mon.

Sta precor interne, qui transis aspice, cerne,
Non nitidis Pannis, sed olentibus ossa *Johannis*
Brickles, ista mei specus includit requiei,
Taliter indutus tumulabere tu resolutus.
Dormit in hac cella, mea conjux ac *Isabella*,
Apollinaris quam vixit lux nece stratus.
Et quater X. ter V. semel I bis & M. sociatis.

Ibid.

If Royal Virtues ever crown'd a Crown;
If ever Mildness shin'd in Majesty;
If ever Honour honour'd true Renown;
If ever Courage dwelt with Clemency;
If ever Princess put all Princes down
For Temperance, Prowess, Prudence, Equity;
This, this was she, that in despite of Death,
Lives still admir'd, ador'd *Elizabeth*.

Mund. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Many



The Parish Church of Allhallows the Great in Thames Street.



The French Hospital near Old Street.

Many Daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all.

And in the Figure of a Book above her Picture.

They that trust in the Lord shall be as Mount Sion, which shall not be remov'd.

On the right Side.

Spain's Rod, Rome's Ruin, Netherland's Relief, Heaven's Jem, Earth's Joy, World's Wonder, Nature's Chief.

On the left Side.

Britain's Blessing, England's Splendor, Religion's Nurse, and Faith's Defender.

And beneath.

I have fought a good Fight, I have finish'd my Course, &c.

Queen Elizabeth dyed 24th March, 1602.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is select, consisting of thirty-two Members, two Church-wardens, and one hundred and eighty-nine Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The first Mention I find of this Church is in the Year 1361.

Almost contiguous to this Church on the West, where the Steel-yard is situate, stood the stately Hall and Warehouses which belonged to the Ant-seatick or German Merchants of this City, which in the Front in Thames-street had three magnificent Stone Gateways, whereon were the following Inscriptions :

Weav. Fun.Mon. *Hec domus est læta, semper bonitate repleta
Hic pax, hic requies, hic gaudia semper honesta.
Aurum blanditiæ Pater est, natusque doloris,
Qui caret hoc meret, qui tenet, hic metuit.
Qui bonis parere recusat, quasi vitato fumo in flam-
mam incidit.*

On the East Side of this noble Fabrick, contiguous to the River of Thames, was situate the Hay-Market, which supplied the City with Hay.

ALHALLOWS, Honey-lane.

This is a Rectory, the small Church whereof stood where the East End of Honey-lane Market is at present situate, in the Ward of Cheap.

Newc. Repert. The Advowson of this Chrch was antiently in private Hands, as appears by Simon de Crapping a Citizen of London's presenting William de Coventre thereunto, Anno 1327. But in the Year 1471 it came to the Company of Grocers in this City, with whom it still remains.

This Church being destroyed by the Fire in the Year 1666, the Site thereof was purchased by the City, and is now the Part of Honey-lane Market above-named. And the Parish thereof being by Act of Parliament united to that of St. Mary le Bow, I shall take Notice of the Rectorial Profits and Disbursements when I come to treat of that Parish, and in the Interim shall subjoin an Account of the annual Charge of the Church and Poor.

Church-wardens Account, Anno 1728.

Par. Acc. Book.

	l.	s.	d.
Robert Keate received	—	65	11 4½
Paid on Account of the Church	24	18	9½
Paid on that of the Poor	—	58	2 4½
Balance to the Warden	—	17	9 9½

Donations.

Ibid. Andrew Saywell gave six Pounds per Ann. but

whether to be appropriated to Church or Poor is unknown ; therefore it is yearly spent to entertain the Parish.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general, one Church-warden, and nineteen Houses. Augmentation paid by this Parish to that of St. Sepulchre's, two Pounds per Annum.

Thomas de Karhole was Rector thereof before the Year 1327.

ALHALLOWS the Less.

This is a Curacy, the Church whereof stood on the South Side of Thames-street in Dowgate Ward, almost adjoining to that of Alhallows the Great on the East.

The Advowson of this Church, which was antiently a Rectory, was in the Bishop of Winchester; in whom it continued till a College was founded in the Church of St. Laurence Poultney by Sir John Poultney, about Ann. 1347, when it is supposed he purchased the Patronage of this Church, and appropriated the same to his said College; which is very much corroborated by its ceasing to be a Rectory after the Year 1334, when Nicholas Batterleyne was collated to it by the Bishop of Winchester.

This Church, at the general Suppression of Religious Houses by Henry VIII. coming to the Crown, Queen Elizabeth, in the Year 1577, granted the same to William Verle for the Term of twenty-one Years; after the Expiration of which, King James I. in the Year 1604, regranted it to Richard Blake, &c. and their Heirs, in free Socage for ever: And being a Donative impropriate pays neither First-fruits, Tenths, nor Procurations, other than two Shillings and six Pence to the Archdeacon of London, to whose Jurisdiction it has always been subject.

This Church having suffered in the common Calamity, Anno 1666, the Site thereof was converted into a Cemetery, and the Parish, by the general Act of Parliament, united to that of Alhallows the Great; where an Account of the Vicatorial Profits and Disbursements will be inserted. I shall, in the mean time, proceed to give an Account of the Receipts and Disbursements for the Church and Poor.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

	l.	s.	d.	
James Razor received	—	166	14 0¾	Par Acc.
Paid on Account of the Church	43	19	11	Book.
Paid on that of the Poor	—	144	19 11¼	
Balance to the Warden	—	22	5 9½	

Donations, per Annum.

1552, By Elizabeth Bannister	—	5	0	0	Ibid.
1628, By Roger Daniel	—	8	0	0	
1636, By Henry Travillion	—	1	6	8	
1649, By Anne Hope	—	5	0	0	
1719, By Abraham Foster	—	5	0	0	Stryp Ed.
By Samuel Goldsmith	—	6	0	0	Stow. Sur.

Monumental Inscriptions.

Jesu, that sufferyd bitter Passion and Peyn,
Have Mercy on my Soul John Chamberleyn.
And my Wyfs two,
Agnes and Jone also.

The sayd John deceased, the Sooth for to say,
In the Monyth of Decembyr the fourth Day,

The

Newc. Repert.

Ibid.

Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

The Yere of our Lord God reckon'd full evin,
A thousand four hundred fourscore and fevin.
Before this Time that here yee have seen,
Lyeth buried the Body of *William Greene*, (pany,
Barbor and Surgeon, and late Master of that Com-
And Clark of this Church Yeeres fiftie.
Which *William* deceased, the Truth for to say,
The Month of *December* the fourth Day,
The Yeere of our Lord God, as by Books doth
appere,
One thousand Fyve hundry'd and Eighteen Yere.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general, two Church-wardens,
sixty-six Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newc. Repert. Ecclef. Paroch. *Thomas de Beſill* was presented to this Church on
the fourth of *October*, Anno 1322, which effectually
refutes *Stow's* Opinion of its being built by
Sir *John Poultney*.

Ibid. This Church antiently went by divers Appella-
tions: In some Records it is denominated, *Omnium
Sanctorum super Cellarium*, that is, the Church
of All Saints over the Cellars; so called from its
having Vaults underneath, as our modern Churches
have: And in other Writings it had the Name of
Omnium Sanctorum parva, or *Alballows the less*, to
distinguish it from its huge Neighbour, *Alballows
the great*.

Stow. Sur. Lond. The Choir and Steeple of this Church were
erected over a strong arched Gateway, which led
to a spacious and stately Edifice denominated
Cold Herberg, or *Harbrough the latter*, being a Cor-
ruption of the former, which signifies an Inn, or
Mansion-house; the Epithet of *Cold* was probably
added on Account of its bleak Situation, being so
near the River *Thames*. However, the Site there-
of and Buildings thereon are at present known by
the Name of *Coal-Harbour*.

ALHALLOWS, Lombard-street.

This Church, which is a Rectory, and one of
the thirteen Peculiars in *London* belonging to the
Archbishop of *Canterbury*, is situate in *Ball-alley*,
near the North-East Angle of *Lombard-street*, in
the Ward of *Langbourn*.

Somn. Ant. Cant. Dugd. Mon. Ang. vol. i. The Advowson of this Rectory appears to have
been antiently in Lay Hands; for *Brihtmer*, a
Citizen of *London*, with the Approbation of *Sti-
gand* the Archbishop, and *Godric* the Dean, gave
the same, with an adjoining Messuage, to the
Church of *Canterbury* about the Year 1053, or
1054, as mentioned by different Antiquaries; and
attested by *Liefftan*, Portreve, and other Citizens:
By Virtue of which Donation the Right of Patro-
nage still remains in the Dean and Chapter of that
metropolitan Church.

Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II. This Church was burnt down in 1666; but
being soon after rebuilt in a handsome Manner,
it was continued upon the antient Foot, without
having any united to it, or other Alteration than
that (to the Advantage of the Rector) of chang-
ing the uncertain Tithes to a certain Stipend;
which, with other Profits arising to the Incum-
bent, and Disbursements on Account of the Cure,
together with those for the Church and Poor, are
as follows:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.
By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	110	0 0

	l.	s.	d.
By Glebe, Anno 1636	—	70	0 0
By Casualties in ditto	—	2	0 0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To First-fruits	—	22	6 8
To Tenths	—	2	4 8
To the Archbishop's Procuration	—	0	7 7½

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

<i>Durham Sharpe</i> received	—	309	16 3½
Paid on Account of the Church	—	104	14 10½
Paid on that of the Poor	—	221	18 0½
Balance to the Warden	—	16	16 7½

Donations, per Annum.

By <i>Alice Smith</i>	—	1	16 0
By <i>Robert Wright</i>	—	2	0 0
By <i>Alice Wright</i>	—	1	3 4
By <i>Robert Carter</i>	—	7	0 0
By <i>Peter Symond</i>	—	3	2 9
By <i>Simon Horsespoole</i>	—	4	4 0
By <i>William Ferrers</i>	—	5	0 0
By <i>John Edwards</i>	—	1	3 0
By <i>Richard Camlden</i>	—	0	10 0
By <i>Sir Thomas Cullum, Bart.</i>	—	5	10 0
By <i>Margaret Deane</i>	—	0	5 0
By <i>William Pett</i>	—	5	0 0

Monumental Inscriptions.

The Soule in Heaven, the Body here of *Izan* lies, Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.
By her *John Edwards* good, and by her Parents both:

They dear to her all Three, that living still she
cries,

Lay me by them, for other Grave I loth.

O God! that heard'st the Cry of this thy Creature,
Make *Izans* many, in Virtue, Grace and Feature.
As Love (in Life) conjoin'd us once,
And God (by Death) disjoin'd us twaine;
So Love (by Death) rejoin'd our Bones,
And God (in Joy) join'd us againe.

Stand here firme (God permitting) ever a Pat- Ibid.
terne, a Spurre to sacred Vertue, in Memory of
a blessed Matron heere buried: Rich in True
Piety, Vertue and Reverend Modesty, from her
Cradle to her Coffin; an Ornament (of her Sex)
for true Constancy in both Fortunes; the only
Mother and Beauty of her Race in her Time,
named *Izan Wright*, by her Father; *Edwards*,
by her First Husband, both of this Parish, and
also here buried. Her Shining to the vain World
(to whom Adversity is Vice, and Prosperity is
Vertue) was eclipsed by a Second Marriage,
wherein she deceased the 5th Day of *March*, Ann.
Dom. 1613, aged about 66 Yeeres.

Here under this Place lyeth buried the Body Ibid.
of *Thomas Walker*, Citizen and Vintner of *London*,
who deceased the 25th Day of *January*, 1599.
which said *Thomas Walker* had Two Wives, *Joane*
and *Mary*. By *Joane* he had Issue Eight Chil-
dren, Four Sonnes and Four Daughters: *Joane*
his Wife lyeth here under buried, who deceased
the 29th Day of *August* 1592, *Ætatis sue* 69.

Man's Life betimes, try it who shall,
Shall find no Time in it to trust;
Sometime to climbe, sometime to fall,
Till Life of Man be brought to Dust.

Here lyeth buried the Body of *Simon Horsespoole*, Ibid.
free of the Drapers Company; also free of the an-
cient Woolstaple, free of the Merchants Adven-
turers of the Old Haunce and *Moscovia*. He was
chosen Sheriff of *London* Anno 1591. He married
Elizabeth Smith, Daughter to *John Smith* of *Cosham*,
in

in the County of *Wiltshire*, Gent. and Sister to *Thomas Smith*, Customer of *London*; and by her he had Issue Three Sons and Three Daughters, *William*, *Simon* and *Thomas*; *Elizabeth* married with *Alexander King*, one of the Queen's Majesties Auditors; *Hawys* married with *Francis Dorington*, Merchant of *Tripolie*; and *Joan* married with *John Whitebrook*, Gent.

He dwelt in *Grasse-church-street* in this Parish 35 Yeeres; and he appointed to this Parish of *All Saints* Foure Pounds and Foure Shillings every Yeere for ever; and also Foure Pounds and Foure Shillings to the Parish of *St. Christopher* by *Cornhill*, where he was borne, and where his Father *John Horsepoole* (also free of the Drapers Company, and born in *Leicestershire*) dwelt and lyeth buried: That every *Sunday*, after Morning Service, there bee given to Twelve poore People of this Parish, to every one of them One Penny Loafe of wheaten Bread; and also every *Sunday*, to Twelve poore People of *St. Christopher's* Parish, to every one of them One Penny Loafe of wheaten Bread; and every Yeere upon *St. Thomas* the Apostle's Day, to every one of the said Twenty-foure poore People, Twelve-pence in Money; and every Yeere upon the said *St. Thomas* his Day, to the Two Parish Clerkes of the said Parishes, to every of them for their Pains, Thirteen Shillings and Foure-pence; and to the Two Sextons of the said Parishes, to every of them for their Paines, Six Shillings and Eight-pence.

In Performance whereof, *William Horsepoole*, Sonne of the said *Simon Horsepoole*, hath granted Two severall Annuities and Rents Charge of Foure Pounds and Foure Shillings a Piece out of an House in *Corbet's-alley* in *Grasse-church-street*, in the Parish of *St. Peter*, to certaine Parishioners of the said Parishes respectively, and their Heirs, in Trust to the aforefaid Uses for ever.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and sixteen Houses. Augmentation to *St. Botolph's Aldgate*, seven Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

This Church appears to be of great Antiquity, and of a Saxon Original, by *Brihtmer's* Gift thereof Anno 1053, as above-mentioned. The additional Epithet of *Grass*, corruptly *Grace*, is from its having stood at the Corner of the *Grass-Market*, which extended from *Grass-church*, vulgarly *Grace-church-street* (which was likewise denominated from the Market and Church) to *Birchin-lane*.

ALHALLOWS, London-Wall.

This is a Rectory, the Church whereof is situate at the West Corner of *New Broad-street*, in the Ward of *Broad-street*.

The Patronage of this Church was antiently in the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity; with whom it continued till their Dissolution by *Henry VIII.* when coming to the Crown, it therein still remains. And in Matters ecclesiastical, it is subject to the Archdeacon of *London*.

This Church having fortunately escaped the great Fire in the Year 1666, remains upon the antient Establishment, in respect to the Rectorial Revenues and Disbursements; which, together with those of the Church and Poor, are as follows:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

			l.	s.	d.
Ibid.	By Tithes in 1636	—	—	64	0 0
	No. 89.				

			l.	s.	d.
	By Casualties in ditto	—	—	8	0 0
	By a Rectory-House	—	—	20	0 0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To First-fruits	—	—	—	8	16 8	Ibid.
To Tenths	—	—	—	0	17 8	
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	—	—	0	2 0	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	—	—	0	2 6	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

<i>Nicholas Cook</i> received	—	524	12	1	Church-ward. Acc.
Paid on Account of the Church	—	151	8	1	
Paid on that of the Poor	—	438	7	1	
Balance to the Warden	—	65	3	1	

Donations, per Annum.

1610, By <i>Laurence Camp</i>	—	20	0	0	Ibid.
1629, By <i>William Chapman</i>	—	5	0	0	
By <i>Edmund Hammond</i>	—	10	0	0	
By <i>Anne Bowyer</i>	—	2	10	0	
By <i>Margaret Deane</i>	—	0	5	0	
By <i>William Wilfon</i>	—	0	5	0	
By <i>Bernard Hyde</i> , every tenth Year	4	10	0		

Monumental Inscriptions.

Deo Opt. Max. sacrum, & memoriae
Nobilis viri Dominici ab Heila, ex antiqua apud Flandros equestri familia, ob singularem fidem in principem & patriam, in historiis subinde celebrata, oriundi. Qui cum orthodoxæ religionis ergo, relicta patria, cui cum laude diu intervenerat; in Angliam, ut tutum fidelium refugium, se recepisset, ibidem xxiv. postremos senectutis annos in Divini Verbi jugi studio, pauperumque subventionem potissimum transgessisset, & diu, ut quotidie moriturus, & domo sua disposuisset; dissolvi & cum Christo esse cupiens; tandem futur dierum placidè in Deo Salvatore obdormivit, 28 Aprilis, An. Christi c10. 10. cviii. ætatis 82. Londini Anglorum.

Item memoriae

Nobilis matronæ Gulielmæ ab Heila, conjugis ipsius, natæ patre Joanne, domino Halemie & Finæ, prope insulas Flandrorum, ex Salopia equestri apud Artesios familia. Quæ marito patriam ob Religionem relinquenti, in utraque fortuna fida socia, & in educandis pie liberis, curandaque re domestica mater-familias incomparabilis. Obiit in Christo die ult. Maii, anno c10. 10. cv. ætatis 70. conjugii LI.

Huic utrique parenti optimè de se merito, debiti honoris & gratitudinis ergo, Petrus ab Heila, F. ferenissimi electoris Palatini consiliarius.

H. M. Mœst. P.

Read but her Reign, this Princess might have been,

For Wisdom, call'd *Nicaulis*, *Sheba's* Queen.

Against *Spain's Holofernes*, *Judith* she,

Dauntless gain'd many a glorious Victory.

Not *Deborah* did her in Fame excel,

She was a Mother to our *Israel*:

An *Esther*, who her Person did engage,

To save her People from the publick Rage.

Chaste Patroness of true Religion,

In Court a Saint, in Field an *Amazon*.

Glorious in Life, deplored in her Death,

Such was unparallel'd *Elizabeth*.

Queen *Elizabeth* dyed 24th March, 1602.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is neither select nor general; all being admitted that have either served or fined for Offices: Two Church-wardens, two hundred and eighty-eight Houses. Augmentation from
12 M St. George's

St. George's Botolph-lane and St. Martin's Orgars,
four Pounds each *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newe.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

This Church had an Incumbent in the Year 1335. The additional Epithet of *London-Wall* was conferred upon it, by its North Side being erected upon the City Wall.

That this Neighbourhood was one of the last inhabited Parts within *London*, I think, does in some measure appear by the Ground not being raised six Feet above the Virgin Earth, (as was lately discovered at the pulling down Part of *London Wall* to make way for *New Broad-street*) whereas in other Parts of the City it is raised from ten to above thirty Feet.

ALHALLOWS Staining.

This is a Curacy, the Church whereof is situate on the West Side, and near the North End of *Mark-lane*, in the Ward of *Langbourn*.

Ibid.

Though this is at present a Donative, or Curacy, yet it was antiently a Rectory, and as such continued under the Patronage of the *de Walthams* and others, till *Anno* 1366; when, upon the Petition of the Abbot and Convent of *Grace, Simon*, Bishop of *London*, appropriated the same to them and their Successors, with a Power to convert the Profits thereof to their own Use, and to supply the Cure either with a Monk, or a Secular Priest, removeable at their Pleasure. On which Occasion the Bishop reserved to himself and Successors (out of the Profits of the Church) a Pension of six Shillings and eight Pence *per Annum*; and to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, and their Successors, three Shillings and four Pence. But this Curacy devolving to the Crown, King *James I.* granted it to *George Bingley*, and others, to be held of the Crown in Socage; and the same since coming to the Lady *Slany*, she bequeathed it to the Company of *Grocers*, who have had the Advowson thereof ever since.

This Church escaping the Fire, *Anno* 1666, it remains upon the same Foot as formerly; and, being a Donative, pays neither First-fruits nor Tenths to the King: But the Profits arising to the Curate not being ascertained in any Presentment, I can give no other Account thereof than as follows: To which are subjoined the Receipts and Disbursements on Account of the Church and Poor:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
By Tithes, about	—	—	100 0 0
By the Curacy House	—	—	30 0 0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To the Bishop's Pension	—	—	0 6 8
	To the Dean and Chapter's Pension	—	0 3 4	
	To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0 6 6	
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0 1 6	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Par. Acc.	<i>Thomas Turner</i> received	—	—	155 0 0
Book.	Paid on Account of the Church	—	—	109 4 2
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	—	114 7 10
	Balance to the Warden	—	—	68 12 0

Overseers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1728.

Ibid.	<i>William Sterling, &c.</i> received	—	—	160 0 0
	Paid on Account of the Poor	—	—	98 4 0

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Balance to the Parish	—	—	61 16 0
Paid for the Poor in both Accounts	224	11	10

Donations, per Annum.

1442, By Anonymous, 800 Bushels of Charcoal	—	—	20 0 0	Don. Regist.
1535, By <i>Oliver Craymond</i>	—	—	1 0 0	
1572, By <i>John Parrat</i>	—	—	2 0 0	
1577, By <i>Mary Baynham</i>	—	—	5 0 0	
1593, By <i>Richard Turville</i>	—	—	1 10 0	
1619, By <i>William Harrison</i>	—	—	2 12 0	
1653, By <i>Ralph Handson</i>	—	—	4 15 0	
1656, By <i>Mary Harrison</i>	—	—	6 0 0	
Ibid. By <i>Edward Ash</i>	—	—	5 0 0	
1669, By <i>Thomas Bewley</i>	—	—	18 0 0	
1671, By <i>William Winter</i>	—	—	36 0 0	
1720, By <i>Lady Holford</i>	—	—	70 0 0	
By Mr. <i>Nicholas</i> 100 <i>l.</i> for a Purchase	—	—	5 0 0	

Monumental Inscriptions.

Our *Holt* (alas!) hath stint his Hold,
By Death call'd hence in Haste,
Whose Christen Name being *Christophor*,
With *Christ* is better plac'd.
In *Sawton* born, of gentle Race,
In *London* spent his Dayes;
A Clerke that serv'd in Custom-house,
In Credit many Wayes.
So that we leese the Loffe
Of this so deare a Friend;
Whose Life well, while he was here,
Hath gain'd a better End.

Mund. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Et genus & nomen nosti, nomenque mariti,
Progeniem atque dies, sic obitum & tumulum.
Telatet ipse tamen, licet hæc externa tueris,
Nobilia interius, nobiliora latent.
Nobilitas vera est sanctis virtutibus orta:
Hanc teneris annis huic dedit Omnifator.
Nam cum lacte simul materno religionem
Imbibit, assidue matre docente pia.
Posteaque ut vires crescebant, crevit in illa,
Vera Dei veri cognitio atque fides.
Nec sine fruge fides; fuit alma, pudica, benigna,
Compatiens, humilis, mitis, amica, bona.
Sic veram vera cum justitia pietatem &
Facta bonis verbis, junxerat illa bona.
Ut Mater natam, Matris sui nata nepotes,
Imbuit imprimis cognitione Dei.
Non specie tantum, sed vere relligiosa
Et virgo, & conjux, & domina, & genetrix.
Principio finis similis, sic ultima primæ
Linea conformis; mortua viva simul.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Emme Charleton died 23 June, 1622.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is select, consisting of twenty-four Members; two Church-wardens; two Overseers of the Poor; one hundred and thirty-two Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of *St. Bride's* two Pounds *per An.*

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

This Church was enjoyed by *Edward Camel*; and that it is of a *Saxon* Original I think in some Measure appears by the additional Epithet of *Stane*, (now corruptly *Staining*) which our Antiquaries are justly of Opinion was conferred upon it on Account of its being built with Stones, to distinguish it from other Churches of the same Name in this City that were built with Wood.

Newc.
Rep. Ecc.
Paroch.
Stow. Sur.
Lond.

On *Trinity Sunday*, the nineteenth of May, *An.* 1554, the Princess *Elizabeth* being by Order of Queen *Mary*, her Sister, removed from her long and



The North Prospect of S^t Andrew's Church in Holborn.

1754

and severe Imprisonment in the Tower of London to the Castle of Woodstock, in her Journey thither was permitted to perform her Devotions in this Church; where, after Sermon, she gave a handsome Gratuity to the Parish Clerk; who, overjoyed at the Honour, took divers of his Friends home with him, to dine on a Leg of Pork which he had for Dinner: And in grateful Commemoration of the Princess's Bounty, annually on that Day invited divers Neighbours to dine with him on the same Dish; which Anniversary he carefully kept up during Life: And after his Death, some Gentlemen of the Parish being willing to perpetuate an Anniversary on that Occasion, changed the Time to the seventeenth of November, the Day of Elizabeth's Accession to the Crown; on which Day, by an amicable Contribution, they have an annual Dinner, (under the Management of one chosen by the Name of General) the principal Dishes whereof are boiled Legs of Pork.

The Parish is situate in three Wards, viz. those of Aldgate, Langbourn, and Tower-street.

St. ALPHAGE.

Park. Ant.
Brit. Eccl.
Godw. de
Pref. Angl.

This is a Rectory, the Church whereof, which stands at the North-West Corner of Aldermanbury, in the Ward of Cripplegate, owes its Name to its Dedication to St. Alphage, or Elphege, a noble English Saxon, and Archbishop of Canterbury, who was murdered by the Pagan Danes at Greenwich, Anno 1013.

Newc.
Rep. Eccl.
Paroch.

The Advowson of St. Alphage Church was anciently in the Dean and Canons of the Collegiate Church of St. Martin's le Grand; in whom it continued till Henry VII. annexed the said Collegiate Church to the Convent of Westminster; by Virtue whereof the Abbot and Canons, and, after them, the Bishop of Westminster, remained Patrons of the same, till Queen Mary, by her Letters Patent, Anno 1553, granted the Patronage thereof to Edmund Bishop of London, and his Successors, in whom it still remains, and is subject to the Archdeacon.

This Church having escaped the devouring Flames in the Year 1666, remains upon the ancient Foot in respect to the Rector, whose Profits and Disbursements, together with those of the Church and Poor, are as follows:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.		l.	s.	d.
Ibid.	By Tithes, Anno 1636	75	4	0
	By Casualties in ditto	32	0	0
	By the Parsonage-house	15	0	0
Disbursements on Account of the Cure.				
Ibid.	To First-fruits	8	0	0
	To Tenths	0	16	0
	To the Bishop's Procuration	0	4	0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	4
Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.				
Par. Acc. Book.	James Searle received	209	8	11
	Paid on Account of the Church	39	5	2½
	Paid on that of the Poor	180	19	5
	Balance to the Warden	10	15	8½
Overseers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1728.				
Ibid.	William Medhurst, &c. received	71	8	6
	Paid on Account of the Poor	77	8	0

	l.	s.	d.	
Balance to the Overseers	5	19	6	
Paid for the Poor in both Accounts	258	7	5	
Donations, per Ann.				
1504, By Joan Chamberlain	0	13	4	Ibid.
1591, By Sir Rowland Haywood	4	0	0	
1613, By Sir John Haywood	4	0	0	
1612, By Sir John Swinnerton	7	0	0	
By Thomas Evans	4	0	0	
By Bernard Hide, every tenth Year	4	10	0	

Monumental Inscriptions.

Here lieth the Body of Sir Rowland Hayward, NewView Lond.
Knt. twice Lord-Mayor of this City of London, living an Alderman the Space of thirty Years, and at his Death the antientest Alderman of the said City. He lived beloved of all good Men, and died in great Credit and Reputation the 5th Day of December, Anno Dom. 1593, and the 6th Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth. He had two virtuous Wives, and by them many happy Children.

Hic jacet Willielmus Philips, Arm. Registrarius Stryp. Ed.
rev. Patris Dom. Episc. London. suæ curiæ com- Stow. Sur.
misariatatus London. & qui 80 annorum pie transf-
actis in Dom. placide obdormivit 4 die mens.
Septembris, Ann. Dom. 1625. Relinquens post se
6. ex 18. liberis.

In Christ alone I only trust,
To rise in Number of the Just.

Hereunder lieth buried the Body of Katharine Ibid.
Edwards, sometime beloved Wife of John Ed-
wards, of this Parish of St. Alphage. She departed
this transitory Life on the sixth Day of January,
1628, and in the 45th Yeere of her Age; having
had Issue by her said Husband five Sonnes and
seven Daughters.

My Body here in Dust doth rest;
Sin caus'd, that Earth claim it as due;
My Soule's in Heaven for ever blest;
Yet both in one Christ will renew.

Samuel Brewer, of the Inner Temple, Gent. died NewView Lond.
March 10th, 1684.

World adieu, Friends adieu, Life adieu.
But hoping for a better after this, only through
the Merits and Mediation of our blessed Saviour
Jesus Christ.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens,
two Overseers of the Poor; Houses, one hundred
and fifty-nine.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The first Church in London, which was dedi- Stow. Sur.
cated to St. Alphage, stood adjoining to the City Lond.
Wall near the East Side of Cripplegate: But at
the Suppression of religious Houses by Henry
VIII. the same being demolished, and the Site
thereof turned into a Carpenter's Yard, the South
Isle of the Church of St. Mary Elsing Spital was
converted into the present Parish-Church. But
as to the Origin of the first Church, I can
trace it no higher than a little before the Year
1335, when John Cateleyne was Incumbent there-
of. See Cripplegate Ward within.

St. ANDREW's Holborn, the City Liberty.

This is a Rectory, the beautiful and stately
Church whereof is seated on the South Side of
Holborn-hill, in a spacious Cemetery, in the Ward
of Faringdon without; and is so denominated from
its Dedication to St. Andrew the Apostle, and the
Place

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

Place of its Situation: And in Matters Ecclesiastical 'tis subject to the Archdeacon.

The Patronage of this Church appears to have been antiently in private Hands; for the same, by Right of Patrimony, having descended to *Gladerinus*, a Presbyter, he conferred it upon the Church and Canons of *St. Paul's*, about the Year 1322, upon Condition that the Church and Monks of *Bermondsey* should hold the same of them, to whom they were annually to pay in their Cathedral an Acknowledgement of twelve Pence. Pursuant to which Agreement, the Abbot and Convent of *Bermondsey* continued Patrons thereof till their Dissolution; when coming to the Crown, *Henry VIII.* granted the same, Anno 1546, to *Thomas Lord Wriothesley*, Son of *William Wriothesley*, *York Herald*, just advanced to the Dignity of a Baron, by the Title of *Tickfield* in Com. *Southampton*, and soon after created Earl of *Southampton*.

Ibid. Upon the Condemnation of *Henry Earl of Southampton*, as Confederate with *Robert Earl of Essex* in his Rebellion, Anno 1600, the Patronage of this Rectory reverted to the Crown, wherein it continued for some Time; but being restored to its former Patron, it continued in his Family till the Extinction of the Male Line by the Death of *Thomas Earl of Southampton*, Anno 1667.

Ibid. After the Death of the said *Thomas*, *Jane*, his Relict, presented to this Church; after which it came to one of the Daughters and Co-heiresses of the said Earl; with whom, I suppose, it went in Marriage to the Family of *Montague*, seeing the Duke of that Name is the present Patron.

Ibid. This Church having escaped the Flames in the Year 1666, it remains as antiently in respect to the Rector, whose Profits and Disbursements in the Year 1636 were as follow: But by the vast Number of additional Buildings since that Time, the Profits, as it is said, are increased to above 600*l.* per Ann.

Receipts on Account of the Cure. l. s. d.

Ibid.	By Tithes in 1636	350	0	0
	No other Return was then made	0	0	0
	By a Parsonage-house at present	35	0	0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To First-fruits	18	0	0
	To Tenths	1	16	0
	To the Bishop's Procuration	0	5	0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1726.

Church-ward. Ac.	<i>Patricius Robertson</i> received	1117	13	3½
	Paid on Account of the Church	283	5	9
	Paid on that of the Poor	927	19	7½
	Balance to the Warden	93	12	1

Donations, per Annum.

	By <i>Thomas Thorney</i>	10	0	0
	By <i>Henry Spence</i>	6	10	0
	By <i>Heneage Featherstone</i>	5	0	0
	By <i>William Williams</i>	2	0	0
	By <i>Thomas Collyear</i>	2	12	0
	By <i>Samuel Lees</i>	2	0	0
	By <i>Richard Hunt</i>	1	6	0
	By <i>Thomas Charles</i>	10	0	0
	By <i>Anthony Ackam</i>	6	0	0

l. s. d.

By <i>Richard Whitlock</i>	5	0	0
By <i>Stephen Scudmore</i>	1	0	0
By <i>James Hogson</i>	2	0	0
By <i>Bernard Hide</i> , every fifth Year	5	0	0
By <i>Thomas Tuck</i>	2	0	0
By <i>Margaret Deane</i>	1	0	10
By <i>Mr. Sergeant</i>	7	16	0
By <i>Richard Barton</i>	4	0	0
By <i>Elizabeth Mynn</i>	7	0	0
1704, By <i>Dr. Bromfield</i>	70	0	0
By <i>Isaac Duckett</i> 400 <i>l.</i> for a Purchase	20	0	0
1727, By <i>Mr. Palmer</i> 500 <i>l.</i> for ditto	25	0	0
By <i>Mrs. Paradine</i> 100 <i>l.</i> for ditto	5	0	0
By <i>Gasper Yarly</i> 40 <i>l.</i> for ditto	2	0	0
By anonymous 50 <i>l.</i> for ditto	2	10	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Memoria Sacrum.

Michael Lewes, of *Collyweston*, in the County of *Northampton*, Esq; zealous in God's Truth, and virtuous in Conversation, did learnedly reade in the Common Law of *Graves-Inne*, Anno 1584, *Ætatis* 45; whose Body lieth here buried, but his Soule is with Christ, at the right Hand of God, expecting the glorious Resurrection of the Faithful.

Mund.Ed.
Stow, Sur.

Vincemus mundi prælia pace Dei.

George Harrison, Gentleman, lyeth here,
And *Elizabeth* his Wife,
Which in this Parish many a Yeere
Did live a gracious Life:
And he at her Departure gave
To the Poore of Parishes twaine,
Saint Giles in the Field and this,
Annuity to remaine
For six and forty Yeeres to come,
To give the poorest Souls
One Yeere six and twenty Gownes,
And two good Loads of Coales.
Next Yeere as many Shirts and Smocks,
And as many Coales agen,
Till six and forty Yeeres run out,
To Women and to Men.
To Prisoners, and to many more,
Great Gifts she gave beside;
And in the Faith of Jesus Christ
They both assured dy'd.

Ibid.

Quid superbis, terra & cinis?

Huc oculos, lector, versa de corpore cæso
Jam cineres præter, quod superest, nihil est.
Crede mihi de quo lætaris corpore, dicent,
Jam cineres præter, quod superest, nihil est.

Radulpho Rokeby, a *Marthamla* (oppido *Richmondensis* agri) oriundo, *Lincolniensis* hospitij socio primario, *Xenodochij* divæ *Catharinæ*, prope arcem *Londinensem* magistro; augustissimæque *Anglorum* Reginæ *Elizabethæ*, a libellis supplicibus, non minus domi ac foris, quam pace belloque de principe, ac patria bene merito. Cœlibi septuagenario, fatisque demum 14 Junii, anno post natum Messiam 1596. feliciter functo: heredes in testamento scripti piæ gratæque memoriæ gratia posuerunt.

Ibid.

Georgio Egeock, de *Salford* prioris, in agro *Varvicensi*, armigero, viro omni virtutum genere instructo, integerrimæ fidei cum erga Deum tum erga homines, illæfæ probitatis, illibati nominis, de Patria, conjugæ, amicis omnibus optime merito. *Dorothea* (origine *St. John*) relicta mœstissimi officij & desiderij, conjugalis triste argumentum, adjumentum memoriæ, monumentum posteris, & nonnullum mœroris ac viduitatis lenimen tum posuit.

Ibid.

Obijt an. sal. 1601. ætat. circa 40.

Mand Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Here lie the Bodies of *Richard Aldworth*, Gentleman, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who had Issue six Sonnes and three Daughters; which *Elizabeth* deceased the 24th Day of *August*, 1603, and the said *Richard*, &c.

My Turtle gone, all Joy is gone from me,
He mourne a while, and after flee;
For Time brings youthful Youths to Age,
And Age brings Death, our Heritage.
They lived married together four and forty Years.
Their Race is runne, and Heaven is wonne.
Non illo melior quisquam, nec amantior æqui.

Ibid.

Reginaldus Biens, ortu clarus, virtute militari clarior, terris multum jactatus & undis: huic tandem libens, ac lætus appulit portui. An. Dom. 1611. Ætatis 49.

En fuit, en non est hic qui sepelitur in umbris,
En fuit, en non est umbra, cadaver, homo.
Vixit sua tempora, nosque sequemur.

Ibid.

Johannes Corbettus, a Chri. bene mot.
Hic jacet spe novissimæ tubæ Jo. Corb. armig. fil. *Milonis Corbetti*, militis, natus quintus, mortuus 2. unus clericorum serenissimi *Jacobi* a secretioribus conciliis. Occubuit 9 Decembris 1611.

Si totus parvam promeretur frater in urnam,
Flerem; sed pars est vilior ista sui,
Quam tumulo clausam, pars altera vidit Olympo
Redditam, ut invidiam se modo flere velim.

Ibid.

Here lieth the Body of *Thomas Thorney*, late Citizen and Barber-Surgeon of *London*, who died the 4th of *June*, 1614, and lived 71 Yeares, being twice Master of his Company, and one of the Common Councill of this City, who gave to the Poor of this Parish of *St. Andrew* ten Pounds to be distributed on the Day of his Funerall; and ten Pounds a Yeere afterward to ten poore Pensioners of this Parish for ever; and twenty Shillings to the poore People of *Alton* for ever; who died without Issue of his Body, and made *Peter Thorney*, Citizen and Barber-Surgeon of *London*, (his Brother's Sonne) his Heir and sole Executor; who kneeleth with him in this Module, being finished and set up in the Month of *December*, Anno Dom. 1614, and at the only Coit and Charges of the said *Peter Thorney*, in Memory of so worthy a Member, who lived in good Credit, Name, and Fame, all the Days of his Life, and did many good Offices and memorable Acts in this Parish.

Stryp Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Near to this Place lieth buried the Body of *Elizabeth Ade*, late the Wife of *John Ade*, of *Doddington*, in the County of *Kent*, Gent. and eldest Daughter of *Thomas Waller*, of *Beconsfield*, in the County of *Buckingham*, Esq; who in her Time was the Mirror of her Sex, replete with all the Gifts that Grace or Nature could afford. Religious toward God, and charitable toward Men; loving and faithful toward her Husband; beloved of all, hated of none.

This World not worthy of her, she was translated to a better, the 3d of *May*, 1619, and about the thirty-second Year of her Age; leaving by her Death a most unfortunate Husband, three Sons, and four Daughters.

Whosoever thou art that passest by,
Learn here to live, and here to die.

Ibid.

Here lies a Maid, for Heaven, by her pure Life
So fit, she could not stay to be a Wife:
And with her half a Man lies buried,
That is but half himself now she is dead:
His other Half lives but in Hope to be
Inclosed in this Urn as well as she.
In losing her the *Lovets* lost a Gem,
A *Margaret*, too rich indeed for them;
But not for him to whom she went from hence,
Usher'd by Faith, Hope, Love, and Innocence.
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Then you that are her Friends your Grief forget,
In Heaven your *Margaret* is richly set.

Obiit 4 die Febr. An. Dom. 1631.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is select, consisting of twelve Members; one Church-warden; seven hundred and thirty-seven Houses. Augmentation from the Parishes of *St. Andrew Hubbard* and *St. Clement's Eastcheap*, two Pounds each, and from that of *St. Bennet Grace-church* three Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Holborn, in the Conqueror's Survey, appears to have been a Village, situate in the Hundred of *Osulvestane* or *Osulston*, denominated *Holeburne*, wherein the King had two Cotarii or Cottagers, who paid to his Bailiff or Sheriff an annual Sum of twenty *Denarii* or Pence. See *Faringdon without*.

Though I cannot ascertain the Antiquity of the Church of this Parish, yet that it is of a considerable Standing is evident, by its having been given by *Gladerinus*, about the Year 1297.

St. ANDREW Hubbard.

This is a Rectory, the Church whereof stood where, at present, the King's Weigh-house is situate, between *St. Botolph's* and *Love Lanes*, in *Little Eastcheap* and Ward of *Billingsgate*. It is subject to the Archdeacon, except as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

The Patronage of this Church, Anno 1389, was in the Earl of *Pembroke*, who being killed in Turnament at *Woodstock*, and leaving no Issue, the Crown seized on the Advowson for some Time, till it came to *John Lord Talbot*, afterwards Earl of *Shrewsbury*, in whose Family it continued till the Death of *John* Earl of *Shrewsbury* at the Battle of *Northampton*, Anno 1460, when it came to *Edward IV.* who a few Years after restored it to that noble Family; wherein it probably continued till it came to the Earls of *Northumberland*, from whom by Marriage it went to the Duke of *Somerset*, the present Patron.

This Church being destroyed in the Fire of *London*, Anno 1666, and not rebuilt, the Parish thereof was by Act of Parliament annexed to that of *St. Mary Hill*; whereupon the Parishioners disposed of the Ground both of Church and Cemetery to the City, the Purchase-money whereof they gave towards new pewing the Church of the said *St. Mary Hill*, the Place of publick Worship for the united Parishes: Wherefore the Profits and Disbursements of the Incumbent on Account of both Parishes are specified in that of *St. Mary Hill*.

Church-wardens Account, A.D. 1727. l. s. d.

<i>John Loveday</i> received	156	18	11½	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	39	17	8	
Paid on that of the Poor	115	13	7	
Balance to the Parish	1	7	8½	

Donations, per Annum.

By Mr. <i>Randal</i>	10	0	0	Ibid.
By Mr. <i>Jacobs</i>	2	0	0	
By Mr. <i>Green</i>	1	0	0	
By <i>Margaret Deane</i>	1	0	0	
By Mrs. <i>How</i>	0	3	4	Officers,
12 N				

Doomsd.
Book in
Rec.
Excheq.

Newc.
Rep. Eccl.
Paroch.

Newc.
Rep. Eccl.
Paroch.

A& Par.
22 & 23
Car. II.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

Here were no Monumental Inscriptions. The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; eighty-two Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of St. Andrew Holborn two Pounds per An.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The first Mention I find of this Church is some Time before the Year 1389, when *Walter Palmer* was Rector thereof. See *Billingsgate Ward*.

St. ANDREW Undershaft.

Newc.
Rep. Eccl.
Paroch.

This Church is a Rectory, situate at the South-East Angle of St. Mary-Ax in *Leadenhall-street*, and the Ward of *Aldgate*; and in Matters Ecclesiastical it is subject to the Archdeacon of *London*, except as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

Ibid.

The Patronage of this Church appears to have been all along in the Bishops of *London*.

This Church having happily escaped the devouring Flames in the Year 1666, it continues upon the antient Foot in respect to the Rectorial Revenues, which, together with its Disbursements in 1636, appear to have been as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.		l.	s.	d.
Ibid.	By Tithes	—	120	0 0
	By Casualties	—	12	0 0
	By a Parsonage-house	—	30	0 0
	By Glebe at present	—	10	0 0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To First-fruits	15	11	3
	To Tenths	—	2	11 1½
	To the Bishop's Procuration	0	8	4
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Par. Acc. Book.	Philip Vandenenden received	815	5	8
	Paid on Account of the Church	290	8	8
	Paid on that of the Poor	455	15	8
	Balance to the Parish	—	69	1 4

Donations, per Annum.

1576,	By Stephen Woodroffe	5	4	0
1576,	By Ralph Carter	—	6	13 4
1579,	By Simon Burton	2	12	0
1594,	By Hugh Offley	5	0	0
1594,	By William Hanbury and Wife	3	5	4
1596,	By Mary Ramsay	3	0	0
1604,	By John Hide	—	2	0 0
1619,	By Sir Henry Lee	—	6	11 4
1636,	By Thomas Coventry	10	0	0
1666,	By Thomas Rich	—	20	0 0
1672,	By Thomas Rich	9	0	0
1675,	By Thomas Buckford	15	0	0
	By Sir William Craven	—	2	11 0
	By Margaret Moore	—	4	10 0
	By Peter Vansittart 200 l. for a Purchase	10	0	0
	By Joseph Chamberlain	—	4	0 0
	By Robert Buck and his Wife for ditto	10	0	0
1726,	By Mary Datcheller	80	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Mund. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Henry Man, Doctor of Divinity in the University of *Oxford*, and some Time Bishop of *Man*; which *Henry* departed this Life the 19th Day of *October*, Anno Dom. 1556, and lieth buried under this Stone.

Ibid.

Nicholai de Nale, *Ragusi* caro hoc in tumulo repulverascit, spiritus ad Cœlum reversus reasumptionem carnis expectat. Obiit die 1 Januar.

1566. a nativitate vixit annos 50, mens. 7, dies 29. *Augustinus* amantissimo fratri mœrens ponere curavit.

Near to this Place lieth buried the Body of *Simon Burton*, Citizen and Wax-Chandler of *London*; a good Benefactor to the Poor of this Parish; who was three Times Master of his Company, and one of the Governors of *St. Thomas's Hospital*, and of the Common Council of this Ward 29 Years. He had two Wives, *Elizabeth* and *Anne*, and had Issue by *Elizabeth* one Son and four Daughters. He deceased the 23d. Day of *May*, Anno Dom. 1593, being aged 85 Years. In whose Remembrance his loving Daughter *Alice Coldocke* erected this Monument.

Ibid.

On the North Side of the Altar, under a beautiful Monument, lay interred the Body of that truly worthy, laborious, and excellent Antiquary *John Stow*, to whom this City is so greatly indebted for the valuable Account of its antient State. However, neither that, nor any other Consideration, was sufficient to protect his Repository from being spoiled of his injured Remains by certain Men in the Year 1732, who removed his Corpse to make Way for another.

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Resurrectionem in Christo hic expectat *Johannes Stowe*, Civis *Londinensis*, qui in antiquis Monumentis eruendis accuratissima diligentia usus, *Angliæ Annales* & *Civitatis Londini* synopsis bene de sua, bene de postera ætate meritis luculenter scripsit, vitæq; studio pie & probe decurso, obiit ætatis anno 80. die 5 Aprilis, 1605.

Ibid.

Elizabetha conjux, ut perpetuum sui amoris testimonium dolens P.

Edward Warner, Esquire, a worthy Citizen and Merchant of *London*, who departed this mortal Life the 28th Day of *October*, 1628. He was the second Son of *Francis Warner*, of *Parham* in the County of *Suffolk*, Esquire, by *Mary* his second Wife, Daughter and Coheir of Sir *Edmund Rowe*, of the said County, Knight; which *Francis Warner* was truly and lineally descended from the antient and generous Family of the *Warners*, who possessed a Place of their own Name at *Warner's-Hall* in *Great Waltham*, in the County of *Essex*.

Ibid.

He died without Issue, and made *Francis Warner*, of *Parham* aforesaid, Esquire, his Nephew and next Heir in Blood, the Executor of his Will, and principal Heir to his Estate; who, out of Duty and Affection to the Memory of his dear Uncle, hath dedicated this Monument.

He had to his first Wife *Mary*, Daughter of Master *Aylmer*, of *Risden* in *Hertfordshire*; and to his second, *Margaret*, Daughter of Master *John Cheynie*.

To the Memory of Sir *Hugh Hamersly*, who was Lord-Mayor of *London* in the Year 1627; a Colonel of this City, President of *Christ's Hospital*, President of the Artillery Garden, Governor of the Company of *Russia* Merchants, and of those of the *Levant*; free of the Company of *Haberdashers* and of *Merchants Adventurers of Spain, East-India, France, and Virginia*. He had Issue by Dame *Mary*, his Wife, fifteen Children, and died the 19th of *October*, 1638, and of his Age 71. In Memory of whom his Lady erected this Monument in the Year 1637.

NewView
Lond.

P.M.S. *Caroli Thoroldi*, de antiqua *Thoroldorum* familia in comitatu *Lincolniensi*.

Ibid

Near this Place lieth interred the Body of *Charles Thorold*, of *London*, Esq; who departed this Life the thirteenth Day of *November*, Anno 1691, in the 71st Year of his Age. And by *Anne*, his first Wife, Daughter of *Thomas Wheat*, in the County of *Oxon*, Esq; had Issue one Son, named



The North west Prospect of the Parish Church of S.^t Andrew Undershaft, in Leadenhall Street.



A Perspective View of the Parish Church of S.^t John the Evangelist in Westminster.

named *Thomas*, who died at *Smyrna*: And by *Anne*, his second Wife, Daughter of *George Clare*, of *London*, Esq; had seven Sons and seven Daughters.

In whose Memory this Monument is erected, by his loving Wife and Son *Charles*.

Si quid prisca fides, & aviti sanguinis ordo,
Si quid larga manus, canaque jura valent;
Hæc tecum, *Thorolde*, jacent, tumuloque recumbent,

Nobilitas, pietas, jura, fidesque tuo.
Ast ubicunque viget virtus; tu vivis in illa,
Nobiliore tui parte superstes adhuc.
Cætera sunt cineres. Sed quæ non continet urna,
Vel pia sanctorum Corda, vel Astra tenent.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is neither select nor general, all being admitted who have either served or fined for Offices; two Church-wardens; two hundred and ten Houses. Augmentation to *St. Eotolph's Bishopsgate*, five Pounds per An.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The earliest Account I find of this Church is, that *William de Chichester* was Rector thereof in the Year 1362. In antient Records it is denominated *Ecclesia sancti Andreæ super Cornhill*, from the Street wherein it stands, which, before the Erection of *Leadenhall*, went by that Name as far as this Place: And the additional Epithet of *Undershaft* it received from a lofty Shaft, or *Maypole*, which was annually erected on the first of *May* before the South Door thereof, in the Middle of the Street, whose towering Top surpassed that of the Steeple in Altitude. But since *Evil May-day* (so called from an Insurrection of the Citizens on the first of *May*, 1517) it has not been re-erected.

In the Year 1561, *Edmund Grindal*, Bishop of *London*, united to this Parish that of *St. Mary the Virgin*, *St. Ursula* and the eleven thousand Virgins, then commonly called *St. Mary at the Ax*, (from such a Sign opposite to the same) or *St. Mary Pellyper*, from a Spot of Ground on the North Side thereof, belonging to the Company of *Skinners*.

The Church of *St. Mary* stood on the West Side of *St. Mary's-street*, now called *St. Mary-Ax-street*, where at present the School-house is situate.

And near the lower End of *Berry-street*, adjoining to *London-wall*, stood an Hospital, denominated *Augustine Papey in the Wall*. See *Aldgate Ward*.

The present beautiful *Gothick* Structure of the Church of *St. Andrew* was rebuilt by the Parishioners, and finished in the Year 1532; which Work was greatly forwarded by the Generosity of *Stephen Jennings*, Esq; Lord-Mayor of this City Anno 1502, who appears to have been at near a third Part of the whole Charge.

St. ANDREW WARDROBE.

This is a Rectory, the Church of which is situate upon a considerable Eminence on the East Side of *Puddle-dock-hill*, in the Ward of *Castle-Baynard*.

The Advowson of this Church was antiently in the noble Family of *Fitz-Walter*, to which it probably came by Virtue of the Office of Constable of the Castle of *London*, (that is *Baynard's-*

Castle) which that honourable Family long enjoyed, and for which they had a Soke or Jurisdiction allowed them by the City in the Ward of *Castle-Baynard*, which contained this whole Parish.

After the Extinction of the *Fitz-Walter* Family, the Patronage seems to have been in *Thomas Lord Berkeley*; from whom, by the Marriage of his only Child and Heiress, it descended to *Richard Earl of Warwick*; after whose Death it came to his three Daughters, Coheiresses; and by Right of them to their Husbands, *John Lord Talbot*, *Edmund Earl of Dorset*, and *George Lord Latimer*, who jointly presented to the same.

But after the Partition of *Warwick's* Estate, their Successors presented alternately, (with a few Interruptions on the Account of Non-age) till the Year 1663; since which Time it came to the Crown, wherein it still remains.

This Church suffering in the common Calamity of the Year 1666, was rebuilt at the Expence of the Publick, and its neighbourish Parish of *St. Anne's Black-friars* thereunto united by Act of Parliament; whereby the Profits and Disbursements on Account of the Cure are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.
By Money in lieu of Tithes	140	0	0
By Glebe, An. 1636	20	0	0
By Casualties in ditto	7	0	0
By two Rectory Houses at present	12	0	0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To First-fruits	17	10	0
To Tenths	1	15	0
To the Bishop's Procuration	0	6	0
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	5	10

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

<i>John Sadler</i> received	330	11	8
Paid on Account of the Church	19	13	5
Paid on that of the Poor	261	15	10½
Balance to the Parish	49	2	4½

Donations, per Annum.

1502, By <i>John Lee</i>	30	0	0
1586, Mr. <i>Barnard Randolph</i>	3	0	0
1628, By <i>Winifred Wase</i>	8	0	0
1633, By <i>John Howard</i>	6	0	0
1638, By <i>Thomas Cleeve</i>	2	16	0
By <i>John Corbet</i>	2	0	0
By Mrs. <i>Paradine</i>	3	0	0
1588, By <i>Laurence Puddle</i> 40l. in Money, to be lent to the Poor, without Interest	0	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Cernite, sub petra jacet hac *Hatfeeld* tumulata,
Et *Margareta* claris natalibus orta.
Anglica parte patris fuerat, *Normannaque* matris,
Traxerat, ex ort.... uterque parent... clara.
Hæc fuit & domina domine *Salep* comitisse,
Anno milleno c. quater LX. quoque deno.
Atque die deno *Junii* decessit ameno,
Ejus prestat opem, pius anime Deus. Amen.

The 29th Day of October, An. Dom. 1573, deceased *Thomasine* the Wife of *Thomas Butler*, of *Bewson*, in the County of *Lancaster*, Esquire, and lieth buried before this Pillar.

Via omnis carnis; hodie mihi, cras tibi.

Marmoreum decus hoc, consortis munere grato,
Non vita, verum nomine, Longus habet.

Here

Ibid.

Act Parl.
22 & 23
Car. II.

Newc.
Rep. Eccl.
Paroch.

Ibid.

Par. Acc.
Book.

Donation
Book.

Weav.
Fun. Mon.

Mund. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Here lieth *Henry Long*, of *Shingay*, Esquire, Son and Heir of *Sir Richard Long*, Knt. Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to King *Henry the Eighth*, the third Son of *Sir Thomas Long*, Kt. of *Wiltshire*; who married *Dorothie*, the Daughter of *Nicholas Clarke*, of *Weston*, Esquire, and *Elizabeth Ramsay* his Wife, sole Heir of *Thomas Ramsay*, of *Hicham*, Esquire, her Father; by whom he had Issue one Son and three Daughters. He died the 15th Day of *April*, *An. Dom.* 1573, leaving alive at that Time of his Death *Elizabeth*, his sole Daughter and Heire.

Dorothea uxor conjugis amore posuit.
Nomine *Longus*, vitæ brevis, inclitus ortu,
Ingenio præfians, & pietatis amans.

Ibid. Near to this Place lieth interred the Corpse of *William Nicholson*, some Time of *Walton* in the County of *Bucks*, Gent. and Citizen and Draper of *London*. He had to Wife *Joane*, the eldest Daughter, and one of the Heirs of *William Company*, Gent. by whom he had Issue (among divers other) these which survived; namely, *Helen*, first the Wife of *John Minor*, of *London*, Draper, and afterwards of *Sir John Branch*, Kt. Lord-Mayor of *London*, *An. Dom.* 1580; and *Benjamin*, who deceased at *Bramley*, in the County of *Surrey*; where he hath also left Issue two Sons, *Robert* and *George*. The said *William Nicholson* departed this Life in *September*, *An. Dom.* 1531, being a Benefactor to this Church, and to other charitable Uses; whose Soul (we doubt not) resteth with the Lord.

Qui genere atq; opibus quondam florebat honestis,
Nicholson, jacet hic parvus in æde civis.

Quod mortale fuit fluxit: sed fama perennis
Mensq; manet nihil hic funera juris habent.

Spiritus in cœlis divino splendet honore,
In terris memori nomen amore viget.

Stryp. Ed. When God was pleas'd, (the World unwilling yet)
Stow. Sur. *Helias James* to Nature paid his Debt,
And here reposes: As he liv'd he dy'd;
The Saying strongly in him verify'd.
Such Life, such Death, then a known Truth to tell,
He liv'd a godly Life, and dy'd as well.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is select; two Church-wardens; one hundred and ninety-three Houses, and a Workhouse for the Employment of the Poor. Augmentation from the Parishes of *St. Bartholomew Exchange*, *St. Edmund the King*, *St. Gabriel Fenchurch-street*, *St. Nicholas Acons*, and *St. Matthew Friday-street*; from the first of which twelve Pounds per An. and from the others seven Pounds each.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. Tho' the Origin of this Church be buried in Oblivion, yet that it is not of a modern Foundation is evident, by its having had *Robert at Marjsh* for its Rector, before the Year 1322.

Ibid. This Church was antiently denominated *St. Andrew juxta Baynard's-Castle*, from its Vicinity to that Palace; but, since the Erection of that magnificent Structure called the *Wardrobe*, almost contiguous to it on the North, the additional Epithet of *Baynard's-Castle* has given Way to that of its next Neighbour the *Wardrobe*; which spacious Building having usurped the Sites of many others, the Parish Tithes were thereby so much affected, that they occasioned the Parson to apply to King *Edward III.* for Redress; who was thereupon pleased to grant the Rector and his Successors forty Shillings per An. in Perpetuity, out of the

said royal Mansion called the *Great Wardrobe*. See *Castle-Baynard Ward*.

St. ANNE's Aldersgate.

This Rectory Church, which is seated on the North Side of *St. Anne's-lane*, in the Ward of *Aldersgate* within, and is subject to the Archdeacon, owes its Name to its Dedication to *St. Anne*, the Mother of the *Virgin Mary*, and the Place of its Situation.

The Patronage of this Rectory was antiently in the Dean and Canons of *St. Martin's le Grand*; in whose Gift it continued till *Henry VII.* annexed that Collegiate Church, with its Appurtenances, to the Abbey of *Westminster*; by Virtue whereof the Abbot and Convent, and after them the Bishop of *Westminster*, continued Patrons thereof, till Queen *Mary*, in the Year 1553, by her Letters Patent, granted the Advowson of the same to the Bishop of *London* and his Successors, in whom it still remains.

This Church having shared the common Fate in the great Fire of the Year 1666, was rebuilt at the publick Charge, and the Parish of *St. John Zachary* thereunto united; which turning to the Advantage of the Incumbent, the Profit and Disbursements of the Cure are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.	l.	s.	d.	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	140	0	0	Ibid.
By Glebe in 1636	28	0	0	
By Casualties in ditto	19	13	6	Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.
By two Vicarage-Houses	28	0	0	

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.	l.	s.	d.	
To First-fruits	19	2	1	Ibid.
To Tenths	1	18	2½	
To the Bishop's Procuration	0	10	0	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	4	6	
To the Dean and Chapter's Pension	1	0	0	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1725.

<i>John Wilkins</i> received	198	3	4	Parish Ac. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	75	11	5	
Paid on that of the Poor	116	16	10½	
Balance to the Parish	5	15	0½	

Donations, per Annum.

By <i>Mr. Peacock</i>	2	12	0	Ibid.
By <i>Richard Adams</i>	0	10	0	
By the <i>Lady Read</i>	0	15	6	
By <i>Mr. Cheney</i>	0	6	0	

Monumental Inscriptions.

Ut tibi præceptis mens conformetur honestis,
Sex animo semper sunt repetenda tuo.
Principio, Deus est noster fervor & author,
Hostis in opposita stat regione Sathan:
Tertia res presens est, vita simillima ventis;
Mors sequitur, nobis quæ prope semper adest.
Ordine sunt quinto, cœli palatia summi:
Tartara sunt sexto constituenda loco.
Hæc animo tacite secum qui sæpe revolvit,
Miror in hoc vitii si quid inesse potest.

Gualterus Haddonus.

Qu an tris di c vul stra
: : : : :
os guis ti ro um nere vit.
: : : : :
H fan Chris mi c mu la
Corda, manus, oculos, aures, animosque levemus,
Et Domino voces; sua sunt, & ei sua demus:
Quos amor æterno vivos in fœdere junxit,
Concordes tumulto mors sic conjunxit in uno.

Non fors unanimes, nec mors disjungit amantes,
Sed post fata, vides, inviolata amant.
The three first Lines are to be read downwards
and upwards progressively.

Ibid.

Orate devote pro anima magistri Joannis Pemberton, utriusque Juris baccalaurij, quondam residentiar. ecclesiæ cathedralis de Rippon, Ebor. diocesis, hujusque etiam eccles. Rectoris; qui obiit 12 die Septemb. An. Dom. 1499. Cujus, &c.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Peter Heiwood, younger Son of Peter Heiwood, one of the Counsellors of Jamaica, by Grace, Daughter of Sir John Muddeford, Kt. and Bart. Great Grandson to Peter Heiwood of Heywood, in the County Palatine of Lancaster; who apprehended Guy Faux, with his dark Lanthorn; and for his zealous Prosecution of Papists, as Justice of Peace, was stabbed in Westminster-hall by John James, a Dominican Friar, An. Dom. 1640. Obiit Novem. 2. 1701.

Reader, if not a Papist bred,
Upon such Ashes gently tread.

Ibid.

In Expectation of a joyful Resurrection, here lies all that was mortal of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Morer, Rector of this Church for near twenty Years. He was a tender and loving Husband, a kind and indulgent Father, a sincere and hearty Friend, a learned Divine, a constant Preacher, a thorough honest Man, and a true Christian; who, after a religious Life, spent in the Performance of his Duty, resigned his Soul into the Hands of his Redeemer, and hastened to the Reward of his Labours, Dec. 22, 1715.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and forty-seven Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newc.
Rep. Eccl.
Paroch.

I have not been able to come nearer the Origin of this Church, than that John de Chimberby was collated thereto by the Dean of St. Martin's le Grand, the fifth of July, An. 1322, See the Ward of Aldersgate.

St. ANNE's, Black-friars.

Newc.
Rep. Eccl.
Paroch.

This is a Curacy, or Donative, in the Gift of the Parishioners; and in Matters Ecclesiastical it is subject to the Archdeacon, except as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

The Church of this Parish, which owed its Name to the Saint afore said, and the Place of its Situation, stood on the East Side of Churchyard-alley, in the Precinct of Black-friars, and Ward of Faringdon within.

A& Parl.
22 & 23
Car. II.

This Church having suffered in the fatal Catastrophe, Anno 1666, has not been rebuilt, wherefore the Parish has been annexed to that of St. Andrew Wardrobe; where having taken Notice of the Receipts and Disbursements in respect to the Cure, I shall proceed to give an Account of the Parochial Charge relating to the Church and Poor:

Parish Ac.
Book.

Church-wardens Account, A D. 1727. l. s. d.			
Richard Harwood received	372	8	6½
Paid on Account of the Church	97	16	3
Paid on that of the Poor	235	6	8
Balance to the Parish	—	39	5 7½

Overseers of the Poor's Account, A D. 1728.

Ibid.

Samuel Townsend, &c. received	322	6	11
Paid on Account of the Poor	322	1	9

No. 90.

Balance to the Parish	—	0	5	2
Paid for the Poor in both Accounts	551	8	5	

Donations, per Annum.

1664, By Giles Ruffel	—	2	0	0	Ibid.
By Bernard Hyde, every tenth Year		4	10	0	
By John Bathurst, M. D.	—	2	0	0	
1689, By Thomas Nevit		5	16	0	
1617, By Theophilus Carter		27	0	0	
1720, By Peter Joy	—	15	10	0	
By Edward Corbet	—	2	0	0	
By Stephen Scudamore	—	1	0	0	
By Mrs. Rosemill	—	2	0	0	
By Elizabeth Viscountess Lumley		10	0	0	
By William Gouge	—	2	10	0	

Monumental Inscriptions.

Sacred unto Memory:

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Religion to its primitive Sincerity restored; Peace thoroughly settled; Coin to the true Value refined; Rebellion at home extinguished; France, neere Ruine by intestine Mischiefes, relieved; Netherlands supported; Spain's Armada vanquished; Ireland, with Spaniards Expulsion and Traitors Correction, quieted; both Universities Revenues, by a Law of Provision, exceedingly augmented; finally, all England enriched, and forty-five Years prudently governed.

Elizabeth a Queen, a Conqueress, Triumpher, the most devoted to Piety, the most happy, after seventy Years of her Life, quietly by Death departed.

On the Reverse.

For an eternal Memorial.

Unto Elizabeth, Queen of England, France, and Ireland, Daughter of King Henry VIII. Grandchild to King Henry VII. Great-Grandchild to King Edward IV. The Mother of this her Country, the Nurse of Religion and Learning. For perfect Skill in very many Languages, for glorious Endowments, as well of Mind as Body, and for Regal Virtues beyond her Sex. She began her Reign Novem. 17th. 1558, and ended the same March 24th. 1602.

P. M. Johannis Bill, mercatoris librarii, qui nationibus ab exteris supellestem literariam in hoc regnum perplusculos annos importavit. Ut Librorum Thesaurus, Bibliothecarum Parens, Academiæ Mercurius merito dici possit.

Typographi etiam regi Jacobo & Carolo R. R. ferenissimis, per annos XIII. fidele in hoc opere ministerium præstantis: De Republica Libraria bene, de suis optime merentis. Non sine luctu & mœrore amicorum, anno ætatis suæ LVI. publicæ vero salutis, 1630. defuncti. Qui interim duas Uxores pudicas duxerat, Annam, filiam Thomæ Montfort, Theologiæ Doctoris, quæ sine liberis obiit; & Janam, Henrici Francklin filiam, quæ liberis quinque familiam auxit.

Hoc monumentum fidei & amoris ergo Jana, Uxor mœstissima, P.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; two Overseers of the Poor; three hundred and ninety-three Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

On the West Side of Puddle-dock, and Northern Bank of the River Thames, was situate the Castle or Tower of Mountfitchet, so denominated from its Founder William de Mountfitchet, a Norman Baron, who came in with the Conqueror. But Richard, a Descendant of the said William, being expelled the Kingdom by King John in the Year 1213, 'tis probable that this his Castle

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

12 O

was

was then demolished, with many others of the rebellious Barons ; seeing that, when the same was granted by the Mayor and Citizens of London to Robert Kilwarby, Archbishop of Canterbury, Anno 1276, 'tis said to have been an old demolished Tower.

It seems as if the Preaching or Black Friars were not sufficiently accommodated at their House in Chancery-lane, near High-Holborn ; for Robert Kilwarby, Archbishop of Canterbury, applied to the Mayor and Citizens of London for a certain Spot of Ground in the City, whereon to erect a Monastery for their better Accommodation ; which Request being taken into Consideration, the Mayor and Citizens, in the Year 1276, generously granted to the said Kilwarby two Lanes or Ways on the West Side of Baynard's-castle-street (now Puddle-dock-hill) together with the Castle of Mountfitchet, above-mentioned : On the Site of the former he erected a Convent with the Stones of the latter. See Farringdon within.

St. ANTHONY's or St. ANTLIN's.

This Church, which is a Rectory, situate at the South-West Angle of St. Syth's-lane in Bridge-row, and Ward of Cordwainers-street, is denominated from its Dedication to St. Anthony, an Egyptian Hermit, and Founder of the Order of Eremites of St. Anthony. In Ecclesiastical Affairs 'tis subject to the Archdeacon, except as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

The Advowson of this Rectory not only belongs to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, but they also give Institution to the same.

This Church having shared the common Fate Anno 1666, it has been since beautifully rebuilt, and the Parish of St. John Baptist thereunto united ; whereby the Profits of the Cure have been considerably augmented ; which, with the Disbursements on Account of the Church and Poor, are as follow :

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.
Stat.Larg.	By Money in lieu of Tithes	120	0	0
Newc.	By Casualties in 1636	16	0	0
Rep.	By the Gift of a Benefactor	10	0	0
Ecclef.	By the Rectory House	30	0	0
Paroch.				

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To First-fruits	22	5	5
	To Tenths	4	6	0 1/2
	To the Bishop's Procuration	0	11	6
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	8	0
	To the Pension of St. Paul	1	14	0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

Parish Account Book.	Robert Manning received	130	7	11
	Paid on Account of the Church	67	4	7
	Paid on that of the Poor	112	3	2
	Balance to the Warden	48	19	10

Donations, per Annum.

Stryp. Ed.	By William Wanky	9	0	0
Stow. Sur.	By William Parker	6	0	0
NewView	By Alderman Dancie	2	10	0
Lond.	By Sir William Craven	2	11	0
	By Robert Parker	5	0	0
	By Thomas Coventry	10	0	0

	l.	s.	d.
By Thomas Draper	1	6	0
By the Lady Martin	0	10	0
By Mr. Ludlow	2	0	0
By Mr. Parreis	6	0	0
By divers Persons for a daily Lecture	100	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Here lyeth gravyn undyr this Ston Thomas Knowles, both Flesh and Bon, Grocer and Alderman Yeres Fortie, Sheriff and twis Maior truly : And for he shold not ly alone, Here lyeth with him his good Wyff Jone. They weren togeder Sixty Yere ; And Nineteen Children they had in feer. Now ben they gon, we them miss : Christ have there Sowlys to Heven Blifs. Amen.

Thomas Knowles lyeth undre this Ston, And his Wyff Isabell, Flesh and Bon. They weren togeder Nyntene Yere, And Ten Chyldren they had in fere. His Fader and he to this Chyrch, Many good Dedys they did wyrch. Example by him ye may see, That this World is but Vanitie : For weder he be small or gret, All fall turne to Wormys Mete. This seyde Thomas was leyd on Bere, The Eight Day of the Moneth Fevrer. The Date of Jesu Christ truly, An. M.CCCC. Five and Forty. Wee mey not prey, hertely prey yee, For our Soulys, Pater Noster and Ave ; The sooner of owr Payne lessid to be, Grant us thy Holy Trinitie. Amen.

Here undyr rests this Marbly Ston Jone Spenser, both Flesh and Bon ; Wyff to Jon Spenser, certen, Taylor of London and Citizen. Dawter she was, whylst she was here, Unto Richard Wetiven, Squier, And to Elisabeth his Wyff. Whych Jone departyd this Lif The Twelvth Dey of September, As many one do yet remember : In the Yere of owr Lord God ful even, A Thowfand Four hundryd and Seven.

Such as I am, such shall ye bee : Grocer of London somtym was I ; The King's Weigher more than Yeres Twentie, Simon Street, callyd in my Plas, And good Fellowship fayn would tras. Therefor in Heven everlastyng Lif Jesu send me, and Agnes my Wyff. Kerli Merli, my Words were tho, And Deo Gratias, I added thereto, I passyd to God in the Yere of Grase A Thowfand Four hundryd just hit was.

Here lyeth undyr this litle Spas The Body of William Goldbirst, who somtym was Skinner of London and Citinure, Worshcipful till his Endure, And his Wyff Margaret also ; God have Mercy on theyr Sowls both Two. And departyd fro hence the Twenty-fifth Day Of the Month of Septembyr withoutyn nay, The Yere of our Lord Jesu On thowfand Fyve hundry'd Eleven ful true. Upon whose Sowlys Jesu have Mercy, That for us say a Pater Noster and an Ave.

Unto Sir Roger Martin, Knight, A Mercer and a Merchant late ; By Wisedome and by Waies upright, That both Wealth and Worship gate ; Well fam'd, belov'd of each Estate,

Weav. Fun.Mon.

Ibid.

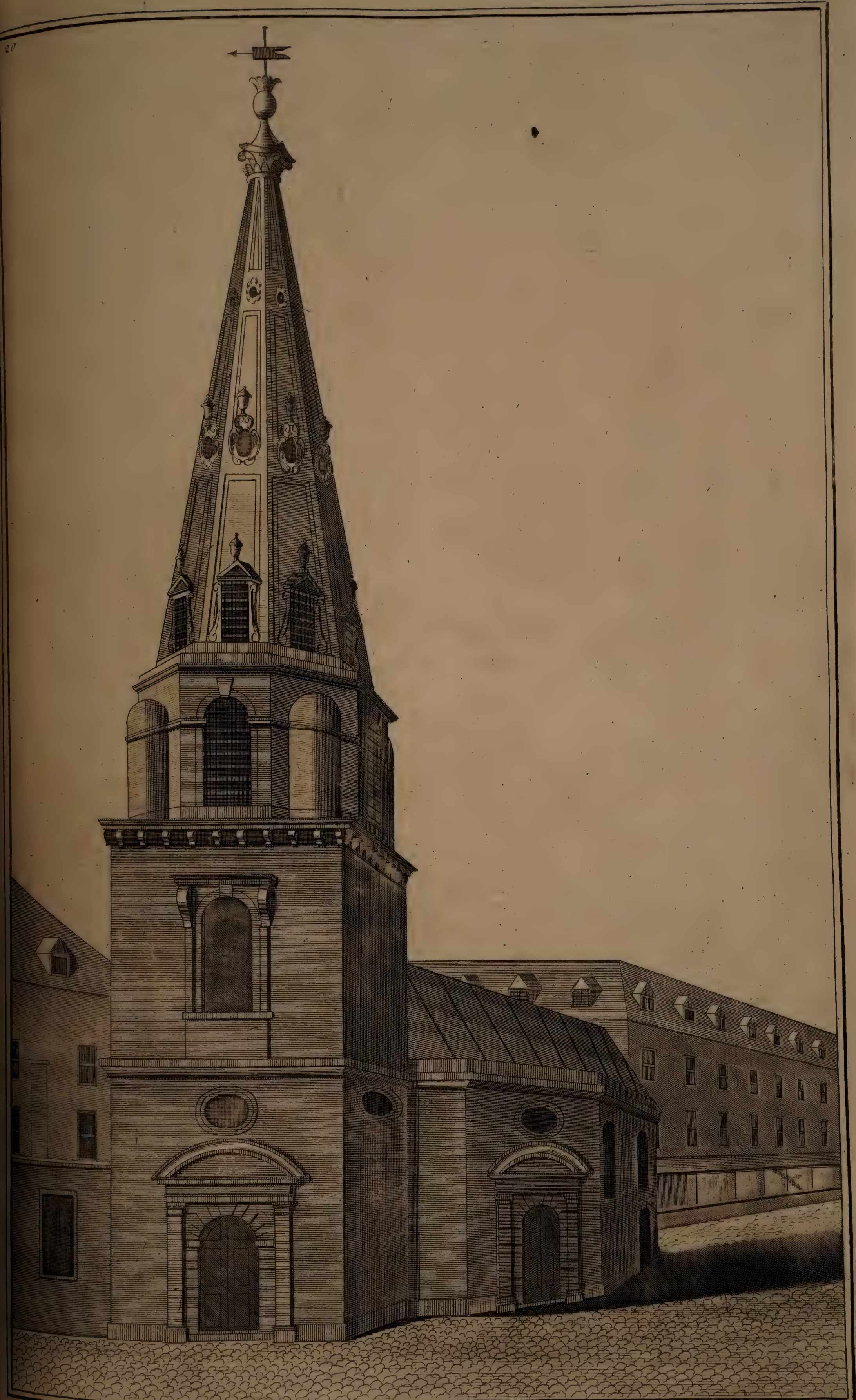
Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Mund.Ed. Stow.Sur.

Pleasant



B. Cole sc.

The North West Prospect of the Parish Church of S.^t Anthony in Budge Row.

Pleasant and sage in Gravity,
Rose by Degrees in Dignity.
First Alderman elected here,
Then Shrieve and then Lord Mayor he was :
Pass'd all with Praise his faithful Feere,
Dame *Elizabeth* erected has
This Monument, in mind, that as
With him a while in Tombe to stay,
So afterward in Blisse to joy alway.
Obijt 20 Decem. An. Dom. 1573.

Here lyes the Lady *Martin*, eke,
Of *Grecia* Soyle, and *Castlynes* Race ;
Both constant, vertuous, wise and meeke,
That shewed herselfe in any Place,
And God endued her so with Grace,
That she both liv'd and dy'd with Praise.
Two Husbands had she in her Dayes,
Whose Corps are both inclosed here,
Together with the foresaid Dame :
Her Love to them was aye so deare,
Her Cost and Charge sustain'd the same,
These Three, their Deeds will shew their Fame.
Who as she liv'd in Amity,
So here she sleeps in Unity.
Elizabeth Martin ob. 20 Decemb. 1573.

Mund. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

And *Thomas Knowles* is placed here,
Whose Bones, from *Bow*, were hither borne ;
His godly Life did well appeare,
In helping those that were forlorne.
And Virtue did himself adorne,
That beloved was of all :
Mercer he was, when Death did call,
In Prime of Yeres, his Life away,
Who dying like a worthy Knight,
Did hope in Christ to live for aye.
His Wife him wailes in woful Plight,
And for meere Love him here she pight,
With her Second Spouse to sleep in Peace ;
And she with them, when Life shall cease.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general ; two Church-wardens ;
eighty-six Houses. Augmentation to the Parish
of *St. Botolph Bishopsgate*, five Pounds per Ann.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

This Church is of great Antiquity, as is ma-
nifest from the State thereof, when *Ralph de Dic-
eto* was Dean of *St. Paul's*, in the Year 1190.

St. AUGUSTIN, or St. AUSTIN's.

This is a Rectory, the Church whereof is situ-
ate at the North-West Corner of *Watling-street*,
in the Ward of *Faringdon within* ; and is so deno-
minated from its being dedicated to *Austin* the
Monk, the *English* Apostle.

The Advowson of this Rectory is in the Dean
and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, but subject to the
Archdeacon.

Ast. Parl.
22 Car. II.

This Church having suffered in the dreadful
Conflagration, Anno 1666, has been rebuilt in
a much more stately and beautiful Manner than
formerly, and the Parish of *St. Faith* by Act
of Parliament thereunto united ; whereby the In-
cumbent's Stipend is considerably augmented, the
Profits and Disbursements of the Cure being as
follow :

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.
By Money in lieu of Tithes	172	0	0
By Casualties in 1636	60	0	0
By a Parsonage House	20	0	0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To First-fruits	43	13	1
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	l.	s.	d.
To Tenths	4	7	3½
To the Bishop's Procuration	0	13	6
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	4
To the Dean and Chapter's Procura- tion	0	6	6
To the Pension of <i>St. Paul's</i>	1	0	0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

<i>Richard Cock</i> receiv'd	177	5	11	Parish Account Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	17	7	2	
Paid on that of the Poor	159	8	1	
Balance to the Warden	53	9	4	

Donations, per Annum:

1618, By <i>John Harrison</i>	20	0	0	Ibid.
By the Lady <i>Hart</i>	8	0	0	
1696, By <i>Richard Hassell</i>	22	0	0	
By <i>James Trussel</i>	2	10	0	New View Lond.
By Mr. <i>Sains</i>	5	0	0	
By Mr. <i>Norton</i>	7	16	0	

Monumental Inscriptions.

Hic jacet Magister *Robertus Bursted*, Baccalau-
reus Juris Civilis, & hujus Ecclesiæ quondam
Rector. Qui obiit 16. die mensis *Augusti*, An.
Dom. 14. Cujus, &c. Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Hic jacet Magister *Johannes Battail*, quondam
Rector hujus Ecclesiæ. Qui obiit Anno Domini
1426. sexto die mensis *Augusti*. Cujus, &c. Ibid.
Ecce ut defuncti Cineres mirere beatos,
Ecce in tantillo tempore quantus honor ?
Dudum vita mihi fuerat, quæ patria mundus ;
Sed mihi jam cœlum patria, vita Deus.
Dudum mortis eram peccato victima ; sed jam
Justitiæ Christo victima. Quantus honor !

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general ; two Church-wardens ;
ninety Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of
Bride's two Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

This Church was antiently denominated *Eccle-
sia Sancti Augustini ad Portam*, from its Vicinity
to the South-East Gate of *St. Paul's* Church-yard.
But in respect to its Origin, I can trace it no
higher than about the Year 1190, when the State
thereof was settled by the Dean and Chapter of
St. Paul's. Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

St. BARTHOLOMEW, Exchange.

This Church is a Rectory, seated at the South-
East Corner of *Bartholomew-lane*, in the Ward
of *Broad-street* ; and is so called from its Dedi-
cation to *St. Bartholomew the Apostle*, and its
Neighbourhood to the *Royal Exchange*. Ibid.

The Patronage of this Rectory was antiently
in *Simon Godart*, a Citizen of *London*, who pro-
bably gave it to the Abbot and Convent of *Grace*,
with whom (exclusive of two Presentations) it
continued till the Dissolution of their Monastery,
when it came to the Crown, where it has continued
ever since, but subject to the Archdeacon. Ibid.

This Church being consumed in the general
Conflagration, Anno 1666, 'tis since rebuilt in a
very handsome Manner, and remains upon the
antient Foot in all Respects, other than in lieu of
Tithes, a certain Stipend is settled upon the Rec-
tor by Parliament ; whereby, together with the
great Improvement of the Glebe, 'tis become the
best Benefice within the City Wall.

Receipts

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.
Stat. Larg. 22 & 23	By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	100	0 0
Car. II.	By Glebe	—	265	0 0
Newc. Rep.	By Casualties	—	7	0 0
Ecclef. Paroch.	By a Parsonage House	—	40	0 0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To First-fruits	—	18	2 1
	To Tenths	—	1	6 2½
	To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	5 0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	3 4

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1726.

Par. Acc. Book.	John Tidmarsh receiv'd	—	642	13 1
	Paid on Account of the Church	—	351	10 7
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	254	17 11½
	Balance to the Parish	—	36	4 6½

Donations, per Annum.

Donation Book.	1526, By James Wilford	—	3	0 0
	1537, By Stephen Humble	—	2	0 0
	1556, By Thomas Ormeston	—	3	0 0
	1557, By Sir George Barnes	—	20	0 0
	1590, By Thomas Cater	—	3	0 0
	1600, By Thomas Bramley	—	5	0 0
	1610, By Thomas Friib	—	2	6 8
	By Thomas Webb	—	0	13 4
	1623, By Zacharias Healing	—	0	10 0
	1625, By Richard Fishborne	—	45	0 0
	1631, By Richard Croshawe	—	25	4 0
	By divers Persons, 246 l. 6 s. 8 d. to purchase	—	12	6 0
	By Mr. Armstrong	—	3	0 0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Weav. Fun. Mon. Ex te vite principium, per te vite remedium, in te vite solatium, da nobis vite premium.
Genitor ineffabilis, ipsius prolis Paracliti confimilis. Memento vite fragilis.
Thomas Pike, Alderman, ob.

Ibid. Hic . . . *Willielmus Capel* . . . Maior Lond.
. . . fil. *Johannis Capel* . . . Neyland in Com.
. . . ob. . . . 1509.

Mun. Ed. Stow. Sur. In obitum reverendissimi patris, *Milani Coverdale*, Ogdasticon.
Hic tandem requiemque ferens finemq; laborum,
Ossa *Coverdali* mortua tumbus habet;
Oxonie qui præful erat dignissimus olim,
Insignis vitæ vir probitate suæ.
Octoginta annos grandævus vixit & unum,
Indigni passus sæpius exilium.
Sic dimitti variis jactabam casibus, ista
Excipitur gremio terra benigna sua.

Ibid. Here lyeth the Body of *John Dent*, whilest he lived, Citizen and Merchant of *London*, borne at *Halloughton*, in *Leicestershire*, and free of the *Salters* Company, as also of the *Spanish* and *Muscovia* Companies; but his chiefe Trading was to *France*. He was once chosen Sheriff of *London*, and once Alderman, and fined for the same. His last Fine was a Thousand Marks, towards the Repairing of *Christ's-Hospital* in *London*. He married twife; his first Wife was *Margaret*, by whom hee had one Sonne, who dyed, and the Mother. The second Wife was *Alice*, by whom he had Three Daughters, *Elizabeth*, *Mary*, and *Elizabeth*; the first dyed in her Father's Life-time; the rest, with the Mother, remain'd living. Hee being aged 63 Yeeres, dyed the 10th Decemb. 1595.

Ibid. Here lyeth buried the Body of *Richard Bowdler*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, being one of the Society of Merchants Adventurers in *England*, for *Mosovia* and the *East-Indies*. Here lyeth also *Anne*, his Wife, by whom he had issue Seven

Children, Five Sonnes and two Daughters; whereof Three deceased, but the other Four were living at the Time of his Death. He dyed the 16th Day of *November* 1603.

Here lyes a *Margarite*, that the most excell'd, (Her Father *Wyts*, her Mother *Lichterveld*, Rematcht with *Metkirke*) of Remarks for Birth, But much more gentle for her genuine Worth: *Wyts* (rarest) Jewell, (so her Name bespeakes) In pious, prudent, peacefull, praiseful Life, Fitting a *Sara*, and a *Sacred's* Wife, Such as *Saravia*, and (her second) *Hill*, Whose Joy of Life, Death, in her Death, did kill.

Quam piè obiit, puerpera, die 29. Junii, anno salutis, 1615. ætatis 39.

Pignus amoris, signum honoris, ac mœroris, posuit, *Rob. Hill*. Composuit Jo. Syl.

Uxor felix. Loquitur post funera virtus.

From my sad Cradle to my fable Chest,
Poor Pilgram, I did finde few Moneths of Rest.
In *Flanders*, *Holland*, *Zeland*, *England*, all,
To Parents, Troubles; and to me did fall.
These made me pious, patient, modest, wife,
And though well borne, to shun the Gallant's Guise.
But now I rest my Soule, where Rest is found,
My Body here in a small Piece of Ground,
And from my *Hill*, that *Hill* I have ascended,
From whence (for me) my Saviour once descended.

Live ye to learne, that dye you must,
And after come to Judgement just.

Maritus Massissimus.

Thy Rest gives me a restlesse Life,
Because thou wert a matchlesse Wife;
But yet I rest in Hope to see

That Day of *Christ*, and then see thee.

Margarita, a Jewell.

I, like a Jewell, tost by Sea and Land,
Am bought by him, who weares me on his Hand.

Margarita, *Margareta*.

Margarita beat, sed *Margareta* beavit.

O utinam possit dicier, ista beat.

One Night, Two Dreames made Two Propheticals,
Thine of thy Coffin, mine of thy Funerals.

If Women all were like to thee,
We Men, for Wives, should happy be.

Margarita, surreptus est, mons exaruit.

Here lyeth the Body of Master *Thomas Church*, Citizen and Draper of *London*. He was helpfull to many, hurtful to none, and gave every one his Due. In Memory of whose Love to them, and theirs to him, *Mary Bagwell*, his Sister, *William Bagwell*, her Sonne, his Executors, and *Bernard Cooper*, the second Husband to the said *Mary Bagwell*, caused this Stone to be laid here, the 28th Day of *May*, 1617. He departed this Life in *August*, the 26th Day, 1616, being aged 55 Yeeres.

Here lyeth *Richard Croshaw*, sometime Master of the Company of Goldsmiths, and Deputy of this Ward. He was very liberal to the Poor, and in the Time of the great Plague, 1625, neglecting his own Safety, he abode constantly in this City, to provide for their Relief. He did many charitable Acts in his Time; and by his Will he left above 4000 l. to the maintaining of Lectures, Relief of the Poor, and other pious Uses.

He dwelt in this Parish 31 Years, and being 70 Years old, he dyed the 2d of *June*, anno 1621.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and twenty-four Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of *St. Andrew's Wardrobe* twelve Pounds per Annum.

This Church had a Rectory before the Year 1331, about which Time it was denominated *St.*

Ibid.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Newc. Repert. Ecclef. Bar. Paroch.



The West Prospect of the Church of S.^t Bartholomew the Great.



The Southwest Prospect of the Church of S.^t Bartholomew the Less.

Bartholomew's the Little, to distinguish it from others dedicated to the same Saint.

St. BARTHOLOMEW the Great.

This is a Rectory, the Church whereof is situate near the North End of *Duck-lane*, and the East Side of *Smithfield*, in the Ward of *Farringden without*, and is subject to the Archdeacon.

The Patronage of this Rectory has been in the noble Family of the *Riches*, (now Earls of *Holland*) since the Year 1545, when *Henry VIII.* granted the same to Sir *Robert Rich*; before which Time I imagine it to have been in the Prior and Canons of the adjoining Monastery of *St. Bartholomew*, seeing no Institution appears till after the Surrender of the said Priory. Since which Time it has been all along presented to under the Appellation of a Rectory.

This Church having escaped the Conflagration Anno 1666, it remains in all Respects upon the antient Foot. By the best Accounts I have been able to come at, it is about sixty Pounds per Annum, besides Casualties. The Disbursements are as follow :

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.
Ibid. To First-fruits — — —	8	0	0
To Tenths — — —	0	16	0
To the Bishop's Procuration — — —	0	0	0
To the Archdeacon's Procuration — — —	0	3	4

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

Church-ward. Account.	<i>Thomas James</i> receiv'd —	211	2	4
	Paid on Account of the Church —	203	4	1
	Paid on that of the Poor —	92	0	10
	Balance to the Warden —	84	2	7

Overseers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1727.

Overl. Poor Acc.	<i>Philip Bass</i> , &c. receiv'd —	206	7	5½
	Paid on the Poor's Account —	219	14	8
	Balance to the Overseers —	13	7	2½
	Paid for the Poor in both Accounts —	317	15	6

Donations, per Annum.

1675, By <i>Anthony Wyat</i> —	5	0	0
1704, By <i>John Whiting</i> —	20	0	0
1716, By <i>Samuel Roycroft</i> —	7	13	6

Monumental Inscriptions.

On the North Side of the Chancel, is the Monument of *Rabere*, the Founder of the Priory, with this Inscription :

Hic jacet *Raberus*, primus Canonicus & primus Prior hujus Ecclesiæ.

Hic jacet *Rogerus de Walden*, Episcopus *Londinens.* qui cum in utraque fortuna plurimum laboravit, ex hac vita migravit 2 die *Novemb.* Ann. Dom. 1406.

Vir, cultor verus Domini, jacet intra *Rogerus Walden*, fortuna cui nunquam steterat una.

Nunc requiem tumuli Deus omnipotens dedit illi, Gaudet et in cœlis, plaudet ubi quisque fidelis.

Mors nobis lucrum. Hic jacet *Gualterus Mildmay*, Miles, & *Maria* uxor ejus; ipse obiit ultimo die *Maii* 1589. ipsa 16 die *Martii*, 1576. Reliquerunt duos filios & tres filias. Fundavit Collegium *Emanuelis Cantabrigiæ*, moritur Cancellarius & Sub-Thesaurarius *Scaccarii*, & Regiæ Majestati a Consiliis.

Vana salus hominis. Memor esto, quoniam mors non tardat, & testamentum inferorum, quia demonstratum est tibi: Testamentum enim hujus mundi morte morieris: omnia sua proveniunt tempore atque transeunt. Ante mortem ne laudes

No. 90.

hominem quenquam, quoniam in filiis suis agnoscitur vir.

Percivalus Smalpace, Armiger, obiit secundo die *Februarii*, Anno Dom. 1568. R. *Elizabetha* regnante; cujus quidem corpus juxta hunc tumulum existit. *Agnes*, uxor ejus, & filia *Johannis Tebowld*, Armigeri, obiit 3 die *Septemb.* Ann. Dom. 1588. R. *Elizabetha* regnante.

Liberi inter eos, *Michael* & *Thomas*, adhuc viventes, qui in religiosa memoria optimorum parentum, hoc monumentum posuerunt.

Behold your selves by us, such once were we as you; And you in time shall be, even Dust as we are now.

Roberto R. F. Chamberlano Jacobi, Magni Britannici, Fran. Hiber. pii, felicitis, semper augusti inauguratione nobiliss. de *Balneo* ordinis militi Cast. de *Sherburne*, in agro *Oxonienſi* Domino, ab antiquiss. *Tankeville* in *Normandia* comitibus longa majorum serie demisso; quancunque fortunæ capaci, animo magno nato, nec virtutibus minoribus; quas dum sibi suisque fovet, exterarum nationes complurimas lustravit, morum caldus linguarumque. Terram postremo sanctam & sepulchrum Domini venerabundus adiit; suumque (heu fata) quale aut ubi incomperito reperiit littore si quidem solvens armo virginei partus 1615. *Tripolim* inter *Cyprumque* (quantum conjici fas est) fatorum an hominum inclementia, cœlebs à suis procul periit.

Jam dulcis olim contubernii memor, tantoque dolori & desiderio impar, amico amicus merenti merens P.

Vixit annos circiter 30. Cœlo tegitur qui non habet urnam.

Here lyeth interr'd the Body of *Elizabeth Freshwater*, late Wife of *Thomas Freshwater*, of *Henbridge*, in the County of *Essex*, Esquire; eldest Daughter of *John Orme*, of this Parish, Gentleman, and *Mary* his Wife. She died the 16th Day of *May*, Anno Domini 1617. being of the Age of 26 Yeeres.

Mors properans, quali tinxisti tela veneno,

Ut sic trina uno vulnere preda cadat?

Unam sæva feris; sed & uno hoc occidit ictu,

Uxor dulcis, amans filia, chara soror.

Sacred to the Memory of that worthy and learned

Francis Anthony, Dr. in Physick.

There needs no Verse to beautifye thy Praise,

Or keep in Memory thy spotless Name;

Religion, Vertue, and thy Skill did raise

A threefold Pillar to thy lasting Fame.

Though poysonous Envy ever fought to blame,

Or hide the Fruits of thy Intention;

Yet shall all they commend that high Designe

Of purest Gold to make a Medicine,

That feele thy Helpe by that thy rare Invention.

He died the 26th of *May* 1623. his Age 74. his loving Sonne, *John Anthony*, Doctor in Physicke, left this Remembrance of his Sorrow.

M. S. Hic juxta situs est *Thomas Rycroft*, Armiger, linguis orientalibus Typographus Regius, placidissimis moribus & antiquâ probitate memorandus, quorum gratia optimi civis famam jure merito adeptus est.

Militiæ civiæ vicetribunus, nec minus apud exteros notus ob libros elegantissimis suis typis editos, inter quos sanctissimum illum Bibliorum Polyglottorum, apud quem maxime eminet. Obiit die *Augusti*, anno reparatæ salutis 1626. postquam 56 ætatis annum implevisset.

Parenti optime merito, *Samuel Rycroft*, filius unicus, hoc monumentum pie posuit.

Here lyeth the Body of *James Rivers*, Esq; Son and Heir of Sir *John Rivers*, of *Chasford*, in the County of *Kent*, Bart. who married *Charity*, Daughter of Sir *John Shurley*, of *Isfield*, in the County of *Suffex*, Kt. and had Issue Four Sons and Eight Daughters; who died *June* 8th, 1641.

Within this hollow Vault here rests the Frame
Of that high Soul, which late inform'd the same;
Torn from the Service of the State in's Prime,
By a Disease malignant as the Time,
Whose Life and Death design'd no other End,
Than to serve God, his Country, and his Friend:
Who (when Ambition, Tyranny and Pride
Conquer'd the Age) conquer'd himself, and dyed.

New View
Lond.

Hic inhumatum succubat, quantum terrestre
viri vere venerandi *Edwardi Cooke*, Philosophi
apprime docti, necnon medici spectatissimi, qui
tertio idus *Augusti*, Anno 1652. anno ætatis 39.
certa refurgendi spe (uti necesse) naturæ concessit.
Unflue your briny Flood; what? can you keep
Your Eyes from Tears, and see the Marble weep?
Burst out for Shame, or if you find no Vent
For Tears, yet stay, and see the Stones relent.

Ibid.

Here lyeth interred *Gilbert Wyld*, Third Son
of Sir *William Wyld*, Kt. and Bart. one of the
Justices of the Court of Common Pleas at *West-*
minster, and of Dame *Frances*, his Wife, who
dyed 23 *Novem.* 1671.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Here lyeth *John Whiting*, of *London*, Gent. a
Man of an exemplary Life, sincere to his Friends,
to the Indigent charitable, to all affable. He
served, with great Reputation, in the Office of his
Majesty's Ordnance, in the Reigns of *Charles II.*
King James, *King William* and *Queen Mary*;
and in the first Year of her late Majesty *Queen*
Anne, disengaged himself from all publick Bu-
siness, the better to prepare for his blessed Change.
He left this World *October* the 20th, *An. Dom.*
1704. ætat. 64. in full Assurance of a joyful Re-
surrection.

He bequeathed, for the educating of Twenty
poor Children in this Parish (in which he was
born) 29 *l. per Ann.* after the Decease of his be-
loved Wife, for ever.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is neither select nor general, all
being admitted that have either served or fined for
Offices; two Church-wardens; two Overseers
of the Poor; three hundred and twenty-four
Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

Tho' I cannot ascertain the Time when this
Church was at first erected, yet I am of opinion
that it is not coeval with the adjacent Priory; for
the Monastery of *St. Bartholomew* was founded by
Rabere, in the Reign of *Henry II.* upon a
moorish Spot of Ground, which till then had
been employed as a Laystall. And the Site of
this Parish only occupying the small Precinct of
the said Priory, I think it cannot be justly ima-
gined that there were many, or any Houses on
this Spot at that Time. But, *King Henry* having
granted the Prior and Canons of that Convent a
Privilege of holding an annual Fair within their
own District, People set to work in the building
of Houses, which probably in a short time in-
creased to such a Number, that the Conventual
Church was not sufficient to accommodate their
Inhabitants; wherefore I am of opinion, that the
said Prior and Canons erected a new Church (for
the better Accommodation of their Tenants in the
Performance of their religious Duties) towards the
Close of the twelfth Century, in the Reign of
Richard I.

Ibid.

This Convent, with its Precinct, was inclosed
on all Sides with a strong Wall, the South Part
whereof contain'd a Cemetery, with a spacious
Court or Yard, still denominated *Bartholomew-*

Close, wherein the Fair was antiently held; and
on the North and East of the Convent was the
Priory Garden; but those Places at last being
converted into Streets of Houses, the Fair was
removed into *Smithfield*, where it has been held
ever since. See *Faringdon Ward without*.

Ibid.

Upon the Surrender of this Priory, at the ge-
neral Suppression of Religious Houses by *Henry*
VIII. Anno 1539, the Revenues thereof amount-
ed to 653 *l. 15 s. per Annum*, and the six tune-
able Bells in the Steeple being sold to the Pa-
rish of *St. Sepulchre's*, the Church was demolished
to the Choir, which the King ordered to be an-
nexed to the Parish-Church, for enlarging the
same.

This Church was given by *Queen Mary* to the
Friars Preachers, or *Black Friars*, who officiated
therein till the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*; when
it was granted by the Parliament to the Inhabi-
tants for their Parish-Church.

On the South Side of this Church, the Eastern
Part of the beautiful Cloister, consisting of eight
Arches, is still remaining; but at present 'tis re-
duced to the mean Office of a Stable.

The Precinct still maintains such an Indepen-
dency of the City, (tho' in one of its Wards)
that a Non-freeman may set up his Trade in any
Part of this Parish.

St. BARTHOLOMEW the Less.

This Church, which is a Vicarage, is seated
on the South-East of *Smithfield*, adjoining to the
Hospital of that Name, in the Ward of *Faring-*
don without; and, as being a Chapel to the Hos-
pital, owes its Origin to *Rabere*, the Founder of
the neighbouring Priory; who founded it, to-
gether with the Hospital, in the Year 1102, as
an Appendage to his new Convent, from which
it was denominated.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

Ever since the Gift of this Church and Hospi-
tal to the City of *London*, by *Henry VIII.* Anno
1546, the Patronage thereof has been in the
Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and is sub-
ject to the Archdeacon, in Subordination to the
Bishop.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

This Church not being destroyed by the Fire
in the Year 1666, it remains in all Respects as for-
merly. The Mayor and Commonalty of *London*,
upon their receiving the Grant of this Church and
Hospital, covenanted to pay the Vicar thereof
the Sum 13 *l. 6 s. 8 d. per Annum*; which, toge-
ther with an Allowance from the Hospital, and
Casualties, amounts to about one hundred and
twenty Pounds *per Annum*. The Disbursements
of the Cure are as follow:

Mund Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	
To First-fruits	13	6	8	Newc.
To Tenths	1	6	8	Repert.
To the Bishop's Procuration	2	0	0	Ecclef.
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	4	Paroch.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

<i>Samuel Chapman</i> receiv'd	—	244	15	8	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Poor	—	244	1	3	
Balance to the Parish	—	0	14	5	

To this Parish no charitable Benefactions be-
long.

Monumental Inscriptions.

The Fourteen hundred Yere of our Lord and Eight,
Passy'd Sir *Robert Grevil* to God Almighty,

Weav.
Fun. Mon.

The

Mund.Ed.
Stow.Sur.

Weav.
Fun.Mqn.

Mund.Ed.
Stow.Sur.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Weav.
Fun.Mon.

Ibid.

Mund.Ed.
Stow.Sur.

Ibid.

The Twelfth Day of *April*, Broder of this Place.
Jesu, for his Mercy, rejoyce him with his Grace.
Hic vir pacificus, *Shipley Ricardus*, humatur,
Verus Catholicus, domus hæc hoc testificatur.
Esurientes ac sitientes namque fovebat,
Pace fruentes, iusta petentes corde gerebat.
C. quater & mille, x. & m. v. cadit ille,
Luce Maij deca terque monas fit humus sibi mater,
Conjux postque sua, finivit *Alicia* flamen.
Quos manus tua salvet, precor, O Deus. Amen.
Subjacet ecce pede *John Stafford*, mortis in ede,
Iustus, devotus, discretus, & ad pia motus.
Qui bona plura loco, dum vixit, contulit isti:
Mille quater centum, quater & sexto quoq; Christi,
Luce *Novembris* deca ter
Ut sit propitius anime Christus precor. Amen.

Hic jacet dominus *Johannes Byry*, quondam
magister istius Hospital; qui obiit 28 die *Septemb.*
Anno Domini 1417. cujus, &c.

John, vir honoratus jacet hic, *Nedham*, tumulatus,
Qui prudens, gratus, iustus fuit, & moderatus.
Fratribus ille suis fuerat præ quatuor annis,
Quem mors crudelis 29. q; *Decembris*.
M. C. quater Domini, septem simul X. numerandi,
Cujus spiritui sint cœli gaudia regni.

Hic jacent *Thomas Malefont*, Miles, Baro de
Winwore, & Dominus de *S. George*, in com. de
Clamorgan, & Dominus de *Okneton* & *Pile*, in com.
de *Pembroke* in *Wallia*, qui obiit 8 die *Maij* 1438.
& domina *Margareta*, uxor ejus, filia *Thomæ Aste-*
ley, Ar. nep. de domino de *Asteley*, & *Henricus*,
filius eorundem *Tho.* & *Margarete*. Quorum ani-
mabus propitiatur Altissimus. Amen.

Behold, how ended is our poore Pilgrimage,
Of *John Shirley*, Esquire, with *Margaret* his Wife,
That Twelve Children had together in Marriage,
Eight Sonnes and Four Daughters, withouten Strife.
That in Honour, Nurture and Labour flowed in
Fame.

His Pen reporteth his Lives Occupation,
Since Pier his Life-time, *John Shirley* by Name,
Of his Degree, that was in *Brute's Albion*;
That in the Yeere of Grace deceased from hen,
Fourteene hundred Winters and Six and Fifty;
In the Yeere of his Age Fourscore and Ten,
Of *October* Moneth the Day One and Twenty.

Hic vir catholicus bonus, ecce *Richardus* humatur
Sturgeon, pacificus, quem mors rapuisse probatur.
Armiger hic regis fuit, & vir nobilitatis.
Mandatum legis servans, celsis probitatis.
Annis trigenis fit clericus ipse coronæ,
Et quivis plenè hunc, cape Christe bone.
Mille quater centum, semel L. sex tempore Christi.
Dat fundamentum quindena *Martius* isti,
Uxor ejus, quem bona jungitur ecce *Joanna*,
Ut capiant dona, cœlorum *Jesus*, *Hofanna*.

Philip Lewis reftyth under yis Ston,
Yat in *Jun* deseifyd the Day Six and Twenty,
With *Agnes* his Wyf, yat were both on,
The 1400 Yere of our Lord and seven and Fifty.
The 1400 Yere of our Lord Seventy and Three,
Passy'd Sir *William Knyght* to God Almightye,
The Fifteenth Day of *Juil*, Master of this Place.
Jesu, for his Mercy, rejoyce him with his Grace.

Here *Robert Balthorp* lies intomb'd,
To *Elizabeth*, our Queene,
Who Sergeant of the Chirurgeons sworne
Neere Thirty Yeeres hath beene.
He died at Sixty-nine of Yeeres,
December Ninth the Day,
The Yeere of Grace Eight hundred twice,
Deducting Nine away.
Let here his rotten Bones repose,
Till Angels Trumpet sound,
To warne the World of present Change,
And raise the Dead from Ground.

Hic jacet dominus *Richardus Lye*, quondam
abbas *Salopie*, qui sua industria sumptibus mag-
nis & suis laboribus (Deo suadente) recuperavit
libertates suæ ecclesiæ *Salopie* predict. & postea
obiit die *Martis*, tempore parlamenti, Anno Do-
mini 1512. Cujus, &c.

Here lyeth now dead, which late was quick,
The comely Corps of *Anne Westwick*;
Who died in Childbed of her First,
Upon the Fifth Day of *August*:
Whose Soule (doubtlesse) is long ere this
In Heaven with Christ, in Joy and Blisse.
But yet, for Order of Charity,
Upon her Soule say, *Jesu* have Mercy.
Anno Domini 1556.

Thomas Bodleius, eques auratus, fecit *Annæ*, con-
jugi piissimæ, atque omnibus exemplis bene de se
meritæ, cum qua dulciter vixit annos 24.

Ecce sub hoc tumulo *Gulielmus* conditur *Honus*,
Vir iustus, verbis integer, atque Deum
Corde timens. Qui cum *Gilda* fit functus in aula.
Cumque palam in templo, bis legerat *Anglicajura*,
Cunctorum fanè, non sine laude virum.
Mors hominem accersens, supremum (dixit) adito.
Sic moritur, corpus terræ, vermique relinquens,
Scandit at excelsis sidera mente poli.
Hoc posuit conjunx dilecta *Jocosa* sepulchrum,
Dicta *Jocosa*, licet plena dolore tamen.

Upon the Death of that truly worthy and most
excellently accomplish'd Divine, Mr. *John Moulton*,
sometime Pastor and most highly priz'd Preacher
of this Church; who departed this Life *May*
30th, *An. Dom.* 1623. In due Remembrance of
whose most memorable Worth and Virtues, his
most sorrowful unwedded Widow, Mrs. *Frances*
Collier, hath most lovingly consecrated this Mo-
nument.

Orimur vivimus, morimur ivimus.
In obitum venerab. viri, Dom. *Moultoni*, Theo-
logi insignis concionatoris celeberrimi Mnecon.
Ars est longa, brevi s vita est, cheu! Brevis ævi
Moultonus longa claruit arte brevi. (guas,
Ars est longa, Patres, Scripturas, Dogmata, Lin-
Tempora, Doctores evoluisse sacros.
Vita Brevis; senium nondum pertingere canos
Ante diem citius claudere: Vita Brevis.
Longa satis vita est, virtus: Brevis hic scopus artiæ
Non puidisse soli: Non piguisse poli.
Tam benè qui vixit, benè tam qui plurima discit
Est benè cum possim dicere nolo fuit
Hæc brevis; ingentis breviter Laus Artis & Ortus.
Moultono, brevis ars: Vita perennis erit.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.
The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens;
one hundred and forty-one Houses.

St. B E N E D I C T's, vulgarly *Bennet Fink*.
This is a Curacy, the Church whereof is
situate on the South Side of *Tbreadneedle-street*,
in the Ward of *Broad-street*; and is so denomi-
nated from its Dedication to *St. Benedict*, an
Italian Saint, and Founder of the Order of *Bene-*
dictine Monks: And the additional Epithet of
Fink it received from its Rebuilder, *Robert*
Fink. It is subject to the Archdeacon in Eccle-
siastical Affairs, save as to Wills and Administra-
tions, which belong to the Commissary.

Tho' this Church is at present a Donative, it
was antiently a Rectory, in the Gift of the noble
Family of *Nevil*, who probably conferred the
same upon the neighbouring Hospital of *St. An-*
thony; for upon erecting a Free-school within the
Precinct thereof, *John Carpenter*, the Master, and
the

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

NewView
Lond.

Ibid.

Stow Sur.
Lond.

Newc.
Rep.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

the Brethren of the said Hospital, Anno 1440, petitioned Robert Bishop of London to have the same appropriated to their Hospital, which being granted, it commenced a Curacy, and the Cure was supplied by such as were appointed by the said Master and Brethren.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

But Edward the Fourth in the Year 1474, granting the Hospital of St. Anthony's, with all its Appurtenances, in pure and perfect Alms, to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor and their Successors; the Patronage of this Church, by Virtue thereof, has been in the said Dean and Chapter ever since; and which they generally supply with one of their own Canons, who is licensed by the Bishop of London, or his Chancellor.

This Church having suffered in the dreadful Calamity, Anno 1666, 'tis since beautifully rebuilt, and remains separate as formerly. But being a Donative, it pays neither First-fruits nor Tenths to the King; wherefore the Profits and Disbursements of the Cure are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.
A&T. Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.	By Money in lieu of Tithes	100	0	0
	By Glebe, Anno 1693	—	15	0

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

	To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	5	0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	4	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Parish Account Book.	Jonathan Whitworth receiv'd	—	308	0	8
	Paid on Account of the Church	—	122	11	8
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	184	2	7
	Balance to the Warden	—	1	6	4

Donations, per Annum.

Donation Book.	By Ambrose Bennet	—	—	9	0	0
	By John Shield	—	—	2	0	0
	By John Woodward	—	—	6	0	0
	By Sir John Allen	—	—	0	9	0
	By Anne Thrisicrofs	—	—	5	0	0
	By Sarah Gregory	—	—	10	0	0
	By Margaret Deane	—	—	0	3	0
	By Edward Bovey, 300 l. for a Purchase	—	—	15	0	0
	By Mr. Pitfield, for ditto	—	—	2	10	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Weav.
Fun.Mon.

O God, the Father of Heavyn, which art the everlasting Lyght, [Knyght; Have Mercy on the Sowl of me, poor Walter Who departyd this Lyf the Monyth of January, In the Yere of my Redeemer one M. . and Fifty. Borne I was in Canterbury in the County of Kent, Sonne to John Knyght, and Alyse, his Wife; this is verament.

And to be short, all worldly Things to confound, Of the Earth I was made, and to the Earth I am retourn'd.

Mund Ed.
Stow.Sur.

By this Pillar was buried the Body of Dame Anne Awnsham, who dyed the 23d of December, 1613. being neere Twelve Yeeres the Wife of Sir Gideon Awnsham, of Isleworth in the County of Middlesex, Kt. and before the Wife to William Barradaile, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, dwelling in this Parish together some Thirty Yeeres. He dyed in March, 1600. who by his Will gave Five Pounds to the Poore of this Parish, and Six Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Eight-pence toward the Building a Loft in the Church; besides his other Legacies to the Poore, in other Places. And the said Dame Anne, besides her other good Deeds to Isleworth, and other

Places, she also appointed Five Pounds to the Poore of this Parish, which the said Sir Gideon paid. As they both (Thanks be to God) lived godly and well, so they could not but dye well, by the only Mercy of Jesus Christ.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; ninety-six Houses. Augmentation to St. Botolph's Aldgate two Pounds ten Shillings per Annum.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

The first Mention I find of this Church is, that John Branketre was Rector thereof before the Year 1323.

St. BENNET's Grafs-Church.

This Church, which is a Rectory, stands at the South-West Corner of Fenchurch-street, in the the Bridge Ward; and its Name it owes to its being dedicated to St. Benedict, and its Vicinity to the Grafs-Market, antiently held there.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have been all along in the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, under the Subjection of the Archdeacon, except as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

Ibid.

This Church having suffered in the great Fire of the Year 1666, it is rebuilt in a handsome Manner, and the Parish of St. Leonard Eastcheap thereunto united, whereby the Rectorial Profits are considerably advanced; which, with the Disbursements on Account of the Cure, are as follow:

A&T. Parl.
22 Car. I.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.
By Money in lieu of Tithes	140	0	0
By Casualties in 1636	—	20	0
By two Rectory Houses	—	48	0

Ibid.
Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To First-fruits	—	33	0	0
To Tenths	—	3	6	0
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	13	7½
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	3	4
To the Pension of St. Paul's	—	0	6	8

Ibid.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1725.

William Newland received	—	323	8	4½
Paid on Account of the Church	—	129	17	5
Paid on that of the Poor	—	171	16	10½
Balance to the Parish	—	21	14	1

Par. Acc.
Book.

Donations, per Annum.

By Sir Jacob Gerrard	—	—	3	0	0
By Thomas Foot	—	—	2	0	0
By Robert Offley, a House	—	—	30	0	0
By William Jordan, a House	—	—	40	0	0
By Mrs. Doxie	—	—	2	10	0
By Joan Newton	—	—	2	0	0
By Elizabeth Newton	—	—	2	0	0

Ibid.
Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

Monumental Inscriptions.

Prey for the Saulys of Henry Donne, and Joan, his Wyf, theyr Fadyrs, theyr Modyrs, Bredyrs, and good Frendys; and of al Christian Saulys, Jesu have Mercy. Amen. Who departyd this Lif 1491.

Weav.
Fun.Mon.

Here lyeth James Bunce, Esq; who departed this Life the 26th of January, Anno 1631. and Mary, his Wife, who dyed the 2d of October, 1612.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

When Death cuts off a Branch from Earth's worne Stem,
Faith, Hope transports the Soule to Heaven's Diadem.

Officers,



The North-West Prospect of the Parish Church of St. Bennet Grace Church.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is select; two Church-wardens; fifty-two Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of St. Andrew Holborn three Pounds per Annum.

Newc. Rep Eccl. Paroch. Tho' I have not been able to come at the Origin of this Church; yet that it is of great Antiquity, is evident from the State thereof, when Ralph de Diceto was Dean of St. Paul's, about the Year 1190.

St. BENNET's, Paul's-Wharf.

This is a Rectory Church, seated at the South-West Corner of St. Bennet's-hill, in the Ward of Castle-Baynard; and is so called from the above-mentioned Saint, and its Vicinity to St. Paul's-Wharf.

Newc. Rep Eccl. Paroch. The Collation to this Rectory appears to have been antiently in the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and in whom, for ought that appears, it has continued ever since; but in Matters Ecclesiastical 'tis subject to the Archdeacon, other than what relates to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

Act Par. 22 & 23 Car. II. This Church being destroyed in the Fire of London, Anno 1666, 'tis beautifully re-edified; and by Act of Parliament constituted the Place of Worship for this and the Parish of St. Peter, Paul's-Wharf, whereby the Profits of the Cure are considerably increased; which, together with its Disbursements, take as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.		l.	s.	d.
By Money in lieu of Tithes		100	0	0
By Glebes in 1636	— —	10	0	0
By Casualties in ditto	—	12	10	0
By two Parsonage-Houses		28	0	0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.				
Ibid. To First-fruits	— —	23	3	6½
Newc. Repert. Eccl. Paroch. To Tenths	— —	2	6	4½
To the Bishop's Procuration		0	10	6
To the Archdeacon's Procuration		0	6	0
To St. Paul's Pension	—	2	1	0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.				
Parish Ac. Book. Ralph Chitwell received	—	371	3	2
Paid on Account of the Church		128	5	2
Paid on that of the Poor		262	13	8½
Balance to the Warden		19	15	8½

Donations, per Annum.				
Don. Regist. 1569, By Thomas Ersley	—	2	0	0
1586, By Barnard Randulph		3	10	0
1598, By John Harward	—	5	0	0
1602, By James Austin	—	5	4	0
1608, By Thomas Paradine		5	0	0
1625, By William Smith		2	0	0
1605, By Jane Pope	—	2	0	0
1626, By Anne Chamberlain		2	10	0
By the Lady Mary Hudson		6	0	0
1633, By Roger Shaw	—	1	0	0
1664, By Oliver Brown	—	9	0	0
By John Sampson	— —	8	0	0
1675, By Edmund Arnold	—	40	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Mund Ed. Stow. Sur. Mariæ Martin, Johannis Roissei filia, lectissimæ Feminae, Uxori optime meritæ, quatuor Liberrorum incolumium Matri, ex longa infirmitate, quam ex puerperio contraxit, defunctæ, ad perpetuam federis nostri conjugalis memoriam simul ut

fidei pietatis & in omni vita probitatis ejus aliquod monumentum extaret: Thomas Martinus, jurisconsultus, mœstissimus conjunx posuit. Obiit Calendis Maij 1565. Vixit annos 32.

Hic sepultus Griffinus Loyd, Legum Doctor, qui obiit in Christo, Novemb. 26. An. Dom. 1586. Ibid.

Hic discas morti dominari, spernere fatum,
Diram morborum, vim superare mori.
Nam jacet hic Legum Doctor virtutibus olim,
Insignis veræ religionis amans.

Qui moriens docuit vivos bene vivere, vivus,
Afflictos docuit, pro pietate mori.

Divitias justus cumulavit, dives amavit,
Justitiam, voluit sic memor esse boni.

Divitias moriens Musis donavit, ut illos,
Qui musas colerent emoriendo juvat.

Sic vivus moriensq; fuit propensus ad omne,
Legis opus, voluit tam memor esse Dei.

Religio vigilem, Lex, Lumen, Cambria Patrem,
Oxonia eximium perficit Alma decus.

Cum fera mors illum violento perdidit ictu,
Quem nollet virtus, inclita posse mori.

Postquam per denos, Professor Regius annos,
Vixerat hoc gelido condidit ossa thoro.

David Smith, Embroyderer to Queene Elizabeth, &c. deceased the tenth Day of August, 1587, aged 63 Yeeres, and lyeth here-under buried: Ibid.

Whose honest, vertuous, and compassionate Care for the Needy, both in Soule and Body, is expressed by his Benevolence that Way extended, like a good Steward, making others Partakers of his well-employed Talent; who had to Wife Katharine (by whom he had eight Sons and eight Daughters;) at whose proper Charges (in Memory of her said loving Husband) is erected this Monument, the 25th of March, in an. 1596, who living his faithful Widow till the fourth Day of February, 1607, aged 78 Yeeres, lyeth also here buried.

The Tombe of Master James Austen, a good Benefactor of this Parish, who died anno 1612; and of Joyce his Wife, and of William their only Sonne; which Joyce married after with Sir Robert Clarke, Kt. one of the Barons of the King's Majestie's Court of Exchequer, who caused this Tombe to be erected. Ibid.

Here lie buried the Bodies of John Par, and Mary his Wife, who were married together thirty-four Years, and had Issue one only Daughter between them, named Anne, who after married Thomas Gough, of the Inner Temple, in London, Esq; who had fruitfully borne him six Sonnes and one Daughter; which said Mr. Par was Embroyderer to our late Queene Elizabeth, and to the King's Majesty that now is, twenty-five Yeeres. He was a Man of good Respect in the Citie, liberall to the Company whereof he was free, a good Benefactor to the Poor of this Parish, and bountifull to all Men. He departed this Life the 17th Day of July, 1607, being aged 72 Yeeres; and Mary his Wife dyed a Yeere and a Half before him. Ibid.

Hic situs est Domin. Rob. Wyseman, Equ. aurat. Domini Tho. Wyseman, de Rivenal in agro Essexiensis, Filius natu septimus. Qui serenissimi Regis Caroli Ildi post reditum advocatus almæ curiæ de arcubus Decanus meritissimus & Archiepiscop. Cantuariensis Vicarius Generalis. In omnibus fefidum æquum & vigilem præstitit Elisabetha, hon. Domini Dudley North de Kirtling, in comitat. Cantabr. Filia. Hoc pro amore quo vivum coluit mortuo vidua tristissima Monumentum posuit. Obiit Aug. 17. an. ætat. 74. & salut. 1684. NewView Lond.

H. S. E. Richardus Lloyd, Legum Doctor, ex agro Salopiensi, coll. Omn. Animar. apud Oxon. olim Socius, Officialis curiæ Admiralitatis, Cancellarius Dunelmensis Ibid.

Dunelmensis & Landavenfis. Vir cui tot dignitatis & tituli non sine pietate, probitate & peritia acquisiti, & singulari morum candore commendati plenioris epitaphii vices suppleant. Obiit Junii 28. anno ætatis 52. Domini 1686.

Ibid.

M. S. *Stephani Brice*, de *Whitney Park*, in agro *Oxon.* LL. Doctoris: Candidissimi, humanissimi, consummatissimi, qui natalium splendorem literarum literaturam suavissimis moribus cohonestavit advocatus in hospitio doct. adu. *Londini* meruit. Ubi strenuam Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ operam natus. Pontificiis juxta & scismaticis infensus, naturæ concessit pridie non. *Feb.* anno ætatis suæ 43. anno Christi 1688.

Abi, viator, & si potis es, imitare.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; and one hundred and twenty-one Houses.

Newc.
Rep. Eccl.
Paroch.

Though I cannot ascertain the Time when this Church was founded, yet it appears to be of great Antiquity by the State thereof about the Year 1190. However, 'tis evident, that the distinguishing Epithet thereof has been frequently varied; for it has been denominated *St. Bennet Huda*, *St. Bennet Wood-wharf*, and *St. Bennet Paul's-wharf*.

St. BENNET Sberegog.

This Parish is a Rectory, the Church whereof stood opposite to *St. Syth's-lane*, in *St. Pancras-lane*, and Ward of *Cheap*.

The Patronage of this Rectory was in the Prior and Convent of *St. Mary Overie* in *Southwark* till their Dissolution, when it came to the Crown, in which it still continues: But in Matters Ecclesiastical 'tis subject to the Archdeacon, save as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

This Church sharing the common Fate in the general Conflagration of the Year 1666, it has not been rebuilt, but the Parish thereof annexed to the Church of *St. Stephen Wallbrook*, where I shall give an Account of the Ecclesiastical Profits and Disbursements thereof; and now proceed to the Account of Church and Poor.

Church-wardens Account, A.D. 1728.		l.	s.	d.
Par. Acc.	<i>William Wright</i> received	—	175	8 0
Book.	Paid on Account of the Church	—	18	17 2
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	120	4 7
	Balance to the Parish	—	36	6 3

Donation, per Annum.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.	1676, By <i>Michael Davison</i>	—	5	0 0
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Monumental Inscriptions.

Mund. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Here lieth buried the Right Worshipful Sir *Ralph Warren*, Knight and Alderman, and twice Lord-Mayor of this City of *London*, Mercer, Merchant of the Staple at *Callis*; with his two Wives, Dame *Christian* and Dame *Joane*: Which said Sir *Ralph* departed this Life the 11th Day of *July*, Anno Dom. 1553.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

The Lady *Joan White*, one of the Daughters and Heirs of *John Lake*, of *London*, Gent. died Oct. 8. buried in this Parish Church *Novemb.* 4. 1573. She deceased at the House of Sir *Henry Williams*, alias *Cromwell*, Knt. her Son-in-Law, called *Hinchinbroke*, in the County of *Huntingdon*.

This Lady *Joan* was first married to Sir *Rafe Warren*, Kt. Alderman, and twice Lord-Mayor. By whom he had Issue *Richard Warren*, Esq; Son

and Heir, and *Joan Lady Cromwell*, her Daughter. She was afterwards married to Sir *Thomas White*, Kt. Alderman, and some Time Mayor of *London*, Founder of the College of *St. John Baptist*, *Oxon*, by whom she had no Issue. The said Sir *Henry Williams*, alias *Cromwell*, had Issue by the said Lady *Joan*, his Wife, *Oliver Cromwell*, Esq; his Son and Heir, with other Sons.

Quod mihi dilectissimus & memorabile pii,
Donavit breviter, abstulit ecce Deus.

Ibid.

Dulcis *Joannes*, artorum parvule cultor,
Occidis; heu! pietas, & lachrymosa dies.
Affer opem, quicunque potes, medicabile vultu,
Et aliud dederis si mihi, sancte Deus.

Obiit 3 die *Aprilis*, 1592.

Here lyeth *Katharine Prettyman*,

Ibid.

A Mayde of Seventene Yeeres;
In *Suffolke* borne, in *London* bred,
As by her Death appears.

With Nature's Gifts she was adorn'd,
Of honest Birth and Kin;

Her vertuous Minde, with modest Grace,
Did Love of many win.

But when she should with honest Match
Have liv'd a wedded Wife,

Stay there, (quoth *Jove*) the World is naught,
For she shall be my Wife.

And Death, since thou hast done thy Due,
Lay Nuptial Rites aside;

And follow her unto the Grave
That should have been your Bride.

Whose honest Life and faithful End,
Her Patience therewithall,

Doth plainly shew that she with Christ
Now lives, and ever shall.

She departed this Life the 11th Day of *August*, 1594.

In the Vault hereby lieth buried the Body of *Anne* the Wife of *John Farrar*, Gentleman and Merchant-Adventurer of this City, Daughter of *William Shepheard*, of *Great Rowbright*, in the County of *Oxford*, Esquire. She departed this Life the 12th Day of *July*, An. Dom. 1613, being then about the Age of twenty-one Years. To whose well-deserving Memory this Monument is by her said Husband erected.

Ibid.

Here was a Bud beginning for her *May*;
Before her Flower Death tooke her hence away.
But for what Cause? That Friends might joy the more,

Where there Hope is she flourisheth now before.
She is not lost, but in those Joys remaine,
Where Friends may see, and joy in her againe.

Grace and Religion, with the best of Nature,
All striving to excell, yet all agreeing

Ibid.

To make one absolute and perfect Creature:
Would any see a Sight so worth the seeing?

He comes too late; here she lies buried,
With whom they lately liv'd, and now are dead.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; and thirty-two Houses. Augmentation to *St. Bride's* Parish two Pounds per An.

The earliest Account I have been able to come at in respect to the Antiquity of the late Church of this Parish, is, that *John de Lincolne* was Rector thereof before the Year 1323; at which Time it went by the Name of *St. Osyth*, from its being dedicated to a Queen and Martyr of that Name. However she appears to have been but a very impotent Protectrix, in suffering herself to be divested of the Tutelage of this Church by *Benedict Shorne*, a Fishmonger of this City, a Rebuilder, Repairer,

Newc.
Rep Eccl.
Paroch.

Repairer, or Benefactor to the same; and *Shorne*, his Sirname, deviating into *Shrog*, 'twas at last converted into *Sherebog*; and *Benedict*, as already mentioned, turned into *Bennet*.

St. BOTOLPH's Aldersgate, the City Liberty.

Newc.
Rep. Eccl.
Paroch.

This Church, which was antiently a Rectory, is at present a Curacy, situate at the South-East Corner of *Little-Britain*, in the Ward of *Aldersgate without*; and is so denominated from its Dedication to St. *Botolph*, a Saxon Monk, and its Vicinity to one of the City Gates.

Ibid.

The Patronage of this Church was antiently in the Dean and Canons of St. *Martin's le Grand*, but unappropriated till the 21st of May, Anno 1399; when *Richard II.* by his Letters Patent at *Pembroke*, gave Licence to *Thomas Stanley*, Dean of St. *Martin's*, and Patron of this Church, to appropriate the Income thereof (at that Time not exceeding five Marks *per Ann.*) to the Collegiate Church of the said St. *Martin*, for the Celebration of a perpetual Anniversary for his late Royal Consort Queen *Anne*, upon the Day of her Death, during his Life; and that after his Demise, the said Anniversary to be solemnized upon his Obit for ever: Whereupon this Church was, upon the 18th of December following, appropriated to that of St. *Martin's le Grand*, by Virtue of a Commission from *Robert* Bishop of *London* to *Thomas Stow*, L. D. his Official: By which Appropriation the said Dean and Canons were to provide a sufficient Maintenance for a Chaplain to serve the Cure; since which Time it has continued a Donative or Curacy.

Ibid.

And when *Henry VII.* in the Year 1503, annexed the Collegiate Church of St. *Martin's le Grand* to the Convent of St. *Peter's Westminster*, this Church, as an Appendage thereof, became subject to that Abbey. After the Suppression of Monasteries, *Henry VIII.* granted the said Churches to his new Bishop of *Westminster*; but, upon Queen *Mary's* Accession to the Crown, the new Bishoprick being dissolved, and the Abbot and Monks restored to their Convent, both Churches reverted to their old Masters. But upon the Demise of that Princess, and Accession of Queen *Elizabeth*, the Monks were re-expelled by Parliament, and the Convent converted into a Collegiate Church, to the Dean and Chapter of which *Elizabeth* granted this Church, together with that of St. *Martin's le Grand*, towards their Support. However, it remains subject to the Bishop and Archdeacon of *London*, to whom it pays Procuration; but, being a Donative, pays neither First-fruits nor Tenths to the King.

Ibid.

By the Return made of this Church in the Year 1636, it appeared, that the Impropriation then amounted to three hundred Pounds *per Annum*, to the Dean and Chapter aforesaid, who are to provide a Curate; but the Allowance made by them to him is such a Trifle, as not to deserve mentioning: Wherefore he is chiefly maintained by the Surplice Fees, Bequests, and a Collection among the Parishioners.

The dreadful Conflagration in the Year 1666 stopping near this Church, it fortunately escaped Destruction; wherefore it remains in all Respects as formerly, paying to the Bishop four Shillings, and to the Archdeacon nine Shillings Procurations.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727. l. s. d.

James Traunter received	—	840	0	4	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	—	292	1	3	
Paid on that of the Poor	—	655	10	1	
Balance to the Warden	—	107	11	0	

Donations, per Annum.

1393, By John Thornton, a House	0	0	0	Report Committ.
By Katharine Tame, one ditto	0	0	0	
1489, By Nicholas Dudley, one ditto	0	0	0	
1498, By Alleyne Johnson, one ditto	0	0	0	Par. Acc. Book.
1563, By Dame Anne Packington, one ditto	—	13	0	0
1588, By John Morley	—	5	0	0
1592, By John Conyers	—	5	0	0
1616, By Roger Taylor	—	5	0	0
1620, By Osnother Law	—	5	0	0
1624, By Richard Gadbury	—	4	6	8
1624, By Matthew Kempster	—	1	0	0
1629, By Sir Richard Anderson	—	2	12	0
1630, By — Dawdrey	—	1	6	0
1632, By Henry Fryer	—	50	0	0
1642, By Henry Smith	—	20	0	0
1651, By Thomas Snow	—	4	0	0
1586, By Stephen Skidmore	—	1	0	0
1569, By Margaret Deane	—	0	10	0
By Margaret Adams	—	0	10	0
By Robert Cripps	—	1	0	0
By Bernard Hide, every fourth Year	—	4	10	0
1653, By James Glasbrook	—	10	0	0
1660, By Sarah Ward	—	3	0	0
1665, By James Aston	—	2	10	0
1667, By Thomas Took	—	2	0	0
By Elizabeth Higgins	—	5	0	0
By Robert Loggins	—	2	10	0
1670, By John Mynn	—	2	10	0
1676, By the Countess of Thanet	—	2	10	0
1682, By William Pease	—	2	12	0
1694, By Richard Normansel	—	5	0	0
1695, By Nicholas Godwin	—	2	12	0
1717, By Richard Chiswell	—	2	10	0
1713, By Hannah Jones	—	2	12	0
By Thomas Gonge	—	5	0	0
1715, By Thomas Turner	—	1	0	0
By Richard Sutton	—	1	0	0
By George Allington	—	2	10	0
By Martha Griffin	—	2	0	0
By John Beal	—	1	0	0
By Henry Leake	—	0	6	8
1624, By Christopher Tamworth, 633l. for a Purchase	—	32	13	4

Monumental Inscriptions in the old Church were as follow:

Hic conjuncta suo recubat *Francisca* marito;
Et cinis est unus, qui fuit una caro.
Huc cineres conferre suos soror *Anna* jubebat;
Corpora sic uno pulvere trina jacent.
Ille Opifex rerum, omnipotens, qui trinus & unus,
Pulvere ab hoc uno corpora trina dabit.

Englisht thus.

Cloſe to her Huſband, *Frances* join'd once more,
Lies here one Duſt, which was one Fleſh before.
Here, as injoin'd, her Siſter *Anne* remains;
Here laid one Duſt, Three Bodies thus contains.
Th' Almighty Source of Things, th' immense
Three-One,
Will raiſe three Bodies from this Duſt alone.

Heven bliſ be here mede,
Yat for the Sing, prey, or rede.

Grub.
Jour.
Weav.
Fun.Mon.

Here

Stryp. Ed. Here lyes the Corps of *William Burnel's* Wife,
Stow. Sur. That *Constance* hight, and constant was of Mind;
Who willingly did leave this mortal Life,
With constant Hope th' immortal Life to find;
And now is gone the Way that we must wend;
For Death, at length, of all Things is the End.
Obiit 12 April, 1562.

Mund Ed. Here under this Tombe lyeth the Body of Dame
Stow. Sur. *Anne Packington*, Widdow, late Wife of Sir *John Packington*, Kt. late Chirographer in the Court of Common Pleas; which Dame *Anne* deceased the 22d Day of *August*, in the Yeere of our Lord God 1563. The said Lady founded the Alms-houses in *White-friars*, and conferred the Trust thereof on the Company of Clothworkers, London.

Ibid. The Corps of *John Milsam* lyeth here,
Who lived Fourscore and One Yeere.
Free of the Notaries he was,
A friendly Citizen;
And eke a long Time in *Guildhall*
An Attorney hath been.
Who willingly this mortal Life
Did yield, with constant Mind,
In perfect Hope, through Christ his Blood,
Th' immortal Life to find.
And now is gone the Way before,
That we also must wend;
For Death is due to every Man,
By it all Things must end.
January the 18 Day 1567.
Out of this Life he took the Way.

Ibid. Mortua *Tamworthi* spectas monumenta, viator:
Quin potius vivus, disce quis ille fuit.
Si proavos quæras, generoso sanguine ductus,
Usque per innumeros invenietur avos.
Si mores, dicam Mores? nec amantior æqui,
Nec patriæ quisquam, nec probitatis erat.
Si quæ conditio, (si quid sit laudis in illa)
Vita sub illustri principe clara fuit.
Et si principibus laus est placuisse probatis,
Laudibus hæc pars est annumeranda suis.
Jam volucris sua lustra novem transegerat ætas,
Quum mors hunc sæva falce cruenta metat.
Hæc fatis: hospes, abi, nec vivere differ in horas;
Quæ sua pars hodie, cras tua forsan erit.
Obiit 19 die Aprilis, 1569.

Stryp. Ed. M. S. Heic juxta, spe plena resurgendi, situm
Stow. Sur. est depositum mortale *Johannis Micklethwaite*, Equitis, Serenissimo Principi *Carolo 2.* a medicina, qui cum primis solertissimus, fidissimus, felicissimus, in Collegio Medicorum *Londinensium*, lustrum integrum, & quod excurrit, præsidis Provinciam diligentissime ornavit.

Et tandem emento ætatis tranquillæ studio, pietate sincera, inconcussa vitæ integritate, benigna morum suavitate, sparsa passim philanthropia spectabilis; miserorum asylum, Maritus optimus, Parens indulgentissimus; suorum luctus, bonorum omnium amor & delicia, septuagenarius senex, cælo maturus, Fato non invitus cessit iv. cal. *Augusti*, anno salutis 1682. Cætera loquantur languentium deploranda suspiria, viduarum ac orphanorum propter amissum patronum profundi gemitus, Pauperumque Nudorum jam atque esurientium importuna viscera: Monumenta hoc marmore longe perenniora. Mœrens posuit pientissima Conjux.

Mund. Ed. *Barbara Bradburii*, simul & *Marianna Someri*
Stow. Sur. Progenies, pariter Tumulo conduntur in isto:
Utraque conjugio, *Thomæ* conjuncta *Pagetto*,
Una virum moriens septena in prole reliquit;
Altera fuit sterilis, parili quoque tempora conjux.
Ambarum pia vita fuit, pia morsq; secuta est.
Primæ 24 *Februarii*, An Dom. 1583. Alteræ
Decembris ultimo, Anno 1598.

Stryp. Ed. Here lyeth buried the Body of *Thomas Greeke*,
Stow. Sur. one of the Barons of. the Queen's Majestie's Court of Exchequer; who dyed the 18th Day of *November*, in the 20th Yeere of the Reigne of our Souveraigne Lady Queen *Elizabeth*. He lived 63 Yeeres.

Mund. Ed. Hic jacet *Susanna Creswell*, *Andreae Lionis*, Pa-
Stow. Sur. tria *Garnseyensis*, unica filia, uxor *Roberti Creswell*, alias *Blew Mantle*, Prosecutoris ad Arma serenissimæ *Elizabethæ*, *Angliæ* Reginæ.
Quæ modo fida Deo, quæ vixit chara Marito,
Non invita animum Christo moribunda reliquit.
23 Decemb. An. Dom. 1590.

Ibid. Domina *Margareta Lichtervelde*, filia *Johannis* supremi *Flandriæ* Prætoris, nuptum primum nobili viro *Johanni Wits*, Toparchæ *Bouchardiræ* & *Francconatus* apud *Flandros*, Burghi Magistro: Peperit ei *Ferdinandum*, *Jacobum*, & *Margaretam*, D. Domino *Adolpho a Meetkerck*, Equite aurato & summo *Flandriæ*, ex quo mater facta est *Edwardi*, *Elizabethæ* & *Salomes*. Matrona excellentissimo ingenio, ornatissimis moribus, insigni pietate, aliisque summis prædita virtutibus. Marito in utraq; fortuna assidua comes, exiliq; postremi fida socia. Vixit ann. 45. mens. 7. dies 14. Pie in Deo obdormivit, Idus *Novembris*, 1594. *Londini Anglorum*.

His additus est Tumulus nobilis viri *Pauli Knibbi*, J. ser. *Daniæ* Regis consiliarii, generi supradicti *Adolphi a Meetkerck*; quidum apud ser. *Aug. Reginam* dicti Regis Legatum agit *Lond.* pie defunct. est. 8. Id. *Octob.* 1512.

Cinibus hosce suis posuit *Van Heilus* honores;
Digna horum meritis alii monumenta reponent.
Patience Vaincre.

Ibid. *Johannes Mill*, *Gulielmi* patris, Armigeri de *Croydon*, Filius secundo genitus, vita integerrima defunctus, hic cœlebs requiescit, corpore autem sub Marmore istic pulverascente; animus in cœlis secundam, per *Christum Jesum*, repurgatæ carnis assumptionem expectat. Obiit 27 die mensis *Augusti*, Anno Domini 1595. Ætatis suæ 57. *Gulielmo* fratre primævo atque unico (sanctioris in camera itellata consilii clerico) superstiti.

NewView Lond. Deo Trino & Uno Optimo Maximo sacrum. Ac æviternæ memoriæ nobilissimi omnique virtutum ac eruditionis genere præstantissimi viri domini *Adolphi a Meetkerck Burgensis* Equestris ordinis summi *Flandriæ*, &c.

Mund. Ed. *Michael Crud*, Divini verbi concionator, atque
Stow. Sur. hujus Ecclesiæ Pastor fidelis, post vitam pie gestam, tam in partibus transmarinis, quam in natali solo, in Anno Ætatis suæ Quinquagesimo, pacifice dormivit in Christo, atque juxta tumulatur impensis *Margaretæ*, ejus relictæ, quæ hoc fieri in felicem mariti memoriam curavit.

Ibid. *Johannes Strotberton* Baro Scaccarii, sincera fretus in Deum pietate, studiosa in principem fidelitate, spectata in omnes humanitate & benevolentia, annum ætatis ingress. octogesimum, placide in Christo obdormivit, 26 *Octob.* anno Domini 1605. & una cum duabus conjugibus, *Francisca* & *Maria*, castiss. feminis, hic sepultus.

Ibid. D. O. M. *Guilielmo Mill*, Armigero, fide, charitate, & in arduis constantia celeberrimo, marito charissimo, conjux amantissima, in honoris perpetui tesseram Monumentum hoc lugubre mœrens posuit.

Gulielmus est *Croydoniæ* (*Surriæ* comitatus imperio) natus. *Gulielmi Mill*, & *Harvisiæ Harwell*, secundo genitus, ex antiqua *Millorum de Horscombe* (*Agri Governiensis*) familia oriundus, liberaliter educatus, *Graiensis Hospitii* alumnus, in literis feliciter

liciter versatus, confilii sanctioris in camera quam stellatam dictitant Amanuensis prius per Annos quinquaginta, deinde clericus, & actuarius summus, viginti plus minus ibidem suis meritis evasit.

Non temere sepimur, nec nos Fortuna gubernat,
Sed, Deus, es vitæ dux, es & ipsa via.

Ibid.

What Epitaph shall we afford this Shrine?
Words cannot grace this Pyramid of thine.
Thy sweet Perfections, all summ'd up, were such
As Heavens (I thinke) for Faith did thinke too much.

Religious Zeale did thy pure Heart command,
Pity thine Eye, and Charity thy Hand.
These Graces, join'd with more of like Degree,
Make each Man's Word an Epitaph for thee.
Calm was thy Death, well ordered was thy Life;
A carefull Mother, and a loving Wife.
Aske any how these Virtues in thee grew?
Thou wast a *Spencer* and a *Montague*.

Katharine Montague obiit 7 die *Decembris*, anno Domini 1612.

Ibid.

Pars terrestris *Joannis Coston*, Registrarii sedis archiepiscopalis *Cantuar.* Principalis, Almæq; Curia *Cantuar. de Arcubus, Lond.* Procuratorum generalium unius. Sexaginta annos, cum multa pietate & probitate, sub *Polo* prætergressus, 3 *Julii*, 1614. animam efflavit: Relictis *Simone & Anna*, filio & filia, unicis in sacros cineres redact. sub pedibus diem novum expectat.

Ibid.

Hoc latet in tumulo præstanti corpore nympha,
Margareta, quidem rep'sque Parente fata.
Censor erat genitor, sponfus venerabilis extat,
Woodhouse, bis decies, quinaque arista tulit.
Siste pedes igitur, sternis qui Busta, Prophanus,
Nam Christi cupiens sic bonitatis erat.
Vixit & illa pie, moriens & sancta vocatur:
Exemplo simili, vivere disce pie.

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Percivalo Smalpage, Michaelis filio, *Percevali* Pronepoti, ex antiquis Baronum famil. *Hooe, Wells, & Engane* oriundo, optime spei adolescenti, immatura morte surrepto, Fratre suo Charissimo, Mœstissima Soror *Anna* Monumentum hoc amoris & gratitudinis ergo posuit. Obit 24 *Nov.* 1616.

Ibid.

Here lyeth she, whose heavenly Worth
Conceiv'd may be, but not set forth;
The true Idea in her Life
Of Maid, of Woman, and of Life:
What you could wish in any one,
Was hers in great Perfection.
Think then how poor that Man is left
That of such Treasure is bereft.
To gain whose Loss nought doth remain,
But that his Loss became her Gain.
She liv'd, she dy'd, bemoan'd, belov'd,
Of Angels, Men, of God approv'd.

This is that *Elizabeth*, the much esteemed and beloved Wife of *Richard Wingfield*, Esquire for the Body to King *James*, and Daughter of *Richard Royland*, Esq; She lived 36 Years, 14 whereof married; and dyed praying 26 *Novemb.* 1617.

Ibid.

Here lyeth the Body of *Christopher Tamworth*, of *Grey's-Inn*, Esq; third Son of *Christopher Tamworth*, of *Holstead*, in the County of *Leicester*, Esq; who dyed the 19th of *October*, 1624, being of the Age of seventy Years. He having dealt liberally with his Wife, and many of his Kindred and Friends, and to the Poor of divers Parishes, hath also by his Will given 20*l.* to the Dean and Prebends of the College of *St. Peter's Westminster*, to be employed by them about the Reparation of the said College Church of *St. Peter*.

And 400 Marks more, to the Intent that with
No. 91.

the Money there should be 20 Marks worth of Lands of Inheritance of yearly Rent to be purchased, whereby there may be one in Holy Orders maintained, to say Divine Service (such as the Church of *England* shall allow) every Work Day in the Year twice perpetually, viz. about Nine in the Morning and three in the Afternoon, in the Parish-Church of *St. Botolph* without *Aldersgate, London*.

And 400*l.* to the End there should be 20*l.* of Land of annual Revenue of Inheritance bought with it, to allow perpetually to Six poor Men and Four poor Widows past Labour, inhabiting within the said Parish of *St. Botolph's*, 40*s.* a Year a-piece, to be paid quarterly, with this Limitation, that the said poor People should be bound to repair every Work Day in the Year twice continually, to hear Divine Service in the said Church, at the Time aforesaid.

And 200 Marks more, to purchase Lands of Inheritance of the annual Sum of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the Maintenance of one within Holy Orders, to say Divine Service every Work Day in the Week, twice throughout the Year perpetually, in the Parish-Church of *St. Martin's* in *Leicester* aforesaid, at the Hours aforementioned.

All which Sums of Money he willed should be actually delivered into the Possession of the Dean and Prebends of *Westminster*, within twenty Days next immediately after his Death, for the Performance of the Use aforementioned, within the Space of two Years at the utmost after his Death.

And having made *Awdrey*, one of the Daughters of *Charles Allayn* of the *Mote*, in the County of *Kent*, Esq; and Heir of Sir *Christopher Allayn*, Kt. his dear and loving Wife, his sole Executrix; she carefully and faithfully performed the same, according to the Trust reposed in her by her Husband's Will; and in Remembrance of him, hath at her own Cost erected this Monument.

As Flowers fade when they fresh be,
The Time will come that so shall we:

M. S. Near to this Place lyeth buried the Body of *Pears Edgcumbe*, of *Mount Edgcumbe*, in the County of *Devon*, Gent. who deceased the 8th Day of *July*, 1628. in assured Hope of a joyful Resurrection.

Ibid.

Behold the End of Dust and Clay;
O thou which read'st with living Eye;
Yet doth his Soul for ever reign
With *Christ*, which he by Faith did gain.
In Learning he his Time did spend,
And Virtue was the only End.
So long before his Glass was run,
With World and Vanity he had done.

Near to this Place is deposited, with two of her Sons, and one Daughter, the Body of *Elizabeth*, Wife to Sir *Thomas Richardson*, of *Honningham* in the County of *Norfolk*, Kt. eldest Daughter of Sir *William Hewitt*, of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Kt. She had seven Sons and three Daughters living, and was a fit Pattern for all Women of Honour, Piety, and Religion: Dead, is lamented by all that knew her, principally by her dear Husband; who hath consecrated her great Worth to his Memory, and this sad Monument to the Reader. Obit *Jan.* 24th, 1639.

Ibid.

M. S. Hoc juxta marmor sepulta jacet, vitam expectans, *Jocosa Bulstrode, Richardi Bulstrode*, Equitis, a *Carolo* secundo & *Jacobo*, deinde a secundo, per viginti fere annos ad Curiam *Bruxel.* in *Belgio* Legati, Uxor dilecta, necnon *Edwardi Dinelei, Charletonia* in comitatu *Wigornie* Armig.

Ibid.

Filia natu minima; Femina fide conjugali, Cura maternâ, & prisca morum sanctitate illustris. Hoc matri egregiè de se meritæ gratitudinis pietatisque quod unum potest Monumentum ponit dicatque *Whitelocus Bulstrode*, filius. Obiit 24 Sept. An. Dom. 1677.

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Heic juxta situs est *Franciscus Bernard*, M. D. egregium sui seculi decus, hujus civitatis deliciæ nuper, nunc desiderium. Quippeque suspexit vivum plorat mortuum.

Virum utique optimum, & in omni re literaria versatissimum. Quem summa & pene certa Artis medicæ scientia, undique comprobata feliciter merito commendavit omnibus. Obiit septuagenarius, Feb. 9, 1697-8.

Ibid.

Near this Place lye interred the Bodies of *Andrew Wanley*, Gent. and of *Anne* his Wife, late of this Parish, Inhabitants; who being the Parents of many Children, and having arrived to an extream old Age, did joyfully put off their Mortality, in hopes of an happy Resurrection.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; five hundred and forty-six Houses in the City Liberty. Augmentation from the following Parishes, viz. from *St. Martin's Outwich*, six Pounds; *St. Martin's Ludgate*, five Pounds; and from *St. Margaret Pattens* and *Trinity* Parish, two Pounds *per Annum*.

Par. Rec.

Though I have not been able to discover the Time when this Church was at first founded, yet that it is of considerable Antiquity is evident by the Parish Records; wherein appears, that a House, antiently given to the Parishioners, was by them demised upon Lease to *Richard Rothing* in the Year 1319.

This Church was rebuilt last Year (1754) by virtue of an Act of Parliament; of which the following is an Abstract:

Preamble.

"Whereas the Parish-Church of *St. Botolph* without *Aldersgate* is a very antient Fabrick, and, notwithstanding the continual Expence the Inhabitants of the said Parish have been at, in repairing and supporting the same, the whole Building is now very much decayed and out of Repair: And whereas, in regard to the Premises, the Landlords and Proprietors of Houses are willing to contribute to the Repair of the said Church, and the Tower thereof: Now, to the Intent that the said Church may be substantially repaired for the publick Worship of God, and the Instruction of the Inhabitants of the said Parish in the true Christian Religion, as now professed in the Church of *England*, and that the same may be effected in a Manner that may be least burdensome to the Inhabitants of the said Parish, who of themselves are unable to repair the same; may it therefore please your Majesty, that it may be enacted, &c.

The Sum
of 1500 l.
to be raised
by Annu-
ties, at 8 l.
per Cent.

"And forasmuch as borrowing Monies upon the Credit of this Act will be the most speedy and effectual Method to accomplish the pious Purposes aforesaid; be it therefore further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for any Person or Persons to contribute, advance, and pay into the Hands of the said Trustees, or any seven or more of them, or to such Person or Persons as the said Trustees, or any seven or

"more of them, shall by any Writing or Writings under their Hands and Seals authorize and impower to receive the same, for the Uses before-mentioned, any Sum or Sums of Money, not exceeding in the Whole the Sum of fifteen hundred Pounds, for the absolute Purchase of one or more Annuity or Annuities, to be paid and payable, during the full Term of the natural Life of such Contributors respectively, or the natural Life of such other Persons as shall be nominated by or on the Behalf of such respective Contributors at the Time of Payment of their respective Contribution-monies, which Annuity or Annuities shall not exceed the Rate of eight Pounds *per Annum*, for every one hundred Pounds; and so in Proportion for any greater or lesser Sum to be advanced and paid as aforesaid; all which said Annuities, so to be purchased as aforesaid, shall not exceed in the Whole the Sum of one hundred and twenty Pounds *per Annum*, and shall be payable and paid by the said Trustees, or any three or more of them, in the Vestry-room of the said Parish, or in such Place in the said Parish, as they, or any three or more of them, shall for that Purpose appoint, by Half-yearly Payments, to commence from the Payment of the said Money; which Annuities shall be publickly sold by the said Trustees, to the best Bidder for the same.

Annuities
not to ex-
ceed 120 l.
per Ann.
to be paid
Half-
yearly.

"And for the effectual securing the Payment of the said Annuities as aforesaid, be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That an annual Assessment shall be made on all Lands, Houses, Tenements, and Hereditaments within the said Parish, not exceeding six Pence in the Pound of the yearly Rent of such Lands, Houses, Tenements and Hereditaments, not exceeding the Rent the same were rated to the Land-Tax for the Year one thousand seven hundred and fifty; and for that Purpose, the Trustees appointed by this Act, or any six or more of them, shall and may, by Writing under their Hands and Seals, and they are hereby authorized and required to assess and rate, or to order and direct such Collectors, as the said Commissioners, or any six or more of them, shall nominate and appoint within the said Parish for the Time being, to assess upon, and collect from, the Owners and Occupiers of such Lands, Houses, Tenements, and Hereditaments, such Rates; two third Parts of which Rates and Assessments shall be paid by the Landlords or Owners, and the other one third Part by the Tenants or Occupiers of such Lands, Houses, Tenements, and Hereditaments; and which said Tenants and Occupiers shall and may deduct and retain out of the Rents payable to the Landlords and Owners of the said Premises, the said two third Parts of such a Rate or Assessment so to be made and collected as aforesaid; and the said Landlords mediate or immediate, according to their respective Interests, are hereby required to allow to such Tenants such Deductions and Payments accordingly; and every Tenant paying any such Rate or Assessment for and upon the Landlord's Ac-

Rates to be
made on
Lands and
Houses, not
exceeding
6 d. in the
Pound, as
rated by
the Land-
Tax.

TwoThirds
of the
Rates to be
paid by the
Landlord,
and the
other
Third by
the Tenant.



“count, shall be acquitted and discharged of
 “and from so much Money as the same shall
 “amount unto, as fully and effectually as if
 “the same had been actually paid to any such
 “Landlord or Landlords, or other Person or
 “Persons to whom his or her Rent was or
 “should have been paid or payable; and the
 “Money arising therefrom shall be recovered,
 “accounted for, paid and applied, in such Man-
 “ner, and for such Purposes, as by this Act is
 “directed, the necessary Charges expended in
 “obtaining this Act of Parliament being first
 “deducted.

*Tenants
occupying
Houses un-
der 10l.*

“Provided always, That no Tenant or Te-
 “nants of any House or Houses within the said
 “Parish shall be charged, contribute, and pay
 “any Rate or Assessment to be made pursuant
 “to this Act towards the Repair of the said
 “Church and Steeple, unless such Tenant or
 “Tenants hold and occupy any House or
 “Houses of the yearly Value of ten Pounds or
 “upwards; or unless such Tenant or Tenants
 “be rated towards the Support of the Poor of
 “the said Parish; and that no Landlord or Pro-
 “prietor of any House or Houses shall be rated
 “and pay any Tax or Assessment for any House
 “or Houses during the Time such House or
 “Houses shall be empty and unoccupied.

*and not
paying to
the Poor's
Rate, nor
the Pro-
prietors of
empty
Houses to
be assessed
to this Act.*

*Houses let
to different
Families,
&c. to be
charged
with the
whole
Rate, &c.*

“Provided always, and it is hereby declared,
 “That in case any House or Tenement shall be
 “let, or occupied in different Apartments,
 “Rooms, or Lodgings, to or by distinct and se-
 “parate Families, Lodgers, or Inmates, the
 “whole House or Tenement so let and occu-
 “pied shall be charged with the whole Rate
 “assessed or to be collected for or in respect of
 “the same: And in case of Nonpayment, shall
 “and may be levied and recovered upon and
 “from any of the Inhabitants or Occupiers of
 “any Part or Parts of such House or Tene-
 “ment, in such and the same Manner as the
 “other Rates directed by this Act to be raised,
 “are appointed to be levied and recovered.

*None inti-
tled to a
Settlement
in the Pa-
rish by
Payment
of these
Rates.*

“Provided always, and it is hereby enacted
 “and declared, That the Payment of Rates and
 “Assessments directed to be raised and levied by
 “this Act, shall not intitle any Person or Per-
 “sons whatsoever to a Settlement in the Parish
 “of *St. Botolph Aldersgate*, who was not before
 “such Payment legally intitled to such Settle-
 “ment in the said Parish.

*Rates to
continue
while the
Annuities
shall exist.*

“And be it further enacted by the Authority
 “aforesaid, That the several Rates and Assess-
 “ments hereby directed and appointed to be
 “raised and levied for the Purpose aforesaid,
 “shall take Place and have Continuance from
 “the twenty-first Day of *June*, one thousand
 “seven hundred and fifty-three, for and during
 “such Time only as any of the Annuities to be
 “granted pursuant to this Act as aforesaid shall
 “have Continuance, and when and as there
 “shall be Occasion or Necessity to raise the
 “same, and no longer; and from and after the
 “Determination of all the said Annuities such
 “Rates and Assessments shall cease and deter-
 “mine.

*Persons
paying to
the Rates
may inspect*

“And it is further enacted and declared by
 “the Authority aforesaid, That all Books of
 “Accounts concerning Receipts, Payments,

“Credits, and Contracts, shall from Time to
 “Time, and at all convenient Times, be
 “open to the Inspection and Perusal of any Per-
 “son or Persons who shall pay any Rates or
 “Assessments, or to any Person or Persons
 “intitled to receive any Annuity by virtue of
 “this Act.

*the Books
of Ac-
counts.*

“And be it further enacted by the Authority
 “aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to
 “and for the said Trustees, or any six or more
 “of them, by or out of the Rates or Assess-
 “ments to be made as aforesaid, or by or out
 “of any other Sum or Sums of Money which
 “shall come to their or any of their Hands, or
 “to the Hands of any Receiver or Receivers
 “to be by them appointed, to repair and make
 “good any Waste, Hurt, or Damage that may
 “be done, happen, or arise unto the House now
 “in the Occupation of the Minister, and Pre-
 “misses thereunto belonging, or unto any other
 “House or Premises whatsoever, by means of
 “repairing the said Parish-Church, or by means
 “of any thing to be done in pursuance of this
 “Act.

*Damages
done to
private
Houses in
repairing
the Church,
to be made
good.*

“Provided always, That this Act shall not
 “extend to take away or remove the Graves,
 “Grave-stones, Monuments, and Vaults, being
 “the particular Property of any Person or Per-
 “sons now living, or which belong to the Fa-
 “milies of any Person or Persons buried in or
 “under the said Church, and made or provided
 “for the Interment of him, her, or themselves,
 “Families, and Descendants; but the same
 “Graves, Grave-stones, Monuments, and Vaults,
 “in or under the said Church when repaired,
 “shall at the Request, Costs, and Charges of
 “such Persons to whom the same shall belong,
 “be preserved or provided for, and belong to
 “the several Persons, his, her, and their Def-
 “endants, in the same and the like Manner,
 “as the said Graves, Grave-stones, Monu-
 “ments, and Vaults were before the passing of
 “this Act.”

*Grave-
stones, Mo-
numents,
and Vaults,
&c. to be
preserved.*

St. BOTOLPH's Aldgate, the City Liberty.

This is a Curacy, the Church whereof stands
 on the North Side of *Aldgate High-Street*, and
 East Side of *Houndsditch*, in the Ward of *Port-
 foken*; and is so denominated from its Dedication
 to the above-named *St. Botolph*, and Neighbour-
 hood to the Gate.

The Advowson of this Church was antiently
 in the Proprietors of the Ward of *Portfoken*, who,
 in the Year 1115, gave it, together with the
 whole Ward, to the Prior and Canons of the *Tri-
 nity* within *Aldgate*: Which Grant was not only
 soon after confirmed by *Henry I.* but likewise by
 the Pope and Bishop of *London*.

*Stow. Sur.
Lond.
Newc.
Rep. Ec-
clesi.
Paroch.*

This Church was no sooner appropriated to
 the *Trinity* Convent, than the Canons, instead
 of appointing a Curate, resolved to serve the
 Cure alternately themselves; which they regu-
 larly performed till the Dissolution of their Mo-
 nastery, when the same coming to the Crown,
 Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Year 1577, granted this
 Church and Curacy to *Robert Halywell*, for a cer-
 tain Term of Years; and in the Year 1588, to
George Puttenham, for another Term of Years;
 since

Ibid.

since which Time the Impropriation has been held in Fee of the Crown.

Stow. Sur. Lond. This Church, before the Suppression of the Trinity Priory, was rebuilt by the Prior and Canons; and luckily escaping the fatal Catastrophe of the Year 1666, it remains, in all Respects, upon the antient Foot; and being a Donative, pays neither First-fruits nor Tenths to the King. But the Profits thereof, returned Anno 1636, were as follow; and being subject to the Bishop and Archdeacon, it pays Procurations to both.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.
Newc. Rep. Ecclef. Paroch.	By Tithes	—	—	400 0 0
	By Casualties	—	—	90 0 0
	By Sermons	—	—	30 0 0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To the Bishop's Procuration	0	4	0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	4

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1725.

Par. Acc. Book.	Joseph Johnson received	—	1002	7	6½
	Paid on Account of the Church	—	292	14	7½
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	657	7	2
	Balance to the Parish	—	52	5	9

Overseers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1725.

Ibid.	Adam Tyler, &c. receiv'd	—	802	0	0
	Paid on the Poor's Account	—	633	18	6
	Balance to the Parish	—	168	1	6
	Paid for the Poor in both Accounts	—	1311	5	8

Donations, per Annum.

Don. Reg.	By John Say	—	—	1	0	0
	By William Cowch	—	—	5	10	0
	By John Skeering	—	—	5	0	0
	By John Webster	—	—	6	0	0
	By Richard Garford	—	—	6	13	4
	By Mess. Price and Owen	—	—	9	4	0
	By Cutbbert Dumbs	—	—	5	0	0
	By Mrs. Trumbal	—	—	5	0	0
	By George Clarke	—	—	7	0	0
	By Sir John Fenner	—	—	9	0	0
	By William Newton	—	—	2	16	8
	By Anne Clarke	—	—	3	4	0
	By William Green	—	—	5	0	0
	By Tobias Wood	—	—	6	0	0
	By Francis Terry	—	—	5	0	0
	By Joyce Ripton	—	—	2	8	0
	By Robert Dow	—	—	20	8	0
	By Gerard Ward	—	—	0	16	0
	By Anne Turner	—	—	1	10	0
	By Robert Hills	—	—	1	12	0
	By George Richards	—	—	5	0	0
	By the Viscountess Lumley	—	—	12	0	0
	By Mrs. Rich	—	—	4	0	0
	By Mary Bristow	—	—	1	14	8

Monumental Inscriptions.

Weav. Fun. Mon. Hic jacet Johannes, Episc. Bathon. & Wellensis, qui cum plures insignes Legationes . . . tandem obiit in Legatione Clevensis . . . Januar. 1540. Cujus animæ propitiatur Altissimus.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Here lyeth buried the Corpse of Robert Taylor, of Silverdale in the Parish of Warton in the County of Lancaster; Gentleman; the Father of John Taylor, Citizen and Draper of London, and of this Parish, Beer-Brewer. He departed this Life, about the Age of 80 Yeeres, the 15th Day of February, An. Dom. 1577.

Here lyeth the Body of William Cowch, one of the Ordinary Yeomen of her Majesty's Chamber, Citizen and Innholder of London. He deceased the 13th. Day of July, An. Dom. 1583. who hath given (after the Decease of Joane, his Wife) the House, called the Crowne, being at the East End of this Church, called St. Botolph's without Aldgate, unto Christ's Hospital for ever. Out of the which House, after the Decease of the said Joane, his Wife, is to be paid by the Governors of the said Hospital, Five Pound yeerly, for ever, to the Poore of Port-foken Ward, within the said Parish.

Here under this Stone lyeth the Body of George Clarke, Citizen and Vintner of London, who by his Last Will and Testament gave, for divers good and charitable Uses, these Legacies hereafter following:

First, For a publick Schoole in the University of Oxenford, the Summe of Two hundred Pounds.

To the Use of the Poore of the Foure Precincts of the Ward of Portfoken, being in the Parish of St. Botolph's without Aldgate, the Summe of Two hundred and Ninety-three Pounds, Six Shillings and Eight-pence.

To the Parish of White-chapel, for the Relief of the Poore there, the Sum of Two hundred and Thirty Pounds.

To the Parish of St. Leonard Shoreditch, to the Use of the Poore there, the Summe of One hundred and Six Pounds Fifteen Shillings and Four-pence.

To the Company of the Vintners he gave the Summe of Ten Pounds, and to the Poore of Christ's Hospital he gave the Sum of Five Pounds.

He deceased the 19th Day of April, Anno Dom. 1606. and was here buried the 24th Day of the same next following. Ætatis suæ 63.

Dies mei sicut umbra declinaverunt, & ego sicut fœnum aresco.

Here under this Stone lyeth buried the Body of Robert Cockes, late Citizen and Tallow-Chandler of London; who by his Last Will and Testament gave to this Ward of Portfoken (wherein he dwelt) the Summe of One hundred Pounds, to be employed for the Use and Benefit of the Poore of the said Ward. He departed this mortal Life the 20th Day of September, An. Dom. 1609. and was here interred the 3d Day of October next following. Ætatis suæ 67.

Vixi dum volui, volui dum Christe volebas, Christe mihi spes es, vita, corona, salus.

Here, before this Pew, lyeth buried the Body of Robert Dow, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of London, with Lattice, his Wife, and Thomas, his Son; which Robert deceased the Second Day of May, in the Yeere 1612. His Age was 89 Yeeres: Who, amongst other his Charities done in this Citie, and elsewhere fundry Wayes, as to several Hospitalis abroad and at home, Prisons, and to Nineteen poore Householders of the Merchant-Taylors Company in perpetuum, gave to this Parish of St. Buttolph's without Aldgate (whereof he was a Member) the Nomination of Two Almshouses freely relieved, and Twenty Pound yeerley to be distributed to Threescore poor aged and impotent Men and Women, by Nobles a-peece, upon every St. Thomas's Eve for ever. Ad gloriam Dei.

Per Nepotem ac Hæredem, Zachari Dow, posthumum.

Here lyeth Sir Edward Darcy, Knight, Third Son of Sir Arthur Darcy, Knight, of the Privy Chamber to the late Queen Elizabeth. Hee married the Daughter of Thomas Astley, Esquire, by whom he had Fifteen Children. Sir Robert Darcy, Knight, his eldest Sonne, caused him to bee buried in this Vault amongst his Ancestors, according to his Desire. Hee dyed at his House called Dartford

ford Place in Kent, the 28th Day of October, Anno Dom. 1612. Hee being 69 Yeeres old.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is neither select nor general, all being admitted who have either served or fined for Offices; two Church-wardens; four Overseers of the Poor; Houses in this Liberty, belonging to the City, twelve hundred and thirty-nine.

Augmentation to this, from the following Parishes, viz. From *Alballows Lombard-street*, 7*l.* *St. Magnus*, 7*l.* *St. Mary Aldermary*, 6*l.* *St. Catharine Creed Church*, *St. Laurence Pulteney*, and *St. Mary Cole*, 4*l.* each; *St. Switbin's*, 3*l.* *St. Bennet Fink*, *St. Botolph Billingsgate*, *St. John Baptist*, *St. John the Evangelist*, *St. Margaret Moses*, and *St. Peter's Poor*, each 2*l.* 10*s.* together, fifty Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

The Ward of *Portoken*, of which this Parish consists, was, about the Year 967, given by King *Edgar* to certain Military Knights for their gallant Deportment in the Service of their Country. See *Portoken Ward*.

The Street leading from *Aldgate* to *Whitechapel* being rendered almost impassable by the numerous Carriages incessantly passing that Way, it was first paved by an Act of Parliament of the thirty-second of *Henry VIII.* Anno 1541.

This Church was rebuilt by Act of Parliament in the Year 1741.

Preamble.

"Whereas the Church of the Parish of Saint *Botolph* without *Adgate*, in the City of *London*, and County of *Middlesex*, is a very antient Fabrick; and, notwithstanding considerable Sums of Money have been laid out by the Inhabitants of the said Parish, in repairing and supporting the same, Part thereof is in great Danger of falling down, and other Parts in a very ruinous Condition: Now, to the Intent: the said Church may be rebuilt for the publick Worship of God, and the Instruction of the Inhabitants of the said Parish in the true Christian Religion, as now professed in the Church of *England*; and that the said Steeple may also be rebuilt, and that the same may be effected in a Manner that may be least burdensome to the Inhabitants of the said Parish; the Church-wardens, Antients, and other Inhabitants of the said Parish, do most humbly beseech your most Excellent Majesty, that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and the Authority of the same, That it shall and by may be lawful to and for the Trustees, or for any nine or more of them, to cause the said Parish-Church, and the Steeple thereof, to be pulled down, and to be rebuilt after such Model, and of such Dimensions, and of such Materials, and in such Manner and Place, as by the said Trustes, or any nine or more of them, shall be agreed upon.

Trustees to
make As-
sessments.

"And for defraying the Expences of pulling down and rebuilding the said Church and Steeple, and for effectually securing the Payment of

No. 91.

"Annuities by this Act to be granted for the pious Purposes aforesaid; be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the first Day of *May*, which shall be in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-one, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Trustees herein after named, or any nine or more of them, by any Writing under their Hands and Seals, from Time to Time, to make, or cause to be made, an Assessment or Assessments on all Lands, Houses, Tenements, and Hereditaments, within the said Parish, so as the same do not exceed in the whole six Pence in the Pound in any one Year, of the yearly Rent of such Lands, Houses, Tenements, and Hereditaments, as the same shall be ascertained and rated to the Land-Tax; and they are hereby authorized and required to order and direct the Receivers and Collectors to be chosen and appointed, as herein after is mentioned, for the Time being, to collect quarterly from the Owners and Occupiers of such Lands, Houses, Tenements, and Hereditaments, such Rates and Sums of Money so to be assessed as aforesaid, two third Parts of which Rates and Assessment shall be paid by the Landlords or Owners, and the other third Part by the Tenants or Occupiers of such Lands, Houses, Tenements, and Hereditaments; and which said Tenants and Occupiers shall and may deduct and retain out of the Rents, payable to the Landlords and Owners of the same Premises, the said two third Parts of such Rates or Assessments, so to be made and collected as aforesaid; and the said Landlords (mediate or immediate) according to their respective Interests, are hereby required to allow to such Tenants such Deductions and Payments accordingly; and every Tenant paying any such Rates or Assessments for or upon the Landlord's Account, shall be acquitted and discharged for so much Money as the same shall amount unto, as fully and effectually, as if the same had been actually paid to any such Landlord or Landlords, or other Person or Persons, to whom his or her Rent was or should have been paid or payable; and the Money arising, or being due, from such Rates or Assessments, shall be quarterly accounted for, paid, and applied in such Manner, and for such Purposes, as by this Act is herein after directed and appointed to be paid and applied.

to be col-
lected
quarterly.

"Provided always, That in case any House, Tenement, or Premises, shall be set, let, or occupied in different Apartments, Rooms, or Lodgings, to or by distinct and separate Families, Lodgers, or Inmates, the whole House, Tenement, or Premises so let or occupied, shall be charged with the whole Rate assessed, or to be collected, for or in respect of the same; and in case of Non-payment, shall and may be levied and recovered upon and from any of the Inhabitants or Occupiers of any Part or Parts of such House, Tenement and Premises, in such and the same Manner as the other Rates or Assessments directed by this Act to be raised, are appointed to be levied and recovered.

Houses in,
Tenements,
how to be
charged.

"Provided

No Settlement to be made by paying these Rates.

“ Provided always, and it is hereby further declared and enacted, That the Payment of the Rates and Assessments directed to be raised and levied shall not intitle any Person or Persons whatsoever to any Settlement in the said Parish of Saint Botolph without Aldgate, who was not before such Payment legally intitled to such Settlement in the said Parish.

Trustees may borrow Money on Credit of this Act.

“ And forasmuch as borrowing Monies upon the Credit of this Act will be the most speedy and effectual Method to accomplish the pious Purposes aforesaid; be it therefore further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for any Person or Persons to contribute, advance, and pay into the Hands of the said Trustees, or any nine or more of them, or such Person or Persons as they, or any nine or more of them, shall, by any Writing under their Hands and Seals, authorize to receive the same, any Sum or Sums of Money, not exceeding in the Whole the Sum of six thousand Pounds, for the absolute Purchase of one or more Annuity or Annuities, to be paid and payable for the natural Life or Lives of such Contributor or Contributors respectively, or the natural Life or Lives of such other Person or Persons as shall be nominated by or on behalf of such respective Contributors, at the Time of Payment of their respective Contribution-Monies, so as the Annuity or Annuities, do not exceed the Sum of eight Pounds ten Shillings *per Annum*, for every one hundred Pounds; and so in Proportion for any greater or less Sum, to be advanced and paid as aforesaid; all which said Annuity or Annuities, so to be purchased as aforesaid, shall not exceed in the whole the Sum of five hundred and ten Pounds *per Annum*, and shall be payable and paid by the said Trustees, or any nine or more of them, in the Vestry-Room of the said Parish, to the Purchaser or Purchasers of the same, their Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, at such Times, and in such Proportions, as shall be agreed upon between the Purchaser or Purchasers, and the said Trustees.

Annuities of 8 l. 10 s. per Cent.

How Annuities shall be paid.

“ And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every the Annuity or Annuities, so to be purchased under and by Virtue of this Act, shall be, and are hereby charged upon, and shall be paid and payable from Time to Time, out of the Monies arising by the said Rates or Assessments herein mentioned; and all and every Contributor and Contributors upon the Credit of this Act, duly paying the Consideration or Purchase-Money for any such Annuity or Annuities as aforesaid, or such Person or Persons as he, she, or they shall appoint his, her, or their respective Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall have, receive, and enjoy, and be intitled, by Virtue of this Act, to have, receive, and enjoy the respective Annuity or Annuities, so to be purchased out of the said Rates or Assessments by this Act appropriated or appointed for the Payment thereof, during the Term of the natural Life of the Person to be nominated by each and every such Purchaser or Contributor as above-mentioned; and that all and every such Purchaser and Purchasers, and their Exe-

cutors, Administrators, and Assigns respectively, shall have good, sure, absolute, indefeasible Estates and Interests in the Annuities so by them respectively purchased, or to be purchased, according to the Tenor and true Meaning of this Act; and that none of the said Annuities shall be subject or liable to any Taxes laid or to be laid by the Authority of Parliament, or otherwise howsoever.

“ And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for any Purchaser or Purchasers of any such Annuity or Annuities, as aforesaid, and his, her, or their Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, at any Time or Times, by Writing under his, her, or their Hands and Seals, to assign such Annuity or Annuities, or any Part thereof, or Interest therein, to any Person or Persons whatsoever, when and as often as Need or Occasion shall be or require; and a Memorandum or Entry of all such Assignments shall be made in a Book, which is hereby required to be kept by such Person or Persons as the said Trustees, or any nine or more of them, shall appoint for that Purpose, at the Charge of the said Trustees, in the Vestry-Room belonging to the said Parish, which Entry or Memorandum shall be made *gratis*.

Annuities may be assigned over.

Assessments to pay the Annuities.

“ And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the several Rates or Assessments, herein directed to be collected and paid, shall be charged and chargeable with and for the Payment of the said Annuities, and all Arrears thereof, from Time to Time; and shall upon every Default of Payment of the said Annuities, within the Space of forty Days next after any of the Times when the same shall be made payable, vest in the Annuitants, until the same shall be fully paid and satisfied, together with Interest, and Costs, and Charges, occasioned by the Non-payment of the same; and that the said Annuitants, in case the said Annuities shall be in Arrear and unpaid for the Space of forty Days, as aforesaid, and until full Payment thereof, with Interest and Charges, as aforesaid, shall have the same Power, Rights, and Privileges of assessing, collecting, distraining, and levying the said Rates or Assessments, payable by Virtue of this Act, as the said Trustees, their Collectors or Receivers, or any of them, could have had, in case the said Annuities had been regularly and fully paid and satisfied.

“ Provided always, That if any Person chosen or appointed a Trustee for the Purposes of this Act shall undertake any Part of the Building of the said new intended Church or Steeple, or have any Share or Interest in any Contract relating thereto, every such Person shall, from thenceforth, be utterly disabled and disqualified from acting in the said Trust; and that no Trustee or Trustees herein before named, or hereafter to be appointed, as aforesaid, other than those intitled to be Trustees by Virtue of their Office or Stations, as aforesaid, shall act in the Execution thereof, but during such Time as they shall respectively pay, or be liable to pay, either as Landlord or Tenant, for twenty Pounds a Year Rent towards the Rates or Assessments aforesaid.

Trustees not to be interested in the Building.

“ And

Continu-
ance of the
Rates.

“ And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the several Rates or Assessments hereby directed and appointed to be raised and levied as aforesaid, shall take Place and have Continuance from the said first Day of May, one thousand seven hundred and forty-one, for and during such Time only, as any of the Annuities to be granted, pursuant to this Act, as aforesaid, shall have Continuance, and when and as often as there shall be Occasion or Necessity to raise the same, and no longer, and not otherwise; and from and after the Determination of all the said Annuities, such Rates and Assessments shall cease and determine; any Statute, Law, Usage, or Custom, or any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Trustees
may sell the
Materials
of the
Church,

“ And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Trustees, or any nine or more of them, shall have full Power and Authority, and they are hereby authorized and impowered, or such Person or Persons as they, or any nine or more of them, shall, from Time to Time, for that Purpose appoint, to sell and dispose of all or any of the Materials of the said Church and Steeple (if they shall so think fit) to such Person or Persons as shall be willing to purchase the same; and the Money arising by such Sale shall be applied to the Purposes of this Act, and to no other Purpose whatsoever.

and erect a
Tabernacle
for Di-
vine Ser-
vice, &c.

“ Provided also, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Trustees, or any nine or more of them, are hereby impowered and required, by and out of the Monies intended to be raised by Virtue of this Act, to erect or purchase a Tabernacle, or otherwise provide some decent and convenient Place for the Service and Worship of God, during the rebuilding of the said Church; and also, when the new intended Church shall be built and finished, to take down such Tabernacle, and, if Occasion be, to sell and dispose of the Materials thereof, and apply the Money arising by such Sale or Disposal for the Purposes of this Act; and that such Tabernacle so to be erected, or Place to be provided, shall in the mean Time, and until the said Church shall be rebuilt, and Divine Service performed therein, be deemed and reputed to be a Parish-Church.

Trustees to
defray
their own
Charges.

“ And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Trustees appointed, or to be appointed, for the Purposes mentioned in this Act, shall, at all their Meetings, defray their own Charges and Expences, and shall give such publick previous Notice of their several Meetings, as shall, from Time to Time, be by them, or any nine or more of them, agreed upon.

Property in
Graves,
&c. not to
be altered.

“ Provided always, That this Act shall not extend to take away the Graves, Grave-stones, Monuments, or Vaults, being the particular Property of any Person or Persons now living, or which belong to the Families of any Person or Persons buried in or under the said Church, and made or provided for the Interment of him, her, or themselves, Families and Descendants; but the same Graves, Grave-stones, Monuments, and Vaults, in or under the said

Church, when rebuilt, shall be preserved or provided for, and belong to the said several Persons, his, her, and their Descendants, in the same, and in the like Manner, as the said Graves, Grave-stones, Monuments, and Vaults, were before the passing of this Act.”

EAST-SMITHFIELD LIBERTY.

Tho' this Town, or Liberty, be at present reckoned within the Jurisdiction of the County of *Middlesex*; yet, as it appears to be within the antient Bounds of the Ward of *Portoken*, which extended from *Whitechapel-bars*, Southward, by *Dodding's-pond* in *Nightingale-lane*, and the *Hermitage-bridge*, to the River *Thames*; I shall therefore insert it in this Place, considering that it still belongs to the Parish of *St. Botolph, Aldgate*, in the Liberty of the City; but as that Union only regards the Church, I shall subjoin the Church-wardens and Overseers of the Poor's Accounts, in respect to their several Charges relating to the Church, Liberty and Poor.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

	l.	s.	d.	
Thomas Lloyd received	—	—	—	
Paid on Account of the Church	997	12	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Church- Ward. Acc.
and Liberty	—	—	—	
Paid on that of the Poor	637	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Balance to the Warden	385	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	25	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	

Overseers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1727.

Samuel Jordan, &c. received	761	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Overseers Account.
Paid on Account of the Poor	762	5	7	
Balance to the Overseers	—	0	17	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paid for the Poor in both Accounts	1159	12	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Donations, per Annum.

By Mrs. Trumball	—	—	2	10	0
By Messrs. Lockton and Cropton	—	—	6	8	0
By Messrs. Edmund and Jackson	—	—	6	0	0
By John Sherwin	—	—	1	0	0
By Sir John Fenner	—	—	3	18	0

Officers, &c. in this Liberty.

Two Church-wardens; four Overseers of the Poor; five Headboroughs; two Constables; six Scavengers; that paid the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Dust, for one Year, the Sum of one hundred and sixty Pounds; two Beadles; eight Watchmen; fourteen hundred and thirty-five Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Liberty.

East-Smithfield is a Manor, wherein is kept a Court-Leet and Court-Baron; in the former of which are chosen the Officers belonging to the Liberty; and in the latter Pleas are held for any Sum under forty Shillings; to which Court belong a Steward, a Town-Clerk, and three Attornies.

On the North Side of *St. Catharine's Hospital*, and East Side of *Little Tower-bill*, where at present is situate the Victualling-Office belonging to the Royal Navy, was seated the Abbey of Grace, founded by *Edward III.* in the Year 1349.

St. BOTOLPH's Billingsgate.

This is a Rectory, the Church whereof stood opposite *Botolph-Lane* in *Thames-street*, and Ward of *Billingsgate*, from which it receives its latter Appellation, as it does the former from the Saint of that Name.

The

Newc.
Rep.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

The Advowson of this Rectory appears to have been antiently in Lay Hands, by a Proceſs carried on (about the Year 1194). by *John Bocumeter*, and *Dionisia* his Wife, againſt the Dean and Canons of *St. Paul's*, for the Patronage thereof. But the Dean and Chapter having ſhewed their Right, not only to this Rectory, but alſo to that of *St. Martin Orgars*, by a Deed of Gift to them of both Rectories, from one *Odgarus*, his Son, and *Chriſtiana*, the Mother of the ſaid *Dionisia*; the Plaintiffs thereupon renounced all Pretenſions to both the ſaid Rectories; ſince which Time the Right of Collation to both has continued in the ſaid Dean and Chapter.

The Dean and Canons ſeemingly pricked in Conſcience for the Hardſhips the Complainers lay under, by their being iniquitouſly deprived of their paternal Inheritance; therefore, to make them an Amends, promiſed annually to celebrate the Obiits of the ſaid *John Bocumeter*, and *Dionisia* his Wife. A poor Return for ſo great a Loſs!

Aſt Parl.
22 Car. II.

This Church being conſumed in the general Conflagration, Anno 1666, it has not been rebuilt; wherefore the Pariſh is annexed to the Church of *St. George Botolph-lane*, where I ſhall give an Account of the Receipts and Diſburſements of both Pariſhes relating to the Cure; and, in the Interim, ſhall give an Account of thoſe concerning the Church and Poor:

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

		l.	s.	d.
Par. Acc.	<i>Benjamin Collyer</i> received	155	9	3
Book.	Paid on Account of the Church	49	7	3
	Paid on that of the Poor	120	1	7
	Balance to the Warden	13	19	7

Donations, per Annum.

1557,	By <i>Thomas Trumball</i>	1	0	0
1624,	By <i>Thomas Barber</i>	6	18	6
1625,	By <i>Jasper Huſſey</i>	2	0	0
1633,	By <i>Sir John Leman</i>	2	12	0
1656,	By <i>John Wardel</i>	4	0	0
1658,	By <i>Robert Fellows</i>	1	5	0
1659,	By <i>William Fellows</i>	1	5	0
	By <i>John Auſtin</i>	5	0	0
	By the Lady <i>How</i>	0	13	6

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

Citizens of *London*, call to your Remembrance
The famous *John Rainwell*, ſometime your
Maior,

Of the Staple of *Callis*, ſo was his Chance.

Here lieth now his Corps; his Soul, bright and
faire,

Is taken to Heaven's Bliffe, thereof is no Deſpaire.
His Acts bear Witneſs, by Matters of Recorde,
How charitable he was, and of what Accorde,
No Man hath beene ſo beneficiall as hee,
Unto the Citie in giving liberallie, &c.

Obiit Anno 1445.

Anna Saris, nuper Uxor *Johannis Saris*, Armigeri, Filia *Gulielmi Meggs*, Armigeri, quam ſuſcepit ex conjuge ſecunda, *Dorothea*, Filia venerabilis Dominae, *Annæ Cambel*, adhuc ſuperſtitis, ex hac vita migravit Febr. 21. Anno Dom. 1662. ætatis 29. conjugii 8.

Hæc pietate Deo, caſta virtute marito,
Decuſſu ſanctis, matri conjuncta ſepulchro eſt.

Mœſtiſſimus Conjux, meritiſſimæ conjugii, hoc Monumentum, amoris & remiſcentiæ ergo, poſuit.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; fifty-one Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

I am of Opinion this Church is of *Saxon* Foundation; for *William the Conqueror*, Anno 1067, granted to the Abbot and Canons of *Weſtminſter* a Gate and Wharf in this Neighbourhood, denominated *Botolph's*; which Appellation I imagine they received from their Vicinity to this Church.

St. BOTOLPH's Biſhopsgate.

This Church is a Rectory, ſituate oppoſite *Houndsditch*, on the Weſt Side of *Biſhopsgate-ſtreet without*, in the Ward of that Name; and is ſo denominated from its Dedication to the Monk aforeſaid, and its Neighbourhood to one of the City Gates.

The Patronage of this Rectory, for ought appears, has been all along in the Biſhop of *London*, to whom, and his Commiſſary, 'tis only ſubject; and being wholly exempt from the Archidiaconal Jurisdiction, pays no other Tithes than thoſe due to the Biſhop.

This Church having fortunately eſcaped the devouring Flames, Anno 1666, it remains in all Reſpects upon the antient Foot in reſpect to the Cure: The Profits and Diſburſements whereof, as return'd in the Year 1636, were as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	
By Tithes	200	0	0	Ibid.
By Glebe	30	0	0	
By Casualties	100	0	0	
By a Parſonage Houſe ſince	25	0	0	

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

To Firſt-fruits	20	0	0	Ibid.
To Tenths	2	0	0	
To the Biſhop's Procuration	0	6	6	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

<i>Samuel Higgs</i> received	1088	15	8½	Par. Acc.
Paid on Account of the Church	101	1	4	Book.
Paid on that of the Poor	961	13	11½	
Balance to the Pariſh	26	0	5	

Overſeers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1727.

<i>Henry Gregory</i> , &c. received	1257	6	10	
Paid on Account of the Poor	1248	16	3	Ibid.
Balance to the Pariſh	8	10	7	
Paid for the Poor in both Accounts	2210	10	2½	

Donations, per Annum.

1568,	By <i>Sir William Allen</i>	6	0	0	Don.
1568,	By <i>Robert Ripley</i>	3	0	0	Regiſt.
1582,	By <i>Mary Wilkinſon</i>	5	0	0	
1582,	By <i>Vincent Goddard</i>	5	0	0	
1600,	By <i>Jane Wood</i>	31	10	0	
1603,	By <i>Thomas Morgan</i>	5	0	0	
1626,	By <i>Edward Allen</i>	2	0	0	
1628,	By <i>Thomas Curſon</i>	12	0	0	
1628,	By <i>Richard Reeve</i>	20	5	0	
1630,	By <i>Bernard Hide</i> , every tenth Year	4	10	0	
1633,	By <i>Sir Paul Pindar</i>	15	0	0	
1633,	By <i>Suſan Ibell</i>	2	0	0	
1633,	By <i>John Steward</i>	2	0	0	
1634,	By <i>Margaret Deane</i>	0	8	0	
1634,	By <i>Peter Collet</i>	2	5	0	

1642, By



The North East Prospect of the Parish Church of St. Botolph, without Bishopsgate

		l.	s.	d.
1642,	By Anthony Bailey	—	4	0 0
1644,	By Jane Ford	—	21	14 0
1644,	By Mrs. Webster	—	0	10 0
1646,	By John Greenhill	—	6	0 0
1649,	By Mary Paradine	—	5	0 0
1654,	By John Quince	—	3	0 0
1655,	By Andrew Partridge	—	0	8 0
1655,	By Sir John Fenner	—	8	8 0
1658,	By John Marshal	—	2	10 0
1659,	By William Tutchin	—	5	0 0
1660,	By Alexander Jones	—	5	0 0
1670,	By Griffith Owen	—	65	0 0
1673,	By Andrew Dandy	—	6	0 0
1673,	By the Lady Lumley	—	12	0 0
1678,	By Joseph Booth	—	5	0 0
1683,	By Richard Mumford	—	5	0 0
1700,	By Andrew Willow	—	33	12 0
1707,	By John Drigue	—	7	10 0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Weav.
Fun.Mon.

Hic jacet Gardina, Uxor Richardi Shoder, Militis,
& Johanna, Filia eorundem, . . . 14 April. 1471.

Mund.Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Hic jacet Johannes Picking, Magister Artium,
nuper Rector istius Ecclesiæ, qui obiit 6 die
Septemb. An. Dom. 1490.

Weav.
Fun.Mon.

Sub hoc Marmore jacet corpus Johannis Red-
man, quondam hujus Ecclesiæ Rectoris bene me-
rentissimi, qui ab hac Luce migravit tertio die
Julii, Ann. Dom. 1523.

Ibid.

Of your Charite sey a Pater noster and an Ave.
For the Soul of William Pratte, sometyme of Pekerle,
On whose Soul Jesu have Mercy.

Mund.Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Here under lyeth the Body of Joan Wood,
Wife to Robert Wood, Citizen and Brewer of Lon-
don, who had Issue Two Sonnes and Three Daugh-
ters, viz. John, Richard, Joane, Anne, and Fran-
ces. She deceased the 25th Day of November,
Ann. Dom. 1600. She gave large Gifts and Le-
gacies to this Parish, as hereunder is exprest.

At her Buriall she gave Ten Pounds to the
Poore.

She gave Tenne Shillings yearly for a Sermon
on Midsummer-Day.

For a friendly Meeting among the Neighbours,
Forty Shillings.

In Bread weekly to the Poore for ever, Two
Shillings.

Also Four Load of Charcoales, yearly to the
Poore for ever.

To the Parson of the Parish yeerely for ever,
Tenne Shillings.

To the Two Church-wardens, Tenne Shillings
to each in like manner. To the Clerk, Six Shil-
ling and Eight Pence; and to the Sexton, Five
Shillings yearly for ever.

For a friendly Meeting of the Parson and Pa-
rishioners, accompanying him yeerly in walking
the Bounds of the Parish, Thirty Shillings.

And the Remainder of the yeerly Rent for the
Halfe-Moone, and Halfe-Moone-Alley, to remain in
the Church Stocke, towards repairing of the
Church.

Ibid.

Johannes Threll, Armig. Nobili Familia Suffexiæ
ortus, hic jacet. Vixit usque ad annum sexage-
simum tertium; mortuus est sexto die Octobris,
Anno Domini 1609.

Ibid.

A Frenchman borne, hight Martin de la Tour,
Was the first Man was buried in this Ground:
A Schoolemaster he was; and this a Part of our
Neere neighbouring Point of Petty France shall
bound.

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So Martin of the Tower may well be said,
T'have dyed in England, yet in France was laid.
He died anno 1617.

On the 10th of August, Anno 1626, was interr'd
without the Verge of the consecrated Burial
Ground in Petty France, the Body of Hodges
Shaughsware, a Persian Merchant, whose Son,
according to the Custom of his Country, daily
repaired to his Grave for the Space of a Month,
where he perform'd divers Prayers and Ceremo-
nies over the Defunct. But being disturb'd by
the Populace, discontinu'd his Funeral Devotions,
and erected a Monument to his Memory, with a
Persian Inscription, English'd thus:

This Grave is made for Hodges Shaughsware,
the chiefeft Servant to the King of Persia, for the
Space of Twenty Yeeres, who came from the King
of Persia, and dyed in his Service. If any Persian
cometh out of that Country, let him read this,
and a Prayer for him, the Lord receive his Soule;
for here lyeth Maghmote Shaughsware, who was
borne in the Town of Novoy in Persia.

Sir Paul Pindar, Kt. his Majesty's Ambassador
to the Turkish Emperor, Anno Dom. 1611, and
Nine Years Resident. Faithful in Negotiations
Foreign and Domestick; eminent for Piety, Cha-
rity, Loyalty, and Prudence. An Inhabitant
Twenty-six Years, and bountiful Benefactor to
this Parish. He deceased the 22d of August, 1650,
aged 84 Years.

Near this Place lyeth interred (in hope of a
joyful Resurrection) the Body of Andrew Willaw,
late of this Parish, Esq; who departed this Life
the 10th Day of June 1700, in the 68th Year of
his Age.

He by his Will gave and devised to the Church-
wardens and Overseers of this Parish, and to their
Successors for ever, all his Messuages, Tenements
and Ground in Garland-Alley, in this Parish, to
cloathe Twelve poor Men and Twelve poor Wo-
men of the same Parish, on the First of January
yearly for ever. And if any Overplus remained
of the Rents after such Cloathing, then such Over-
plus to be divided among such poor People, Part
and Part alike.

On a Gravestone in the Church-yard, over-
against the South End of the Rector's House, an
Inscription for Miriam Taylor, Daughter of Richard
Taylor and Agnes his Wife, who departed June 30,
1705, aged 17. And for John Taylor, who was un-
fortunately killed by a Blow with a Stick on Holy
Thursday, An. 1710, in the 15th Year of his Age.

All you that chance this Tomb of mine to see,
Pray stop and read, and Warning take by me.
With Care observe your Parents sound Advice,
Your Safety in your just Obedience lies.
If you their wife Commands once disobey,
Like me to sudden Death you'll fall a Prey.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens;
four Overseers of the Poor; Houses, seventeen
hundred and nine. Augmentation to this from the
following Parishes, viz. From St. Stephen's Wal-
brook, 12 l. St. Peter's Cornhill, 10 l. St. Mary
Woolchurch, 7 l. St. Christopher's, 6 l. St. Michael's
Quern, 5 l. 10 s. St. Vedast Foster, St. Antholin's
and St. Andrew Undershaft, 5 l. each; St. Pancras,
4 l. 10 s. Together, sixty Pounds per Ann.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

By the earliest Account I have been able to
come at of this Parish-Church, it appears that
John de Northampton was Rector thereof before
the Year 1323, which shews it to be of a conside-
rable Standing.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

The old Church, which stood upon the Bank of the City Ditch, (as did those of St. Botolph's Aldersgate, Aldgate, and St. Giles's Cripplegate) being antient and in a very crazy Condition, an Act of Parliament was obtained for rebuilding the same; whereby the Commissioners were impowered to raise upon all Landlords two Shillings *per* Pound, out of the Rents of their several Houses in the Parish, and six Pence *per* Pound of the Tenants, not exceeding in the whole the Sum of ten thousand Pounds. But this Sum not proving sufficient to finish the Work, a Parish Rate was made to supply the Deficiency, whereby the Sum needful was raised; and the Church and Steeple being finished, the Charge of the whole amounted to ten thousand four hundred and forty-four Pounds, one Shilling, and eight Pence Half-penny.

In digging the Foundation for the present Church, Part of the Walls of the first-erected were discovered, whereby it appeared not to have been near so big as the late, nor the present Fabrick; in the first Stone of which was inlaid a Copper Plate, with the following Inscription:

Deo & Ecclesie sacrum, Lapidem hunc Anpovvianov posuit Reverendus in Christo Pater, Edmundus, Londinensis Episcopus, istius Ecclesie Patronus perpetuus, 10 die Mensis Aprilis, A. D. 1725.

Raft. Stat.
34 & 35
H. VIII.

The Street leading from the Gate to *Shoreditch*, denominated *Bishopsgate-street*, was first paved by Act of Parliament, Anno 1543.

Mund. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

This Parish being greatly straitened for Room to bury their Dead in, the City conferred upon them that Part of the Town-Ditch between their Cemetery and the City Wall, Anno 1615. Since which Time that Spot of Ground has been raised above eight Feet. At the West End of this new Burial Ground, and East Side of *Moorfields*, (whereon the *New Broad-streets* are situate) was a Street of mean Buildings, denominated *Petty France*, from its being at first inhabited by People of that Nation.

BRIDEWELL PRECINCT.

Tho' this Precinct be extraparochial, yet as the Chapel thereof has a Government resembling that of a Parish-Church, I shall therefore insert it in this Place. But the Hospital whereunto it belongs, I have treated of in *Faringdon Ward without*.

The Advowson of this Chapel is in the Gift of the Governors of the Hospital; and the Liberty, or District thereunto belonging, is Part of the antient Jurisdiction, which appertained to the Royal Palace of *Bridewell*. But tho' this Precinct contains divers Streets of Houses, yet the Inhabitants thereof, not being impowered to make a Poor's Rate, raise Money by way of Contribution. Therefore I shall subjoin one of their annual Accounts in respect to the Poor.

Chapel-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.	l.	s.	d.
Francis Read received	—	21	4 8
Paid to the Poor	—	23	18 8
Balance to the Warden	—	2	14 0

Officers, &c. in this Precinct.

Two Chapel-wardens; ninety-one Houses.

St. BRIGIT's, vulgarly St. Bride's.

This Parish, tho' antiently a Rectory, is at present a Vicarage, the Church whereof is situate

behind the Southern Row of Houses of *Fleet-street*, in the Ward of *Faringdon without*; and is so denominated from its Dedication to St. Brigit, by most Authors said to have been a *Scotish* Virgin.

The Advowson of this Church was in the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, till their Dissolution by Henry VIII. Anno 1539. But when the same was changed into a Vicarage, is uncertain; tho' probably it happened about the Year 1529, when *William Mott*, S. T. B. was collated as the first Vicar thereof. However, 'tis subject to the Archdeacon of *London*, save as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

This Church sharing the common Fate in the Fire of *London* in the Year 1666, was rebuilt at the Charge of the Publick, in the magnificent and beautiful Manner, as it at present appears; but it remains in all Respects upon the antient Foot in regard to the Cure; except that of having a certain Stipend settled upon the Vicar, by the general Act of Parliament, for ascertaining the Profits of the Incumbents of the several Parishes of this City, whose Churches were destroyed by the Conflagration aforesaid.

This Vicarage, by reason of its having been heretofore a Rectory, pays First-fruits and Tenths to the King; which, together with its Profits, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.	l.	s.	d.	
By Money from the Parish	—	120	0 0	Stat. Larg.
By Money from the Dean, &c. of <i>Westminster</i>	—	16	0 0	22 & 23 Car. II.
By Casualties, Anno 1636	—	100	0 0	Newc. Repert. Ecclef. Paroch.
Disbursements on Account of the Cure.				
To First-fruits	—	16	0 0	Ibid.
To Tenths	—	1	12 0	
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	7 6	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	14 9	
Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1726.				
John Stone received	—	562	5 6½	Parish Account Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	—	453	18 5½	
Paid on that of the Poor	—	550	0 9½	
Balance to the Warden	—	441	13 8½	

Overseers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1725.				
Thomas Carter, &c. received	—	668	4 2	Ibid.
Paid on Account of the Poor	—	627	7 6	
Balance to the Parish	—	40	16 8	
Paid to the Poor in both Accounts	—	1177	8 3½	

Donations, per Annum.				
By Joane Sanbacke	—	22	0 0	Chur. Tab.
By Mr. Crawthorne	—	10	0 0	
By Henry Flick	—	4	0 0	
By Edward Thatcher	—	5	0 0	
By Anne Raymond, a House	—	0	0 0	
By Barbara Sharp, five Chaldron of Coals	—	0	0 0	
By George Davison	—	1	10 0	
By the Company of Brewers	—	1	10 0	
By Mr. Scudmore	—	1	0 0	
By Henry Jordan	—	0	6 8	
By Sir Thomas Trevor, 100 l. in Money for a Purchase	—	5	0 0	
By Parthenia Lowman, 160 l. for ditto	—	8	0 0	
By Thomas Arnold, 50 l. for ditto	—	2	10 0	
By				

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

Ibid.

Stat. Larg.
22 & 23
Car. II.
Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

Ibid.

Parish
Account
Book.

Ibid.

Chur.
Tab.



B. Cole Sculp.

S.^t Briget. alias S.^t Brides Church.

By *William Wheatley*, 200 l. for l. s. d.
 ditto — — — 10 0 0
 By *Hugh Parker*, &c. 168 l. for ditto 8 0 0
 By *Richard Billingsley*, 50 l. for ditto 2 10 0
 By *Judith Cale*, 100 l. for ditto 5 0 0
 By *Nicolas Pitt*, Esq; 500 l. for
 ditto — — — 25 0 0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Weav. Fun.Mon. Undyr this Ston *William Wever* doth ly,
 Cityzon, and *Elisabeth* his Wyf hym by.
 He died the Eight, and she the Seventh Day of
 September,

Leving *Geffroy*, *Mary* and *Ellin*, thar Children,
 as I remember.

Whose Sowls God receyve to Favour and Pease,
 Wyth Joyes to lyve, that nevyr fall cease. 1409.

Mund.Ed.
 Stow.Sur.

Here lieth *James Kinnon*, a Gentleman of *Lentilo*, in *Monmouthshire*, a Citizen, and Cannoniere, and a Souldier. He dyed, aged 67 Yeres, overheating his Bloud, in preparing of Forty Chambers, at the Entertainment of the Prince, in the *Artillery Garden*; to the which Society he gave Forty Chambers, and Five Marks in Money; to the Poore of this Parish he gave Ten Pounds *per Annum*, for One and Twenty Yeres; and to the Poore of *Lentilo*, the like Summe; and Five Pounds present. He had One Wife, and One Sonne. Obiit 19 die Decemb. Ann. Dom. 1615.

It ever was his Wish to dye in Field,
 Or else at Sea. Fates half his Wish did yeeld.
 A Prince and Army stood about him round;
 Yet Age (o're-wearied) tooke the mortal Wound.
 Arts Mathematicke he both lov'd and knew;
 In which his Skill increast, as Yeres grew.

Wales gave him Breath; faire was his Birth and Name,

And though Death stole his Life, he left him Fame.

Stryp. Ed.
 Stow.Sur.

Here resteth the Body of Sir *John Curzon*, of *Croxal* in the County of *Derby*, Knight; descended from antient Gentry, and of long Continuance in that Place: Who, like the Race from whence hee came, was a Man of upright Life, religious and hospitable. Hee tooke to Wife *Mary*, the Daughter of Sir *Richard Levison*, of *Lellekull* in the County of *Salop*, Knight: By whom he had *Walter*, who died young; and *Mary*, then his only Daughter and Heire; who was married to *Edward Sackville*, Earl of *Dorset*, Knight of the Honourable Order of the Garter. Which Lady caused this Monument to bee here fixed to the sacred Memory of her deare Father. He departed this Life the 17th of November, 1612.

NewView
 Lond.

Near the Foot of this Pillar lyeth the Body of *Thomasin*, late Wife of *Henry Dove*, Doctor in Divinity, Vicar of this Parish. Ob. Jan. 10. 1678. Ætat. 23.

So 'tis, she's gone! Farewell to all,
 Vain Mortals do Perfection call;

To Beauty, Goodness, Modesty,

Sweet Temper, and true Piety:

The rest an Angel's Pen must tell:

Long, long beloved Dust, Farewell.

The Blessings which we highest prize,

Are soonest ravish'd from our Eyes.

Ibid.

Here lyeth the Body of *Thomas Hatman*, eldest Son of *Thomas Hatman*, and *Hanah*, his Wife; who resign'd his belov'd Soul the 28th of December, 1682.

Whoe'er thou art, that look'st upon
 And read'st what lies beneath this Stone,
 What Beauty, Goodness, Innocence,
 In a sad Hour was snatcht from hence;
 What Reason canst thou have to prize
 The dearest Object of thine Eyes?

Believe this Marble, what thou valu'st most,
 And sett'st thy Heart upon, is soonest lost.

Near this Place lyeth the Body of *James Molins*, Master of Surgery, and Doctor of Physick, Servant to their Majesties King *Charles II.* and King *James II.* A Man of strong Judgment, and ready Wit; skilful, compassionate, and honest in his Profession; whose Family, for many Generations, has produced Men very eminent in the Art of Surgery. He died Feb. 8th, Anno 1686, aged 57. Ibid.

For Feats in *Flanders* Plains renown'd,

Here lyes a *British* Blade;

Age gave at last the fatal Wound,

Which Foes in vain assay'd.

Yet boasts the Grave but half its Prey,

Whilst Friends his Name adore;

His Deeds still consecrate his Clay,

And what do *Marlbro's* more?

Zadock Shalmerdine obiit 24 July 1729. Ætat. 67.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is neither select nor general, all being admitted that have either served or fined for Offices; two Church-wardens; three Overseers of the Poor; one thousand and fifty-two Houses. Augmentation from the following Parishes, viz. *Allhallows Staining*, 5 l. *St. Bennet Sherehog*, *St. Leonard Eastcheap*, *St. Mary Botbaw*, and *St. Austin's*, two Pounds each; together, 13 l. *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Tho' the Origin of this Church be unknown, yet it appears not to be of a late Date, by its having had three Rectors before the Year 1362. However, it seems to have been very small, till about the Year 1480, when it was greatly enlarged by *William Venor*, Warden of the *Fleet Prison*; who caused a spacious Fabrick to be erected at the West End thereof, consisting of a Middle and two Side Isles; to which the old Church served as a Choir. Newc. Rep. Ecclef. Paroch.

Henry VIII. having dissolved the Convent of *Westminster*, and erected the same into a Deanry, he granted the Advowson of this Church towards the Support of his new Foundation; and the same being soon after converted into a Bishoprick, it was conferred upon the Bishop. But *Edward VI.* was no sooner possessed of the Crown, than he dissolved the Bishoprick, and restored the Deanry; and *Edward* demising soon after, *Mary*, upon her Accession to the Throne, reduced it to its pristine State, by restoring the Abbot and Monks. But this, like the others, proving of no long Duration, it was by Queen *Elizabeth* converted into a Collegiate Church; in the Dean and Chapter of which this Impropriation has continued ever since. Newc. Rep. Ecclef. Paroch.

CHRIST'S - CHURCH.

This is a Vicarage or Impropriation; the Church whereof is situate behind the Northern Row of Houses of *Newgate-street*, in the Ward of *Faringdon within*.

The Right of Advowson to this Church has been in the Governors of *St. Bartholomew's Hospital* ever since the Year 1546, when *Hery VIII.* granted the same to the City.

The late spacious and magnificent Church being consumed in the Fire of *London*, Ann. 1666, the Choir thereof has only been rebuilt; and, by

Act

Act of Parliament, constituted the Place of Publick Worship, both for this Parish, and that of *St. Leonard's Foster-lane*; whereby the Profits of the Vicar are greatly increased: Which, together with the Disbursements of the Cure on Account of both Parishes, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.
Act Parl.	By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	200	0 0
22 & 23	By Glebe in 1636	—	10	0 0
Car. II.	By Casualties in ditto	—	11	0 0
Newc.	By a Parsonage House in ditto	—	10	0 0
Rep.				
Ecclef.				
Paroch.				

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To First-fruits	—	53	6 8
	To Tenths	—	5	6 8
	To the Bishop's Procuration	—	1	1 0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	7 6

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1726.

Parish	William Franklin receiv'd	—	833	18 4
Register.	Paid on Account of the Church	—	289	14 4½
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	689	6 5½
	Balance to the Warden	—	145	2 6

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	1601, By Dame Mary Ramsey	—	2	10 0
	1633, By Roger Harris	—	2	12 0
	1634, By Sir Kenelm Digby	—	5	0 0
	1636, By Henry Needler	—	6	0 0
	1642, By Henry Smith	—	10	0 0
	1652, By Sir Robert Bannister	—	5	0 0
	1664, By Thomas Wade	—	3	0 0
	1666, By Margaret Charles	—	10	0 0
	1678, By Thomas Stretchley	—	5	0 0
	1686, By Henry Needler	—	6	0 0
	By Dr. Haynes	—	2	0 0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Mund.Ed.
Stow.Sur. Within this Grave, enclosed here,
Anne Beaumont now doth rest,
A loving and faithful Wife,
With many Children blest.
She served God with Zeale of Truth,
And learn'd to fly from Sinne;
And as she learn'd his holy Will,
So liv'd and dy'd therein.
A Friend to such has Virtue fought,
A Foe unto no Wight;
A Help to those that feared God,
With all her Power and Might.
The Poore shall oft bewaile her Want,
By whom they found Relief;
Whose Minde with earnest Care was bent
To ease them of their Griefe.
Thus happy she, that now is gone
From hence, Reward to finde;
Unhappy yet for such her Friends,
As she hath left behind:
But thrice unhappy for his Losse,
That doth her Praise rehearse;
A woful Praise unto her Sonne,
Who wrote this dolefull Verse.

Obiit 7 Sept. Anno 1581.

Ibid. *Gualtero Haddono*, Equestri loco nato Jurisconsulto, Oratori, Poetæ celeberrimo, Græcæ, Latinæque Eloquentiæ sui temporis facili Principi, Sapientia & Sanctitate Vitæ, in id evictio, ut Regina *Elizabethæ*, à supplicum Libellis Magister esset; Destinareturque majoribus nisi fato immaturius cessisset: Interim in omni gradu viro longè eminentissimo, conjugii suo optimo meritissimoque, *Anna Suttona*, Uxor ejus 2, flens, mœrens, desiderii sui signum posuit. Obiit anno Salut. hum. 1572. Ætatis 56.

Here lyeth buried the Body of *John Jackson*, Stryp. Ed.
Citizen and Founder of *London*; who departed Stow. Sur.
this Life the 21st June in the Year of our Lord
1584; unto whom the Lord give a joyful Resurrection. Amen.

Here you may see *John Jackson* Hee,
By Death laid in his Bower,
He dy'd in June, Twenty and one,
Fifteen hundred Eighty-four.
Whom God in Health endu'd with Wealth;
And Treasurer he hath been
To Infants poor, to save them Store,
That kept are here within.
When he did dye, then Deputy
Unto the Alderman,
To end the Brawl of Great and Small,
As testify we can.
His Will can tell he lived well,
To feed the Poor with Meat:
His Gifts therein so large have been,
And Legacies so great.
His zealous Heart did never start
From preaching of the Word,
Till from this Bell, he went to dwell
In Glory with the Lord.
Where he in Bliss undoubted is,
A just Reward of Faith,
And all that grieve, and do believe,
As Holy Scripture saith.

We dye to live, that liv'd to dye,
Through *Jesus Christ*; and so do I.
Which *Christ* as I have loved best,
Among his Saints I trust to rest.
William Drew obiit Anno Dom. 1586.

By stealing Steps of Time,
From Day to Month and Year,
My early Race is run,
My Body buried here.
John Martin was my Name,
Of Haberdashers free:
Two Wives, and Children Four,
The Lord hath lent to me.
My Soul is now with God,
To whom my Corps shall come;
And both shall Sentence have
From *Christ* in Day of Doom;
When by his bloody Death,
Who is my Saviour just,
I shall have Life for ay,
Among the Saints, I trust.
Now of my earthly End
If thou the Day wilt know,
The Month, and Year, are all
Expressed here below.

Obiit 20 June, 1594.

Behold the Workes of God, done by his Servant, Dame *Mary Ramsey*.

She hath given a yearly Maintenance for Two Fellows and Four Schollers in *Cambridge*. More, Two Livings of good Value, when they shall become fit to supply them. More, towards certaine Sermons to be preach'd in this Church yearly. More, in *Christ's Hospital* a fine Writing-Schoole for poore Mens Children. More, in the Country, a free Grammar Schoole for the Poorer Sort.

All which several Gifts before remember'd, are to continue yearly for ever.

Forma, Decus, Mores, Sapientia, Res & Honores Morte ruunt subita; vivit post funera Fama.

She hath given a worthy Maintenance to the Poore of *Christ's Hospital*. More, a bountiful Gift for the healing of poore wounded Souldiers. More, a liberall Maintenance for Ten poore maimed Souldiers. More, a liberall Maintenance for Ten poore aged Widows. More, a bountiful Gift to release

Mund.Ed.
Stow.Sur.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Mund.Ed.
Stow. Sur.

release poore Men out of Prison. More, a bountifull Gift to relieve poore Men in Prison. More, a yearly Stipend to poore Maids Marriages. More, to the Reliefe of the Poore of Four severall Parishes. All which severall Gifts are for ever.

Her Faith has wrought, her Tree was not barren, and yet an unprofitable Servant. 1596.

Mund. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Gamaliel Pye under this Stone
Doth lye in Peace and Rest,
Whose Service to his Prince and Realm
Well knowne not to be least.
At *Bullen*, *Muttrel*, and each Place else,
Where then the King had Warres,
Not any one that serv'd in Campe,
Less feared Wounds and Scarres.
In Age he liv'd in Peace and Love,
Abhorring World's Inconstancy;
And chosen was Eleven Times
The Warden of his Company.
The Poore, Sick, Lane, abroad, at home,
His Bounty ever felt,
But chiefly his own Parishioners,
Where Threescore Yeeres he dwelt.
He held Disdaine to brawle, or seeke
What others had to doe;
And with his Wife he liv'd
Full Forty Yeeres and Two.
He liv'd devout, and dy'd devout,
The chiefest Way to Heaven;
The complete Day of this his Life
Was Fourscore Yeeres and Seven.

Mole sub hac, si forte roges quis (candide Lector)
Vel qualis recubat? *Gamaliel* Pius est.
Vita Pium, Nomenque Pium, Mors sancta Pi-
umque
Exhibet; & Vita est, Nomine, Morte Pius.

Ibid.

Time's Triumph on the Death of Mr. *Robert Rogers*, who deceased Anno 1601, in the Manner of a Dialogue between Time, Death and Rogers.

Death.

Stand, fairly encountered both, grave, soveraigne
Time,
Borne of Eternity, Age's Father,
Prince of all Power; all Powers on Earth are
thine,
That doest my Ruines truest Records gather;
Lend thy Consent, thy helping Hand to mine;
And Death will make Time's Sovereignty as great
As the Three Sisters, Ladies of sterne Fate.

Time.

Impartial Death, Honour's respectlesse Foe,
Grimme, meager Caytife, wherefore dost thou
come?
Must Virtue's Children to thy Slaughter goe,
In thy Bloud-yawning Cell to fill a Roome?
Can none but they quench thy bloody Thirst?

Death.

No. *Rogers* I come for: Time, thou canst not save
him:
This Dart must strike him, and grim Death will
have him.

Rogers.

Death wellcome; all by thee (I know) must end;
Nor do I care for longer Life than this:
I thanke thee, thou hast staid so long (kind Friend.)
Sweete Time, be patient, pardon mine Amisse,
If I have Time mispent; alas, we all offend:
If, said I? yes, 'tis certaine, sure I have;
For which Offence (deare Time) I Pardon crave:

Time.

Death, grant me this (Sweet) doe not kill him,
Till I return but from the Destinies.

Death. I cannot stay a Moment.

No. 92.

Rogers. Oh, will him.

Death. There lye thou dead.

Time. Thou canst not spill him:

Time shall erect a Trophy of such Fame,
That while Time lives, dye shall not Rogers' Name.

Time's Epitaph.

Give me an Adamantine Pen, and Lease of Brasse,
To character his Name, whose like nere was.
A single Life he led, loving to all,
The poore Man's Succour, the Relief of Thrall:
Vertue's Example, Guide to eternal Life;
In Carriage courteous, all devoid of Strife.
Here lyeth he interred, Rogers his Name,
Time's only Sonne, eterniz'd by Fame.
Ougly Detraction, flye; and black Oblivion, hence;
Whilst Rogers' Dust lyes here, Time will his Fame
commence.

All those that knew her, lov'd her; for her Life, Stryp. Ed.
Chaste, pure and pious, was of all approv'd; Stow. Sur.
(A rich Possession's such a vertuous Wife;)
All Ill she hated, and all Good she lov'd;
Be this his Comfort then, bewails her most,
In Heaven she's found, that here on Earth is lost.
Elizabeth Draper Obiit 3d December, 1613.

Rodolpho Waddingtono, hujus Scholæ per Annos
48 Moderator digniss. Qui postquam, una cum
Uxore, sine Prole, Annos 47 suavissimè degisset,
An. Ætat. 84, An. Dom. 1614, Aug. 24, in
Domino placide obdormivit.

Ibid.

Joanna, Uxor ejus mœstiss. posuit.
Hic *Waddingtonus* tenui requiescit in Urna,
Nestor verè annis, & gravitate *Cato*.
Tullius, Eloquent; *Damon* sincerus Amico;
Et par Præceptis, *Quintiliane*, tibi.
Dulcis, amœnus, amans, cultis, præstante, probata,
Vir, Vates, Coniunx, Moribus, Arte, Fide.
Tales secula puto paucos antiqua dedissent,
Postera non multos secula datura pares.

Vita.

Angligenæ hunc peperit *Londinum*, gloria gentis,
Ætona huic Artis Semina prima dedit.
Granta tulit Segetem, Fructumq; tumescere fecit.
Londini Messes Orphana turba tulit.

Memoria Sacrum. Neer this lyeth the Body
of *Joane*, Daughter and sole Heire of *Edmund*
Biggs, Gent. and late Wife to *Clement Goldsmith*,
of *Gray's-Inn*, Esquire; who was in this Church
baptized the 3d of March, 1564, and interred
the 17th of February, 1631.

Ibid.

Close by this small Remembrance, you may find
That which apparel'd erst an honest Mind;
A Body there inurn'd, where once did rest
A charitable Soul, that was its Guest.
But see what Sicknefs, Age, and Death have done;
These have they parted: Yet the Day shall come,
When they shall meet, and reunite again,
And be assum'd above the Heavens to reign.
Untill which Time may thy poor Monument
To Readers shew a sad Son's true Intent.
But if this perish, yet her Virtue shall
(She dead) preserve her blest Memorial.

Capt. *Valentine Pyne*, born at *St. Mary Antrey* NewView
in *Devon*. in the Year 1648, went to *India*, where Lond.
he spent the best Part of his Life in Trade with
the Natives; by whom, particularly the King of
Bantam, he was highly respected and beloved,
for his Integrity, Modesty, and other good Qua-
lities.

Being forced to return, by the Unkindness of
some of his Countrymen, he arrived in *England*,
in the Year 1688, and after Three Years Stay,
besides other Compensations, he was by the *East-*
India Company made Commander of one of their
best Ships, the *New Berkeley-Castle*. His Ship being
ready

ready to fail, he fell sick, and died on *Feb. 11th*, 1691, lamented by all that knew him, aged 43, Years; leaving Issue by his Wife, *Ann*, only One Daughter, *Mary*, aged Two Years.

Hic jacet ingenti casu pulcherrima *Pinus*,
Cujus erat saluber fructus & umbra sacra.
Non rapidis ventis aut sæva prostrata bipenni,
Nec Jovis fulmine tacta ruit.
Per Frigora & Æstus, & mille pericula tutum,
Perdidit Emperici missa manu pilula.

Here lies *Catherine*, Daughter of *John* and *Hester Bosworth*; who lived Fourteen Years, not more admired for the Beauties of her Person, than esteemed for those of her Mind: The Pride of her Parents; the Delight of her Friends: Who, to the Cheerfulness agreeable in Youth, joyned the Modesty that adorns it. In whom Duty, Affection, Affability and Condescension were the Effect, not so much of an happy natural Disposition, as of just Reflection and sincere Piety: Worthy to have continued in the World, had the World been worthy of her. She lived long enough to give a Specimen of Virtue, to confirm the Hopes that had been conceived; alas! no longer, than to shew the Greatness of our Loss, and the Vanity of temporal Enjoyments. Born 1st *Septemb.* 1717. Died *January* 26th 1731.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

Beside the above-mentioned Monuments, there were anciently in this Church those of four Queens, one Duke, four Dutcheffes, three Earls, two Countesses, eleven Barons, four Baronesses, three Mayors of *London*, thirty-six Knights, and two Bishops; together with a great Number of other Persons of Distinction.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is neither select nor general, all being admitted that have either served, or fined for Offices; two Church-wardens; three hundred and fifty-four Houses. Augmentation to *St. Giles's Cripplegate*, four Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

To come at the Origin of this Church, 'twill be necessary to give some Account of the Convent to which it belonged.

Bibl. Cott.
Vit. F. 12.
13. fol. 45.

In the Year 1224, there arrived at the Port of *Dover*, in *Kent*, four Clerks and five Lay-Brothers, *Friars Minors* of the *Franciscan* Order; five of whom settled at *Canterbury*, and the other four repaired to *London*; where they were kindly received and entertained by the *Friars Preachers* at their House in *Holbourn*, for the Space of fifteen Days. Hence they removed to a House in *Cornhill*, which they took of *John Travers*, one of the Sheriffs; wherein they continued about a Year, when they were much straitned for Room, by reason of the great Increase of their Number. Which being observed by *John Iwryn*, Citizen and Physician of *London*, (who soon after became a Lay-Brother among them) he, for the Health of his Soul, and Good of the said Friars, granted to the Mayor and Citizens of *London*, in pure and perpetual Alms, all his Land and Houses situate in the Parish of *St. Nicholas Shambles*; which Spot of Ground was soon after considerably enlarged by the additional Benefactions of the Mayor and Commonalty, as well as by the Munificence of private Citizens of *London*.

Ibid

A Site was no sooner provided, than divers of the principal Inhabitants of this City began, in the Year 1225, at their own Expence, to erect a House and Chapel for the better Accommoda-

tion of the said Friars. But the Monks continuing to increase in Number, the Chapel was not sufficient to accommodate them in the Celebration of the Divine Offices; wherefore *Margaret*, Consort to *Edward* the First, in the Year 1306, began to erect a stately and very spacious Church, which took up twenty-one Years in building, at a very great Expence; and in regard to its Dimensions, it excelled all the Places of Worship in this City, except that of the Cathedral; it being no less than three hundred Feet in Length, eighty-nine in Breadth, and sixty-four and two Inches in Height: This magnificent Fabrick was erected at the Charge of the said *Margaret*, that of two other Queens, many of the Nobility, Citizens of *London*, and others.

Sir *Richard Whittington*, Mayor of this City Anno 1419, erected at his own Expence, in the Year 1421, a spacious Library for the Use of this Convent, and laid out in furnishing the same with Books the Sum of four hundred Pounds.

Ibid.

At the Dissolution of Religious Houses Anno 1538, this Monastery was surrendered to *Henry* the Eighth; when, according to a certain Author, its Revenues amounted to thirty-two Pounds nineteen Shillings and ten Pence. This I take to be a Mistake; for 'tis not probable, that so noble and stately a Structure as this Convent appears to have been, could have so piteous an Income as the above: For I am of Opinion, that instead of that Sum, the Maintenance of its numerous Family is more likely to have cost some hundreds of Pounds per Annum.

Speed Hist.
Gr. Brit.

This Church was no sooner surrendered to the King, than it was converted into a Repository for Prize Goods taken from the *French*. But *Henry* the Eighth, in the Year 1546, having granted the same to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, he annexed a certain District thereunto, which consisted of the Parishes of *St. Nicholas Shambles*, *St. Ewin*, and that Part of *St. Sepulchre's* within the City Wall; and having erected the same into a Parish, the Church thereof, from its Dedication, was denominated *Christ's-Church*. For the Service of which were appointed a Vicar, a Visitor of *Newgate*, five Priests, two Clerks, and a Sexton. The Vicar to receive of the City a Stipend of 26 l. 13 s. 4 d. The Visitor, 10 l. Each of the Priests, 8 l. The Clerks, 6 l. each: And the Sexton, 4 l. per Annum. See *Farringdon within*.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

This magnificent and stately Edifice, which extended from *Butcher-hall-lane* to *Grey-Friers* Gate-way, was consumed in the general Conflagration in the Year 1666, and though the Choir thereof has only been re-edify'd, 'tis nevertheless the largest Parish-Church within the City.

St. CHRISTOPHER's.

This is a Rectory, the Church whereof is situate near the North-West Angle of *Tbreadneedle-street*, in the Ward of *Broad-street*; and is so denominated from *Christopher*, a Profelyte, Martyr, and a Saint of *Canaanitish* Extraction; whose Name, before his Conversion, was *Reprob*; but his present Name, it seems, he received from his carrying *Christ* over a great River upon his Shoulders; if you can believe it.

Newc.
Rep. Eccl.
Paroch.

The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have been anciently in the noble Family of *Nevil*, by whom 'twas probably given to the Bishop of *London*,

Ibid.

don, in whom it has continued upwards of three hundred Years. It is subject to the Archdeacon of London, save as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

This Church was a great Sufferer by the Fire of London, Anno 1666, yet not so much as to occasion its being rebuilt; therefore it was repaired, and continues upon the ancient Foot in all Respects, other than what relates to the Rectorial Profits, which are considerably augmented by Act of Parliament; which, together with the Disbursements on Account of the Cure, are as follow :

Receipts on Account of the Cure.		l.	s.	d.
A& Par. 22 & 23 Car. II. Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.	By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	120	0 0
	By Glebe Anno 1636	—	23	0 0
	By Casualties in ditto	—	15	0 0
	By a Parsonage House	—	18	0 0
	By Mr. Kendrick's Gift	—	20	0 0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.		l.	s.	d.
Ibid.	To First-fruits	—	14	0 0
	To Tenths	—	1	8 0
	To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	11 0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	3 4

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.		l.	s.	d.
Par. Acc. Book.	Timothy Cockshut received	375	19	6½
	Paid on Account of the Church	141	17	7½
	Paid on that of the Poor	194	2	2
	Balance to the Parish	—	39	19 9

Donations, per Annum.		l.	s.	d.
Don. Reg.	By Benedict Harlewyn	—	42	0 0
	By Simon Horsepoole	—	4	4 0
	1624, By John Kendrick	—	38	0 0
	1631, By Sir Peter le Maire	—	5	0 0
	By Thomas Foreman	—	5	0 0
	1695, By Daniel Brewster	—	2	0 0
	1712, By John Williams	—	10	0 0
	1715, By Samuel Brewster	—	4	0 0
	1717, By John West, and Spouse	—	15	0 0
	By Robert Cudner	—	2	0 0
	By Mr. Parsons	—	0	10 0
	By Mrs. Deane	—	0	2 0

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. *Robertus* cubat hic *Thornus*, Mercator honestus, Qui sibi legitimas arte paravit opes. Huic vitam dederat puero *Bristollia* quondam, Londinum hoc tumulo clauferat ante diem. Ornavit studiis patriam, virtutibus auxit, Gymnasium erexit sumptibus ipse suis. Lector quisquis ades, requiem cineri precor optes, Supplex & precibus numina flecte tuis.

Obiit 1532. Ætatis vero suæ An. 40. Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. Siste viator, leviter preme, jacet hic juxta, quod mortale fuit C. V. *Thomæ Harrioti*. Hic fuit doctissimus ille *Harriotus*, de *Syon* ad *Flumen Thamesin*, Patria & Educatione *Oxonienfis*. Qui omnes Scientias calluit, qui in omnibus excelluit; Mathematicis, Philosophicis, Theologicis; Veritatis indagator studiosissimus, Dei Trini unius cultor piissimus, sexagenarius, aut eo circiter, mortalitati valedixit, non vitæ, anno Christi 1621, Julii 2.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; ninety-two Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, six Pounds per An.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. As the Origin of this Church is buried in Oblivion, I can come no nearer the same, than that

Richard at Lane was collated thereunto in the Year 1368.

St. CLEMENT's Eastcheap.

This Rectory Church, which is seated on the East Side of St. Clement's-lane, in the Ward of Candlewick, owes its Name to St. Clemens or Clement, (a Roman, and Disciple of St. Peter the Apostle) Bishop of Rome.

The Advowson of this Church appears to have been in the Abbot and Convent of Westminster till their Dissolution. In the Year 1553, Queen Mary conferred the same upon the Bishop of London, in whose Successors it still remains. But in Ecclesiastick Affairs 'tis subject to the Archdeacon, except as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

This Church sharing the common Fate in the Year 1666, 'tis since handsomely rebuilt, and by Act of Parliament constituted the Place of Worship for its own Parish and that of St. Martin Orgars. The Rectorial Profits and Disbursements whereof are as follow :

Receipts on Account of the Cure.		l.	s.	d.
	By Money in lieu of Tithes	140	0	0
	By Casualties Anno 1636	16	13	4
	By two Parsonage Houses	40	0	0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.		l.	s.	d.
	To First-fruits	—	32	18 4
	To Tenths	—	3	15 10
	To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	12 6
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	5 10
	To St. Paul's Pension	—	0	14 0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.		l.	s.	d.
	Thomas Marshal received	143	3	9½
	Paid on Account of the Church	90	2	4
	Paid on that of the Poor	96	8	4½
	Balance to the Warden	—	43	6 10¾

Donations, per Annum.		l.	s.	d.
	1491, By John Holiday	—	50	0 0
	1555, By Bennet Jackson	—	12	0 0
	By Thomas Nichols	—	5	0 0
	By Roger Colton	—	2	10 0
	By Alice Barneham	—	7	0 0
	By Benedict Barneham	—	3	0 0
	1611, By Edmund Hill	—	2	10 0
	By Richard Must and Ed. Law	—	10	0 0
	By Sir William Terry	—	2	12 0
	By Samuel Middlemore	—	7	0 0
	By James Hall	—	18	0 0
	1715, By Thomas Hackley, 200 l. for a Purchase	—	10	0 0
	By Thomas Daglae	—	25	0 0
	By Nicholas Stott	—	0	10 6

Monumental Inscriptions.

Deo & posteris. *Benedictus Barneham*, Filius junior *Francisci Barneham*, Senatoris & quondam Vicecomitis London. cum iisdem honoribus, quibus Pater summa cum laude in hac Urbe functus fuisset: Et ex *Dorothea*, Uxore charissima, Filia *Ambrosii Smith*, unius è Filiis *Joannis Smith*, de *Wocock* in Com. *Leicestriae*, Armigeri, quinque Filias, *Elizabetham*, *Aliciam*, *Dorotheam*, *Bridgettam* & *Benedictam*, superstites & hæredes reliquisset: Quarum minor natu *Benedicta* paulo post hunc erectum Tumulum diem obiit: Ipse quod à terra accepit, hic terra commendavit. Quod verò è cælo, lætus lubensq; Christo reddidit, summumque sui desiderium omnibus bonis ob eximiam prudentiam, doctrinam, eloquentiam,

eloquentiam, & præclara in hanc Urbem merita reliquit. Vixit Annos 39, obiit *Aprilis* die tertio, *An. Dom.* 1598.

NewView
Lond.

In this Vault repofes the Body of *Mary*, the beloved Wife of *Mr. John Cater*, of this Parifh, Merchant, who had by her one Daughter, named *Anne*, yet living, and one Son, named *John*, who dyed at 19 Years old, and lies here buried by his Mother. She was third Daughter of *Mr. Abraham Wefell*, a late eminent Merchant of this City. She departed this Life at *Carfbalton*, in *Surrey*, the 2d Day of *March* 1694, in the 25th Year of her Age, much lamented by her Husband, and all that knew her Piety and other exemplary Virtues.

Officers, &c. in this Parifh.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; fixty Houfes. Augmentation to the Parifh of *St. Andrew Holbourn*, two Pounds per *An.*

Antiquities, &c. in this Parifh.

Newc.
Rep. Eccl.
Paroch.

As to the Antiquity of this Church, I can trace it no higher than that *William de Soutblee* was Rector thereof before the Year 1309, which fhews it to be not of a modern Date.

St. DIONIS Backchurch.

Newc.
Rep. Eccl.
Paroch.

This Parifh is a Rectory, the Church whereof is fituate near the South-Weft Corner of *Lime-ftreet*, in the Ward of *Langbourn*. Its Name it owes to *St. Dionis, Dionysius*, or *Dennis*, an *Athenian Areopagite*, or Judge, who, upon *St. Paul's* preaching at *Athens*, was converted, and became the first Bishop of that City, and afterwards Patron of the *French Nation*. This is the celebrated Miracle-monger, who, according to the absurd and ridiculous Fables of the Papifts, carried his Head two Miles, after it was cut off.

The Epithet of *Backchurch* was conferred upon this Church, from its Situation behind a Row of Houfes, to diftinguifh it from the Church of *St. Gabriel*, which flood in the middle of *Fenchurch-ftreet*; therefore thofe Churches were anciently known by no other Appellation than thofe of *Fore* and *Back-Church*.

Ibid.

The Patronage of this Church, which is one of the thirteen Peculiars in this City belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was anciently in the Prior and Canons of that Church, in whom it continued till the Diffolution of their Priory; when 'twas conferred upon the Dean and Chapter of the faid Church, who are ftill Patrons thereof.

This Church being destroyed in the great Fire of 1666, 'tis handfomely rebuilt, and remains in all Refpects as formerly, other than the afcertaining a Stipend for the Rector, whose Profits and Difbursements on Account of the Rectory are as follow:

<i>Receipts on Account of the Cure.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	120	0	0
By Glebe Anno 1636	—	20	0	0
By Casualties in ditto	—	3	16	0
By the Rectory Houfe	—	20	0	0

Aft Parl.
22 & 23
Car. II.
Newc.
Rep. Eccl.
Paroch.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To First-fruits	—	25	0	0
To Tenths	—	2	10	0
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	7	7½
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	0	0

Ibid.

Church-wardens Account, A.D. 1727. *l.* *s.* *d.*

<i>Seamour Hufsey</i> received	488	12	5	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	228	3	2	
Paid on that of the Poor	271	5	11	
Balance to the Warden	10	16	8	

Donations, per Annum.

By <i>Sir Thomas Abdy</i>	—	7	10	0	Don. Reg.
By the <i>Lady Harvey</i>	—	6	0	0	
By <i>Roger Tindall</i>	—	2	12	0	
By <i>Mr. Wareham</i>	—	0	7	6	
By <i>Margaret Deane</i>	—	0	3	4	
By <i>John Hewit</i>	—	5	0	0	
By <i>Sir Robert Clarke</i>	—	2	0	0	NewView Lond.
By <i>Anthony Abdy</i>	—	7	10	0	

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Thomas Curticius, sub Marmore conditus isto,
Quem Mundo eripuit Parca severa senem:
Quemque suum Cives voluere augere Senatum,
Justitia & gravitas, hunc meruere gradum.
Purpurensq; sua præturam gessit in Urbe,
Ferret ut hoc multum laudis ab officio.
Animus huic Consul, sceptroque insignis & ense,
Londinium vexit, dexteritate bona.
Thomam progeniuit, solumque *Mæstis humanis*,
Vita adeo fragili forte fugaxque datur.
Unica neptis avo est *Ana*, Hæres, Filia *Thome*,
Dignaque neptis avo, dignaque nata Patre.
Stuclea hæc nupsit, generoso stemmate certo,
Præclaroque domi militæque Viro.
Fumus & umbra fumus: quicquid Mortale peribit;
Sola Manet pietas, quæ sine fine viret.

Mund. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

The Tombe of *Sir Edward Osborne*, Kt. sometime Lord Mayor of this noble Citie, who was buried *An. Dom.* 1591; and of Dame *Margaret* his Second Wife, who married after with *M. Baron Clarke* (by whom this Tombe was erected) and was buried *An. Dom.* 1602.

Ibid.

This Monument was erected for the worshipful *M. John Hewet*, Gent. Citizen and Merchant of *London*, and free of the Clothworkers Company, who in his Life-time was loving to all; and pittifull to the Poore; witnesse the yeerely Pension he hath given for ever of Five Pounds to the Poore of this Parifh. He changed this mortal Habitation the Third Day of *July*, *Anno Domini* 1602.

Ibid.

D. D. M. S. Emanuel de Meteran, Mercatori *Antwerpiensi*, atque inter ordinis ejusdem *Belgas Londini*, quondam Cos. def. viro pio, viro docto qui rerum in *Belgia* gest. Historiam opus luculentum & fidei plenum posteris reliquit.

Ibid.

Esther de Corput, Conjux conjugii liberique ix. parenti optimo P. P. Obiit die 8 *Aprilis*, Anni cto. io. c. xii. cum vixisset *An.* 76, mens. 3.

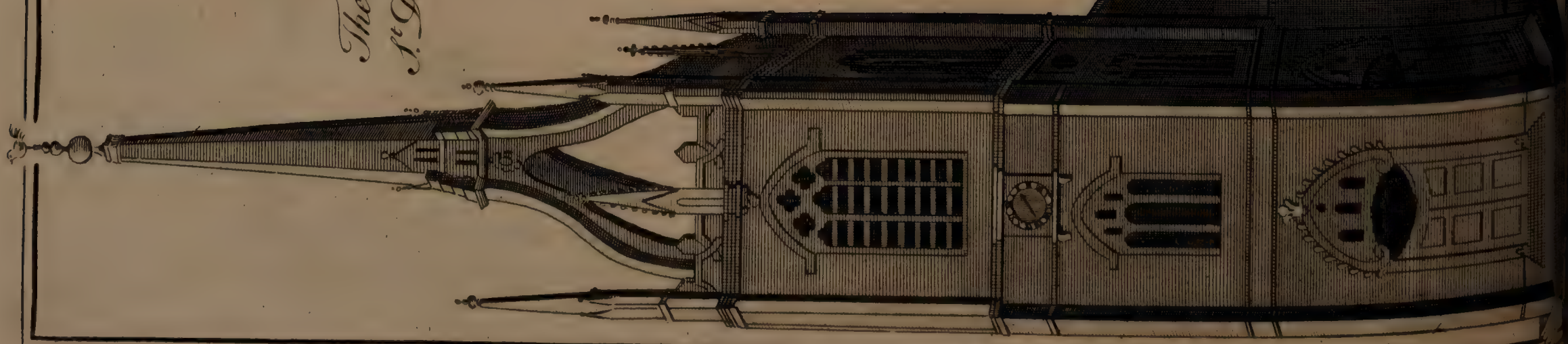
Sub Marmore prope posito in expectatione beatæ Refurrectionis Corpus *Danielis Rawlinson*, Civis & *Oenopolæ Londinensis*, honestâ & antiquâ Familiâ *Graisdalia*, in Agro *Lancastrensi* oriundi. Si Annos spectes, satis diu vixit: Si Beneficia, premunt annos. Si animo agitata, præmaturâ morte abreptus est. Obiit anno Ætat. 65, idibus *Quintilis*, 1679. Jacent juxta sepulti *Margareta*, Uxor, *Daniel Filius* natu maximus, *Elizabetha* Filia, *Maria* Filia. Quæ fuit Uxor *Johannis Mazine*, Armiger. & *Rawlinson Mazine* intans Ne-pos, & unica *Mariæ* proles. Monumentum hoc Patris Memoriam sacrum P. P. *Thomas Rawlinson*, Filius superstitum natu maximus.

NewView
Lond.

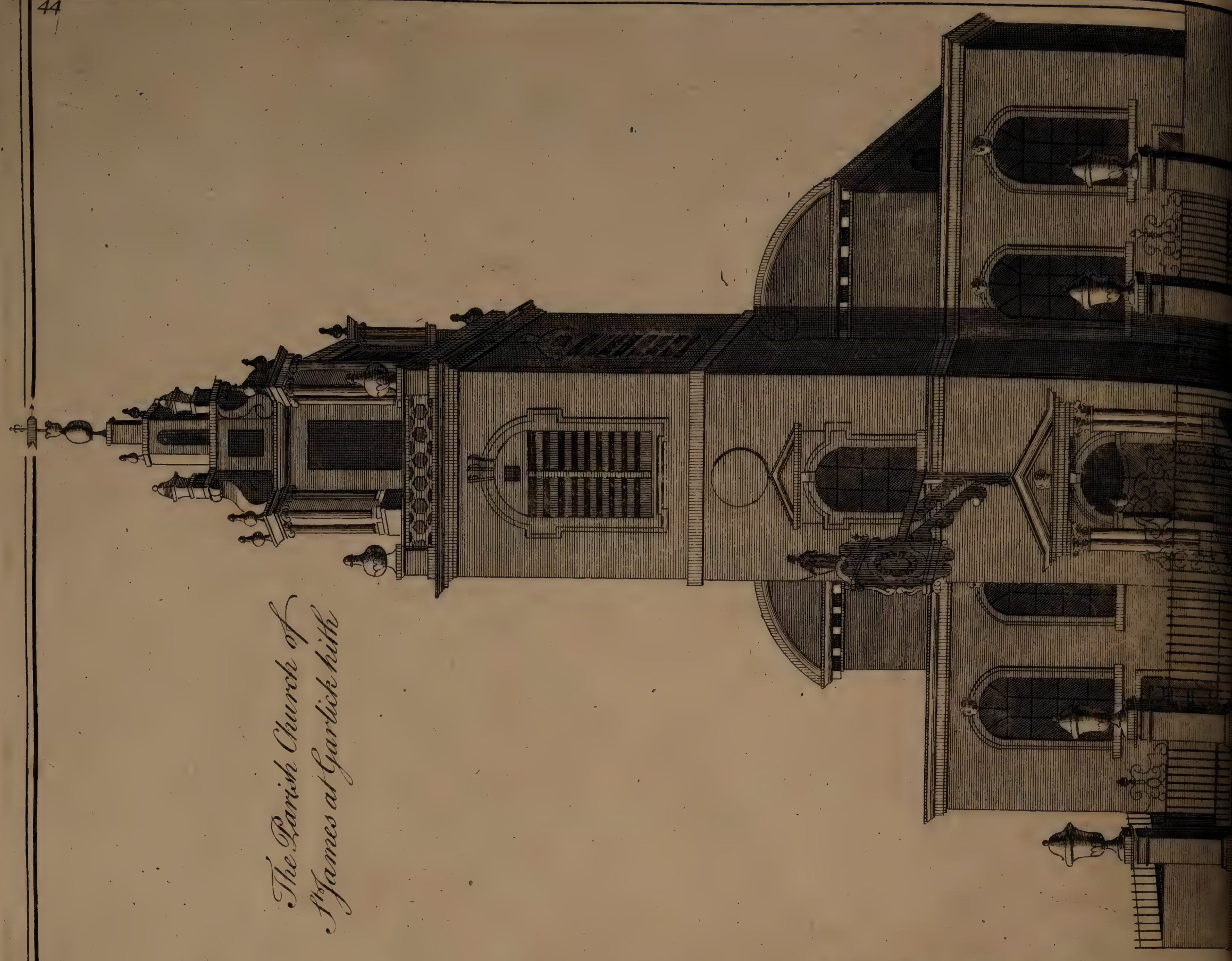
Near this Place, in the Chancel, lyeth interred the Body of *Philip Lackson*, Merchant, Son to *Miles Lackson*, of *Cambebay*, in the County of *Somerset*, Esq; He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *John Brown*, of *Sutton St. Clare*, in the same County,

Ibid.

*The Parish Church of
St Dunstan's in the East*



*The Parish Church of
St James at Garlick Hill*



County, Esq; by whom he had Three Sons, *Edward* and Two *Philips*; and Two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Eleanor*.

He was constantly devout in the Duties of Religion, according to the Church of *England*, truly loyal to the King, loving to his Relations, Neighbours and Acquaintance, faithful in Friendship, just in all his Dealing, and charitable to the Poor. In Memory of whom, *Elizabeth*, his Relict, caus'd this Monument to be set up, *Anno Dom.* 1686.

Ibid.

In the Chancel is interred the Body of Sir *Robert Geffrey*, Kt. and Alderman, some time since Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, President of the Hospitals of *Bridewell* and *Bethlehem*; a most excellent Magistrate, and of exemplary Charity, Virtue and Goodness; who departed this Life the 26th of *February* 1703, in the 91st Year of his Age. And also the Body of Dame *Percilla*, his Wife, Daughter of *Luke Cropley*, Esq; who deceased the 26th of *October* 1676, in the 43d Year of her Age.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

M. S. *Edwardi Tyson*, M. D. ab antiqua stripe in Agro *Cumbriae* oriundi, viri omni eruditione atque Doctrina, in illis imprimis studiis, quæ medicum aut instruunt aut ornant, præstantissimi: in Arte Anatomica plane singularis. Qui Coll. Medicorum *London.* & Societatis Regiæ Socius fuit: in Aula Chirurgorum Prælector Anatomicus: in Hospitio mente captorum Medicus fidelissimus; omni Vitæ munere cum laude defunctus, Pietate erga Deum, Amore in Confanguineos, Fide in Amicos, Liberalitate erga Egenos, Animi candore, Morumq; suavitate inter universos, sempiternæ Gloriæ commendatus. Morte obiit repentina, Calend. Aug. An. Dom. 1708. Annos natus 58.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and twenty-two Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of *St. Giles's Cripplegate*, eight Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.
Stow. Sur.
Lond.

Though I cannot ascertain the Origin of this Church, yet that it is not of a modern Foundation, is evident from *Reginald de Standon's* being Rector thereof in the Year 1288.

St. DUNSTAN's in the East.

This Church, which is a Rectory, situate on the West Side of *St. Dunstan's-bill*, in the Ward of *Tower-street*, is dedicated to the imperious and implacable *Dunstan*, a *West-Saxon*, and an inveterate Enemy and cruel Persecutor of the Secular Clergy in favour of the Regulars; and the additional Epithet of *East*, is to distinguish it from other Churches of the same Name within the Bill of Mortality.

Newc.
Rep.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

The Patronage of this Rectory was anciently in the Prior and Canons of *Canterbury*, who, *Anno* 1365, granted the same to *Simon* their Archbishop, and his Successors, in whom it still remains, and is one of the thirteen Peculiars in this City belonging to the Archiepiscopal See of *Canterbury*.

This Church having greatly suffered by the Conflagration of the Year 1666, it has since been repaired, and a beautiful new Steeple added thereto; whereby it has not only become a Gainer by its Misfortune, but the Rector likewise, whose Stipend, like those of others, is greatly augmented by Act of Parliament; which, together with the Profits and Charges of the Rectory, are as follow:

Nº. 92.

A& Par.
22 & 23
Car. II.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	200	0	0	Ibid.
By Glebes Anno 1636	—	6	0	Newc.
By Casualties in ditto	—	20	0	Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	
To First-fruits	60	7	11	Ibid.
To Tenths	—	6	0	
To the Bishop's Procuration	9	7	7½	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1725.

	l.	s.	d.	
James Bedingfield received	799	4	0½	Parish Ac. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	282	17	5	
Paid on that of the Poor	593	13	7	
Balance to the Warden	77	6	11¾	

Donations, per Annum.

	l.	s.	d.	
By William Sevenoke	29	13	4	Don. Regist.
By Matthew Earnest	20	0	0	
By Sir Bartholomew James	6	0	0	
By Sir William Harriot	19	0	0	
By Henry Hardson, Alderman	22	6	0	
By Thomas Cuttle	23	0	0	
By Sir Richard Goldstone	14	0	0	
By Sir Thomas Hunt	2	13	4	
By Sir Richard Champion	8	0	0	
By William Hunt	2	0	0	
By William Haines	6	0	0	
By William Barret	4	0	0	
By Edward Turville	11	0	0	
By the Lady Viscountess Conway	10	0	0	
By Anne Hide	3	0	0	
By Sir John Moore	3	0	0	
By Bernard Hide	5	0	0	
By Sir William Russell	1	7	6	
By Margaret Deane	0	6	0	
By William Hunt	1	6	8	
By George Hanger	4	0	0	
By William Bateman, 200l. for a Purchase	10	0	0	
By Gilbert Keate, 100 l. for ditto	5	0	0	
By Mrs. Bennet, 220 l. for ditto	11	0	0	
By Joseph Lyons, 50 l. for ditto	2	10	0	
By Gilbert Keate, 60 l. to be lent without Interest	0	0	0	

Monumental Inscriptions.

Clausus in hoc Tumulo *Gulielmus Payne* requiescit, Quem sacer edituum foverat iste locus. Clarum cui virtus, Ars et cui Musica nomen, *Edwardi* quarti Regis in ede dabat. Si tibi sit Pietas, Tumuli si cura, Viator, Hoc optes illi quod cupis ipse tibi. Ob. 1508.

Weav.
Fun.Mon.

Here lieth *Clement Towne*, 1540, whos Obiit shall for ever be observyd in this Church, and his Masse always upon the Day followyng, whos Soul and his Two Wyfs Souls, *Elisabeth* and *Elisabeth*, and al their Chyldrens Souls, *Jesus* take to his glorious Mercy. Amen.

Ibid.

Here lyeth *Henry Headson's* Corps, Within this Tombe of Stone; His Soul, through Faith in Christ's Death, To God in Heaven is gone. Whiles that he lived an Alderman, And Skinner was his State, To Vertue bare he all his Love, To Vice he bare his Hate. His Almes that Weekely he bestowed, Within this Parish here, May witnesse to the Poores Releefe, What Good-Will hee did beare.

Mund.Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Hee had to Wife one *Barbara*,
Which made this Tombe you see;
By whom he had of Issue Store,
Eight Sonnes and Daughters Three.
Obiit 22, Decemb. An. Dom. 1555.

Ibid.

Sir *Christopher Draper*, Knight, Ironmonger, and Lord Mayor of *London*, 1560, deceased, being 70 Yeeres of Age. Lady *Margaret*, his Wife, made this Monument for him.

On the same Monument are the following Inscriptions of the said Sir *Christopher's* Sons in Law.

Sir *William Webbe*, Kt. Salter, and Lord Maior of *London*, 1591, deceased the Fourth Day of *July* 1599. Lady *Bennet*, his Wife, yet living, Daughter to Sir *Christopher Draper*, Knight, performed this in her Love to him.

Sir *Wolstane Dixie*, Knight, Skinner, and Lord Maior of *London*, An. Dom. 1582, deceased, being 69 Yeeres of Age. Lady *Agnes*, his Wife, Daughter to Sir *Christopher Draper*, Knight, deceased in the 37th Yeere of her Age.

Sir *Henry Billingsley*, Knight, Haberdasher, and Lord Maior of *London*, 1596, yet living in An. 1602. Mistresse *Bridget*, his Wife, Daughter to Sir *Christopher Draper*, Knight, deceased in the 44th Yeere of her Age. Master *Christopher Woodrooffe*, Son to the said Mistresse *Bridget*, deceased 37 Yeeres of Age.

Hoc Monumentum amoris ergo posuit Domina *Bennet Webbe*, superstes, in Memoriam sui Conjugis dignissimi Equitis *Guil. Webbe*, defuncti 4 Julii 1599, ut etiam in Observantiam Officii erga Parentes suos, Dom. *Christ. Draper*, & *Margaretam*, Uxorem ejus, necnon cæteros tunc sorores tum posteros præfixos.

Ibid.

The Corps of *Richard Champion*, Knight, Maior and Draper, here doth rest;
Whose Soule by most assured Hope,
With Christ in Heaven is blest.
His Life was such, and so employed
To right from Wrong, that hee,
Whom God did so direct in Life,
Must needs with Comfort dye.
Both Rich and Poore did like him well,
And yet do praise his Name;
Though he behind him left no Child
Which might declare the same.
His Weekly Almes that is bestowed,
Within this Parish here,
Doth witnesse to the Poores Comfort,
That Good-Will he did beare.

Obiit 30 Octobris, An. Dom. 1568.

NewView
Lond.

To the pious Memory of that truly virtuous and religious Lady, Dame *Mary More*, (late Wife of Sir *John More* Kt. and Alderman of this City) a Person deservedly great by excellent Accomplishments of Nature, and the more divine Perfections of Grace; who having filled up her several Relations with just Honour and Applause, and left the World a bright Example of Piety and Virtue, resigned up her Spirit the 16th Day of *May*, in the 58th Year of her Age, and of her Marriage the 38th, and lyeth interred in a Vault near this Place, Anno Dom. 1690.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Mortalitatis Exuvias hic deposuit *Franciscus March*, apud *Limehouse*, in Agro *Mediæ Sexiæ* natus; qui circa 16 Ætatis annum Insulam *Cyprum* petens, ibi laudabili industria & parcimonia Rem familiarem auxit. Dein in Patriam reversus, & in honorabilem Mercatorum Societatem, qui commutandis mercibus *Turcarum* littora frequentant, co-optatus, erga Deum pium, in Negotiationibus justum, in Promissis fidum, in Re familiari providum, in suos beneficum, & in omnes benevolum, se præstitit. Tandem Stranguaria

corruptus postquam immanes cruciatus per aliquot Menſes ab ulcere vesicam depascenti, invicta animi Constantia, perpeſſus eſſet, ineluctabili morbo ceſſit; & Mortalitati, non Vitæ, valedixit, 10 Novembr. 1697. Ætat. 62.

In a Vault near this Place is deposited the Body of Sir *John Moore*, Kt. some time Lord Mayor of *London*, one of the Representatives of this City in Parliament, and President of *Christ's Hospital*; who, for his great and exemplary Loyalty to the Crown, was empowered by King *Charles the II*d to bear on a Canton one of the Lions of *England*, as an Augmentation to his Arms.

NewView
Lond.

He, out of a Christian Zeal for good Works, founded and endow'd a Free School at *Appleby* in *Leicestershire*, his native Country; and was a good Benefactor to the worshipful Company of Grocers, to the several Hospitals of this City, to his own Relations in general, and to the Parish. He departed this Life the 2d Day of *June* 1702, aged 82 Years.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is select, consisting of thirty-one Members; two Church-wardens; three hundred and twenty-two Houses. Augmentation paid to St. *Bride's* Parish, twenty Pounds per An.

Antiquities, &c. in the Parish.

The only Antiquity in this Parish is that of its Church, which, tho' I cannot trace it to the Time of its Foundation, it nevertheless appears not to be of a late Date, by *John de Burton's* being collated thereto in the Year 1312.

Newc.
Rep. Eccl.
Paroch.

St. DUNSTAN's in the West.

This is a Vicarage, the Church whereof is seated on the North Side of *Fleet-street*, in the Ward of *Farringdon without*; and is so denominated from its Dedication to *Dunstan* aforesaid; and the Epithet of *West*, to distinguish it from the Church above-mentioned.

This Church, tho' at present a Vicarage, was anciently a Rectory, in the Patronage of the Convent of *Westminster*; the Abbot whereof, *Richard de Barking*, in the Year 1237, granted the same to *Henry the Third*; from which Time the Advowson continued in the Crown, till the Year 1362, after which it seems for some time to have been in the Bishop of *London*; for, upon the Petition of the Abbot and Convent of *Premonstratenses* of *Alnwick*, in the County of *Northumberland*, to *Robert*, Bishop of *London*; setting forth, That, by their Monastery's standing upon the Frontiers of *Scotland*, their Revenues, by the frequent Incursions and Depredations of the *Scots*, were not only very much diminished, but their Convent likewise burnt, and they not in a Condition to rebuild the same, nor keep the Hospitality they ought:

Newc.
Repert.
Eccl. Paroch.

Wherefore the Bishop, on the 30th of *October*, Anno 1386, by the Assent of the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, did appropriate this Rectory to the Abbot and Canons of that Convent, with a Power to supply the Cure with one of their own Canons, or other Secular Priest, removable at their Pleasure. Hence it was, my Author supposes, that there was neither Rector nor Vicar instituted to this Church for upwards of Seventy Years.

Ibid.

But in the Year 1437, a perpetual Vicar being instituted thereto, the Patronage continued in the said Abbot and Convent till their Suppression; when



The South East Prospect of the Church of St. Dunstan in the West.

when coming to the Crown; it continued therein till the Year 1554, when *Edward* the Sixth granted the same to the Lord *Dudley*, where it continued not long; for both the Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage were granted to Sir *Richard Sackville*; in whose Family it continued till alienated to *George Rivers*, in the Year 1625; since which Time they have been in Lay Hands.

The Fire of *London*, Anno 1666, stopping within three Houses of this Church, it luckily escaped Destruction; wherefore it remains in all Respects as formerly. The Profits and Disbursements whereof, as returned in the Year 1636, were as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

			l.	s.	d.
Newc. Repert. Ecclef. Paroch.	By Tithes	—	240	4	9½
	By Glebe	—	53	0	0
	By Casualties	—	100	0	0
	By Sermons	—	5	6	8
	By a Vicarage House	—	50	0	0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

			l.	s.	d.
Ibid.	To First-fruits	—	26	4	9½
	To Tenths	—	2	12	3½
	To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	7	6
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	7	8

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1724.

			l.	s.	d.
Par. Acc. Book.	<i>Joseph Burr</i> receiv'd	—	419	6	11
	Paid on Account of the Church	—	264	6	1½
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	300	8	5
	Balance to the Warden	—	145	7	7½

Overseers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1726.

			l.	s.	d.
Ibid.	<i>Samuel Saunders</i> , &c. receiv'd	—	504	19	1
	Paid on Account of the Poor	—	499	4	8
	Balance to the Parish	—	5	14	5
	Paid to the Poor in both Accounts	—	799	13	1

Donations, per Annum.

			l.	s.	d.
Don. Regist.	1524, By <i>John Knap</i>	—	8	6	0
	1547, By <i>John Fisher</i>	—	5	0	0
	1560, By <i>William Peighan</i>	—	1	0	0
	1560, By <i>Robert Fleetwood</i>	—	1	6	8
	1563, By <i>William Mathew</i>	—	0	13	4
	1575, By <i>Richard Morley</i>	—	2	0	0
	1577, By <i>John Elsing</i>	—	3	0	0
	1580, By <i>John Bowser</i>	—	2	12	0
	1605, By <i>Walter Meredith</i>	—	2	0	0
	1606, By <i>William Crouch</i>	—	10	10	0
	1608, By <i>John Baker</i> , 120 l. for a Purchase	—	6	0	0
	1609, By Sir <i>Mathew Carew</i>	—	6	13	4
	1609, By <i>Henry Webb</i>	—	2	10	0
	1616, By <i>Robert Jenkinson</i>	—	6	10	0
	1618, By <i>Henry Adams</i> , 1000 l. for a Purchase	—	50	0	0
	1619, By <i>Otho Maudit</i>	—	2	0	0
	1620, By <i>Timothy Read</i>	—	1	0	0
	1622, By <i>Thomas White</i>	—	18	0	0
	1624, By <i>Peter Blake</i>	—	1	15	0
	1626, By <i>Thomas Johnson</i>	—	8	0	0
	1629, By <i>Katharine Tyrrell</i> , 100 l. for a Purchase	—	5	0	0
	1632, By <i>Edward Tyrrell</i>	—	2	12	0
	1662, By <i>John Brown</i>	—	6	6	8
	1678, By <i>John Marshall</i>	—	10	0	0
	1680, By <i>William Bell</i> , 100 l. for a Purchase	—	5	0	0
	1680, By <i>Parthenia Lowman</i> , 100 l. for ditto	—	5	0	0

		l.	s.	d.
1697, By <i>John Land</i>	—	120	0	0
By a Puisne Judge of the Common Pleas	—	2	13	4
By Mr. <i>Holford</i>	—	3	0	0
By the Lady <i>Paggington</i>	—	3	13	4
By <i>Margaret Deane</i>	—	0	3	4
By <i>John Warner</i>	—	0	3	0
By Mr. <i>Grinsell</i>	—	1	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

O bono Protector Animæ, miserere *Johannis Horsepole*, qui Rector *Averham* fuit ejus in annis. Cancellariæ fuerat vivendo Magister, Sis sibi fons veniæ cujus fuit ipse Magister. Morte die decimo nono Junii ruit anno, M. C. quater nono sociato bis sibi deno.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Hic jacet *Rogerus Horton*, quondam unus Justiciariorum de Banco Domini Regis. Qui obiit ultimo die Aprilis, An. 1423. Cujus, &c.

Ibid.

Hic jacet *Gulielmus Chapman*, nuper Civis & Scissor, ac vicecomes Civitatis *London*. & *Alicia*, Uxor ejus. Qui *Guliel.* pro uno Capellano hic perpetuo celebraturo, ac pro uno Cereo coram venerabili Sacramento ad Summum Altare hujus Ecclesiæ continuè ardente, necnon pro suo Anniversario in perpetuum fiendo feliciter ordinavit. Et idem *Guliel.* obiit primo die Mensis Julii, An. Dom. 1446.

Ibid.

Dona requiem, miserecordissime *Jesu*, Anime famuli tui *Laurentii Bartlot*, nuper Registrarii Episcopi *Lincol.* qui obiit . . . die Octob. An. 1470. Quisquis ades vultumque vides, ita, perlege, plora Judicii memor esto tui; tua nam venit hora. Sum quod eris, fueramque quod es; tua posteriora Commemorans, miseris miserans pro me precor ora.

Weav. Fun. Mon.

Hic jacet humatus *Williel. Portman*, Miles, Serviens inclitissimi Principis *H. 8.* ad Legem, & illo tempore unus Justic. suorum ad Placitum coram ipso Rege tenend. ac postea, temp. illustriss. Principum *Phil. & Mariæ*, Regis & Reginae *Angliæ*, Capitalis Justiciarius hujus Regni *Angliæ*, eoque Officio summa æquitate ita perfunctus erat, ut in Deum in primis Sanctus & Pius, in Patriam ac Principem Fidus & Morigerus, in omnes denique semper æquabil. fuit & perseveravit. Ab hac autem luce in Cœlestem Prætorum cœtum 5 die Februarii, anno Regni præfat. Regis & Reginae 3, 4, emigravit.

Mund Ed. Stow. Sur.

Here lieth the Body of Sir *Roger Cholmeley*, Knight for the Body to King *Henry* the Eighth: Which Sir *Roger* deceased the 28 Day of April, An. Dom. 1538.

Ibid.

Ranulphus Cholmeley clara hic cum Conjuge dormit: Binaque Connubii corpora juncta Fide, Hæc brevis urna tenet; veros disjungere amantes Nec potuit mortis vis truculenta nimis. Justitia insignis nulli pietate secundus, *Ranulphus*, clara Stirpe creatus erat. Non deerant artes generoso pectore dignæ, Doctus & *Anglorum* Jure peritus erat. Ille Recordator *Londini*, huic extitit Urbi, Et miseris semper mite levamen erat. Hujus acerba viri *Londinum* funera deflet, Dicens, Justitiæ vive perennis honor. Obiit 25 Die Aprilis, Ann. 1563.

Ibid.

Here *Edward Cordell*, Squire, lyes; Who, when hee Life posselt, Had Place among the Learn'd and Wife, And Credit with the Best. *Abigail Henningham*, his Wife, This Monument prepared, For Love to him, who in his Life To love her well declared.

Ibid.

God

God hath his Soule, this Earth his Earth,
Her Heart his Love still keepes;
The Ods 'twixt you and him is Breath,
Which gone, all Flesh thus sleeps.

Mund Ed. In Obitum *Thomæ Valentis, Lincolnensis* Ho-
Stow. Sur. spitii Socii. Qui obiit 23. die Decemb. Anno 1601.
Ætatis 78.

Hoc Tumulo *Thomæ* requiescunt Offa *Valentis*,
Et parvum Corpus parvula Terra tegit;
Sed Mens, quæ melior Pars est, expertq; sepulchri,
Infima despiciens Sidera celsa colit.

Ibid. The Memoriall of *William Crouche*, Citizen and
Mercer of *London*, and one of the Common Coun-
cill of this City; who gave by his Will, Ten
Shillings a Yeere, for a Sermon on his Funerall
Day; and Forty Shillings Yeerly for a Dinner to
be made on that Day, for the Common Council,
the Church Wardens, and Twelve Freemen of this
Parish, at the Election of his Executors. And
he also gave Ten Pounds a Yeere for ever, to be
distributed yeerly among Six and Thirty poore
People of honest Life, dwelling in this Parish. Hee
was buried neere to this Place, the Sixteenth Day
of *April*, Anno Domini 1606.

Loe, thus he dyed, for vain and fraile is Flesh;
Yet lives his Soule (by Faith) in endlesse Bliss,
By Faith in *Christ*; whose Grace was so enlarged,
That by his Bloud Man's Sinne he hath discharged.

Ibid. My Friend, whoso this Place of mine
Thou be that shalt behold,
With Patience pawse, and heare a Friend
His Mind to thee unfold:
Seeke not with Heapes of worldly Toyes
To furnish thy Delight;
Nor let him fancy high Degree,
That hopes to live aright.
If thou have Wealth, supply their Want
That languish and decay;
And linger not thy good Intent
Untill the latter Day.
If Poverty oppresse thy Minde,
Let Patience be thy Guide:
Let Rigour faile to false thy Faith,
What Hap so thee betide.
For, as from Death no Way there is,
Whereby thee to defend;
So happy may no Creature be,
Before his finall End.
Wherefore of God his Mercy crave,
Who hath of Mercy Store,
And unto him commend my Soule,
(My Friend) I crave no more.

Stryp. Ed. On the Death of the discreet and virtuous Mi-
Stow. Sur. strisse *Mary Davies*, Daughter of *Thomas Croft*, of
Okley Parke in the County of *Salop*, Esquire, and
Wife of *John Davies*, of *Hereford*. She died on
New Yeeres Day, 1612.

Here lies her Dust, who, in a Span of Life,
Compass the Virtue of the worthiest Wife:
If Oddes there be, (well measured) 'twill be found
She more acquir'd; so her bright Stocker renown'd:
And to those Wives, that Glory most doe gaine,
She was a Mirrour, that no Breath could staine;
Though she a Female were, her Judgment was,
To truest Masculines, a truer Glasse:
For she by Nature, Grace and Wisdome too,
Shew'd by a Woman, what best Men should doe
In their best Actions: For she acted nought,
That came not from a grave and gracious Thought.
But Nature (though familiar, yet most strange,
Shewing how much she doth delight in Change,
In Thousand Fashions doth herself array)
Permits nought here, to stand at constant Stay.
And Time and Death with her therein conspire,
Else had these Ashes still held vitall Fire.
But these just Lines, in Time and Death's Despight,
Shall lead all Times to do her Vertue Right.

In Memory of the Honourable and Vertuous
Margaret Talbot, Widow; who deceased the 31st
of *March*, 1620. Ibid.

By this small Statue (Reader) is but showne,
That she was buried here; but hadst thou knowne
The Piety and Vertues of her Minde,
Thou wouldst have said, why was she not en-
shrin'd?
Both *Vere's* and *Windsor's* best Blood fill'd her
Veins,
She matcht with *Talbot*; yet their noble Straines
Were far below her Vertue; in whose Breast
God had infus'd his Graces, 'bove the rest
Of all her Sex; whose sacred Course of Life,
Both in the State of Widow, Maid and Wife;
For each she had beene, though her latter Dayes
Chaste Widowhood crown'd, to her immotall
Praise;

Was so immaculate, she deserves to be
The Chrystall Mirrour to Posterity.
More Honour hast thou by her Burial here,
Dunstan, than to thee chanc'd this many a Yeere.
Earth, from her Coffin, heave thy ponderous
Stones,

And, for thy sacredst Relique, keepe her Bones.
Since, spite of *Envy*, it cannot be deny'd,
Saint-like she liv'd, and like a Saint she dy'd.

M. S. *Nicholai Hare*, viri Morum Suavitate &
Elegantia, Animi Candore & Magnitudine, Ingenii
denique Acumine, & Judicii Gravitate, incompa-
rabilis: Disciplinarum & Linguarum, tam quæ ad
Artes, quam quæ ad Aulas spectant, Cognitione
ornatissimi. Cujus Egregias & Raras Animi
Dotes, *Anglia*, *Belgia*, *Gallia*, ipsaque *Italia*, jam-
dudum suspexere & stupuere. Qui desiderio sui
apud Amicos omnesque Bonos relicto, obiit,
eheu! nondum quadragenarius, Anno 1621.

Johannes Harvey, Amico dulcissimo & B. M.
in perpetuam grati animi memoriam P. Magnifi-
centius positurus, si ei suam ipsius pietatem magis
quam amici voluntatem exequi licuisset:
Vale, Anima Candidissima; vale, tuorum, quos
dolore & luctu conficis, æternum desiderium;
vale, Patriæ & Seculi Summum Ornamentum.

Hic requiescunt ossa *Roberti Houghton*, Militis,
unius Justiciariorum Dom. *Jacobi*, nuper Regis, ad
Placita coram Dom. Rege tenenda assign. Qui na-
tus est apud *Gunthorpe*, in Comitatu *Norfolciæ*,
tertio die *Augusti*, Anno Dom. 1548, & ex hac
vita migravit infra hanc Parochiam Sexto die
Februarii, An. Dom. 1623. Ex *Maria*, Uxore,
Filia *Roberti Rychers*, de *Woortham* in Comitatu
Cantiæ, Armigeri, Tres suscepit Filios, totidem-
que Filias. Ex quibus (*Roberto* & *Susanna*, in
vita ejus extinctis) *Franciscus*, *Johannes*, *Eliza-
betha* & *Maria*, tempore mortis suæ, Dei favore
fuere superstites.

Hic requiescunt ossa *Richardi Hutton*, Militis,
unius Justiciariorum Dom. Regis de Com. Banco. Lond.
Qui obiit 26 Feb. 1638, annoque Ætat. suæ 79,
fuere Felix iter a Seculo ad Cælum.

M. P. S. Siste, viator, & lucubre mirare moror,
quod non tegit vulgares cineres, obdormit in
hoc funesto Repositorio *Albertus Otto Faber*, *Sol-
meius Galli Fabri* Prætoris Filius, Natione *Teuto-
nicus*, qui a Cursu Philosophiæ, in Academia *Mar-
purgenfi*, cum laude peracto, se totum Jurispru-
dentia vovit, & celeberrimæ Facultatis Doctora-
tu insignitus est. Augustissimo postea Imperatori
Chirurgus generalis evasit, potentissimq; *Davie*
ac *Sueciæ* Regibus, & demum *Carolo* secundo *An-
glorum* Monarchæ Clementissimo, & Medicinæ.

Chemix perfelix Indagator, Orator, septem
Linguarum perfectâ scientiâ clarus & illustris, Pul-
chrarum Literarum ingens Ornamentum, sincera
erga Deum Pietate, Proximos humanitate, Egenos
benevolentia, omnes Urbanitate & Philanthro-
pia,

pia in omne ævum spectabilis & honorandus. *Augusti 15, Æra Salutis 1684, Ætatis suæ 72, è vi-
vis decessit. Gratitude & mœroris ergo Ger-
trudis Faber Armytage, Filia, suo hoc Monumen-
tum pie poni curavit 1685.*

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

The comfortable Farewell of a young Infant,
fighed out in his dying Sicknes, to his mourne-
full Parents.

Let not my Father grieve, or Mother moane,
That I this wretched World have soone forgone :
Better I dye, before I doe amisse,
Than live to sinne, and be bereft of Blisse.
All that I can be charg'd with at the Tribunall
Throne,

Is Sinne Originall, for Actuall I have none,
And that I know my Saviour with his Blood
Hath washt away, and made my Badness Good.
And cause I know (though Knowledge I have
small)

That *Jesus Christ* did dye to save us all ;
I passe with Joy, in Heaven to meet my King,
With Angels and Archangels there to sing.
Then, Father, mourne, and, Mother, weep no
more,

I now dye rich, that might have liv'd but poore ;
For had I progreß unto Man's Estate,
It is not certaine what would be my Fate :
Whether a Crosse, or Blessing, I should prove,
Or merit Parents direful Hate, or Love.
For oft you see, how Youths rebellious Prankes
Makes Sonnes ingrate, to those they owe most
Thanks !

And might not I have been amongst the Number
Of those that doe their Parents States incumber ?
Yes, yes, I might, perhaps, have been a Slave,
And kill'd your Hearts with Care, and digg'd your
Grave.

But now my silly Dove-like Soule doth part
In Peace of God, and Love of Parents Heart.
Sweet Innocence, my Shield, I beare in Hand,
To guard me towards that most Holy Land,
Where Parents both, and Sister I shall see,
In God's appointed Time triumphantly.
Till when,
Adieu, sweet Parents ! *Jehovah* calls away,
My Name is *Simon*, (Obedience) and I must obey.

Epitaphium.

Young *Simon* up to *Sion* is ascended,
His best Life is begunne, his worst being ended.

NewView
Lond.

In the Middle of this Church, near the Chan-
cell, are interred the Bodies of *Edward Marshal*,
Esq; formerly Master Mason of *England*, together
with *Anne*, his Wife, by whom he had Nine Sons
and five Daughters, whereof *Joshua*, the eldest
only survived him. He was loyal to his King,
useful in his Parish, charitable to the Poor whilst
he was living, and left several Memorials of it at
his Death; and departed this Life the 10th, of
Dec. 1675, aged 77 Years.

Near him lyeth the Body of his Son *Joshua
Marshal*, Esq; late Master Mason to King *Charles
II.* He walked in the Steps of his Father, and
succeeded him, not only in his Office but Vir-
tues. Whereas his Father, in his Life-time, did
give Ten Pounds *per Annum*, issuing out of a
House in *Fetter-lane*, during the Term of a Lease,
for the daily Reading of Divine Morning Service
in this Church; he hath perpetuated it for ever.
He was Twice Master of his Company, and be-
queath'd unto them above 200*l.* to the End that,
by them, Ten Pounds *per Annum* should be for
ever distributed to their poor Widows; and he
gave several other charitable Bequests.

In whose Memory this Monument is erected
by *Catharine*, his Wife, out of the tender Affec-
tion she bore to her Husband. He died *April
6th*, 1678, aged 49 Years.

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In this Faire Fragrant Maiden Month of *May*,
When Earth her Flowre Embroidery doth dis-
play,

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Jane Watson, one of Vertue's Flowers most Faire;
For Beauty, Wit and Worth, a Primrose rare ;
Adorn'd this Earth, changing Earth's Marriage
Bed,

To joyne her Virgin Soul to *Christ*, her Head:

Near the Foot of this Pillar, under a Tomb-
stone, with these Arms, lyes the Body of *Mary Col-
clough*, the most deservedly beloved and lamented
Wife of *Adam Colclough*. This is only intended
to tell who she was; for her Virtues ought rather
to be imitated every-where, than recited here.
She was Daughter of *Col. Blagge*, Governour of
Yarmouth and *Languard* Fort, Captain of the Yeo-
men of Guards, and of the Bedchamber to his
Majesty that now is. Her Mother was Daugh-
ter of *Sir Roger North*, and of his Wife, mention'd
in the Monument at the Head of this Isle.

NewView
Lond.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry consists of twenty-five Members;
who are annually chosen; two Church-wardens;
two Overseers of the Poor; four hundred and
seventy-one Houses. Augmentation to the Parish
of *St. Giles's Cripplegate*, ten Pounds *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Tho' I cannot discover the Time when this
Church was at first erected, yet, by what is above-
said, it appears to be of considerable Antiquity.

St. EDMUND's the King.

This Church, which is a Rectory, situate on the
North Side of *Lombard-street*, in the Ward of
Langbourn, is denominated from its Dedication
to *St. Edmund*, King of the *East-Angles*, who, for
his stedfast Profession of the Christian Religion,
was barbarously murdered by the Pagan *Danes*,
in the Year 870.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

The Patronage of this Rectory was in the
Prior and Convent of the Trinity within *Aldgate*,
till their Suppression, *Anno* 1539, when coming to
the Crown, 'twas soon after conferred upon the
Archbishop of *Canterbury* and his Successors; in
whom it still remains. But in Ecclesiastical Af-
fairs 'tis subject to the Archdeacon of *London*;
except what relates to Wills and Administrations,
which belong to the Commissary.

This Church sharing the common Fate in the
Fire of 1666, 'tis since rebuilt, and by Act of
Parliament constituted the Place of Publick Wor-
ship for this and the Parish of *St. Nicholas Acons*;
whereby the Rectorial Profits are increased near
double to what they were; which, together with
the Disbursements of the Cure, are as follow :

Act. Parl.
22 & 23
Car. II.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	180	0	0	Ibid.
By Glebe in 1636	10	0	0	Newc.
By Casualties in ditto	5	8	8	Repert.
By two Parsonage Houses in ditto	40	0	0	Ecclef.
				Paroch.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To First-fruits	34	14	2	Ibid.
To Tenths	3	9	5	
To the Bishop's Procuration	0	11	6	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	6	4	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

<i>John Box</i> receiv'd	697	6	4	Par. Acc.
Paid on Account of the Church	559	8	8	Book.

		l.	s.	d.
Paid on that of the Poor	—	189	7	6
Balance to the Warden	—	51	9	10

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	1504, By John Long	—	—	32	15	0
	1563, By John Torkington	—	—	2	0	0
	1568, By John Rois	—	—	2	12	0
	1569, By Joan Lowen	—	—	2	12	0
	1570, By Sir Richard Champion	—	—	2	14	0
	1586, By William Watson	—	—	6	0	0
Mund. Ed.	By Anne Whitmore	—	—	5	0	0
Stow. Sur.	By Sir Nicholas Rainton	—	—	2	0	0
	By Sir John Percival	—	—	0	1	4
	By Margaret Deane	—	—	0	3	0
	By John Vernon 50 l. to be lent without Interest	—	—	0	0	0
	By Sir Richard Jaie	—	—	2	5	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Weav. Richard Nordell lyeth buryd here,
Fun. Mon. Somtym of London Citizen and Drapier.
And Margerie, his Wyf, of her Progenie,
Returnyd to Erth, and so fall ye.
Of the Erth we wer made and formed,
And to the Erth we bin returned.
Have yis in Mynd and Memory,
Ye yat liven lerneth to dy.
And beholdyth here your Destine,
Such as ye earne, somtym weren we.
Ye fall be dyght in yis Aray,
Be ye nere so stout and gay.
Therfor, Frendys, ye yow prey,
Make yow redy for to dey,
Yat ye be not forr Sinn. atteynt,
At ye Dey of Judgment.
Man the behovyth oft to have yis in Mynd,
Yat thow geveth wyth yin hond yat fall thow fynd,
For Wydowes be sloful and Chyldren beth un-
kynd,
Executors be covetos, and kep al yat they fynd.
If eny Body esk wher ye Deddys Goodys becam,
Yey ansqueare,
So God me help and Halidam, he died a pore Man.
Yink on yis.

Mund. Ed. Elizabetha, suo, postquam Chestera Marito,
Stow. Sur. Sex natos, natos Octo dedisset, ait.
Non opus in terris, nec fas me vivere supra,
Jam sat habes comitum, Chare Marite, Vale.
Quam quoniam nequit vivam revocare sub auras,
Quod potuit, fecit, dum fuit illa super.
Illa ex parte suam faciem de marmore duci
Jussit, at ex ista, Conjugis ore suæ.
Hac natos, illa natos subjunxit eodem
Vultu, quippe albos, Mors facit esse suos.
Hæc cecidit, manet ille super, quando moriturus
Infcius, at certus, quod moriturus erit.

Ibid. This Monument declares, that here the Corps doth lye,
Of him that fought in Science. Sight to publish prudently,
(Among the rest of Things, the which be put in ure)
That antient Practice and profound, that hight Architecture.
A Knowledge meet for those that Buildings do erect,
As by his Workes, at large set forth, is shewn the full Effect.
All for the Love he bare to do this his native Land;
Yet though he dyed, his Deeds do live, and Fame in them doth stand.

Who likes therefore to winne such Fame as he hath wonne,
Let them take Care for Commonweale, as here John Skute hath done.

Whose Soule we hope to be in faithful Abraham's Brest,

With God's elect and chosen Flocke, for ever there to rest.

Wisedome and Science, above each other Thing, Are Vertues, from the which all Fame doth spring.

John Skute, Painter-Stainer, dyed the 25th, of September, Anno Domini 1563.

In memoria Augustiff. & Exoptatiff. Reginæ, Mariae, morte præmatura Decemb. 28, 1694. Cœlo redditæ. NewView Lond.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and eleven Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of St. Andrew Wardrobe, 7 l. per Ann.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Tho' the Origin of this Church be buried in Oblivion, it yet appears to be of great Antiquity, from a Dispute between the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and the Prior and Canons of the Trinity Convent within Aldgate, about the Year 1175, concerning the Patronage thereof; which was determined by Gilbert, Bishop of London, in Favour of the latter. Newc. Repert. Ecclef. Paroch.

St. ETHELBURG's.

This is a Rectory, the small Church whereof stands on the East Side of Bishopsgate-street within, in the Ward of that Name; and is so denominated from its being dedicated to Ethelburge, the first Christian Saxon Princess, and Daughter to Ethelbert, King of Kent, the first Christian Saxon Prince, and Patron to Austin the Monk, the English Apostle.

The Advowson of this Church was in the Priores and Nuns of St. Helen, in Bishopsgate-street, till the Suppression of their Convent, Anno 1539; when coming to the Crown, 'twas some time after granted, by Queen Elizabeth, to the Bishop of London and his Successors, who have ever since collated and inducted to the same. And in Matters Ecclesiastical 'tis subject to the Archdeacon. Ibid.

This Church having fortunately escaped the devouring Flames in the Year 1666, it remains, in all Respects, upon the antient Foot. The Profits and Disbursements whereof, to the Incumbent, appear to have been in the Year 1636, as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	
By Tithes	—	—	60	0 0 Ibid.
By Casualties	—	—	4	0 0
By a Parsonage House	—	—	20	0 0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	
To First-fruits	—	—	11	12 6 Ibid.
To Tenths	—	—	1	3 3
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	—	0	5 0
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	—	0	2 6

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Edgerton Henshaw received	—	204	19	8½	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	—	41	9	3	
Paid on that of the Poor	—	114	9	11½	
Balance to the Parish	—	49	0	6	

Donations

Donations, per Annum.			
		l.	s. d.
Parish Account Book.	By John Steward	—	—
	By Robert Kitching	—	—
	By Thomas Jennings	—	—
	By Mr. Gibbs	—	—
	By Thomas Dawson	—	—
	By Clement Austin	—	—
	By Margaret Deane	—	—

Monumental Inscriptions.

Unusquisq; diu gaudet, bene vivere nemo;
Quisq; pie debet vivere; nemo diu.
Obiit Anno 1583.

Here lyeth interred the Body of John Cornelius Linckebeck, of London, Merchant, who exchanged this Life in his grand climacterical Year 63, the 30th of September. 1665; leaving behind him by his first Wife, Mary, Three Sons, Henry, Jacob, and Peter, and one beloved Daughter, Mary.

Corporis Arca mei variis jactata procellis,
Expectans portum Paradisi hac vale quæta.
——— Hæredes ——— Resurgam.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and twelve Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Robert Kilwardeby was Rector thereof before the Year 1366.

St. FAITH's.

This Parish is a Rectory, the Church whereof was the Vault under the East End or Choir of St. Paul's Cathedral; and its Name it owes to its being dedicated to St. Faith, or Sancta Fides, a French Virgin of the City of Agen, in the Province of Aquitain, who, according to some, suffered in the Reign of Dioclesian the Emperor, for refusing to sacrifice to Idols.

This Rectory, being one of the Peculiars belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, they are both Patrons and Ordinaries of the same; therefore 'tis not only exempt from the Arch-deacon, but likewise from the Bishop, except when he Visits, tam in Capite quam in Membris.

This Church having suffered with the Cathedral of St. Paul's in the great Fire of 1666, the Parish thereof has by Parliament been united to the Church of St. Austin, where I have taken Notice of its Receipts and Disbursements on Account of the Cure; therefore shall proceed to its Parochial Disbursements on Account of the Church and Poor:

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.			
		l.	s. d.
Parish Account Book.	William Ship receiv'd	—	—
	Paid on Account of the Church	—	—
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	—
	Balance to the Warden	—	—

Donations, per Annum.			
		l.	s. d.
Don. Regist.	1579, By William Lamb	—	—
	1586, By David Smith	—	—
	1590, By Richard Lambert, 100 l. to be lent	—	—
	By Mr. Alderman Styles, 100 l. for ditto	—	—
	1598, By John Payne	—	—
	1598, By John Vaine	—	—
	1611, By William Evans, 40 l. for a Purchase	—	—
		—	—
		—	—
		—	—

		l.	s. d.
1612, By John Norton, 150 l. for ditto	—	—	—
1624, By John Sanderfon, 150 l. for ditto	—	—	—
1625, By Elizabeth Underwood, 60 l. for ditto	—	—	—
1636, By James Trussel	—	—	—
1643, By William Adams	—	—	—
1643, By Robert Freeman	—	—	—
1658, By John Same	—	—	—
1665, By Robert Cobby	—	—	—

Monumental Inscriptions.

Willielmi Lily, servus Christique Minister, Hic locus est illi: fuit artibus ipse Magister. m. Domini c Quater, semel l. ter & v. lege Frater. x. bis cum quinis m. Adar est bonus sibi Finis.

Perpetuis annis Memores estote Johannis Good, succentoris Cardinalisque minoris. Canonici cujus ope . . . hujus. Hic . . . & colitur per & hunc Elemosinatur. Distribui Tutor fuit & Puerisque minorem, Collegii Custos dum vixit canonicorum. Hinc migrat m. c. Quater, l. x. que Decembris. Eterna Virgo Dei Mater prestet sibi Regna superna.

Hic Homo Catholicus, Willielmus West, tumulatur, Pauli Canonicus Minor Ecclesie vocitatur. Qui fuerat Cardinalis, bonus atque sodalis, m. Sexageno, quater, &c. ter uno pleno. Augusti denoque die ruit ille sereno.

Lo, Thomas Mond, Esquire by Birth, doth under buried lye, To shew that Men (by Nature's Law) are borne to live and dye: In Shropshire, at the Mind Towne borne, the Time we here prefixe, And dyed the Seventh of February, in Anno Seventy-six: Threescore and Seven Years he saw: Though Body lye in Tombe, His Soule (immortal) lives in Heaven, by God's eternall Doome.

Natus Octavo Mensis Julii 1510. Obiit septimo Februarii 1576.

Here under this Stone resteth, in the Mercy of God, the Body of Mr. Thomas Dockwray, Notary, late one of the Proctors of the Arches, Citizen and Stationer of London; and Anne, his Wife. The which Thomas deceased the 23d Day of June, An. Dom. 1559.

Cur sacerdos eram, jam factus vile Cadaver?
Et cito Pulvis erit: Quæso, memento mei.
Siste gradum, qui me teris hic; & funde precatus,
Me Deus ut levet hinc, ducat ad usque Polum.

Here buried is Elizabeth, of Honour worthy Dame, Her Husband erst Lord Shandays was, her Sonne hath now like Name. Her Father was of Wilton Lord, a Gray, of Puissant Fame; Her Brother left, with us behinde, now Lord is, of the same. Her vertuous Life yet still doth live, her Honour shall remaine, Her Corps though it be growne to Dust, her Soul the Heavens containe. Quæ obiit 29 Decembris, Ann. Dom. 1559.

Lo here the certaine End of every Mortal one, Behold alive to Day, Tomorrow dead and gone. Live well, so endless Life (by Death) you shall obtaine, Nought lose the Good by Death, since Life thereby they gaine.

William

*William Babbam and Alice Button, his Wife, An.
Dom. 1577.*

Mund. Ed. *William Lambe*, so sometime was my Name,
Stow. Sur. Whiles I alive did run my Mortall Race,
Serving a Prince of most immortal Fame,
Henry the Eight, who, of his Princely Grace,
In his Chappell allowed me a Place.
By whose Favour, from Gentleman t'Esquire,
I was prefer'd with Worship for my Hire.
With Wives Three, I joynd Wedlocke Band,
Which (all alive) true Lovers were to me;
Joane, Alice and Joane, for so they came to Hand;
What needeth Praise, regarding their Degrees?
In lively Truth, none stedfast more could be,
Who, tho' in Earth, Death's Force did once
dissever,
Heaven yet (I trust) shall joyne us al together.
O Lambe of God, which Sinne didst take away,
And (as a Lambe) was offered up for Sinne;
Where I (poor Lambe) went from thy Flocke
astray;
Yet thou (good Lord) vouchsafe thy Lambe to
winne
Home to thy Fold, and hold thy Lambe therein.
That at the Day, when Lambes and Goats shall
fever,
Of thy choice Lambes, Lambe may be one for ever.
Lambe, as above-mentioned, having left a per-
petual Annuity to the Poor of this Parish, they
are, upon receiving the said Charity, enjoind to
say these Verses:
I pray you all, that receive Bread and Pence,
To say the Lord's Prayer before you go hence.

On the upper Part of the Tomb were the fol-
lowing Lines:

As I was, so are ye; as I am, you shall be:
That I had, that I gave; that I gave, that I have:
Thus I end all my Cost; that I left, that I lost.

Ibid. Dum mihi persuasi, me quæsiuiq; salutem,
En morior; dixit nam Deus esse diem.
Non equidem invideo, peccati debita merces
Cum sit mors nostri, cum reus omnis Homo.
Cumq; operum requies, & sit mihi vita perennis,
In Christo morior, Mors mihi Gratus adest.
Quem Mors sic rapuit; cujus sunt ista sepulchra,
Si quæras, subsunt quæ tibi cuncta notant.
Lodovicus Nicols, Civis London. Filius tertius
Thomæ Nicols, Northamptonensis hic Sepelitur. Obiit
22 Aprilis, 1592. Anno Ætatis suæ 28. Ad vocem
Tubæ resurgent mortui.

Ibid. Under this Stone lie buried the Bodies of John
and Francis Astley, the Sonnes of Sir John Astley,
of Allington-Castle, in the County of Kent, Master
of the Revels, and a Gentleman of the Privy
Chamber in ordinary to Charles the First.

In obitum immaturum Johannis & Francisci
Astley, Filiorum Domini Job. Astley, Equitis Au-
rati. Quorum hic undecim, alter duodeviginti
Annos natus, ad superos migravit. Utrique vero
sub eodem Marmore tumulantur.

Sic rebar; solum spes tantas invida Fata,
Ostendisse viris, & rapuisse simul.
At Pater omnipotens & qui dedit, abstulit; aptos
Vidit quippe Astris, asseruitque sibi.
Illi autem Humanis exempti Rebus, Olympum
Nunc habitant, ubi Pax, & sine fine quies.
Uno hoc Felices: quod cum unus venter utrosque
Foverat, una etiam nunc capit Urna Duos.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens;
two hundred and twenty-two Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Whether the antient Inhabitants of the District
at present denominated St. Faith's Parish, had a

Church before the Foundation of the late stately
Fabrick of St. Paul's Cathedral, by Maurice Bi-
shop of London, Anno 1087, I cannot ascertain;
yet I think 'tis highly probable they had, because
of the great Number of Houses there appears to
have been in this District before the Fire of Lon-
don, in the Year 1086, which were purchased and
pulled down by the said Maurice, for a Site for
his intended stupendous new Cathedral. Be that
as it will, 'tis manifest they could have had no
Place of Worship under the Choir of St. Paul's
before the Year 1312, when the same was finished.

The first Place of Worship granted by the
Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's to the neighbour-
ing Inhabitants, was in the Cryptis, (corruptly the
Crowds) or Western Part of the Vault, under the
Choir of that Cathedral; which being dedicated
to St. Faith, or Sancta Fides, abovementioned, they
continued to perform their religious Duties therein
till the Year 1551, when the Chapel of Jesus, at
the East End thereof, was suppressed, into which
they were permitted to remove, being a Place
much more convenient, both in respect to its Di-
mensions and Lightsomness: Of which, on the
first of March, Anno 1553, they obtained a Lease
of William May, LL. D. in the Name of the
Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; which was
granted to John Denman, D. D. the Parson and
John Lawes and Robert Toy, Church-wardens of
this Parish; whereby was demised to them all the
Vault or lower East Part of St. Paul's Church,
commonly called the Crowds, some time deno-
minated Jesus Chapel; together with the late
Chapel of our Lady and St. Nicholas, in the
South Part of the said Vault, or Crowds, and
the Entry leading from the South End of the
Steps in the said Cathedral, to the said Crowds
or Church, but with the Liberty of Passage to
the said Dean and Chapter, thro' the said Entry,
to and from their Crowds, Storehouse or Wine-
Cellar; which Lease was granted for the Term
of ninety-nine Years at the Rent of twelve
Pence per Annum, to be paid yearly at the Feast
of Pentecost; and in case of Non-Payment for
the Space of twenty Days after the same shall
become due and demanded, then and in such case
'twas lawful for the said Dean and Chapter to
enter upon, and take Possession of the Premises
at Pleasure.

And the Parson and Church-wardens aforesaid,
did covenant to maintain and keep in repair the
said Crowds or Church, during the Continuance
of their Lease; and not to break down any of
the Walls or Pillars of the same; nor to break
up any Part of the Floor or Ground to bury in,
without Leave first had and obtained of the said
Dean and Chapter, one of the Residentiaries of
St. Paul's; or, in his Absence, of the Sub-Dean,
or Clerk of the Vestry of the said Cathedral.

And it was farther agreed, that the said Parson,
Church-wardens and their Successors, shall, for
every Corpse buried in their said Church or Crowds,
pay to the Dean and Chapter, and their Successors,
the Sum of six Shillings and eight Pence, and to
the Clerk of the new Works of St. Paul's the
like Sum of six Shillings and eight Pence, upon
Forfeiture (when lawfully demanded) of forty
Shillings for each Corpse, over and above the said
Sum of thirteen Shillings and four Pence. 'Twas
likewise

Godw.
Cat. Eng.
Bish.

Sax.
Chron.

Dugd.
Hist.
St. Paul.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

Rec. St.
Paul. Cath.

Ibid.

Ibid.



The South East Prospect of the Chapel Royal of St. Peter in the Tower.



The West Prospect of the Parish Church of St. Giles Cripplegate.

likewise agreed, that the said Parson, &c. should have a Wire, from the Clock of the Cathedral, to be fastened to a Hammer, to strike upon the Bell of St. Faith's Church.

Tho' it does not appear that the Parishioners of St. Faith's ever renewed their Lease, yet it is manifest that they continued their Publick Worship in the aforefaid Crowds, or Vault, till Anno 1666, when the Cathedral of St. Paul was destroyed by Fire; on which Occasion this Parish being united to the Church of St. Austin's, the Parishioners are provided with a Church, tho' not a Cemetery; for which they seem to lie at the Discretion of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

St. GABRIEL'S.

This is a Rectory, the Church whereof stood opposite Cullum-street, in the middle of Fenchurch-street, and Ward of Langbourn.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. This Church has gone by divers Names, the most antient whereof appears to be that of St. Mary Fenchurch, whereby 'twas known 'till the Year 1517, when in the London Registry it was recorded by the Appellation of St. Gabriel, and the Year after by that of All-Saints; whence my Author conjectures, that it was at first dedicated to all three. Be that as it will, it was from that Time to the Fire of London, in Records, denominated St. Gabriel Fenchurch; which, by the Vulgar, was converted into Fore-Church, to distinguish it from St. Dionis, in the same Street, commonly called Back-Church.

Ibid. The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have been antiently in the Prior and Convent of the Trinity within Aldgate, in whom it continued till the Suppression of their Priory, when it devolved to the Crown, in which it still remains.

This Church having undergone the common Fate Anno 1666, it has not been rebuilt; but the Parish being annexed to the Church of St. Margaret Pattens, the Rectorial Profits are thereby augmented, which, together with the Disbursements on Account of the Cure, I shall insert when I come to treat of the Parish of the said St. Margaret. In the mean Time, I shall subjoin the Parochial Charge in respect to the Church and Poor.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

	l.	s.	d.
Parish Ac. Mathew Purrier received	272	0	8
Book. Paid on Account of the Church	51	0	9
Paid on that of the Poor	219	13	9½
Balance to the Parish	1	6	1½

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid. By Margaret Deane	0	2	6
By Mr. Bagworth	1	2	6
By Alice Smith	1	4	0
By Mr. Montgomery	1	0	0

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; seventy-nine Houses and a Half. Augmentation to the Parish of St. Andrew Wardrobe, seven Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newc. Repert. Eccl. Paroch. The first Mention I find of this Church, is when John Paynell was Rector thereof in the Year 1321, which shews it not to be of a modern Foundation.

No. 93.

St. GEORGE Botolph-lane.

This Church, which is a Rectory, situate on the West Side of Botolph-lane, in the Ward of Billingsgate, is denominated from its Dedication to St. George of Cappadocia, the Confessor, Martyr, and Tutelar Saint of the English Nation: But the Story of his killing the Dragon, is equally absurd with the fictitious Invention of there being such an heterogeneous Creature.

Newc. Repert. Eccl. Paroch.

The Patronage of this Rectory was in the Abbot and Convent of Bermondsey till their Suppression in the Year 1539, when it came to the Crown, in which it still remains. But in Ecclesiastical Affairs it is subject to the Archdeacon of London, save as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

Ibid.

This Church being destroyed in the great Fire Anno 1666, it is handsomely rebuilt, and the Parish of St. Botolph's Billingsgate thereunto united by Act of Parliament; whereby the Rector's Stipend is considerably advanced, which, with the Rectorial Disbursements, are as follow:

Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.
By Money in lieu of Tithes	180	0	0
By Casualties Anno 1636	25	0	0
By two Parsonage Houses	24	0	0

Ibid. Newc. Repert. Eccl. Paroch.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.
To First-fruits	31	15	0½
To Tenths	3	3	7½
To the Bishop's Procuration	0	8	6
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	5	6
To the Pension of St. Paul	0	6	8

Ibid.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1724.

Edward Laurence receiv'd	124	10	1
Paid on Account of the Church	66	9	11½
Paid on that of the Poor	69	5	6
Balance to the Warden	11	5	4½

Par. Acc. Book.

Donations, per Ann.

1605, By George Clynte	1	6	8
By—From St. Thomas's Hospital	10	0	0
By Margaret Deane	0	1	6
By Mr. Gale	1	0	0

Ibid.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; forty-eight Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Though I cannot ascertain the Origin of this Church, yet it appears to be not of a modern Date, by Robert de Haliwell's being Rector thereof in the Year 1321.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

St. GILES's Cripplegate.

This is a Vicarage, the Church whereof is situate at the South-West Corner of Fore-street, in the Ward of Cripplegate without; and is so denominated from its Dedication to St. Giles, a Grecian and Citizen of Athens, and the neighbouring Gate.

Ibid.

The Patronage of this Vicarage was in private Hands, till Aelmund, a Priest, granted the same (after his own Death, and that of Hugh, his only Son) to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Church, whereby they became not only Ordinaries of the Parish, but likewise Proprietors of the Rectory, and Patrons of the Vicarage; wherefore it is exempt both from the Archdeacon

Ibid.

and Bishop, except when he visits, *tam in Capite, quam in Membris.*

This Church having escaped the devouring Flames of the Year 1666, it remains in all Respects upon the ancient Foot. The Profits and Disbursements whereof in the Year 1636, in regard to the Cure, were as follow :

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

			l.	s.	d.
Ibid.	By Tithes	—	360	0	0
	By Casualties	—	140	0	0
	By the Vicarage House		20	0	0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To First-fruits	—	32	5	0
	To Tenths	—	3	4	6
	To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	0	0
	To the Commissary's Procuration		0	6	8
	To the Dean and Chapter's Pension		6	13	4
	To the Dean and Chapter's Pension for Tenths	—	2	0	0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1725.

Parish Ac. Book.	John Addison received	—	1150	3	2
	Paid on Account of the Church		700	12	2
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	408	7	7
	Balance to the Parish	—	41	3	5

Overseers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1725.

Ibid.	John Mabat, &c. received		957	7	0
	Paid on Account of the Poor		974	6	0
	Balance to the Overseers	—	16	19	0
	Paid for the Poor in both Accounts		1382	13	7

Donations, per Annum.

Don. Regift.	By Charles Langley, 10 Gowns and 10 Shirts	—	0	0	0
	By William Daw, 10 Children's Coats		0	0	0
	By John Blyth, 10 Pair of Shoes, and 10 Pair of Stockings		0	0	0
	By Roger Mason, 10 Gowns		0	0	0
	By Ellis and Francis Worth, 12 Pair of Stockings	—	0	0	0
	By Barbara Snow, 10 Coats		0	0	0
	By Margaret Astill, the Cloathing of 12 Girls	—	0	0	0
	By Kate Barrackstone, 9 Shirts and Smocks	—	0	0	0
	By Thomas Whittle, Five Coats		0	0	0
	By Mrs. Thornton, 10 Shirts and Shifts		0	0	0
	By Stephen Nightingale, 9 ditto		0	0	0
	By Mrs. Davies, a Tubwoman, 100 l. for a Purchase	—	5	0	0
	By James Nokes, 150 l. for ditto		7	10	0
	By William Worrell, Six Coats		0	0	0
	By Richard Jervies	—	1	0	0
	By George French	—	1	5	0
	By George Townsend, 100 l. for a Purchase		5	0	0
	By Frances Love, 50 l. for ditto	—	2	10	0
	By a Bishop of Winchester, &c. 36 Shirts and Shifts, and 20 Pair of Stockings	—	0	0	0
	By Edward Dobson, 20 Shirts and Shifts	—	0	0	0
	By Robert Hitchins, Cloathing for 12 Persons	—	0	0	0
	By Edward Diemar	—	15	0	0
	By Barbara Snow	—	13	0	0
	By Sir Benjamin Maddox, divers Houses	—	0	0	0

		l.	s.	d.
By <i>Anne Milles</i>	—	5	4	0
By <i>Francis Terrill</i>	—	2	10	0
By <i>Richard Barnes</i>	—	2	19	8
By <i>Thomas Busby</i>	—	10	0	0
By <i>Robert Cooper</i>	—	0	10	0
By <i>William Bleyton</i> , Four Acres and a Half of Land, and Two Houses	—	0	0	0
By <i>Jaan Busb</i>	—	6	0	0
By <i>Sir Henry Harris</i> and <i>Henry Smith</i>		26	0	0
By <i>Mr. Wheeler</i>	—	0	15	0
By <i>Sir John Fenner</i>	—	3	15	0
By <i>Anne Harveſt</i>	—	20	0	0
By <i>Bernard Hide</i>	—	0	9	0
By <i>Mrs. Potter</i>	—	0	10	0
By <i>Stephen Skidmore</i>	—	0	10	0
By <i>Ralph Whitfield</i>	—	2	0	0
By <i>John Grant</i>	—	2	0	0
By <i>Thomas Bell</i>	—	5	0	0
By the <i>Lady Berkley</i> and <i>Mr.</i> <i>Webb</i> , 14 Gowns	—	0	0	0
By <i>Simon Philby</i>	—	4	0	0
By <i>Anthony Bailey</i>	—	4	0	0
By <i>Richard Rockdale</i>	—	6	13	4
By <i>William Jumper</i>	—	2	0	0
By <i>Throckmorton Trotman</i>	—	16	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Francisco Barono Nobilissimo Mediolanensi, & Annæ Baptisæ Baroni Uxori, necnon & Filio, quorum ossa hoc clauduntur Tumulo. Idem Baptista Baronus, Francisci Frater, ac Annæ Maritus, in eorum memoriam hanc posuit scriptionem. Obiit Franciscus, Londin. 16 die Aprilis, Anno Domini 1633, Ætatis suæ 31. Anna vero & Filius, ultimo die Octobris, 1546.

Mund.Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Heere lyeth buried Sir Henry Grey, Knight, Sonne and Heire to George Lord Grey, of Ruthen, and Earl of Kent. The which Sir Henry Grey departed this Life the 24th Day of September, in the Yeere of Christ 1562.

Ibid.

Johannis Hambei, Armigeri, Caro hoc in Tumulo repulverescit, sicut & Janæ charissimæ Conjugis. Qui dum vixit Edwardo Sexto, Maria, & Elizabetha Angliæ Regibus, in variis calculorum & rationum generibus, tam præstitorum & exteriorum, quam decimarum & primitiarum ratiocinator dignissimis extiterat. Obiit autem Johannes, 8 Calend. Aprilis, Anno Salutis è Christo 1573. Quem Jana Secundo post Mense insequuta est, 16 Scilicet Calend. Junii. Quorum spiritus ad Cælum reversi reassumptionem Carnis expectant.

Ibid.

A Remembrance of Tho. Busbie, Citizen and Cooper of London, who departed this Life in the Yeere 1575, and was buried the 11th Day of July.

Ibid.

This Busbie, willing to relieve the Poore
With Fire and with Bread,
Did give the House wherein he dwelt,
Then called the *Queenes Head*.
Four full Loads of the best Charcoales,
He would have bought each Yeere,
And Forty Dozen of Wheaten Bread,
For poor Householdiers here.
To see these Things distributed,
This Busbie put in Trust
The Vicar and Church-wardens,
Thinking them to be just.
God grant that poore Householdiers here
May thankful be for such;
So God will move the Minds of more,
To do for them as much.

And

And let this good Example move
Such Men as God hath blest,
To doe the like before they goe
With *Busbie* to their Rest.
Within this Chapel, *Busbie's* Bones
In Dust a while must stay,
Till he that made them raise them up,
To live with Christ for aye.

Ibid. If you on Earth that live, did know
What Rest the Dead possesse,
You would not wish to wander here,
In Vale of Wretchednesse.
Good *Helen*, Wife to me that was,
Prepare thyself with speed,
That thou and I, with this young Maid,
A Plant of both our Seed,
May rest in One, and rise in Three,
By Power of Godhead's Might,
When we with Angels shall assemble,
To everlasting Light.

Richard Roper lived 70 Yeeres, and dyed the
28th Day of *Septemb.* Anno Dom. 1578. *Helen* lived
65 Yeeres, and *Joane* 2.

Ibid. *Sacro sub hoc saxo tria Corpora mista quiescunt,
Gulielmi Bullen, Medici, Fratrisque Richardi,
Ac Johannis Foxi, qui tres, mihi crede, fuerunt
Doctrina clari, rari & pietatis alumni.
Gulielmus Bullen, Medicamina semper habebat,
Æquè Pauperibus danda, ac locupletibus æquè.
Sic que Richardus erat bene facere & ipse paratus
Omnibus ex æquo, quibus ipse prodesse valebat.
At Foxus noster per multos hos parasangas,
Vita precurrit, studiisque accedimus omnes.
Extant quæ scripsit Tormenta cruenta Piorum,
Extant perdocte per multa volumina scripta,
Quæ scripsit Foxus; nulli fuit ipse secundus.
Obiit An. Dom. 1587, April 16.*

Ibid. Christo S. S. *Johanni Foxo*, Ecclesiæ Angli-
canæ Martyrologo fidelissimo, Antiquitatis Histo-
ricæ indagatori Sagacissimo, Evangelicæ veritatis
propugnatori acerrimo, Thaumaturgo admirabili;
qui Martyres *Marianos*, tanquam Phænices, ex
Cineribus redivivos præstitit: Patri suo omni pie-
tatis officio imprimis colendo, *Samuel Foxus*, illius
Primogenitus, hoc Monumentum posuit, non sine
Lachrymis.

Obiit die 18 Mens. *Aril.* Anno Dom. 1587.
Jam Septuagenarius.

Vita Vitæ mortalis est, spes Vitæ immortalis.

Ibid. Within this Ile lyeth buried the Body of *Charles*
Langley, sometime of this Parish, Ale-Brewer,
who was buried the Eighth Day of *June*, An. Dom.
1602, and did give bountifully to the Poore of
this Parish.

If *Langley's* Life you list to know,
Read on, and take a View;
Of Faith and Hope I will not speake
His Works shall shew them true.
Who whilst he liv'd with Counsell grave
The better Sort did guide;
A Stay to Weake, a Staffe to Poore,
Without Back-bite, or Pride.
And when he dyed he gave his Mite,
All that did him befall,
For ever once a Year to cloath
Saint *Giles* his Poore withall.
All-Saints he pointed for the Day,
Gownes, Twenty, ready made,
With Twenty Shirts and Twenty Smocks,
As they may best be had.
A Sermon eke he hath ordain'd,
That God may have his Praise,
And others might be won thereby,
To follow *Langley's* Ways.
On Vicar and Church-Wardens then
His Trust he hath repos'd,
As they will answer him one Day,
When all shall be disclos'd.

Thus being dead, yet still he lives,
Lives never for to dye,
In Heaven's Blisse, in World's Fame;
And so I trust shall I.

Roger Mason, of this Parish, Citizen and Vint-
ner of *London*, gave to the Poore of the Freedome
of this Parish 200 *l.* wherewith an yeerly Rent of
Sixteen Pounds, or thereabout, is purchased for
ever; to be bestowed on Ten Gownes of black
Cloath lined, to be distributed yeerly upon Tenne
poore Men of the Freedom of this Parish, upon
All-Saints Day, at the Discretion of the Vicar and
Church-Wardens for the Time being. He died
the 3d Day of *September* 1603, *Ætat. suæ* 37;
leaving his Wife *Jane*, by whom he had Three
Sons and Three Daughters, whereof One only
now liveth, named *Katherine*; which *Jane* truly
paid the above-mentioned Two hundred Pounds;
and joyned the Erection of this Monument; set
up An. Dom. 1606, May the 8th Day.

William Day, Citizen and Vintner of *London*,
the Sonne of *Thomas Day*, of *Boseham* in *Sussex*,
Gentleman, and *Elizabeth*, his Wife, gave to the
Poore of this Parish Eighty Pounds; which was
paid by his Brother *George Day*, wherewith an
yeerly Rent of Six Pounds, or thereabout, is pur-
chased for ever; to be bestowed on Twelve Coats
of Greene Cloth, to be distributed yeerly upon
Twelve poor Orphans, upon *All-Saints Day*; at
the Discretion of the Vicar and Church-Wardens
for the Time being. Hee lyeth buried in his Pa-
rish Church of *St. Michael* in *Cornhill*, and dyed
the 28th Day of *September* 1603, *Ætatis suæ* 32;
set up Anno Domini, 1606, May the 8th Day.

Here lyeth the Body of *Edward Harvift*, Citi-
zen and Brewer of *London*, Alderman's Deputy,
of this Parish, and one of his Majesty's Gunners,
and *Anne*, his beloved Wife. They were both
very charitable Persons; as in giving Land to
this Parish perpetually, for the Relief of poore
Widows; as also Land to the Company whereof
he was free, for mending of the High-way be-
tween *Edgeworth* and *Paddington*. He gave great
Legacies to his poore Kindred, and departed this
Life the 14th Day of *March* 1610. She departed
this Life the 24th Day of *May*, Anno Dom. 1610,
expecting both a glorious Resurrection in *Jesus*
Christ.

The sacred Corps of *Sarah*, Wife of *Henry*
Goodricke, Daughter of *William Bodenham*, Knight,
was interred at the South End of this Seat, to-
wards the Pulpit. Buried the 6th *June*, Anno
1616.

The Bearer's Sorrow fable Lions shew,
Like to that Lion which did overthrow
The Man of God; and, charg'd alike, doe stand
Grand Guardants here, to checke the upheav'd
Hand,

Unweeting Wights, or ignorant shall lay
Upon her hallowed Corps, that here did pray.
A sacred Temple 'twas, wherein did shine
Her Maker's Glory, Humane and Divine.
Sweet Commerce sanctify'd with Zeal, mov'd there,
In Beauties Fabrick, its own proper Sphere;
For which it tow'r's above the Sight of Eye,
God's Temples must ly low, that tower so high.

On the well-disposed of Women, *Jone Wilson*, NewView
Wife of Dr. *John Wilson*, who left this Life to Lond.
those that lov'd it, the 16th of *July* 1624. She
had Issue by him Five Sons and Four Daughters.

Reader do not with hasty Folly
Presume to tread; this Ground is Holy.
Here underneath lyes one so pure,
Rome's Faction could not her allure;
On her Redeemer's only Merit
She did rely by him t'inherit.

Long

Long Sickneſs did her Body pine,
At laſt drawn up where ſhe doth ſhine,
With her Four little Saints; where now they ſing
Eternal Anthems unto Heaven's High King.

Memoræ ſacrum.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. Hic jacet *Robertus Gage*, Armiger, omnium Literarum homo; vita integer, morte Chriſtianus: Nec dum mortuus, nam in Memoria æterna erit Juſtus. Solus Chriſtus mihi ſola Salus. Anno Domini 1625.

Ibid. Piæ Memoræ chariſſimorum Parentum.

Johannis Speed, Civis Londinenſis, Mercatorum Scifforum Fratriſ, Servi Fideliſſimi Regiarum Majeſtatum *Elizabethæ*, *Jacobi* & *Caroli*, nunc Superſtitis. Terrarum noſtrarum Geographi accurati & Fide Antiquitatis Britannicæ Hiſtoriographi, Genealogiæ Sacræ elegantiſſimi Delineatoris. Qui poſtquam Annos 77 ſuperaverat, non tam morbo conſectus, quam Mortalitatis tædio laſſatus, Corpore ſe levavit *Julii* 28, 1629, & Jucundiſſimo Redemptoris ſui Deſiderio ſurſum elatus, Carnem hic in Cuſtodio poſuit. Denuo, cum Chriſtus venerit, recepturus.

Suſannæ ſuæ ſuaviſſimæ, quæ poſtquam Duodecim illi Filios, & Sex Filias peperat, Quinquaginta ſeptem Annos junctis utriuſq; Solatiis cum illo vixerat; Liberos gravi & frequenti Hortamine, ad Dei Cultum ſollicitaverat; Pietatis & Charitatis opere quotidiano præluxerat, emori demum erudiit ſuo Exemplo. Quæ Septuagenaria placide in Chriſto obdormivit, & Fidei ſuæ Mercedem habuit, *Martii* Vigefimo octavo Anno Domini 1628.

Ibid. P. M. S. Virtute, Prudentia, Generis Nobilitate inclytus, clarus, illuſtris, hic jacet *Henricus Stapletonus*, e Dioceſi Eboracenſi, *Agri Wigbilnenſis*, olim Dominus, Ætatis ſuæ 56, ab Incarnato Verbo 1630, Decimo ſexto die Menſis *Febr.* Vitam Morte, Mortem immortalis Gloria commutavit, atque ſtipante Amicorum Syrmate Collacrymantis Patriæ ferentium vices in hac *Æde* elatus de *Andrea Terra*, mandatus eſt.

New View Lond. Piæ Memoræ *Wil. Staple*, in Artib. Magiſtri, Viri admodum Docti Religioſi: Qui obiit 3 *Sept.* 1650.

Quod cum cœlicolis habitas pars altera noſtri
Non dolet hic tantum me ſupereſſe dolet.

Sara, Uxor ejus mœſtiſſima, poſuit.

Ibid. An Elegy and Epitaph compoſed to perpetuate the pious Memory of the well-deſerving and worthily-honoured Mr. *Henry Colron*, who died *Aug.* 8, 1655. Aged 57 Years.

Silence, but a Word, namely, that he
Was Pious, Wiſe, Juſt, Merciful and Free;
This was his Work, to quench illegal Hates,
Not conquer Kingdoms, but compoſe Debates;
How rare a Pilot in ſuch Tempeſts known,
Many Eſtates embark'd, but ſhipwreck'd none.
Pardon his meaner Grave, who thought it meet
By Virtue, not with Fabriks, to be great:
For to his Tomb non could more Trophies bring,
A uſeful Man on Earth, in Heav'n a King.

Epitaph.

Before this Stone interred lyes
The lame Man's Feet, the blind Man's Eyes;
Bleſt, when at the laſt Judgment he,
With theſe ſhall his Redeemer ſee.
None like to thoſe, except that Eye
Of Faith which brings Plerophory.

Ibid. To the Memory of *Conſtance Whitney*, eldeſt Daughter to Sir *Robert Whitney*, of *Whitney*, the proper Poſſeſſion of him and his Anceſtors, in *Herefordſhire*, for above Five hundred Years paſt. Her Mother was the Fourth Daughter of Sir *Tho-*

mas Lucy, of *Charlecote* in *Warwickſhire*, by *Conſtance Kingſmell*, Daughter and Heir of *Richard Kingſmell*, Surveyor of the Court of Wards. This Lady *Lucy*, her Grandmother, ſo bred her ſince ſhe was eight Yeers old.

As ſhe excelled in all noble Qualities, becoming a Virgin of ſo ſweet Proportion of Beauty and Harmony of Parts, ſhe had all Sweetneſs of Manners anſwerable: A delightful Sharpneſſe of Wit, and offenceleſſe Modeſty in Converſation; a ſingular Reſpect and Piety towards her Parents; but religious even to Example. She departed this Life moſt Chriſtianly at Seventeen; dying the Grief of all, but to her Grandmother an unrecoverable Loſs; ſave in her Expectation, ſhe ſhall not ſtay long after her; and the Comfort of knowing, who ſhe is, and where, in the Reſurrection, to meet her.

Though the Figure of a Woman (on this Monument) riſing up in a Coffin, be only an Emblem of the Reſurrection; it has nevertheless given Birth to an idle Story, that the interred was buried alive, which being, by a certain Caſualty, diſcovered, ſhe was taken up, and had afterwards many Children.

Neer this Pillar lies interred the Body of *Edmund Harriſon*, Eſq; late of this Pariſh; who (having lived about Forty Years a Batchelour) had to Wife *Jane*, the eldeſt Daughter of *Thomas Godfrey*, late of *Hodſford* in the County of *Kent*, Eſq; by whom he had Iſſue Twelves Sons and Nine Daughters; of which, at the Time of his Death, were only living Three Sons, *Godfrey*, *Edmund*, and *Peter*; and Two Daughters, *Sarah* and *Jane*.

He was Embroiderer to Three Kings, viz. King *James I.* King *Charles I.* and King *Charles II.* Left the Troubles of this World the 9th of *January* 1666, in the 77th Year of his Age, in a Chriſtian Aſſurance of a Reſurrection unto Life eternal. To whoſe Memory his eldeſt Son, *Godfrey*, erected this Monument.

Suis & ſibi conſtans. Deo, Regi & Legi fidus Obtemperator. Ætate Civis & Prudentia verè venerandus. Prole multæ Spei numeroſa, ut Conjugio felix, dives rem ſuis benè partam & liberam reliquit. Patriæ non minus indulgens quam Familiæ. Pater ſenio feſſus & conſectus tandem occubuit; ut reſectus reſurgat.

Ex impenſa *Johannis Harriſon*, Armig. Filius prædict *Godfridi*, defunt. decorat. 1705.

In Memory of *Mary*, the Daughter of *Robert Compton*, of *Elveſtowe* in the County of *Bedford*, Eſq; the pious, charitable, chaſte, and moſt beloved Wife of Captain *John Perry*, of this Pariſh. She was born the 20th of *November*, 1651, dyed the 21ſt of *February* 1676. She had Two Daughters, *Margaret* and *Mary*, both here buried in their Infancy; whoſe Death, ſhe too much lamenting, haſtned her own.

Here to the Word of God ſhe did attend;
Hence, at the Call of God, ſhe ſhall aſcend.
Parents, take heed, whiſt ye your Children love,
You do not him forget, who is above, &c.

Here lyes interred the Body of *John Wythens*, *New View Lond.* Gent. of an ancient Family in *Kent*, who was buried the 2d of *October* 1693, and *Elizabeth*, his well-beloved Wife, who was buried *July* 6, 1701. They lived very happily together in this Pariſh Forty Years, having had Nine Children. Alſo the Body of *Tho. Wythens*, their Son. Alſo of *William Rowe*, Son of *George Rowe*.

Within this Tomb's enclos'd the ſacred Duſt
Of them, whoſe Souls now plac'd among the Juſt;
Belov'd by all, while in this World they ſtay'd.
Lamented more when in the Grave were laid.
But now they're gone into thoſe Joys above,
To their Redeemer, and their God of Love.

Officers

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is select, consisting of about sixty Members; two Church-wardens; two Overseers of the Poor; eighteen hundred and ninety-five Houses. Augmentation from the following Parishes yearly :

	l.
Par. Acc. <i>Christ's-Church.</i>	4
Book. <i>St. Dionis Backchurch</i>	8
<i>St. Dunstan's in the West</i> —	10
<i>St. Gregory's</i> —	8
<i>St. Lawrence Jewry</i> —	5
<i>St. Margaret Lotbbury</i> —	3
<i>St. Margaret New Fish-street</i> —	3
<i>St. Mary Aldermanbury</i> —	6
<i>St. Mary Hill</i> —	4
<i>St. Mary le Bow</i> —	10
<i>St. Mary Magdalen Milk-street</i> —	3
<i>St. Michael's Bassishaw</i> —	6
<i>St. Michael's Cornhill</i> —	10
<i>St. Mildred's Bread-street</i> —	5
<i>St. Nicholas Olaves</i> —	2
<i>St. Olaves Hart-street</i> —	3
Sum Total —	90

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Stow.Sur. Lond. The Church of this Parish was founded by *Alfune*, (the first Master of *St. Bartholomew's* Hospital) about the Year 1090.

Ibid. The Site of this Parish, which was anciently a Fen or Moor, was at first converted into Gardens by the Citizens; but the same being since obliged to make way for Houses, it was constituted a Prebend of *S. Paul's* Cathedral, by the Appellation of *Mora*.

St. GREGORY's.

Newc. Rep.Eccl. Paroch. This Church, which was anciently a Rectory, adjoining to the South-west Angle of *St. Paul's* Cathedral, in the Ward of *Baynard's Castle*, owes its Name to *Gregory* the Great, Bishop of *Rome*, who sent hither *Austin*, the Monk, to convert the *English* Nation to Christianity.

Ibid. This Church being one of the Peculiars belonging to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, they are both Patrons and Ordinaries thereof; therefore it pays neither First-fruits or Tenths, nor other Procuration than that to the Commissary.

Act Par. 22 & 23 Car. II. This Church suffering in the great Fire of *London*, in 1666, it has not been rebuilt; but the Parish thereof being by Act of Parliament annexed to the Church of *St. Mary Magdalen* in *Old Fish-street*, I shall there account for the Profits and Disbursements of the united Cures; and shall now proceed to the Parochial Disbursements on Account of the Church and Poor.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

	l.	s.	d.
Par. Acc. <i>Thomas Brunsell</i> received —	396	14	7½
Book. Paid on Account of the Church	178	14	2
Paid on that of the Poor —	218	10	1½
Balance to the Warden —	00	9	8

Poor's Account, A. D. 1728.

Ibid. <i>Thomas Woster, &c.</i> received	422	13	0
Paid on Account of the Poor	397	18	3
Balance to the Parish —	24	14	9
Paid for the Poor in both Accounts	616	8	4½

Nº. 93.

Donations, per Annum.

1583, By <i>Barnard Randolph</i> —	7	10	0	Ibid.
By <i>John Corbet</i> —	2	0	0	
By <i>Mr. Deacle</i> —	4	0	0	
By <i>Justice Randall</i> —	2	0	0	
By <i>Margaret Deane</i> —	0	5	0	

Monumental Inscriptions.

Gulielmi Coci hoc Tumulo parvo Ossa quiescunt, Illius ast Virtus non ita parva cubat. Plura nam ut omittam, Civili Jure secundus Nulli, nec vera dexteritate fuit. Cui pia, ne merito careat post Funera Virtus, Hoc Uxor *Maria* nobili struxit opus. Moritur 25 Augusti, Anno Domini 1558, & *Mariae* Reginæ 6. Mund.Ed. Stow.Sur.

Ibid. Here lyeth *Dorothie*, Daughter of *John Theobald*, the Elder, of *Shepie* in the County of *Kent*, Esquire. She first married *John Crooke*, Doctor of Law; by whom she had onely *Dorothie*, first Wife to *Robert Honywood*, Esquire; secondly to *Ralph Allen*, Alderman of *London*; thirdly to that most Reverend, Excellent and Learned Judge, Sir *Roger Manwood*, Knight, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; by whom she had Issue, *John* and *Thomas*, who died young; *Margerie*, the first Wife of Sir *John Lewson*, Knight; and *Anne*, first Wife to Sir *Percival Hart*, Knight, and Sir *Peter Manhood*, Knight of the Bath. She died the 14th Day of September, Ann. Dom. 1575. To whose Reverend Memory, the said *Peter Manwood* hath dutifully erected this Monument, Ann. Dom. 1606.

Johanna, Filia *Nic. Waleron*, Relicta *Thomæ Yale*, Legum Doctoris, Cancellarius Archiepiscopalis Sedis *Cantuarien.* & sepelitur sub spe futuræ Resurrectionis. Ibid.

Ibid. Here lyeth *Martha Frothe*, sometime Wife to *Robert Frothe*, Doctor of Law; with whom she lived very comfortably in true Marriage, a most faithful and loving Wife, the Space of 24 Yeeres and 5 Moneths. She lived virtuously and modestly, and beloved of all that did know her; and dyed in sound Faith, and in the Feare of God, the 26th Day of November, Ann. Dom. 1589, in the 45th Yeere of her Age, in constant Hope of a joyful Resurrection, with the Elect Children of Almighty God.

Ibid. Here lyeth intombed the Body of *Mary*, late Wife of *Thomas Sandys*, Esquire, and only Daughter to Sir *Stephen Thomehurst*, Knight, and Dame *Sybill*, his Wife; whose Soule departed this Life unto *Christ*, the last Day of July, in the Yeere of our Redemption 1598, and in the One and Twentieth Yeere of her Age. In Remembrance of whose Piety and singular Vertues, the eternall Love of her Husband hath caused this Monument to be erected.

In Heaven her Soule, in me her Love,
Her Body resteth here,
Which is to God, was to the World,
To me her Husband deare.

Alicia Barwis, Relicta *Johannis Barwis*, Civis ac *Minuatarii Londinensis*, posuit defuncto. Ibid.

Debita peccati solvens terrestria linquo,
Visurus Patriam, quam mihi, Christe, dabis.
Da Patriam, Rex Christe Jesu, Spes unica Vitæ,
Da feuti veniam, Rex bone Christe Jesu.
Virtus post facta.

Ibid. *Thomas Redman*, Almæ Curia Cantuar. de Arcubus *London.* Procuratorum generalium unus, qui Officium Registrarius Principalis Sedis Archiepiscopalis *Cantuar.* per nonnullos annos laudabiliter exercuit, hic inhumatur. In Uxorem duxit

Annam Milner, quacum pie, & amantissimè vixit. Ex ea unam sibi Filiam nomine *Elizabetham*, procreavit; mortem ob. 12 die *Novemb.* An. Dom. 1601.

Ibid. *Memoriæ Sacrum*, *Edwardo Baker*, Armig. Regiæ Majestatis ad causas Ecclesiasticas Registrario Principali, viro eximia eruditione, Prudentia singulari, Moribus probatissimis, & in Publicis negotiis plurimum versato. Qui longo morbo intabescens, certa spe in Christo Resurgendi, pie placideque animam Deo reddidit, die 26 *Maii*, Anno Domini 1602.

Ibid. *Memoriæ Sacrum*. Sanctissimæ & Charissimæ Conjugi, *Alisonæ Heriot*, *Jacobi Primrosii*, Regiæ Majestatis in Sanctiori Concilio Regni *Scotiæ* Amanuens Filix, Feminæ omnibus tum animi tum Corporis dotibus, ac pio cultu instructissimæ; Mœstissimus ipsius Maritus, *Georgius Heriot*, Armiger, Regis, Reginæ, Principum *Henrici & Caroli* Gemmarius, bene merenti, non sine Lachrymis hoc Monumentum pie posuit. Obiit Mensis *Aprilis* die 16, Anno Salut. 1612, Ætatis 20, in ipso floræ Juvenæ & mihi parentibus amicis tristissimum sui desiderium reliquit.

Hic *Alifis Primrosa* jacet, crudo obruta fato,
Intempestivas ut Rosa passa Manus.
Nondum bis denos ancorum impleverat orbis,
Pulchra, Pudica, Patris delictum atq; viri:
Quum gravida, heu nunquam Mater discessit & inde
Cura dolorq; Patri, cura dolorq; viro:
Non sublata tamen, tantum translata recessit,
Nunc *Rosa* prima Poli, que fuit ante soli.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; three Overseers of the Poor; three hundred and five Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of *St. Giles's Cripplegate*, eight Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Stow. Sur. Lond. Ab Floria- cens. This Church undoubtedly was one of the most ancient in this City; for the piratical and barbarous *Danes* having committed the most unheard-of Cruelties and Depredations in the Kingdom of *East-Anglia*, Anno 1010, *Alwyne*, Bishop of *Helmeham*, removed the Remains of King *Edmund*, the Martyr, from *Bedrisworth* (*St. Edmund's-Bury*) to the City of *London*, where he deposited the same in this Church, in which they continued for the Space of three Years.

Newc. Rep. Ecclef. Paroch. King *Edward III.* in the Year 1367, made the first Advance toward the Reduction of this Rectory, by giving Licence to *Robert de Ketering*, the Rector thereof, to grant certain Lands and Messuages, of the Value of 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum, to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, toward the Maintenance of the Petty Canons, to sing Divine Service daily in that Cathedral, for the Prosperity of the King, Queen and Royal Family, during Life, and for the Repose of their Souls after Death, together with those of all the Faithful deceased.

Ibid. In the Year 1446, this Church was wholly appropriated to the said Petty Canons, for their better Support; since which Time they have been both Parsons and Proprietors thereof. And by the Act of Parliament for uniting Parishes, and settling their respective Cures, after the Fire of *London* Anno 1666, the said Petty Cannons are to enjoy all Tithes, Oblations and Duties arising in this Parish, in as ample a Manner as formerly, to all Intents and Purposes, as if the said Act

Act. Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

had never been made; which is a great Hardship upon the Parishioners, who are not only obliged to pay Tithes, but likewise to contribute their Share of the 120 l. appointed by the said Act as a Stipend to the Incumbent of the united Parishes in lieu of Tithes.

St. HELEN's.

This Church, which is a Vicarage, situate in a spacious Court, on the East Side of *Bishopsgate-street*, in the Ward of that Name, is denominated from its Dedication to *St. Helen*, the Mother of *Constantine* the Great.

The Patronage of this Church appears to have been anciently in Lay Hands; for one *Ranulph*, with his Son *Robert*, about the Year 1180; granted the same to the Dean and Canons of *St. Paul's*, by whom it was some Time after granted to *William*, Son of *William*, a Goldsmith, who founded the adjacent Priory of *St. Helen*; on the Priorefs and Nuns of which he conferred the Advowson thereof, in whom it continued till the Suppression of their Convent Anno 1539, when it came to the Crown.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

On the first of *April* 1551, *Edward* the Sixth, by his Letters Patent, granted the Advowson to *Nicholas*, Bishop of *London*, and his Successors; which was confirmed by Queen *Mary*, Anno 1553. But it having been since regranted to the Dean and Chapter of *St Paul's* they are both Patrons and Ordinaries, and collate to the Vicarage.

Ibid.

This Church fortunately escaping the devouring Flames of 1666, it remains in all Respects as formerly, paying neither First-fruits, Tenths or Procurations, other than 6 s. 8 d. to the Commissary of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, and to the said Dean and Chapter a Pension of 6 s. 8 d.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

	l.	s.	d.	
<i>Robert Hall</i> received	—	395	16	1
Paid on Account of the Church	—	96	1	7
Paid on that of the Poor	—	246	6	0
Balance to the Parish	—	53	8	6

Par. Acc. Book.

Donations, per Annum.

	l.	s.	d.	
1599, By <i>John Robinson</i>	—	5	4	0
1603, By <i>Edward Fenner</i>	—	16	0	0
1607, By <i>William Prior</i>	—	30	0	0
1608, By <i>German Cyole</i>	—	3	0	0
1631, By <i>Sir Martin Lumley</i>	—	24	0	0
1633, By <i>William Robinson</i>	—	2	12	0
1635, By <i>Thomas Fenner</i>	—	8	0	0
1636, By <i>Joyce Featly</i>	—	4	0	0
1656, By <i>Adam Laurence</i> , 100 l. for a Purchase	—	6	0	0
1682, By <i>Diana Astrey</i>	—	0	12	6
1684, By <i>Sir John Lawrence</i>	—	20	0	0
By <i>Isaac Berkley</i> , 500 l. for ditto	—	25	0	0
1697, By <i>Henry Spurstow</i> , 100 l. for ditto	—	5	0	0

Don. Regist.

Monumental Inscriptions.

Orate pro animabus *Johannis Crosby*, Militis Ald. atque Tempore vite Majoris Staple Ville *Caleis*, & *Agnētis*, Uxoris sue, ac *Thome, Richardi, Johannis, Johannis, Margarete*, & *Johanne* Liberrorum ejusdem *Johannis Crosby*, Militis. Ille obiit 1475, & illa 1466, quorum animabus propitiatur Deus.

Weav. Fun. Mon.

Quiescit

Mund. Ed. Quiescit hic *Gulielmus Pickeringus*, Pater, Eque-
Stow. Sur. tris Ordinis vir, Miles Mariscallus. Qui obiit
19 die *Maii*, Anno Salutis à Christo 1542.

Jacet hic etiam *Gulielmus Pickeringus*, Filius,
Miles, Corporis Animiq; bonis insigniter ornatus;
Literis excultus, & Religione sincerus; Linguas
exactè percaluit. Quatuor Principibus summa cum
laude infervivit: *Henrico*, scilicet octavo, Militari
virtute; *Edvardo* sexto, Legatione *Gallica*: Re-
ginæ *Mariæ*, negotiatione *Germanica*; *Elizabethæ*,
Principi omnium illustrissimæ, summis officiis de-
votissimus. Obiit *Londini*, in ædibus *Pickeringiis*,
Ætate 58, Anno Gratia 1574, *Januarii* Quarto.

Cujus Memoria, *Thomas Henneagius*, Miles, Ca-
meræ Regiæ Thesaurarius; *Johannes Astley*, Ar-
miger, jocalium Magister; *Drugo Drureius*, &
Thomas Wotton, Armig. Testamenti sui Executores,
Monumentum hoc posuere.

NewView
Lond.

To *Russia* and *Moscovia*,
To *Spain*, *Guinny*, without Fable;
Travell'd he by Land and Sea;
Both Mayre of *London*, and Staple.
The Commenwelthe he norished
So worthelie in all his Dayes,
That ech State full-well him lov'd,
To his perpetual Prayse.
Three Wives he had, one was *Mary*,
Fower Sunes, one Mayde, had he by her;
*Anny*s had none by him truly;
By Dame *Mary* had one Dowghtier.
Thus in the Month of *September*,
A thawsande Five hundred Fiftey
And Eight, dyed this warty Staplar,
Worshipynge his Posterytye.

Mund. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Here lyeth the Body of *William Bond*, Alder-
man and some Time Sheriff of *London*; a Mer-
chant Adventurer, and most famous (in his Age)
for his great Adventures both by Sea and Land.
Obiit 30 die *Maii* 1576.

Flos Mercatorum, quos terra *Britanna* creavit,
Ecce sub hoc Tumulo, *Gulielmus Bondus*, humatur.
Ille Mari multum passus per saxa, per undas,
Ditavit Patrias Peregrinis mercibus oras.
Magnanimum *Græci* mirantur *Jasone* vates,
Aurea de gelido retulit quia vellera *Phasi*.
Græcia docta, tace, *Græci* concedite vates;
Hic jacet *Argolico* Mercator *Jasone* Major.
Vellera multa tulit, magis aurea vellere *Phryxi*,
Et freta multa scidet, magis ardua *Phasidos* undis:
Hei mihi quod nullo mors est superabilis auro,
Flos Mercatorum, *Gulielmus Bondus*, humatur.

Ibid.

Hic Situs est *Joannes Spencer*, Eques Auratus,
Civis & Senator *Londinensis*, ejusdem Civitatis
Prætor, An. Dom. 1594. Qui ex *Alicia Bromefeldia*
Uxore, unicam, reliquit Filiam *Elizabeth*. *Gulielmo*,
Baroni *Compton* Enuptam. Obiit 30 die *Martii*,
Anno Salutis 1609. Socero benemerito *Gulielmus*,
Baro *Compton*, gener posuit.

Ibid.

Here lyeth the Body of *William Kerwin*, of this
Citie, Free Mason; who departed this Life the
26 Day of *December* 1594.

Ædibus Attalicis, *Londinum* qui decoravi,
Exiguum tribuunt, hanc mihi fata domum.
Me duce surgebant aliis regalia tecta,
Me duce conficitur, ossibus Urna meis.

Here also lyeth the Body of *Magdalen Kerwin*,
his Wife, by whom he had Issue Two Sonnes and
Two Daughters. She deceased the 23. Day of
August 1592.

Magdalena jacet, virtus post fata superstes,
Conjugiique fides, Religioque manent.
Corpus humo tectum, Christo veniente Resurget,
Ut Mentis consors astra suprema colat.
Christus mihi vita, Mors mihi lucrum.

Nos quos certus Amor primis conjunxit ab annis;
Junxit idem Tumulus, junxit idemque Polus.

Within this Monument lyeth the earthly Parts
of *John Robinson*, Merchant of the Staple in *Eng-
land*, free of the Merchant-Taylors, and some
Time Alderman of *London*; and *Christian*, his
Wife, eldest Daughter of *Thomas Anderson*, Gro-
cer. They spent together in holy Wedlock 36
Yeeres, and were happy (besides other worldly
Blessings) in Nine Sonnes and Seven Daughters.
She changed her mortall Habitation for a heavenly
on the 24 Day of *April*, An. Dom. 1592; her
Husband following her on the 19 Day of *Febru-
ary*, 1599; both much beloved in their Lives, and
more lamented at their Deaths, especially by the
Poore, to whom their good Deeds (being alive)
begot many Prayers, now (being dead) many
Teares.

The Glasse of this Life held Seventy Years,
and then ranne out. To live long and happy, is
an Honour; but to dye happy, a greater Glory:
Both these aspired to both. Heaven (no doubt)
hath their Souls, and this House of Stone their
Bodies, where they sleep in Peace, till the Sum-
mons of a glorious Resurrection awakens them.

Here underneath lyeth the Body of *Elizabeth*
Robinson, Wife of *John Robinson*, and Daughter
of Sir *Richard Rogers*, of the County of *Dorset*,
Knight, who had Issue one Son and a Daughter,
and died the 23d of *October* 1600.

Christ is my Life, Death is my Gain;
My Body sleeps in hope to reign.
Thrice happy Change it is for me,
From Earth to Heav'n removed to be.

Elizabeth Robinson.

In *St. Helens Church Bishopsgate-street*, is, or
lately was, a Grave-Stone for *Tho. Benolt*, Esq;
Clarenceux King of Arms, having his Effigies
inlaid in Brasse between his two Wives; the In-
scription under them long since gone, but the
following Circumscription of the Stone, in the
old black Letter, is or lately was legible,
though not mention'd, I think, by *Stow* or *Mait-
land*, viz. Here under lieth the Bodi of *Thom*s
Benolte Squyer sometyme Servant and Offyicer of
Armes by the name of *Wi desore Herault* unto the
right high & mighty Prince of
most drade Sou'aye Lod Kyg *Hery* the viij
which *Thoms Benolt* otherwyse namyd Clarenceux
Kyg of Armes decesid the viij daye of *May* in
the Yere of our Lord God mvcxxxiiij in the xxvj
Yere of our said Soverayn Lord.

Omnibus X. P. I. Fidelibus ad quos hoc presens
scriptum pervenerit sciatis me *Julium Adelmare*,
alias *Cesarem*, Militem, utriusq; Juris Doctorem,
Elizabethæ, Regiæ supremæ Curia Admiralita-
tis Judicem & unum è Magistris Libellorum *Ja-
cobo* Regi à privatis Confiliis, Cancellarium *Scac-
carii*, & sacrorum sereniorum Magistrum, hac
presente Carta mea confirmasse me annuente;
Divino numine naturæ Debitum libenter solutu-
rum quam primum Deo placuerit. In cujus Rei
Testimonium manum meam & Sigillum apposui.
Datum 27 *Febr.* Anno Dom. 1625. *Jul. Cesar*.

Per ipsum tempore mortis suæ *Carolo* Regi à
privatis Confiliis, nec non Rotulorum Magistrum,
vere pium, apprime literatum, Pauperibus poitu
Charitatis Receptaculum, Patriæ, Filiis, amicis
suis percharissimum solutum est. Obiit 18 die
Aprilis, Anno Domini 1636, Ætat. suæ 79.

Memoriæ Sacrum. Near this Place resteth the
Body of the worthy Citizen and Soldier *Martin*
Bond, Esq; Son of *William Bond*, Sheriff and Al-
derman of *London*. He was Captain in the Year
1588, at the Camp at *Tilbury*, and after remained
Chief

Ibid.

NewView
Lond.

Stephen-
Martin
Leeke,
Esq.

NewView
Lond.

Ibid.

Chief Captain of the Trained Bands of this City until his Death. He was a Merchant Adventurer, and free of the Company of Haberdashers. He lived to the Age of 85 Years, and died in May 1643. His Piety, Prudence, Courage and Charity have left behind him a never-dying Monument.

Quam Prudens hic Miles erat quam nobile pectus
Noverunt Princeps, Patria, Castra, Duces.
Civi quanta fuit pietas, quam larga manusq;
Pauperis agnoscunt viscera Templi Togæ.
Miles hic & Civis qualem vix millibus unum
Sæcla referre queant, nec meminisse parem.

NewView
Lond.

I shall see God in my Flesh. Near unto this Place lyeth bury'd the Body of *Valentine Mortoft*, Esq; having lived comfortably with Two Wives, the first *Ellen Glover*, his second *Margaret*, eldest Daughter of Sir *Hugh Hamersly*, Alderman of London, by whom he had Four Sons and Three Daughters; he finished the Course of Sixty-eight Years, and yielded up his Spirit to God the 16th of September 1641, bequeathing his Body to the Earth to wait for a glorious Resurrection.

The Memorial of the Just shall be had in everlasting Remembrance.

Ibid.

Bellenger, hicce jacet, vox Cœlo sola Locuta est.

Dux est Cœlestis Miles uterque Deo,
Mercator quondam, nulli pietate secundus,
Pallida Mors merces, viribus Arma rapit.
Indi te plorant, plorat Charissima Conjux,
Quis Lachrymas sistet, cala doloris inest.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Charles Chamberlain, Esq; Alderman of this City, consecrated this Monument to the Memory of *Rachel*, his beloved Wife, Daughter of Sir *John Laurence*. She dyed Aug. 21, 1687. His Fourth Daughter, *Hester*, dyed June 1687.

M. S. In the same Vault with his dear Wife and Daughter, and with like Hopes of a joyful Resurrection together, lyeth the Body of *Charles Chamberlain*, Esq; Alderman of this City, who departed this Life Jan. 29, 1704, aged Sixty-five Years; having no where left behind him either a Merchant better accomplished, or a Gentleman more compleatly adorned with all Sorts of useful Knowledge. In Memory of her most affectionate and intirely beloved Father, *Abigal*, his sorrowful Daughter and sole Executrix, the Wife of *Lemyng Rebow*, Esq; caused the Monument to be enlarged.

Here also is a square Vault erected on the Pavement at the West End of the North Isle, in which is entombed Mr. *Francis Bancroft*, Founder of the Alms-houses adjoining to the Jews Burial Ground in *Bow Road*, *Mile-End*. See *Bancroft's* Alms-houses.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and twenty-nine Houses. Augmentation to *St. Sepulchre's* Parish, ten Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newc.
Rep. Eccl.
Paroch.
Reg. Dec.
& Cap.
lib. a.
f. 32.

I am of Opinion that this Church was founded in the Reign of *Henry II.* by one *Ranulph*, who, with his Son *Robert*, about the Year 1180, granted it to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, who some Time after regranted the Advowson thereof to *William*, the Son of *William*, a Goldsmith.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

By this Extract from the Records of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, is plainly shewn *Stow's* Mistake, in ascribing the Foundation of this Priory to *William Basing*, Dean of *St. Paul's*; whereas there never was any Person of that Name Dean of that Cathedral.

While the said Priory subsisted, the Parish

Church was within that of the Convent; but the Nunnery being dissolved, and the Partition removed, both Churches were laid into one, and constituted the Parish-Church as it at present appears.

The Impropriation reverting to the Crown, it was, Anno 1568, demised to the Parishioners, upon Lease, for the Term of twenty-one Years, at the Rent of 8 l. 16 s. 1 d. The Lease being made to *Cesar Aldermane* and *Thomas Colcel*, in Trust for the Inhabitants, who, during the said Term, were to enjoy the Rectory, Parish-Church, Messuages, Houses, Tithes, Oblations, and all Profits whatsoever, other than the Right of Advowson, which was reserved to the Crown.

Par. Rec.

The aforesaid Lease being expired, Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Year 1599, sold the Rectory and Church, with all their Rights and Appurtenances some Time belonging to the late Priory, together with all the Messuages, Houses, Gardens, Tithes, Oblations, Obventions, Rents, Fruits, Profits and Hereditaments to *Michael* and *Edward Stanhope*, to be held by them, their Heirs and Assigns, in Soccage, in Consideration of their having paid to her Majesty the Sum 610 l. 18 s. 7 d. Beside this Sum, the Purchasers agreed to pay annually for ever the Sum of twenty Pounds, as a Stipend to a Minister to celebrate the Divine Offices in the said Church, to be approved of by the Bishop of London. The Impropriation at present belongs to Mr. *William Parker*. See *Bishopsgate Ward*.

Ibid.

St. JAMES's Duke's-Place.

This is a Curacy, the Church whereof is seated in *Duke's-Place* in the Ward of *Aldgate*; and the Patronage thereof being in the Lord-Mayor and Commonalty of London, they claim a Right of Exemption from the Bishop of London's Jurisdiction, in Matters Ecclesiastical.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

This Church having escaped the dreadful Conflagration, Anno 1666, it remains in all Respects as formerly, paying neither First-fruits, Tenths or Procurations; I shall therefore only insert the Profits thereof as returned in the Year 1636.

Ibid.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.		l.	s.	d.
By Tithes	—	60	0	0
By Money from the Chamber of London	—	13	6	8
By Casualties	—	6	13	4

Ibid.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

Robert Lane received	—	148	0	9
Paid on Account of the Church	—	101	0	0
Paid on that of the Poor	—	63	7	6
Balance to the Warden	—	16	6	9

Par. Acc.
Book.

Overseers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1727.

Thomas Read, &c. received	—	123	3	0
Paid on Account of the Poor	—	131	0	6
Balance to the Overseers	—	7	17	6
Paid to the Poor in both Accounts	—	194	8	0

Ibid.

Donation, per Annum.

By Sir Edward Barkham	—	3	0	0
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Ibid.

Monumental Inscriptions.

Sir *Edward Barkham*, some Time Lord-Mayor of this City, being a great Contributor toward the erecting of this Church, the following Verses were hung up in the same to perpetuate his Generosity:



The Parish Church of St. John at Hackney



The Parish Church of St. Thomas in Southwark

Mund.Ed.
Stow.Sur.

As *David* could his Eyes no Rest afford,
Till he had found a Place out to the Lord
To build an Altar, so this Man of Worth;
The Mirrour which these latter Days brings forth,
Barkham, the worthie, whose immortall Name,
Marble's too weake to hold, for this Workes Fame:
He never ceast in Industrie and Care,
From Ruines to redeem this House of Praier;
Following in this to holy Patriarcks waies,
That ready were him Altars still to raise,
Where they receiv'd a Blessing: So this Lord,
Scarce warme in Honour's Seate, did first accord
To this most pious Worke, in which is showne
God's Blessing and his Thanks, met both in one.
The Charge the honourable Citie beares,
Whose Bounty in ful Nobleness appeares,
To Acts of best Condition, in such wise,
That all Things bettering, by their Ruine rise:
Two noble, faithfull Supervisors then,
Amongst a Senate of religious Men,
Selected were, to whom the Care they gave,
Generous *Hamersley* and *Cambell* the grave,
Each being a Master-piece of Zeal and Care
Towards God's own Temple, fit for Truth's
Affaire.

Now at the blessed Foundress I arrive,
Matilda, whom *Henry* the first did wive,
The *Christendome* she gave it held the same,
Till *James* our Sovereigne gave it his owne Name.
And since I touch Antiquity so neere,
Observe what Notes remarkable appeare:
An Alderman of *London* was at first
Prime Prior of this Church: Falling to worst,
It is now rais'd by Encouragement and Care
Of a Lord Maior of *London*, which is rare,
And worth observing; then, as I began,
I end best with the Honour of the Man.
The Citie's first Lord Mayor lies buried here,
Fitz-Alwine, of the *Drapers* Company,
And the Lord Maior, whose Fame now shines so
cleare,
Barkham, is of the same Society.

Ibid.

At the East End of the Chancel.
The Rising here of the cleere Gospel's Sunne,
Is through the Senate's free Donation.
The Globe of that bright Sunne, the God of
Might,
Christ Jesus is the Rising and the Light,
The Heat, the blessed Spirit of Truth and Right;
And as these Three, the Globe, the Light, the
Heat,
Are all one Sunne, so Three, one God compleat:
Thrice *Allelujab* speaks about the Rayes,
That Three in One may only have the Praise.

NewView
Lond.

On an abortive Child.
*Quæ mihi prima fuit, Hora novissima Vitæ,
Ceperat in cæpto desit esse dies.
Consecrare Pater, voluit primordia Christo:
Preveni Patrem, Christum ad eundo Patrem.*
Stay, Passenger, here's one Twice bury'd lyes,
First in his Mother's Womb, in which he dies;
Next in his Mother's Lap, and thine, repos'd;
Thus Orient Pearls in *Thetis'* Chests are clos'd:
But yet that Pearl of Pearls, being long since set,
In the Almighty's richest Cabinet,
With a new Star augments the glorious Sphere.
Now, Passenger, farewell, no Soul lyes here.

Stryp.Ed.
Stow.Sur.

In oblivione conteretur Urna, *Johannis Bookeri*,
Astrologi. Qui Fatis cessit, 6 idus *April.* An.
Dom. 1667. Hoc illi posuit Amoris Monumen-
tum, *Elias Askmole*, Armiger.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens;
two Overseers of the Poor; one hundred and
eighty-five Houses.

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Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Where *Duke's-Place* is situate, antiently stood
the Priory of the *Holy Trinity*. See *Aldgate Ward*.

St. JAMES's Garlickhithe.

This is a Rectory, situate on the East Side of
Garlick-hill, in *Vintry Ward*; and is so denomi-
nated from its Dedication to *St. James*, one of the
Apostles; and the additional Epithet is owing
to its Vicinity to the *Garlick Market*, antiently
held in this Neighbourhood.

The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have
been in the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*,
till the Suppression of their Monastery; when com-
ing to the Crown, *Queen Mary*, by her Letters
Patent, *Anno 1553*, granted the same to the Bi-
shop of *London* and his Successors, in whom it
still remains. But in Matters Ecclesiastical it is
subject to the Archdeacon, except as to Wills and
Adminiftrations, which belong to the Commis-
sary.

This Church sharing the common Fate in the
dreadful Fire of 1666, it is since rebuilt, in a more
beautiful Manner than formerly; and in all Re-
spects continues upon the antient Foot, in regard
to its Revenues, other than, instead of Tithes, it
has a certain improved Stipend settled upon its
Rector, whose Profits and Disbursements are as
follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	100	0	0	Act. Parl.
By Casualties <i>Anno 1636</i>	—	10	0	22 & 23
By a Rectory House in ditto	—	10	0	Car. II.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To First-fruits	—	—	17	14	7	Ibid
To Tenths	—	—	1	15	5½	
To the Bishop's Procuration		—	0	3	6	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration			0	2	9	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

<i>Thomas Preston</i> receiv'd	—	123	18	10	Church-
Paid on Account of the Church	—	68	11	4½	ward.
Paid on that of the Poor	—	36	16	0	Account.
Balance to the Parish	—	18	11	5½	

Overseers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1728.

<i>Christopher Cheesbrough</i> , &c. receiv'd	106	16	2	Overf.
Paid on Account of the Poor	107	7	4½	Poor Acc.
Balance to the Overseers	—	0	11	2½
Paid to the Poor in both Accounts	144	3	4½	

Donations, per Annum.

By <i>John Heydon</i> , Alderman	2	0	0	Ibid.
By <i>Isabella Hart</i>	—	7	0	0
By <i>Thomas Daniel</i>	—	1	0	0
By <i>John Osmotherly</i>	—	3	0	0
By <i>King James I.</i>	—	1	12	0
By <i>Catharine Paris</i>	—	3	0	0
By <i>Richard Plat</i>	—	2	12	0
By <i>George Baron</i>	—	5	4	0
By <i>Margaret Deane</i>	—	0	8	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Gemmarius *Lion* hic *Richardus* est tumultatus;
Qui fuit in Rabie vulgi (ve!) decapitatus.
Hic bonus extiterat cunctis; Hospes egenorum;
Pacis & author erat, dilector & urbis honorum.
Anno milleno tricenteno numerato
Sic Octogeno currente cum simul uno,

Weav.
Fun.Mon;

Plebe rea perii morte dolosa.
Basilii festo dum regnat plebs furiosa,

This *Richard Lion*, who was an eminent Merchant and Sheriff of *London*, was cruelly beheaded in *Cheapside*, by that execrable Rebel, *Wat Tyler*, Anno 1381.

Mund. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Here *Edmund Chapman*, clos'd in Clay,
Undoubtedly doth rest,
Who to his Neighbours (while he liv'd)
The Fruits of Love exprest.
Fine Pews within this Church he made,
And with his Armes support,
The Table, and the Seats in Quire,
He set in comely Sort.
To Prisoners, and to Hospitals,
Hee, living, was a Friend;
And ever fought the Innocent
From Danger to defend.
Esquier Joyner to our Queene
Hee in his Life-time was,
And Yeoman of her Armory
At *Greenwich* in like Case:
Wherein he like a Servant just,
For Duty duely done,
Unto himsele of Prince and Peeres
The Love and Favour wonne.
Threescore-seven Yeeres he lived here,
In Worship and good Name,
And left this Life, to live with *Christ*,
To his eternall Fame.
His Soule, the Fourteenth Day of *May*,
Did from his Body fleet;
Which he with chearful Voyce did yeeld
To *Christ*, his Saviour sweet.
And on the Eighteenth of that Month,
By Computation just,
A thousand Five hundred Eighty Eight,
His Body was laid in Dust.
But Body and Soule, at last, be sure,
Through God's abundant Grace,
Shall rise, and knit again in One,
And stand before his Face.
Where, with his Saintes Elect (we hope)
He shall receive a Crowne,
And live will ever with sweet *Christ*,
In Glory and Renowne.
Thus, Friends, (by this dear Friend of ours)
Let's learne to live and dye,
That after Death wee may have Life
Above the starry Skie.

Ibid.

Here lyeth buried the Body of *Richard Plat*,
Brewer, and some time chosen Sheriffe of *London*.
The Founder of a Free-school and Six Alms-
houses in *Aldenham* in the County of *Hertford*. He
dyed the 28th of *November* 1600; having taken
to Wife *Alice Birtles*, the Daughter of *John Birt-
les*, Esquire; and having Issue Four Sons and
One Daughter.

Ibid.

Rogerus Jones, *Middletoni*, in Comitatu *Lanca-
striensi* natus, vix puberta egressus, se *Londinum*
contulit, ubi civitate donatus, & Artem Tincto-
riam exercens, *Agnetem*, *Thomæ Hacketti* Filiam,
Matrimonio sibi junxit. Ex qua Filios novem,
quatuor verò Filias suscepit. Quarum una Patre
adhuc Superstite diem obiit. Hic cum varia Ci-
vitatibus munia laudabiliter obiisset, tandem in cele-
brem supremi ordinis Senatum, Aldermannorum
scilicet, cooptatus est; Mox Eques ab illustri-
mo Rege *Jacobo*, creatus est; & paulo post Vice-
comes Civitatis *Londin.* est designatus. Quo Ma-
gistratu nondum expleto, non sine magno Bono-
rum luctu, Vicefimo quinto die Mensis *Julii*, Anno
Domini 1605, pie in Domino requiescit.

NewView
Lond.

Mariæ Watt, quondam Conjugis *Gulielmi Watt*,
de Civitat. *Lond.* Mercat. Filia *Johannis Jer-
myn*, de eadem Civit. Armig. Femina fuit tam

Animi quam Corporis dotibus egregiis ornatissima,
Religionis cultu, Morum Suavitate erga omnes,
Charitate vere insignis, placidè in Domino obdor-
miens. Denata 26 *Maii* 1684.

Juxta hunc locum in avito Conditorio requi-
escit *Petrus Jones*, è Parochia Sancti *Andreae Un-
dershaft*, apud *Londinensis* Civis & Mercator, *Pe-
tri Jones*, Civis itidem & Mercatoris *Londinensis*
Civis Filius; *Rogeri* autem *Jones*, Equitis Sena-
toris & Vicecomitis ejusdem Urbis, Nepos. Vir,
siquis alius, eximiae Probitatis, erga Principes, sub
quibus vixit, summe Fidus, & Ecclesiae *Angli-
canæ* addictissimus. Obiit 27 *Jul.* 1694, Ætat.
sua 69.

Ibid.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens;
four Overseers of the Poor; one hundred and
thirty-seven Houses. Augmentation to the Parish
of *Allhallows Staining*, two Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The first Mention I find of this Church is, that
Richard de Rothing (one of the Sheriffs of this
City) is said to have rebuilt the same about the
Year 1326, and in the Neighbourhood of which
was a Garlick Market, from which it received its
distinguishing Epithet.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

St. JOHN the Baptist's.

This is a Rectory, the Church whereof stood
on the Eastern Bank of *Walbrook*, and West Side
of *Dowgate-bill*, in the Ward of *Walbrook*; and
was so denominated from its being dedicated to
John the Baptist, the Fore-runner of *Christ*.

The Patronage of this Church was antiently in
the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, who, it seems;
granted the same to the Priores and Convent of
St. Helen, in whom it continued till the Suppres-
sion of their Priory, when it came to the Crown,
in which it still remains; but in Ecclesiastical Af-
fairs it is subject to the Archdeacon.

Newc.
Rep. Eccl.
Paroch.

This Church being destroy'd in the Fire of
London 1666, and not since rebuilt; the Pa-
rish is annexed to the Church of *St. Antholin*,
whereby the Incumbent's Profits are considerably
increased; which, together with the Disburse-
ments on Account of the Cure, I have inserted in
the Account of *St. Antholin's* Parish; I shall
therefore proceed to the Receipts and Disburse-
ments of the Church and Poor:

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

	l.	s.	d.	
<i>John Cock</i> receiv'd	—	—	—	
Paid on Account of the Church	192	10	4½	Par. Acc.
Paid on that of the Poor	95	1	7½	Book.
Balance to the Warden	101	0	7	
	—	3	11	11

Here's only one Benefaction of 7 l. 14 s. 4 d.
per Annum, which, being Royal, is annually paid
at the *Exchequer*.

Ibid.

We are told by *Stow*, that here were no Mo-
numents of Note, therefore not deemed worthy
by him, or his Editors, to have their Inscriptions
handed down to Posterity.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is neither select nor general, all
being admitted that have either served or fined
for Church-wardens; two Church-wardens; se-
venty-five Houses.

Anti-

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

When, or by whom the late Church was at first erected, I cannot learn; however, that it was of great Antiquity, is manifest from the State thereof about the Year 1181.

St. JOHN the Evangelist's.

This Parish is a Rectory, the Church of which was seated at the North-East Corner of Friday-street, in Watling-street and Ward of Bread-street; and was so denominated from its Dedication to St. John the Apostle and Evangelist.

Newc.
Rep. Ec-
Paroch.

The Patronage of this Rectory was antiently in the Prior and Convent of Canterbury, in whom it continued till the Suppression of their Priory, which Henry VIII. having converted into a Dean and Chapter, the Right of Advowson is vested in them; and the Rectory, which is one of the thirteen Peculiars of Canterbury in this City, belongs to the Archbishop.

This Church being destroyed in the great Fire of the Year 1666, it has not been rebuilt; but the Parish being united to that of Alballows Bread-street, the Church thereof is become the Place of Publick Worship for both. The Profits and Disbursements whereof, in respect to the Cure, being already accounted for; I shall now subjoin the Parish Receipts and Disbursements on Account of the Church and Poor.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

	l.	s.	d.
Joseph Sampson received	62	16	6
Paid on the Church Account	32	7	5
Paid on that of the Poor	37	15	6
Balance to the Warden	7	6	5

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	From the Bell-Inn in Friday-street	6	13	4
	From a House in Watling-street	10	0	0

Here, it seems, were no Sepulchral Inscriptions worthy of Commemoration.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; twenty-two Houses and a Half. Augmentation to the Parish of St. Botolph Aldgate, two Pounds ten Shillings, per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newc.
Rep. Eccl.
Paroch.

I have not been able to trace this Church higher, than that it had three Rectors before the Year 1354.

St. JOHN ZACHARY's.

This is a Rectory, the Church whereof was situate at the North-West Corner of Maiden-lane, in the Ward of Aldersgate.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

The Patronage of this Rectory has been all along in the Dean Chapter of St. Paul's; in whom it still continues, under the Subjection of the Archdeacon.

This Church being destroy'd in the common Calamity of 1666, and not being rebuilt, the Parish is annexed to that of St. Anne; where I have given an Account of the Profits and Disbursements of both Rectories in respect to the Cure.

Church-wardens Accounts, A. D. 1728. l. s. d.

Parish Account Book.	John Warman receiv'd	162	15	10
	Paid on Account of the Church	42	17	3
	Paid on that of the Poor	154	13	5
	Balance to the Warden	34	11	2

Donations, per Annum.

	l.	s.	d.	
1430, By John Hill	0	8	0	Ibid.
1511, By Dame Elizabeth Read	1	5	0	
1603, By Philip Strelley	2	0	0	
1651, By Robert Jenner	5	0	0	
1658, By Sir John Woolstan	5	14	0	
1663, By Anthony Walters	5	0	0	
1663, By Sir James Drax	5	0	0	
By Ralph Robinson	2	0	0	
By Mr. Austin	4	0	0	
By Elizabeth Crane	6	0	0	
By Margaret Deane	0	3	6	

The Monumental Inscriptions were :

Hic jacet Henricus de Spondon, quondam Rector istius Ecclesiae; qui plura Bona contulit isti Ecclesiae. Cujus Animae propitiatur Deus. Obiit Anno 1382. Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Here under lieth buried Sir Nicholas Twisford, Knight, some time Lord Mayor of this City; and Dame Margery, his Wife; of whose Goods this Church was made a Tombe for themselves, and for many others more. He died in Anno Domini 1390. Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Hic jacet Johannes Frances, Civis & Aurifaber, & quondam Maior London. qui obiit 13 die Decemb. An. Dom. 1405. Cujus, &c. Ibid.

Hic jacet Elizabeth, Ux. dict. Joan. qui obiit 11 Mensis Octobris, An. Dom. 1432. Cujus, &c.

Hic jacet Drugo Brantine, Civis & Aurifaber, & quondam Maior London. qui obiit 15 die Mensis Martii, An. Dom. 1415. Cujus, &c. Ibid.

Hic jacet Christiana, Ux. dict. Drugonis; quae obiit 11 die Mensis Martii, An. Dom. 1427. Cujus, &c.

Here lieth the Body of John Sutton, Citizen, Goldsmith, and Alderman of London; who died 6 July, 1450. Weav. Fun. Mon.

Quid Tumulum cernis? cur non Mortalia spernis? Tali namq; domo, clauditur omnis homo. Quisquis eris, qui transferis, sta, perlege, plora, Sum quod eris fueramq; quod es; pro me, precor, ora. Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

This Brave and Worthy Alderman was kill'd in Defence of the City, in the Desperate and Bloody Nocturnal Battle on London-Bridge, against the infamous Jack Cade, and his Army of Kentish Rebels. De Word Contin. Poly.

Hic jacet Joanna, Uxor Tho. Therp, unius Bar. de Scaccario Domini Regis, Proculatoris Parliamenti tenti apud Reding, anno Regis Hen. Sexti 31. Quae Joanna obiit 23 Jun. Anno Domini 1453. Cujus Animae propitiatur Deus. Weav. Fun. Mon.

Hic jacet Dominus Thomas Randolph, Capellanus; qui obiit 29 die Novembris, Anno Domini 1459. Cujus Animae propitiatur Deus. Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Here lieth William Brekespere, of London some time Merchant, Goldsmith and Alderman, the Commonwele Attendant. Weav. Fun. Mon.

With Margaryt hys Dawter, late Wyff of Sutton, And Thomas, hur Sonn, yet livyn undyr Goddys Tuitoon.

The Tenth of July, he made hys Transmigration. She disissyd in the Yer of Grate of Chrysts Incarnation,

A Thowsand Four hundryd Threescor and oon. God assoyl their Sowls, whos Bodys lye undyr this Stoon.

Hic

Mund.Ed. Hic jacet *Johannes Adys*, Civis & Aurifaber
Stow.Sur. *London*; & *Margareta*, Uxor ejus. Obiit ultimo
die *Februarii* 1461, & *Margareta*, &c.

Ibid. Here lieth *John Hewet*, of *London*, Esquire;
the which *John* deceased the First Day of *May*, in
the Yeere of our Lord God 1510, and in the Fifth
Yeere of the Reigne of King *Henry* the Seventh,
&c.

Stryp.Ed. Pray for the Soul of the Right Worshipful *John*
Stow.Sur. *Only*, Esq; and *Elizabeth*, his Wife; which *John*
was one of the Under-Sheriffs of *London*. Dyed
Novemb. 22, 1537.

Ibid. Here under lyes interred the Body of *Philip*
Strelley, late of *London* Goldsmith; who gave to
the Poor of this Parish 40 s. a Year for ever, out
of the Revenues of the Manour of *Ulkerthorpe*, ly-
ing in the Parish of *South Winfield*, in the County
of *Derby*; to be paid to them by the Hands of
the Warden and Kenters of the Worshipful Com-
pany of Goldsmiths; whom he left in Trust, to
see it and other Gifts disposed; as may appear
by his Will, dated *September* 6, *Anno Dom.* 1603.
Though this Monument was not erected but in
the Year 1630.

Mund.Ed. This Monument is erected to Sir *James Pem-*
Stow.Sur. *berton*, Knight; who, being Sheriff of this City
at the coming in of King *James*, entertained neere
Forty Earles and Barons in his House, on the
Day of the King's being proclaimed. Afterwards,
Anno 1612, was elected Maior of this most Ho-
nourable Citie of *London*. Hee erected a Free-
Schoole in the Parish of *Eccleston* in *Lancashire*, Six-
teene Yeeres before his Death, and gave Fifty
Pounds by the Yeere to the maintaining thereof
for ever. Hee gave also Five hundred Pounds to
Christ's Hospitall; and Two hundred Pounds to
the Company of Goldsmiths, besides many libe-
rall Gifts to the Poore of his Kindred; and many
other most charitable Uses. He died the Eighth
Day of *September*, 1613, aged 68 Years.

Marble, nor Touch, nor Alabaſtar can
Reveale the Worth of the long-buried Man.
For oft (we see) Mens Goods, when they are gone,
Doe pious Deeds, when they themselves did none.
Mine (while I liv'd) no Goodneſs did expreſſe,
'Tis not Inſcriptions, make them more or leſſe.
In *Chriſt* I hope to riſe, among the Juſt;
Man is but Graſſe, all muſt to Wormes and Duſt.

Vertue and Death, being both enamoured
On worthy *Pemberton*, in Heate of Love,
To be poſſeſt of that each coveted,
Thus did they dialogue, and thus they ſtrove:

Vert. What Vertue challengeth, is but her Right.
Dea. What Death lays Claim to, who can con-
tradict?

Ver. Vertue, whose Power exceeds all other Might.
Dea. Where's Vertue's Power, when Death makes
all submit?

Ver. I gave him Life; and therefore he is mine.
Dea. That Life he held no longer than I liſt.

Ver. I made him more than Mortall, meere Divine.
Dea. How hapt he could not then Death's Stroke
reſiſt?

Ver. Because (by Nature) all are born to dye.
Dea. Then thine owne Tongue yeelds Death the
Victory.

Ver. No, Death, thou art deceiv'd, thy envious
Stroke
Hath given him Life immortall, 'gainſt thy
Will.

Dea. What Life can be but vaniſheth as Smoke?

Ver. A Life, that all thy Darts can never kill.

Dea. Have I not lockt his Body in my Grave?

Ver. That was but Duſt; and that I pray thee keepe,

Dea. That is as much as I deſire to have,

His comely Shape in my eternall Sleepe.

Ver. But where's his Honourable Life, Renown
and Fame?

Dea. They are but Breath; them I reſigne to thee.

Ver. Them I moſt covet. Dea. I prefer my
Claime,

His Body mine. Ver. Mine, his Eternity.

And ſo they ceaſt; Death triumphs o're his Grave,
Vertue o're that, which Death can never have.

And as Faire Trophees, fit to beautifie
His Hearſe, Vertue hangs up theſe Ornaments:
His Juſtice, Wiſdome and Integrity,
His Courage, dreadleſſe of what're Events,
His upright Soule, in that High Dignitie
Which *London* gives her chiefeſt Preſidents,
Free from Compare with ſuch as went before,
Or ſhould ſucceed. It was his ſole Deſire,
Truth might report thoſe Actions leſſe, or more,
Which honeſt Thoughts did in his Heart inſpire.
His Care of Learning, and his liberall Minde
Unto the Poore, Love to his Company,
Kindred and Friends, to whom he was moſt kinde,
And with whom he dealt truly bounteouſly:
Theſe Graces better doe become his Grave,
Than waſtfull Words of fruitleſſe Flattery,
And their due Merit (doubtleſſe) he ſhall have,
Among the Bleſſed in Eternity.
Whereto fair Vertue now hath brought her Son,
Worthily honour'd, Sir *James Pemberton*.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens;
ninety-one Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

The earlieſt Account I find of the late Church,
is its being rated to pay a certain annual Sum to
the Canons of *St. Paul's*, about the Year 1181,
at which Time it was denominat'd *St. John Bap-*
tiſt's, as appears by a Grant thereof from the Dean
and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, to one *Zachary*, whoſe
Name it probably receiv'd, to diſtinguiſh it from
one of the ſame Name on *Walbrook*. However,
it not being rebuilt, the Site thereof is converted
into a Cemetary.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

St. KATHARINE Coleman.

This Church is a Rectory, ſituate on the
South Side of *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, in the Ward of
Aldgate; and is ſo denominat'd from its being
dedicated to an *Egyptian* Virgin, and the Epithet
of *Coleman*, to a large Hawyard or Garden, call'd
Coleman-Haw.

Newc.
Rep.Ecc.
Paroch.

The Patronage of this Church was antiently in
the Dean and Canons of *St. Martin's le Grand*, in
whom it continued till *Henry VII.* annexed that
Monastery, with its Appurtenance, to the Con-
vent of *Weſtminſter*; whereby the Right of Advow-
ſon devolved upon the Abbot and Canons, with
whom it continued till their Suppreſſion; when
coming to the Crown, Queen *Mary*, by her Let-
ters Patent, *Anno* 1553, granted the ſame to the
Biſhop of *London* and his Succeſſors, in whom it
ſtill remains. But in Affairs Eccleſiaſtical it is
ſubject to the Archdeacon.

The old Church happily eſcaped the devouring
Flames in the Year 1666. The Profits and Diſ-
burſements of the Rector, in regard to the Cure,
as returned in the Year 1636, were as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.				l.	s.	d.
By Tithes	—	—	—	80	0	0
By Glebe	—	—	—	10	0	0
By Casualties	—	—	—	8	3	0
By the Rectory Houſe	—	—	—	12	0	0

Ibid.

Diſburſments

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.			
	l.	s.	d.
Ibid. To First-fruits —	5	6	8
To Tenths —	0	10	8
To the Bishop's Procuration —	0	2	0
To the Archdeacon's Procuration —	0	2	0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.			
Par. Acc. Taylor Bates receiv'd —	299	3	3
Book. Paid on Account of the Church —	186	3	8½
Paid on that of the Poor —	169	14	10
Balance to the Warden —	56	15	3½

Donations, per Annum.			
Don. Book 1569, By Margaret Deane	0	5	0
1590, By Thomazine Evans —	4	0	0
1603, By Elizabeth Billingsly —	2	12	0
1605, By Laurence Ripilly —	1	0	0
1606, By Henry Billingsly —	12	0	0
1607, By Sir James Deane —	5	4	0
1620, By Richard Isaacson —	2	12	0
1630, By Bernard Hide —	0	9	0
1630, By Stiles and Lambert —	0	1	5
1644, By Vincent Delabar —	11	10	0
1687, Alderman Lucy —	10	0	0
1696, By Henry Dixon —	2	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

NewView Lond. I humbly do require all which pass this Way,
For Henry Webb, Esq; his Soul devoutly to pray;
Which Gentleman Usher was to King Henry the Eighth,
And now lyeth here buried; with Barbara, his Wife,
Which the 5th of February 1552, departed this Life;
And the last Day of March, in like Sort dyed he,
The 1000 Year of our Lord God, Five hundred Fifty-three.

On whose Soul, &c.

Mund. Ed. Here lieth the Body buried of Elizabeth, late
Stow. Sur. Wife to Henry Billingsley, one of the Queen's Ma-
jesties Customers in the Port of London; who dyed
the 29th Day of July, An. Dom. 1577.

In Obitum ejus.

Stat sua cuique dies, atque ultima funeris Hora,
Cum Deus hinc & Mors insidiosa vocant.
Nec tibi, vel pietas tua, vel forma, Elizabetha,
Præsidium fato, ne traheris, erat.
Occidis exactis ternis cum Coniuge lustris,
At Septem Vitæ lustra fuere tuæ.
Fecerat & proles jam te numerosa Parentem,
Filiolæ Trinæ cætera turba mares,
Undecimo in partu, quum Mors accessit & unæ,
Matrem te Patrem sustulit undecimum.
Scilicet ex Mundo, ex terrena facie malisque
Sustulit, at Superis reddidit atque Deo.
Est testis sincera fides, testis tua Virtus,
Grata viro virtus, grata fidesque Deo.

Ibid. Here lyeth the Body of Sir Henry Billingsley,
Knight, Alderman and Lord Mayor of London,
who dyed the 22d Day of November An. Dom.
1606; and also the Body of Elizabeth, his first
Wife, who departed this Life the 29th July, 1577.

Ibid. Hic Charitas dormit, nominata beata, Beatrix,
Atque Dei Donum, quoniam fuit optima Conjux.
Filia, Georgii Cotton, Arm. Uxor Roberti Bar-
ners, Obiit 5 Novemb. Anno Dom. 1616.

The Epitaph.

In ancient Times, the Friends surviving gave
Some rich Memoriall to the dead Friend's Grave,
Gold, Pearles or Gemmes; which Custom did intend
Our Riches ought to wait upon our Friend,
In Life and Death. O blessed Ages, when
Men parted Fortunes, and not Fortunes Men!
But now perverted are our present Ends,
That for Wealth sell the Fame of living Friends.

No. 94.

The Dead we live by, now can scant afford
The Rites and Sacrifice of one good Word:
Of which, left I be one, though I can bring
(For worthy Obsequie) no precious Thing,
My Gratitude presents unto her Hearse,
My Teares for Balme, for Offering my sad Verse.
Give leave then, Griefe, let my sad Muse declare,
What she that's dead was, unto them that are.
The Rule and Index to find all the Good
That ever Heaven dealt upon Womanhood:
For if we but anatomize her Life,
We find both a good Woman and good Wife:
First she lov'd God, not like the Pharisee,
In Ostentation and Hypocrisie,
But even with all her Heart and all her Soule;
She secretly did raging Sinne controule:
For she (for Goodnesse Sake) was innocent,
And not for Glory, or Feare of Punishment.
Next, to her Neighbour, did her Love extend,
Ready to helpe at Need, and to befriend
The Poore, and those that never could repay,
But with their Prayers at the latter Day.
The Remnant of her Love she did bestow
Upon her Husband, not in outward Show,
Or else in feign'd adulterate Flattery,
But in sound Truth, and deepe Sincerity.
Thus did she live, divided in her Love,
From this unworthy World; and Nature then,
Which had but lent her, tooke her backe agen.
Where let us live in Peace, and let us try
To live like her, that we like her may dye.
Come hither, Women, leave your Vanities,
Your Lust, your Scorns, your Pride, your Fooleries;
For hither you must all. The Dust, and Grave,
All your adored Braveries must have.
And all those Beauties, that are now afraid,
Of Ayre, of Sunne, must in the Ground be laid.
Then deck your Soules, unto whose Quintessence,
Nor Time, nor Death, nor Grave, can bring Offence.
For so you may (for ever) beautifie
Your selves, as Angels, in Eternity.

Hic Scitus est, Jonas A Weely, Amsterdamensis
natus, Anno 1606. Denatus Anno (August) 1630.

NewView Lond.

Dulcis amor rapuit me Anglorum visere terram,
Proq; Anglo Angelicam gratis mihi visere turbam.
E cœlo omnipotens, sonat Cœliq; Colonus,
Vix Navi egressus, vix terram ingressus; & ecce,
Pallida me arripuit mors vix mea morbida Membra.
Attraho, deficient vires & Spiritus artus,
Deserit interea Christus mihi Patria, tutus
Portus, vita, Salus, statio placidissima, lucrum.
Christe, viæ & gressus mihi Dux qui huc usq; fuisti,
Auspiciis Meritisque tuis das scandere Cœlum.

In debitæ observantiæ signum Fratres & pro-
pinqui mœsti posuere.

D. O. M. In an assured Hope to awake in the
Resurrection of the Just at the last Day, to be
Partaker with her Soul of Life and Glory ever-
lasting, near unto this Place resteth the Body of
Dame Mary, late the godly, virtuous and loving
Wife of Sir Richard Heigham, of Eastham, in the
County of Essex, Kt. one of the Gentlemen Pen-
sioners in ordinary Attendance to our Sovereign
Lord King Charles, and Daughter of John Holt,
of Hickmansworth, in the County of Hertford, Esq;
She had Issue by her said Husband, one Son,
named Francis, and Three Daughters, namely,
Mary, Susanna, and Ann.

And having lived graciously and godly the
Term of 33 Years and Two Months, she yielded
up her Soul into the Hands of God that gave it,
the 27th of October, in the Year of the Incarna-
tion of our Saviour Christ Jesus 1634. To whose
Memory the above-named Sir Richard Heigham,
her sorrowful Husband, hath consecrated this small
Monument.

Ibid.

Georgii Christophori Georgii Sebastiani, ab Osterhausen, Equitis Thuringii ex Antiqua & Nobilissima Osterhavorum Familia Oriundi, &c. Obiit 11 Kal. Decemb. Anno Sal. 1638.

Ibid.

Pietate Sacrum. Lucas Lucius, insignis Mercator, dum vixit, tam Cœli quam Terræ, non procul ab hoc Marmore sepultus jacet. Fessus hic negotiando, ad Emporium Cæleste trajecit, Octobris 14, Anno Christi 1663. Ætatis vero suæ 52.

Christus Lucrum. Jacobus Frater, Hæres sed tamen mœstus posuit, huic simul ac Matri Charissimæ, Annæ, Johannis (qui & ipse Mercator) Relictæ, qui sex Masculos duosq; Feminas enixa. Obiit Junii 10, Anno 1653, Ætat. 65. Abi, Christiane Lector, & pro teipso lachrymas ac preces funde.

Ibid.

This Vault was purchased Anno Dom. 1674, for Mrs. Mary Weseham, Daughter to Robert Weseham, of Tottenhill, in the County of Norfolk, Gent. and for her Mother and Father, and for their Relations.

*Lodg'd and retir'd here does lye
A Virgin who had learnt to dye.
Betimes her vertuous Race begun,
And to our Grief too soon was done;
Nothing below could court her Love,
Espous'd she is to Heaven above;
A joyful Festival to keep,
While with this Marble we must weep.
We'll in our Hearts engrave her spotless Name,
Which shall eternize Mary Weseham.*

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is neither select nor general, all being admitted that have either served or fined for the Office of Church-warden; two Church-wardens; two hundred and three Houses. Augmentation from the Parishes of St. Peter's Cheap and Alballoes Breadstreet, six Pounds per Annum each.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

The nearest the Origin of this Church I have been able to come at, is, that John de Hertford was Rector thereof before the Year 1346, which shews it not to be of a very modern Foundation. The old Church was very mean; but was pulled down and rebuilt with Brick and Stone, according to the Model annexed, at the Charge of the Parish, about 20 Years agoe, under the Sanction of an Act of Parliament, which was afterwards explained and recited by the following Act 15 Geo. II.

Preamble,
reciting the
Act 12
Geo. II.

“Whereas by an Act made and passed in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An Act to enable the Parishioners of the Parish of Saint Catherine Coleman in Fenchurch-street, in the City of London, to rebuild the Church of the said Parish; certain Trustees therein named, or any seven or more of them, were authorized and impowered to cause the said Parish-Church, and the Steeple thereof, to be pulled down, and to be rebuilt after such Model, and of such Dimensions and Materials, and in such Manner and Place, as by the said Trustees, or any seven or more of them, should be agreed upon; and for defraying the Expences of pulling down and rebuilding the said Church and Steeple, the several funeral Rates and Duties therein mentioned and expressed, were granted to, and vested in the said Trustees, for the Purposes of the said Act, with such Powers and Authorities for raising and levying the same, as in the said Act mentioned and contained;

“and it was thereby enacted, That it should be lawful for the Parishioners of the Parish of Saint Catherine Coleman aforesaid, in their Vestry assembled, to nominate twelve substantial Inhabitants of the said Parish, who had not served the Office of Scavenger therein; out of which twelve Persons so to be nominated, and in Default of such Nomination, out of such other Inhabitants as had not served that Office there, the said Trustees, or any seven or more of them, were thereby authorized, impowered, and required to choose and appoint four Persons to be Receivers or Collectors of such Rates, Duties, and Sums of Money, as should be due and payable by Virtue of the said Act, from all Persons liable to pay the same; and the said Parishioners in their Vestry assembled, were thereby also authorized, impowered, and required, on the Tuesday in Easter Week, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty, and also on the Tuesday in Easter Week in every succeeding Year, to nominate twelve other like Inhabitants; and the said Trustees, or any seven or more of them, were thereby directed to choose and appoint four of them, and in Default of such Nomination, four other like Inhabitants, to be receivers or Collectors of the same Rates, Duties, and Sums of Money, for the Purposes of the said Act: And it was thereby further enacted, That it should and might be lawful to and for any Person or Persons to contribute, advance, and pay into the Hands of the said Trustees, or any seven or more of them, or to such Person or Persons as they respectively should appoint, any Sum or Sums of Money not exceeding in the whole the Sum of two thousand seven hundred Pounds, for the Purchase of one or more Annuity or Annuities, to be paid and payable for the natural Life or Lives of such Contributor or Contributors respectively, or of such other Person or Persons as they respectively should in that Behalf nominate and appoint, so as the said Annuity or Annuities should not exceed the Sum of eight Pounds per Annum, for every one hundred Pounds, and so in Proportion for any greater or less Sum, to be advanced and paid as aforesaid: And it was thereby further enacted, That such Annuities so to be purchased should be, and were thereby charged upon and made payable out of the Monies arising by the Rates, Duties and Assessments therein mentioned; and the said Trustees, or any seven or more of them, were thereby authorized and impowered to make or cause to be made an Assessment or Assessments on all Lands, Houses, Tenements, and Hereditaments within the said Parish, not exceeding one Shilling and six Pence in the Pound, in any one Year, of the yearly Rent of the same Premises, as the same should be rated to the Land-tax: And whereas the Trustees appointed by the said recited Act, have by Virtue and in Pursuance of the Trust, Power, and Authority thereby vested in them, and by the Ways and Means therein directed and prescribed, raised the said Sum of two thousand seven hundred Pounds, thereby authorized and appointed to be raised as aforesaid, and have applied the same for and towards the rebuilding

“the

“ the said Parish-Church of Saint *Catherine Coleman*,
 “ and the same Church is now intirely rebuilt
 “ and finished, and divine Service hath for some
 “ Time past been performed therein: But as
 “ several extraordinary and unforeseen Expences
 “ have happened and accrued in and about build-
 “ ing and finishing of the said Church, the total
 “ Charge of such Building and Finishing has ex-
 “ ceeded the Sum of two thousand seven hun-
 “ dred Pounds, so authorized and directed to be
 “ raised by the said Act for that Purpose; and
 “ the sum of six hundred fifty Pounds, and up-
 “ wards, being the Surplus of the Charge and
 “ Expence of such Building above the said two
 “ thousand seven hundred Pounds, doth now
 “ remain due to the several Workmen and Ar-
 “ tificers employed in the building and finishing
 “ the said Church; which Debt cannot be le-
 “ vied and raised by and out of the Fund grant-
 “ ed and appropriated by the said Act: And
 “ whereas the Parish of Saint *Catherine Coleman*
 “ aforesaid is but a very small Parish, consisting
 “ of few Inhabitants, who most of them have
 “ served the Office of Scavenger; for which Rea-
 “ son the Nomination by the Vestry of the said
 “ Parish of twelve Inhabitants who have not
 “ served the said Office, and qualified as in the
 “ Act is directed, and the Appointment by the
 “ said Trustees or four Persons out of such twelve
 “ to be Receivers or Collectors of the Rates, Du-
 “ ties, and Sums of Money thereby granted, and
 “ the employing and charging four Persons in
 “ and with such Receipt or Collection, has
 “ been found very difficult and troublesome, both
 “ to the said Trustees, and Inhabitants of the said
 “ Parish, who do apprehend, and are satisfied,
 “ that the placing and employing any two sub-
 “ stantial Persons of the said Parish in such Re-
 “ ceipt and Collection, will tend to the Ease and
 “ Benefit of the same Parish: Wherefore, for
 “ making Provision for paying and discharging
 “ the Debt, so contracted for the carrying on and
 “ accomplishing so good and necessary a Work,
 “ and for explaining and amending the said former
 “ Act relating to the Office and Management of
 “ the Receipt of the said Rates and Duties; may
 “ it please your most excellent Majesty that it
 “ may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King’s
 “ most excellent Majesty, by and with the Ad-
 “ vice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and
 “ Temporal, and Commons, in this present Par-
 “ liament assembled, and by the Authority of the
 “ same, That the said Clause in the said former
 “ Act, which authorizes and requires the Parish-
 “ ioners of the said Parish of Saint *Catherine Cole-*
 “ *man*, from Time to Time, to nominate twelve
 “ Inhabitants of the said Parish, qualified and de-
 “ scribed as therein is mentioned; and impowers
 “ and requires the Trustees, or any seven or
 “ more of them, to appoint four Persons to be
 “ Receivers or Collectors of the Rates, Duties,
 “ and Sums of Money due and payable by virtue
 “ of the said Act, shall be, and is hereby repeal-
 “ ed, and declared to be void.

“ And it is hereby further enacted and de-
 “ clared, That it shall and may be lawful to and
 “ for the Parishioners of the said Parish of Saint
 “ *Catherine Coleman*, in the then Vestry assembled,
 “ and they are hereby authorized and required,

“ within two Calendar Months after the passing of
 “ this Act, to nominate any six substantial In-
 “ habitants of the said Parish, out of which six
 “ Persons so to be nominated, or in Default of
 “ such Nomination, out of such other Inhabitants,
 “ the Trustees aforesaid, or any seven or more
 “ of them, are hereby authorized, impowered and
 “ required, to choose and appoint two Persons
 “ to be Receivers or Collectors of such Rates,
 “ Duties, and Sums of Money as are or shall be due
 “ and payable by Virtue of the said former Act,
 “ and this present Act, from all Persons liable to
 “ pay the same; and the said Parishioners in their
 “ Vestry assembled are also hereby authorized,
 “ impowered, and required, on the *Tuesday* in *Easter*
 “ Week, in the Year of our Lord one thousand
 “ seven hundred and forty three, and also on the
 “ *Tuesday* in *Easter* Week in every succeeding Year,
 “ to nominate six other Inhabitants; and the said
 “ Trustees or any seven or more of them, shall
 “ choose and appoint two of them, or in Default
 “ of such Nomination, two other like Inhabitants,
 “ to be Receivers or Collectors of the same Rates,
 “ Duties, and Sums of Money for the Purposes
 “ of the said former Act, and this present Act;
 “ and all Persons who by Virtue of this and the
 “ said former Act are charged therewith, or liable
 “ thereto, are hereby required to pay the said
 “ Rates and Duties unto such Receivers or Col-
 “ lectors accordingly, the said Receivers or Col-
 “ lectors giving Receipts for the same *gratis*.

“ And for the raising a sufficient Sum of Mo-
 “ ney to discharge the said Sum of six hundred
 “ fifty Pounds, and upwards, so remaining due
 “ to the said Workmen and Artificers as aforesaid,
 “ and for other Purposes herein after mentioned,
 “ it is hereby further enacted by the Authority a-
 “ fore said, That it shall and may be lawful to
 “ and for any Person or Persons to contribute, ad-
 “ vance, and pay into the Hands of the Trustees
 “ in the said former Act named, or any seven or
 “ more of them, or such Person or Persons as
 “ they, or any seven or more of them, shall by
 “ any Writing under their Hands and Seals au-
 “ thorize and impower to receive the same, any
 “ Sum or Sums of Money, not exceeding in the
 “ Whole the Sum of nine hundred Pounds, for
 “ the absolute Purchase of one or more Annuity
 “ or Annuities to be paid and payable for the na-
 “ tural Life or Lives of such Contributor or Con-
 “ tributors respectively, or the Life or Lives of
 “ such other Person or Persons as shall be nomi-
 “ nated by or on Behalf of such respective Con-
 “ tributor or Contributors, at the Time of Pay-
 “ ment of their respective Contribution-Monies,
 “ so as the said Annuity or Annuities do not exceed
 “ the Sum of eight Pounds *per Annum*, for every
 “ one hundred Pounds, and so in Proportion for
 “ any greater or less Sum to be advanced and paid
 “ as aforesaid, and so as the said Annuities to be
 “ granted in Pursuance of this Act do not exceed
 “ in the Whole the Sum of seventy-two Pounds
 “ *per Annum*.

“ And for effectually securing the Payment of
 “ the Annuities to be purchased and granted upon
 “ the Credit and in Pursuance of this Act, it is
 “ hereby further enacted by the Authority afore-
 “ said, that it shall and may be lawful to and for
 “ the Trustees in the said former Act named, or
 “ any

*Two Col-
 lectors to
 be chosen.*

*500 l. to
 be raised
 by Sale
 of Annui-
 ties,*

*at 8 l. per
 Cent. per
 Ann.*

*Additional
 Rate of 6d.
 in the
 Pound, to
 be directed
 by the
 Land-tax,*

“ any seven or more of them, by any Writing under their Hands and Seals, from Time to Time, to make or cause to be made an additional Rate and Assessment on all Lands, Houses, Tenements, and Hereditaments within the Parish of Saint Catherine Coleman aforesaid, so as the same do not exceed six Pence in the Pound in any one Year of the yearly Rent of such Lands, Houses, Tenements, and Hereditaments, as the same shall respectively be rated to the Land-tax: And they are hereby authorized and required to order and direct the Receivers or Collectors so to be chosen or appointed as aforesaid, for the Time being, to collect quarterly from the Owners and Occupiers of such Lands, Houses, Tenements, and Hereditaments, in such and the like Proportions, with regard to such Owner and Occupiers, as in and by the said former Act is directed and prescribed.

to be collected quarterly.

“ And it is hereby further enacted, that the Money to be raised and collected by the said additional Rates and Assessments, shall from Time to Time be paid over, by such Receivers or Collectors for the Time being, unto such Person or Persons as the said Trustees, or any seven or more of them, shall, by any Writing or Writings under their Hands and Seals, authorize and empower to receive the same.

Application of the Money to be raised by Sale of Annuities.

“ And it is thereby further enacted and declared, That the Money to be raised by Sale of the Annuities in Pursuance of this Act, shall, as the same shall come in, and be received, be issued and applied for the Purposes herein after mentioned; that is to say, in the first Place, for paying and defraying the Charges and Expences of passing this Act, and afterwards for the paying, satisfying, and discharging the said Sum of six hundred fifty Pounds, and upwards, so remaining due to the said Workmen and Artificers as aforesaid.

Additional Rates to take Place from May 1, 1742.

“ And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the several additional Rates and Assessments hereby directed and appointed to be raised and levied for the Purposes aforesaid, shall take Place from the first Day of May, one thousand seven hundred and forty two, and shall continue so long as there shall be Occasion or Necessity to raise the same, and no longer.

The Assessments shall diminish as the Annuities shall fall in.

“ And it is hereby further enacted and declared, That when and as often as any of the Annuities granted or to be granted in Pursuance of the said former Act, and this present Act, shall cease and determine, then and in such Case, from Time to Time, as it shall so happen, a proportionable Part of the said additional Rates and Assessments hereby directed and authorized to be raised and levied shall sink and abate.”

St. KATHARINE Cree-Church.

This Church, which is a Curacy, standing at the South-east Angle of Cree-Church-lane, in Leadenball-street, and Ward of Aldgate, owes its Name to its Dedication to St. Katharine, the Egyptian Virgin above-nam'd; and the Epithet of *Christ* (corruptly *Cree*) from its Vicinity to the Conventual Church of the *Holy Trinity*, originally denominated *Christ-Church*.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

From the Founding of *Christ-Church*, or the *Trinity* Convent, the Prior and Canons thereof were Patrons of this Church, and as such continued till the Suppression of their Priory, Anno 1531; when *Henry* the Eighth conferred the same upon Sir *Thomas Audley*, with all his Appurtenances; one of which being this Church, it was on the 19th of April, Anno 1544, devised by the said *Audley* to the Master and Fellows of *Magdalen* College in *Cambridge*, and their Successors, whom he enjoined to serve the Cure in all Futurity. But the Devisees it seems not approving of this Part of the Will, have commonly let the Curacy, with all its Emoluments, to farm to the Parishioners, whereby they are empowered to chuse their own Minister, who is to be licensed by the Bishop of *London*. However, in Matters Ecclesiastical 'tis subject to the Archdeacon, except as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

This Church happily escaping Destruction in the great Conflagration An. 1666, it remained upon the ancient Foot till the Year 1725, when the Lease of the Impropriation expired: About the renewing of which a Difference arose, between the Impropiators and the Parish, which was amicably accommodated upon the following Terms:

Rem. Lond.

That the Parishioners, in lieu of Tithes, shall annually raise the Sum of one hundred and fifty Pounds; out of which the officiating Curate shall, for the Space of ten Years, receive yearly the Sum of fifty Pounds, besides Surplice Fees; and after the Expiration of that Term, the Sum of seventy Pounds *per Annum*, exclusive of Perquisites; which Agreement was confirmed by Parliament in the Year 1727.

Ibid.

This, being a Donative, pays neither First-fruits nor Tenths; and Procurations to the Bishop and Archdeacon, only two Shillings each.

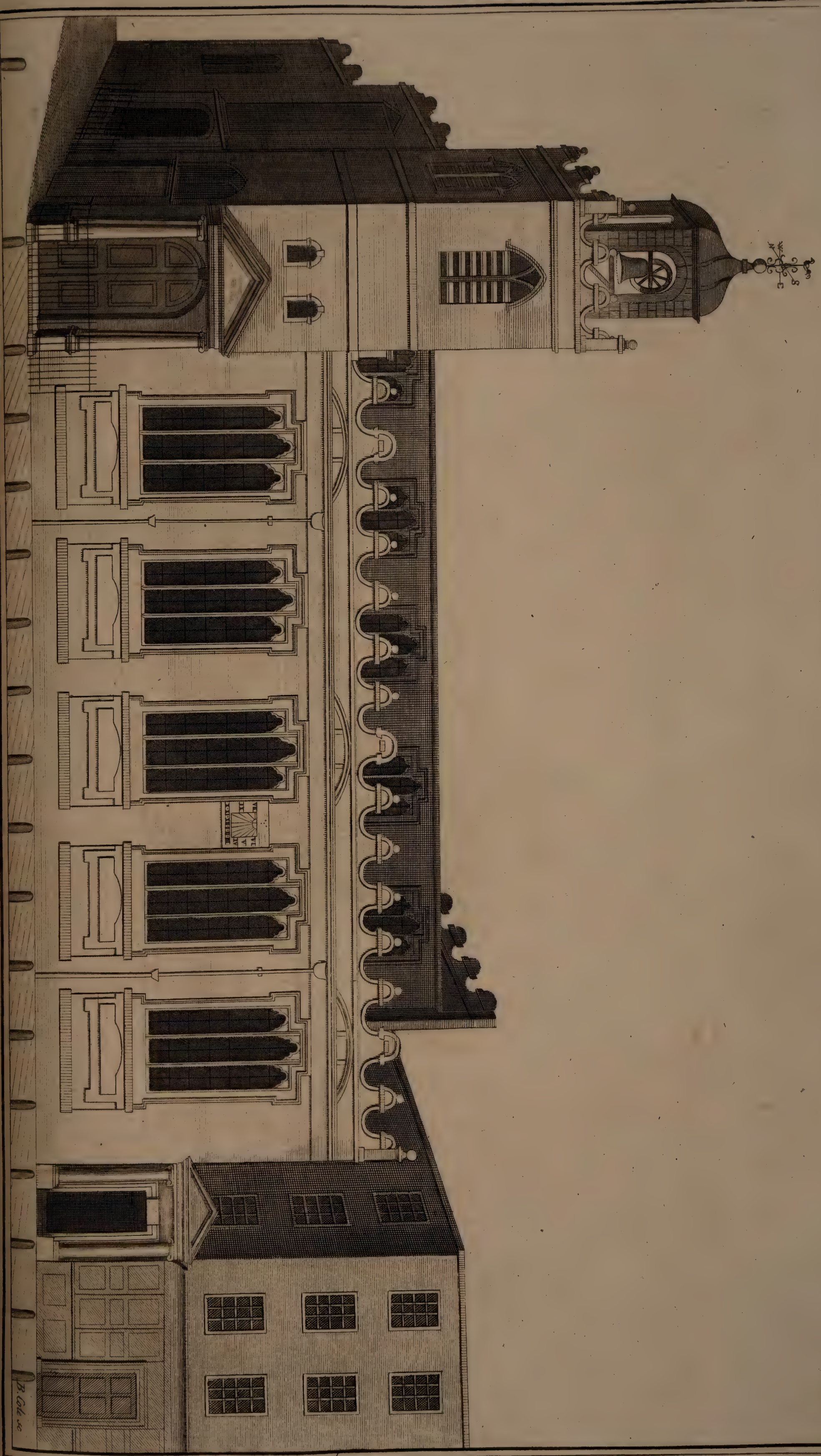
Newc. Repert. Eccl. Paroch.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

	l.	s.	d.	
Richard Hicks received	952	8	9	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	332	9	1	
Paid on that of the Poor	600	9	1	
Balance to the Parish	—	19	10 7	

Donations, per Annum.

By William Gilborne	—	2	13	4	Ibid.
By John Smith	—	3	0	0	
By George Lee	—	1	0	0	
By Mrs. Lane	—	0	8	0	
By Lambert and Stiles	—	0	2	0	
By George Heatherfall	—	1	4	0	
By John Waddie	—	3	0	0	
By Stephen Roberts	—	2	4	0	
1605, By Thomasine Owoffeld, for 1000 Years	—	11	0	0	
By William Avenon, 100 l. for a Purchase	—	5	0	0	
By George Sunn	—	1	0	0	
1648, By Sir George Grayer, 200 l. for a Purchase	—	10	0	0	
By Edward Rennick, 50 l. for ditto	—	2	10	0	
By Richard Lingham	—	3	0	0	
By Martin and William Bond	—	2	0	0	
1672, By Thomas Rich	—	3	0	0	
By Bernard Hide	—	0	9	0	
By Henry Jordan	—	0	6	8	
By Andrew Blackwell	—	1	10	0	By



View of the interior of St. Catherine's Church, in Sandemhall's Street.

M. Cole sc.

		l.	s.	d.
By Mr. Wilford	—	6	0	0
1674, By John Phillips	—	10	0	0
By John Jackson	—	5	0	0
By Job Carnock	—	2	10	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Mund.Ed. Stow.Sur. Here lyeth the Body of Sir Nicholas Throkemorton, Knight, the fourth Sonne of Sir George Throkemorton, Knight. The which Sir Nicholas was Chief Butler of England, one of the Chamberlaines of the Exchequer, and Ambassadour Lieger to the Queenes Majestie, Queen Elizabeth, in France. And after his Returne into England, he was sent Ambassadour againe into France, and Twice into Scotland. He married Anne Carew, Daughter to Sir Nicholas Carew, Knight, and begate of her Ten Sonnes and Three Daughters. He dyed the 12th Day of February, Anno Dom. 1579, aged 57 Yeeres.

Ibid. Here lyeth the Body of Master John Smith, Esquire, Citizen and Mercer of London, who had Two Wives, the first named Anne, the Daughter of Fulke Mullert, in the County of Surrey, Esquire, which brought him one Daughter, named Mary. His other Wife was Mary, Daughter to Sir James Hawes, Knight and Lord Mayor of London, by whom he had no Issue. Hee deceased the 24th Day of December, Anno Domini 1594, Aetatis suae 63.

Ibid. Here lyeth buried the Body of Frances Croke, the loved and beloved Wife of Paulus Ambrosius Croke, of the Inner-Temple, Esquire. Shee was one of the Daughters and Heires of Francis Wallfborne, Esquire, of Hanny, in the County of Berk, who deceased the 10th Day of July, Anno Domini 1605, aged 22 Yeeres.

Well borne she was, but better borne againe :
Her first Birth to the Flesh did make her Debtor,
The latter in the Spirit (by Christ) hath set her.
Freed from Fleishe's Debts, Death's first and latter
Gaine,
Wives pay no Debts, whose Husbands live and
reign.

NewView Lond. Here resteth, in Hope of a blessed Resurrection, the Body of Richard Spencer, Esq; Turkey Merchant, whose Change from Mortal to Immortality commenc'd on Sept. 3, Anno Dom. 1667, Aetat. 50.

While he lived on Earth, Reason and Religion were his Rules, Justice and Temperance his Measures, Gravity and Discretion his Ornaments. He was to many helpful, to most acceptable, to none injurious, to himself and Friends consistent.

After he had seen the prodigious Changes in the State, the dreadful Triumphs of Death by Pestilence, the astonishing Contagration of the City by Fire, he piously lamented the Miseries; and then in Peace and Charity, in the Faith of Christ, in Communion of the Church, he finished his Course, and left behind him a good Name, a virtuous Example, a dear Wife, and Three Daughters; who, for the high Esteem and entire Affection to her deceased Husband, hath erected this Monument and Memorial to Posterity.

If Wealth, nor Worth, nor Friends, nor Parts,
Can rescue from Death's killing Darts,
Then mind thy Doom, and, passing by,
Be wise betime, prepare to dye.

Ibid. Memoriae Sacrum. In obitum Doctissimi vereq; pientissimi Viri D. Johannis Tovey.

Quem premit hic tumulus tenuis (Cognomine Tovey)
Sideriis fuerit dignior ille Tholis.
Obscura explicuit Divini Enigmata Verbi,
Præstitit & sacrum Religionis opus ;
No. 94.

Calluit & Linguas vario tot more loquentes,
Thebarum portas quot numerare licet.
Gens Romana, Cohors Germanica, Gallica tellus
Mirantur, reliquis dat Schola Docta Fidem
Egregios mores, vitam, Famamque perennem,
Regia in Aeternum Principis aula canit.
Per Mare, per Terras quærit dum gaudia Regni,
Cœlestis cecidit victima sacra Deo.
Hoc Monumentum pro Amoris singularis Testimonio P. P. ejus Admirator & Discipulus H. J.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is neither select nor general, all being admitted that have either served or fined for Church-warden; two Church-wardens; three hundred and eighteen Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of St. Botolph's Aldgate, four Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Though I cannot ascertain the Origin of this Parish-Church, yet that it is of great Antiquity is manifest, by it, and the Churches of St. Mary Magdalen, St. Michael and the Trinity, being obliged to make way for the Trinity Convent, founded Anno 1107, and the Church thereof, under the Appellation of Christ's, being made Parochial, it was constituted the common Place of Worship for the Inhabitants of the said four Parishes. See Aldgate Ward.

This Church being old and crazy, it was taken down and rebuilt. The first Stone being laid on the 23d of June, Anno 1628, the Fabrick was finished and consecrated by Bishop Laud on the 16th of January 1630. By a Pillar of the old Church still remaining at the West End, and near the South Door, it is manifest that the Ground in this Neighbourhood must have been raised about twenty Feet.

Between the East Ends of Leadenhall and Fenchurch-streets, under three Houses fronting Aldgate, is still remaining intire, the beautiful small Church of St. Michael, of which, in its present State, we have already given a Description in Aldgate Ward. But as it is altered or diminished since Mr. Strype surveyed it, we shall add what he says of its Dimensions in his Time, about the Year 1720.

This handsome Gothick Structure, says he, which is situate North and South, is forty-six Feet in Length, seventeen in Breadth, and from the Floor to the Vertex of the Arch eleven Feet eleven Inches in Height: But as the Capitals of the Pillars at present appear only about four Feet above the Floor, I take the Altitude of the Arches, at first, to have been eighteen Feet.

This Church, by two handsome intersected Pillars, which support three beautiful Stone Arches, is divided into two Isles, the Entry into which was by a Door in the East Side, in which were likewise small Windows, as were also in the Ends thereof; and adjoining to the Church, on the West, is the Remains of a square Stone Building, but to what Use the same was employed I cannot ascertain, though probably it was either a Steeple, a Vestry Room, or Parsonage House. Be that as it will, the Entrance into this great Piece of Antiquity at present (1720) is at Mr. Rogers's, an Oil Shop, (now, 1755, Mr. Kilpin's, a Chemist,) facing the Pump.

As this Church, by its Manner of Construction, seems to have been built about the Time of the Conquest,

Stow.Sur. Lond.

Ibid.

St. Michael's Church.

Conquest, I am of Opinion, that this, and that under the Church of *St. Mary le Bow* in *Cheapside*, are the most ancient Christian Temples in *Great Britain*.

St. KATHARINE's, near the Tower.

Rec.
Guild.
Lib. Dun.

Though this Parish, in the Bill of Mortality, be reckoned in the County of *Middlesex*, yet it appears by the City Records to be in the Ward of *Portspoken*.

Ibid.

St. Katharine's was originally an Hospital, founded by *Matilda*, Consort to King *Stephen*.

Dugd.
Mon.
Angl.

Eleanor, Relict of *Henry* the Third, did, by her Charter of the 5th of *July*, Anno 1273, grant certain Lands in the Counties of *Kent* and *Hertford*, and *East-Smithfield*.

Eleanor, Consort to *Edward* the First, enlarged this Foundation, by endowing the same with additional Lands.

Rec. Tur.
Pat. 20
Hen. VI.
p.4. m. 11.

Henry the Sixth, in the Year 1442, granted a very ample Charter to this Hospital, whereby he not only confirmed all former Grants, but likewise granted to them divers additional Privileges.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

The Revenues of this Hospital, at the Time of its Suppression, amounted to 315 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.* per Annum.

This Church, which at present is Collegiate, situate on the East Side of *St. Katharine's Court*, near the Tower of *London*, in the Ward of *Portspoken*, consists of a Master and three Brethren, who have forty Pounds each; three Sisters, twenty Pounds; and ten Beadswomen, eight Pounds per Ann. each. But the other Profits arising from their Estates being only known to the Master and Brethren, they are divided amongst them.

Queen *Eleanor*, Relict to *Henry* the Third, by her Charter aforesaid, reserved to herself, and the Queens of *England* her Successors, the Patronage of this Hospital, by Virtue whereof they constitute a Custos or Master.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

This Hospital was exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London* till its Suppression by *Henry* the Eighth. Soon after which, *Edward* the Sixth, by his Letters Patent of the first of *April*, Anno 1551, annexed the same to the Diocese of *London*, whereby it has ever since been subject to the Jurisdiction and Visitation of the Bishop of that See. See *Portspoken Ward*.

Whereas it does not appear that this Church pays either First-fruits nor Tenths, nor has any Church-warden, by its being immediately under the Government and Direction of the Master and Brethren thereof; I shall therefore proceed to give an Account of the Receipts and Disbursements relating to the Poor.

Overseers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1725.

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Par. Acc.	<i>John Marlow</i> , &c. received	369	17	9
Book.	Paid on Account of the Poor	429	19	11
	Balance to the Overseers,	60	2	2

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	1599, By <i>William Cutting</i> .	—	10	0	0
	1606, By <i>Stephen Scudamore</i>	—	1	0	0
	1609, By <i>John Bourne</i>	—	5	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

NewView
Lond.

John Holland, Duke of *Exon*, Earl of *Huntington*, Earl of *Ivory* in *Normandy*, Lord of *Sparr*, Lieutenant General of the Dukedom of *Aquitain*,

Admiral of *England* and *Ireland*, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, and Constable of the Tower of *London*, lyes buried here in the Chapter-house belonging to the Collegiate Church of *St. Katharine*. He died in the 25th Year of *Hen.* 6, on the 5th of *August* 1447.

Here lye buried by him his Two Wives, *Ann*, Daughter of *Edmund* Earl of *Stafford*, by whom he had Issue *Henry*, the last Duke of *Exon*, of that Surname, dying without Issue, and buried in *Westminster-Abbey*. The Second Wife of Duke *John*, was *Ann*, Daughter of *John Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*; and by her had Issue *Ann*, Mother to *Ralph Nevill*, Third Earl of *Westmorland*.

Reges atque Duces, Mors Ducit ad atria ditis,
Regna pauperibus, Mors sceptrum Ligonibus equat.

Death hath no more Respect to Crowns,
Than to the Pates of meanest Clowns.

Here dead in part, whose best Part never dieth,
A Benefactor, *William Cutting*, lyeth;
Not dead, if good Deeds could keepe Men alive,
Nor all dead, since good Deeds do Men survive.
Gunvile and *Kaies* his good Deeds may record,
And will, no doubt, him Praise therefore afford.
Saint Katherine's, eke, neere *London*, can it tell;
Goldsmiths and Merchant-Tailors know it well.
Two Country Townes his civil Bounty blest,
East Derbam, and *Norton Fitzwarren*, *West*.
More did he, than this Table can unfold, (hold.
The World his Fame, this Earth his Earth doth

Mund.Ed.
Stow.Sur.

Hoc Tumulo Corpus *Frederici Becker*, *Hollandia* oriundi, generosi. Vir præstanti Virtute, & eximia Probitate clarus, Negotiorum causa, è Patria in *Angliam* navigans, prospero cursu *Gravesand* superata, interiora *Tamisis* penetraverat, cum inopinato casu juxta diluculum è Navi prolapsus, trepidantibus, omnibus & ad opem imploranti ferendum Armamenta expedientibus, veste madente & labore natandi confectus, Unda absorbitur.

NewView
Lond.

Cui charæ quondam Conjugis Soror *Adriana Vernatty*, *Filiberti Vernatty*, Militis & Baronetti, Filia, Monumentum Posteris Symbolum Charitatis extremæ erga dilectum Affinem extorem hoc insigne hæredum sumptibus instituit. Obiit *Maii* die 30, Ætatis Anno 40, Salut. 1663.

Here lyeth interred the Body of *Charles Stamford*, Chirurgeon, who departed this Life *June* 24th 1668; also *Elizabeth* his Wife, and Sixteen Children.

Ibid.

Mille modis morimur mortales, nascimur uno:
Sunt hominum, morbi mille, sed una salus.

Hic requiescit Honorabilis *Georgius Montacutius*, *Henrici*, *Manchestriæ* Comititis, ex antiquis *Salisburyæ* Comitibus oriundi, Filius.

Ibid.

Antiqua Morum gravitate & candore, iisque Animi dotibus, quæ virum vere nobilem deceant, ornatissimus; qui etiam adolescens in maximo totius *Angliæ* confessu, acerrimi in rebus agendis Judicii, illibatæque erga Regem Fidei clara reddidit Judicia, neque Honores ambiebat, aut publica Munera Tranquillitati serviens; eoque magis ut Amicorum inserviret commodis, quorum Negotia pari semper Fide procurabat, ac sua, unum solummodo Munus libenter suscepit, hujus scilicet Hospitalii præfecturam, in eo nempe Benefaciendi sibi locum datum existimans. Hoc enim Templum Vetustate & Squalore obrutum (immenso pæne sumptu) ab interitu ruinisque vindicavit; neque hic metam posuit, majora tamen meditantes, & tam pio opere occupatum, ad præmium Benefactorum Deus exvocavit.

Uxorem duxit *Elizabetham*, *Antonii Irbi*, Equitis, Filiam, quorum felices Nuptias numerosa Proles prædicat. Quinque enim Filiis, & Quatuor Filiabus, moriturus benedixit, Ætat. suæ 59, Obiit 19 *Julii* 1681.

Here

New View
Lond.

Here under lyes the Remains of *Margaret Garret*, Daughter of *Robert Garret*, Senior Brother of this College, and *Ann Mudd*, his Wife: A Virgin above those of her Age comely, tall, agreeably proportioned in her Limbs and Body, amiable in the Loveliness of her Face. All those Exteriors were exceeded by her internal excellent Parts, and the Sweetness of her Disposition; which made her beloved and lamented by all. This Jewel (so her Name signifies) dyed the 25th of November 1683. Born 25th March, 1667.

Dear was she living, but being dead more dear;
The Grief of very many made this clear.
Thus we by Want, more than by Having, learn
The Worth of Things, in which we claim Concern.

Ibid.

Johannes Gibbon, Collegii Herald. Socius, & Introductionis ad *Latinam* Blazoniam Author, ob eximium erga defunctum respectum, quam tanquam suam ipsius delexit Filiam, hoc tantillum Memoriale proponi voluit. Cujus Parentum Corpora, in Ecclesia Sanctæ Mariæ Aldermary, apud Londinum reconduntur.

Ibid.

The Monument of *Joanna*, the Wife of *John Rampayn*, Gent. and Daughter to *Robert Caesar*, Esq. She dyed in Child-bed, December 15th 1694.

Passenger, stay, this richest Grave
A small Delay may justly crave:
Virtue adorn'd with Wit and Beauty,
Religious Love, Conjugal Duty,
In this small Cabinet lyes enshrin'd,
While Glory gilds her purer Mind.
Both her Parents near her lye,
And bear her Relicks Company.
Kind Death, which us'd Friends to part,
Join'd these, who living had one Heart.
Renown'd Sir *Julius Caesar* lent
Unto them all noble Descent.
Dying she did a Son bequeath,
In whom she lives in spite of Death;
Thus when th' old *Phoenix* sweetly dyes,
The New does from her Ashes rise.
Her Husband's Love this Monument rears,
Her Sister writes these Lines with Tears.

Domina *Anna Poyntz* scripsit.

Ibid.

Hic situs est venerabilis vir, *Edward Lake*, S. T. P. Ecclesiæ *Exoniensis* Præbendar. ejusdemque Archidiacon. Primæ Stæ. *Mar. ad Montem* & *Sti. And. Hubbart*. Parochiar. unitarum diu Rector, hujus Eccl. Prim. Frater, Concionandi Facultate celeberrim. singulari erga Deum Pietate, erga Egenos Liberalitate Præclar. duabus Reginis Augustissimis, *Mariæ* & *Annæ*, à sacris Domiticiis, iidemque Tutor vigilantissimus: ob hoc cum altior ei Statio designaretur, Cœlestibus Præmiis dignior visus est. Obiit Kal. Feb. 1703-4, Ætat. suæ anno 63.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is select; two Overseers of the Poor; seven hundred and thirty-one Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Rec.
Guild.
Lib. Dun.

By the City Records mentioning Shambles to have been on the Spot of Ground, granted by the Prior and Canons of the *Trinity Convent*, to Queen *Matilda*, about the Year 1140, whereon to erect her intended Hospital; I imagine there must antiently have been a Fleish Market held within this Precinct, which must have been destroyed, together with the Mill and Garden belonging to the Hospital, by *William* Bishop of *Ely*'s fortifying the Tower of *London*, with an additional Wall and Ditch, about the Year 1190.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

However, tho' the Brethren and Sisters of this Hospital became so great Sufferers by the Loss of their Property, no Satisfaction appears to have been made them till the following Century; when they had Five Marks 6s. 9d. paid them for the same: At which Time *Edward I.* intending to rebuild the exterior Wall of his Tower of *London*, and to enlarge the Ditch thereof, purchased of the Master, Brethren and Sisters of this Hospital, a Piece of Ground (at present denominated *Little Tower-bill*, and that Space between the Eastern Bank of the Tower Ditch and the Houses of *St. Katharine's*, fronting the said Tower, Southward to the River *Thames*) whereon to lay the Sand, Gravel and Marle, that should be taken out of the said Ditch.

Rec. Tur.
18 Ed. II.
m. 2, & 5.

In or about the Year 1626, an Alom Work was erected in this Parish, the poisonous Dregs or Excrement whereof, running into the River *Thames*, destroyed the Fish therein; and the intolerable Scent of the putrid Vapour, incessantly emitted therefrom, was so very offensive and pernicious to the neighbouring Inhabitants, that they petitioned the Privy Council for Redress; setting forth, That, if the said Work was not speedily removed, they would for the Preservation of their Health, indispensably be obliged to remove from their respective Habitations: Which being seriously considered of, an Order of Council was made on the 25th of July 1627, whereby the Proprietors of the said Alom Work were obliged to remove the same by the 25th of March 1628.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

St. LAWRENCE Jewry.

This Church, which is a Vicarage, situate on the North Side of *Cateaton-street*, in the Ward of *Cheap*, is denominated from its Dedication to *Lawrence*, a Spanish Saint, born at *Huesca*, in the Kingdom of *Arragon*; who, after having undergone the most grievous Tortures, in the Persecution under *Valerian*, the Emperor, he was cruelly broiled alive upon a Gridiron, with a slow Fire, till he died, for his strict Adherence to Christianity: And the additional Epithet of *Jewry*, from its Situation among the *Jews*, was conferred upon it, to distinguish it from the Church of *St. Lawrence Pulteney*, now demolished.

Newc.
Rep. Eccl.
Paroch.

This Church, which was antiently a Rectory, being given by *Hugo de Wickenbroke*, to *Baliol* College in *Oxford*, Anno 1294, the Rectory ceased; wherefore *Richard*, Bishop of *London*, converted the same into a Vicarage, the Advowson whereof still continues in the Master and Scholars of the said College: But as to Matters Ecclesiastical it is subject to the Archdeacon, save as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

1

In the Year 1694, a Contest arose between the Impropiators and the Parish, concerning the Arrears of Tithes; which occasioned a Dispute at Law. See Book I. A. D. 1694.

This Church sharing the common Fate in the dreadful Fire in the Year 1666, it has since been beautifully rebuilt, and the Parish of *St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street*, thereunto annexed; whereby the Profits arising to the Incumbent are much augmented; which, with the Disbursements on Account of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.
A& Parl.	By Money from the Parish —	120	0	0
22 & 23 Car. II.	By Money from Baliol College	20	0	0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Newc.	To First-fruits — —	37	19	7
Rep. Eccl.	To Tenths — —	3	15	11½
Paroch.	To the Bishop's Procuration	0	11	0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	7	4
	To the Dean and Chapter's Pension	2	12	0

Ch. Warden's Account for both Parishes, A. D. 1726.

Par. Acc.	John Bosville receiv'd —	1572	15	10
Book.	Paid on Account of the Church	1265	8	2½
	Paid on that of the Poor —	397	9	3
	Balance to the Warden —	90	1	7½

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	By Edward Barkham —	1	4	8
	By Mr. Robins — —	5	0	0
	By Mrs. Smith — —	20	0	0
Monum. Inscript.	By Alice Blundell — —	2	16	4

Monumental Inscriptions.

Weav.
Fun. Mon. Hic Thomas Cressy, London. Mercerus, humatur,
Et Agnes, Conjux sua, postea suppeditatur.
M. Domini C. quater bis X. annoque secundo,
Sexta luce Junii ivit hic de . . . Mundo.

Ibid. The Honourable Merchant, Jon Pickering,
And Elisabyth, lye under this Ston:
Of the English Merchant Venturers, undyr the
Kyng,
In the Martis beyond See, Governor, was this Jon;
Thirty Yeere and more, that Roome he did man-
teyn,
To his Honor and Worschip; and died in No-
vembyr,
The xx.x. Day M. cccc. Fourty and Eyght cer-
teyn,
Whos Soul and al Chrifians for Cherite re-
membyr.

Ibid. Hic incineratur Corpus quondam Gaulfridi Bul-
leyn, Civis, Merceri & Majoris London. qui ab
hac Luce migravit, Anno Dom. 1463. Cujus
Animæ Pax sit perpetua.

This Geffrey, was Great-Grandfather to Anne
Bulleyn, Mother to Queen Elizabeth.

Mund. Ed.
Stow. Sur. Respice quod opus est, præsentis temporis ævum
Omne quod est, nihil est, præter amare Deum.
Obiit Anno Dom. 1469.

Weav.
Fun. Mon. Hic jacet Thomas Bulleyn, de Comitatu Norfol-
ciæ, Armiger, qui obiit ultimo die Mensis Aprilis,
An. Dom. 1471. Cujus, &c.

Mund. Ed.
Stow. Sur. Here lyeth the Body of Geffrey Felding, some
time Maior of this Citie; and Angell, his Wife;
and Thomas, Richard, and Jon, Sonnes of the
said Geffrey; Ann. Dom. 1517.

Ibid. Here lyeth Sir Richard Gresham, Knight, some
time Lord Maior of London; and Audrey, his first
Wife, by whom he had Issue Sir John Gresham,
and Sir Thomas Gresham, Knights, William and
Margaret. Which Sir Richard deceased the 20th
Day of February, An. Domini 1548, and the Third
Yeere of King Edward the Sixth his Reigne; and
Audrey deceased the 28th Day of December, An.
Dom. 1522.

Ibid. Hereunder lyeth buried the Body of the Lady
Alice Avenon; being one of the Daughters and
Heires of Thomas Hutchen, Citizen and Mercer of
London; whose last Husband was Sir Alexander
Avenon, Alderman and late Lord Maior of this
Citie of London. Her Second Husband was John
Blundell of London, Mercer; by whom she had

Issue One Sonne, named Philip, deceased; and
Eight Daughters, whereof Five lived untill they
were married, and they were Coheirs to their Fa-
ther; namely, Elizabeth, married unto Edward
Hogan, of London, Mercer; Mary, unto Sir Ge-
rard Crocker, of Oxfordshire, Knight; Theodora
married first unto John Denton, of Oxfordshire,
Gent. and after unto Justinian Champners, of Kent,
Esquire; Anne, married to Thomas Cordel, of
London, Mercer; and Susanna, unto Richard Fre-
ston, of London, Gent.

The which Alice Blundell, in the Time of her
Widowhood, left a Foundation within the Mercers
Hall in London, for Thirteen Penny Loaves of
good sweet Bread, to be given [in her Name]
among Thirteen poore Folkes of this Parish of
St. Laurence in the Old-Jewrie, every Sunday at
Morning Prayer, for ever, in the Presence of the
Worshipfull of the same Parish.

And her First Husband was Hugh Motbwold,
of London, Mercer; by whom shee had Issue Wil-
liam, her Sonne and Heyre; and a Daughter,
named Anne, deceased. The which Dame Alice
departed this World, the 21st Day of November,
Anno Dom. 1574; unto whom God send (through
Jesus Christ) a joyful Resurrection. Amen. Æta-
tis sue 61.

Qualis Vita, Finis ita.

Lo, here the Lady Margaret North,
In Tombe and Earth do lye;
Of Husbonds Four the faithfull Spouse,
Whose Fame shall never dye.
One Andrew Fraunces was the First,
The Second, Robert hight,
Sirnamed Charifey, Alderman;
Sir David Brooke, a Knight,
Was Third. But he that passed all,
And was in Number Fourth,
And for his Vertue made a Lord,
Was call'd Sir Edward North.
These altogether do I wish
A joyful rising Day;
That of the Lord, and of his Christ,
All Honour they may say.

Obiit 2 die Junii, An. Dom. 1575.

Here under resteth, in assured Hope of the
Resurrection, the Bodies of John Fox, Citizen and
Goldsmith of London, and Johanna, his Wife;
whose Lives as they were blameless and holy,
so their End was full of Peace. The said John
was the Founder of the Free-Schoole of Deane,
in the County of Cumberland; besides Eighteen-
pence weekly to an Alms-man, belonging to the
Goldsmiths Hall; and other charitable Deeds to
the poore Prisoners and Hospitals in the Citie of
London: The Memory of whose good Deeds,
God grant others to do the like. The said John,
being of the Age of 78, fell on Sleepe the 8th
Day of June, 1597; and Johanna, his Wife, of
the Age of 87, departed this Life the 9th of Fe-
bruary, 1600.

Memoriæ sacrum Richardi Pyot, nuper Civis,
& celeberrimi hujus Civitatis Aldermanni venera-
bilis; nec non Margeriæ Pyot, Uxoris suæ, ut Fi-
delissimæ, ita & Religiosissimæ, qui quum in pro-
spéro Rerum Afflatu tranquille vitam transegissent,
tandem Annorum pleni, Pythagorico Liberatorum
numero beati denario, omnium denique Bonorum
Suffragiis Laudibusque honorati, Vitam auspicato
initam, feliciter actam, Fine quoque beato (car-
nis soluti ergastulo) clausurunt. Hic quidem 19
die Mensis Januarii, Anno Dom. 1619; illa vero
Mensis Februarii vicesimo octavo, Anno Dom.
1624; & hic beatam manent Resurrectionem.

Quos connexit Amor verus, castumque cubile,
Queis longi dantur Nestorique dies.
Una quibus Regio natalis, dives, opima,
Unum quique Dei Templum adiere duo.

Par

Par totam tenuit nos una Paræcia Vitam,
 Sois Rerum nobis una eademque fuit:
 Deniq; (Lector amans) quoniam convenimus
 ambo,
 Nos meus una Deus, nos rogos unus habet.

M. S.

Mund Ed.
 Stow. Sur.

Prudens Senator Mercimonii indici,
 Vigil Magister, integræ Famæ & Rei,
 Domi Beatus Conjugi atque liberis,
 Poterat videri Seculo felix suo.
 Nisi lapidasset tot bona infestus filix,
 Silix latentes cuspide Ianians sinus.
 Sed Christianus id mali vertit bene
 Virtute adaucta: Fluxa nam fastidiens,
 Mercator audax, avidus uniri Deo,
 Hac Unione Reliqua mutavit libens.

Sub hoc Marmore expectat Resurrectionem *Guilielmus Haliday*, ex antiqua *Halidaiorum* Familia in Comitatu *Glocestr.* Civis & Senator *Londinensis*, singulare Integritatis, Prudentiæ & Pietatis, exemplar: Is, postquam vii. Annos inter purpuratos Patres Urbis Rebus cum magna Æquitatis & Sapientiæ Laude vacasset, indictæ Societati prope Biennium, quantum per Ægritudinem licebat, summa cura præfuisse.

Longis ex calculo doloribus fractus,
 Mente semper intacta, inter suorum
 Amplexus & Lacrymas, Bonis desideratus,
 Placide Animam suo Creatori reposuit.

Anno Ætatis 58, Febr. 14, Anno Dom. 1623:

Ibid.

Hic jacet *Simon Bennington*, Civis & Pannarius *London.* Sustentatorum istius Capellæ, ac unius Capellani, in eadem Divina quotidie celebrantis. Cujus Animæ propitiatur Deus.

Ibid.

M. S. Infra Insulam mediam in Cancellis situs est Reverendus *Benjamin Whichcote*, S. T. D. ex antiqua Profapia in Agro *Salopiensi* oriundus, olim apud *Cantabrigienses* Collegii *Emanuelensis* Regalis Præpositus acceptissimus.

Tandem hujusce Ecclesiæ acceptissimus Vicarius; quæ (præter cætera) sua Munia quanta cum Laude, quali cum Fructu præstitit, Fama magni Nominis longè latèque divulgata, vocalius & diutius durantissimo Marmore proclamabit. Venerabilis iste Theologus pro spectatissima Probitate, Prudentia singulari, & Eruditione optima, Doctrina perquam Divina, Vitaque pari Doctrinæ Laude major, (qualis qualis quantus quantus fuit) post Valetudinem prosperam diu habitam, Morbo potius quam Senectâ fractus, (Annorum tamen, ac Famæ & opum satur) Vitam minus vitalem, cum meliori commutavit, Anno post Salutiferum Partum 1683, Ætat. suæ 74. Patruo suo summe honorando, hoc Monumentum posuerunt Executores ultimi Testamenti, *B. & C. W.*

Ibid.

M. S. Charissimo suo Conjugi, *Christophero Goodfellow*, ad Legem servienti, alterius è Curiis Vicecomitatibus in hac Civitate Justitiario, hoc faciendum curavit Uxor, quæ superest maxime luctuosa. Obiit 8 Maii, Anno Ætat. 74. Dom. 1690.

Ibid.

Accedit Luctui, quod idem ponendum est præ dilecto suo Filiis natu maximo *Johanni Goodfellow*, Armiger. huic Civitati olim à Consiliis, dein communi Clerico. Obiit 26 Junii, An. Ætat. 45, Dom. 1700. Uterque juxta jacet sepultus.

P. M. Reverendissimi & sanctissimi Presulis *Johannis Tillotson*, Archiepiscopi *Cantuariensis*, Concionatoris olim hac in Ecclesia per Annos 30, celeberrimi. Qui obiit 10 Kal. Dec. 1694, Ætat. 64.

Ibid.

To the Memory of Mrs. *Mary Browning*, Daughter of *John Browning*, Merchant and *Eli-*
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zabeth, his Wife; who died the 6th of *August*, 1697, aged Thirteen Years and Six Months.

While here entomb'd the Virgin Ashes lye,
 Her deathless Soul resides above the Sky:
 To which calm Region of Eternal Day,
 Her youngest Sister kindly led the Way;
 Where they their pious Father's Spirit meet,
 And with transporting Joy each other greet.
 How welcome must they be to Angels there,
 Who were themselves so like to Angels here?
 In Bliss they dwell, while, to their lasting Fame,
 Their mourning Mother rais'd this Marble

Frame;

Whose Second Nuptials, for Two Nymphs de-
 ceas'd,

With Recompence of Two sweet Sons are blest'd.
 Long may those charming Birds on Earth be
 heard;

And then to sing in Paradise prefer'd.

William Bird died the 2d of *October* 1698, aged Four Years.

One charming *Bird* to Paradise is flown:

Yet are we not of Comfort quite bereft,
 Since one of this fair Brood is still our own,
 And still to cheer our drooping Soul is left.

This stays with us, whilst that his Flight doth
 take,

That Earth and Skies may one sweet Confort
 make.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and eighty-one Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of *St. Giles's, Cripplegate*, five Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Hugo de Warkentibby was Rector of this Parish in the Year 1295, at which Time it was denominated *Ecclesia Sancti Laurentii in Judaismo*, i. e. the Church of *St. Lawrence* in the *Jewry*; from its Situation among the *Jews*, who, upon their Admission into *England* by *William the Conqueror*, settled in this Neighbourhood.

But the *Jews*, for their villainous Practices, being expelled the Kingdom by *Edward I.* they, upon their Readmission into *England*, settled in this City, near *Aldgate*, in a Place at present called *Poor Jewry-lane*; on which Occasion this their antient Place of Habitation received the Appellation of the *Old Jewry*.

The next Building of Note I find mentioned in this Parish, is the College or Chapel of *Mary Magdalen* and *All-Saints*, commonly called *London College*, standing on the East Side of *Guildball Yard*, and North Side of *Blackwell-hall*.

Edward VI. in the Year 1551, granted the same to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, to be held by them in Soccage of the Manor of *East Greenwich*; since which it has been denominated *Guildball Chapel*, wherein Divine Service has been weekly performed before the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs. See *Cheap Ward*.

The next Edifice of Note erected in this Parish, was the Town-House or *Guildball* of the City, which was begun to be built in the Mayoralty of *Thomas Knowles*, Anno 1411, a little to the East of the antient, small and pitiful *Guildball* in *Aldermanbury*. See *Cheap Ward*.

St. LAWRENCE Pulteney.

The Church of this Parish, which was a Curacy, stood on the West Side of *Lawrence Pulteney's Lane*,

Newc.
 Rep. Eccl.
 Paroch.
 Ant. Or.
 Lib. 2.

Fab.
 Chron.
 P. 7.
 Stow. Sur.
 Lond.

Lane, near *Thames-street*, in the Ward of *Candlewick-street*, and was so denominated from its Dedication to the above-mentioned *St. Lawrence*, and *John Pulteney*, who founded a College therein. See *Candlewick Ward*.

This Church being consumed in the general Conflagration, *Anno* 1666, and not rebuilt, the Parish was united to *St. Mary Abchurch*, whereby the Rectorial Profits are considerably increased; which, together with the Disbursements of both in respect to the Cure, I shall give an Account of in the Parish of *St. Mary Abchurch*; and shall now subjoin an Account of the Parish Receipts and Disbursements relating to Church and Poor:

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1726.

			l.	s.	d.
Par. Acc.	<i>Mark Newth</i> received	—	297	15	11½
Book.	Paid on Account of the Church		77	11	7
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	126	18	0
	Balance to the Parish	—	95	6	4½

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	By <i>Elizabeth Harvey</i> , a House at	12	0	0
	By <i>Thomas Harvey</i> , one ditto, at	10	0	0
	By <i>James Wilkinson</i>	1	10	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Mund. Ed. Every Christian Heart seeketh to extoll
Stow. Sur. The Glory of the Lord, our onely Redeemer;
Wherefore Dame Fame must needs inroll
Paul Withypoll his Child, by Love and Nature,
Elizabeth, the Wife of *Emanuel Lucar*;
In whom was declared the Goodnesse of the
Lord,
With many high Vertues, which truly I will re-
cord.
She wrought all Needle Workes that Women
exercise,
With Pen, Frame or Stoole, all Pictures arti-
ficiall,
Curious Knots, or Trailes, what Fancy would de-
vise,
Beasts, Birds, or Flowers, even as Things naturall.
Three manner Hands could she write, them
faire all;
To speak of Alegorisme, or Accounts in every
fashion
Of Women, few like (I thinke) in all this Nation.
Dame *Cunning* her gave a Gift right excellent,
The good Practice of her Science Muscicall,
In divers Tongues to sing and play with Instru-
ment,
Both Viall and Lute, and also Virginall;
Not only upon one, but excellent in all.
For all other Vertues belonging to Nature,
God her appointed a very perfect Creature.
Latine and *Spanish*, and also *Italian*,
She spake, writ and read, with perfect Utterance.
And for the *Englisb*, she the Garland wan,
In Dame Prudence Schoole, by Graces Pur-
veyance,
Which cloathed her with Vertues, from naked
Ignorance.
Reading the Scriptures, to judge Light from
Darke,
Directing her Faith to Christ the onely Marke.

The said *Elizabeth* deceased the 29th of *October*,
An. Dom. 1537, of Yeeres not fully 27. This
Stone, and all hereon contained, made at the Cost
of the said *Emanuel*, Merchant-Taylor.

Ibid. Hereunder lyeth the Body of *William Beswyke*,
of *Beswyke*, Citizen while he lived, and Draper,
and some Time Alderman of *London*, who de-
ceased the 5th Day of *May*, *An. Dom.* 1567.

John Olyffe, Alderman, lying under this Stone, dyed the 26th Day of *June* 1577, aged 65 Yeeres. He was married Forty Yeeres to *Joane*, his Wife; hee had Seven Children, *Anne*, *John*, *Joane*, *John*, *Thomas*, *Matthew* and *Edward*, who dyed all without Issue, save onely *Joane*, who married *John Leigh*, Esquire, and Heire of *Addington* in *Surrey*, and had Issue *Olyffe Leigh*, now living.

Hoc est nescire, sine Christo plurima Scire:
Si Christum bene Scis, fatis est, si cætera nescis.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

This Monument was erected *Anno Domini* 1620, by the Lady *Ann Bromley*, late Wife unto Sir *Henry Bromley*, of *Holt*, in the County of *Worcester*, Knight, Daughter of *William Beswicke*, of *London*, Alderman, in Remembrance of her first Husband, *William Offley*, of *London*, Merchant, who, being free of the Merchant Taylors, fined both for Sheriff and Alderman. He had Issue by the said *Ann* Fifteen Children, whereof Five are living, viz. *William*, *Elizabeth*, *Margaret*, *Robert* and *Mary*, the rest dyed Infants.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; seventy-seven Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of *St. Botolph's Aldgate*, four Pounds per Ann.

St. LEONARD's Eastcheap.

This Parish, which is a Rectory, is one of the thirteen Peculiars in this City belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; the Church whereof stood on the East Side of *Fishstreet-bill*, near the Corner of *Little Eastcheap*, in the *Bridge Ward*. Its Name it owes to *Leonard*, a French Saint, a mighty Miracle-monger. And the additional Epithet serves to distinguish it from another Church in this City of the same Dedication.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

The Patronage of this Rectory, which was antiently in the Prior and Convent of *Canterbury*, is at present in the Dean and Chapter of that See.

Ibid.

This Church being burnt down in the great Conflagration, *Anno* 1666, and not since rebuilt, the Parish is annexed to *St. Bennet's Grass-Church*, whereby the Profits of the Cure are greatly increased; which, together with its Disbursements, I have inserted in the Account of *St. Bennet's Parish*: I shall therefore proceed to the Parish Account in respect to Church and Poor:

A& Parl.
22 & 23
Car. II.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

			l.	s.	d.	
	<i>John Edmond</i> receiv'd	—	133	8	6	Parish Ac.
	Paid on Account of the Church		45	4	1	Book.
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	89	1	1	
	Balance to the Warden	—	0	16	8	

Donations, per Annum.

	By <i>Robert Hill</i> , Alderman	—	4	0	0	Ibid.
	By <i>Mrs. How</i>	—	4	0	0	

Monumental Inscriptions.

Isto sub Lapide requiescunt Corpora *Johannis Johnson*, nuper Civis & Carnificis *London*. quorum Anniversariorum exequias annuatim fecit (celebrari) undecimo die *Feb.* quo dictus *Johannes* ab hac Luce migravit, *An. D.* 1280.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Hic jacet *Rob. Burgener*, quondam Civis & Piscenarius *London*. Qui ob. 6 Mens. *Julii*, *A. D.* 1361.

Ibid.

Stryp. Ed. *Ipoliti felto migravit, tu memor esto.*
Stow. Sur. M. C. quatuor I. domum ter fine beato.

Ibid. Hic jacet *Johannes Plays*, nuper Civis & Pinner London. Et *Isabel & Emma*, Uxores ejus. *Johannes* ob. 21mo Maii, 1403.

Ibid. Orate pro Anima *Willielmi Kyng*, & pro Anima *Agnetis*, Uxoris ejus. Ob. 1420. Quorum Animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen.

Ibid. Hic jacet Magister *Thomas Riggeley*, quondam Rector istius Ecclesiæ. Qui obiit 6 die Mens. Aprilis, Ann. Dom. 1432.

Ibid. Londinis natus hic, *John Doget* vocitatus, Bis desponsatus jacet hic Christo renovatus, Hic bona pauperibus tribuens
Sic erat
. Amen.

Ibid. Hic jacet *Walterus Dogat*, Civis & Venetarius London. Et *Alicia*, Uxor ejus. Quorum predictus *Walterus*, ob 19 Mens. Jul. Anno Dom. 1480, & predicta *Alicia*, ob.

Ibid. Orate pro Animabus *Johannis Fische*, nuper Civis & Groceri London. ac *Alice & Chriſtiane*, Uxorem suarum. Qui quidem *Johannes* ob. 13 die Jan. 1496.

Ibid. Orate pro Anima *Petri Petkin*, LL. D. Curie de Arcubus unius Advocatorum, & hujus Ecclesiæ Rectoris. Ob. 1. Maii 1520.

Ibid. Here under this Stone doth lye buried *Joan*, the Wife of *Thomas Allyn*, Citizen and Alderman of London. She dyed in Childbed of her ninth Child, 22 May 1560.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is select, consisting of sixteen Members; two Church-wardens; fifty-three Houses and a Half. Augmentation to the Parish of St. *Bride's*, two Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Though I cannot ascertain the Time when the late Church of this Parish was founded; yet that it was not of a modern Date, is apparent by *John-son's* Sepulchral Inscription in the Year 1280, as above specified. But the Church, as aforesaid, not being rebuilt, the Site thereof is turned into a Cemetery. At the North-East Corner of which, in a Green-Shop (the late Vestry Room) in *Pudding-lane*, is the following Inscription:

Time out of Mind this Vestry stood,
Till crooked with Age my Strength I lost,
And in November with full Consent
Was built anew at the Parish Cost;
When Queene *Elizabeth* reigned had,
To England's Peace, Twenty-six Yeares.

John Heard, Parson; *Rich. Powntes* and *Harry Baker*, Church-wardens were, Ann. Dom. 1584.

St. LEONARD's, Foster-Lane.

This Parish is a Rectory, the Church whereof was situate on the West Side of *Foster-lane*, in the Ward of *Aldersgate*; and its Name is owing to its Dedication to the French Saint above mentioned, and the Place of its Situation, to distinguish it from the preceding Church in *East-Cheap*. See *Aldersgate* Ward.

This Church suffering in the fatal Catastrophe of 1666, and not being rebuilt, the Parish is annexed to *Christ's Church*; which being the Place of Publick Worship for both Parishes, the Incumbent's Profits are thereby considerably aug-

mented; the Account whereof, together with the Disbursements of the Cure, I have inserted in that of *Christ's Church*: I shall therefore subjoin the Parochial Charges in respect to the Church and Poor:

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

	l.	s.	d.	
<i>Thomas Mann</i> receiv'd	—	179	6	5½
Paid on the Church Account	—	43	14	3
Paid on that of the Poor	—	201	1	6¼
Balance to the Warden	—	65	9	3¾

Parish Ac-
Book.

Donations, per Annum.

By Sir <i>John T.</i>	—	—	10	8	0	Ibid;
By <i>Robert Jenner</i>	—	—	2	1	8	
By the Lady <i>Reeves</i>	—	—	0	2	6	
By Mr. <i>Cheney</i>	—	—	0	6	0	
By Sir <i>Richard Hoare</i>	—	—	2	10	0	

Monumental Inscriptions.

When the Bells be merely rounge,
And the Masse devoutly sounge,
And the Meate merely eaten,
Then fall *Robart Trappis*, his Wyffs and his Children be forgotten.

Weav.
Fun.Mon;

Wherfor, *Jesu*, that of *Mary* sprounge,
Set their Soulys thy Saynts among,
Though it be undeserved on their Syde,
Yet, good Lord, let them evermor thy Mercy abyde.

And of yowr Cheretie,
For their Soulys say a *Pater-noster* and an *Ave*.

Sancta Trinitas, unus Deus, miserere nobis,
Et Ancillis tuis sperantibus in te.
O Mater Dei, memento mei.

Jesu, mercy, Lady help.

Felici piæ, & Munificentissimæ Fœminæ, *Jodocæ Frankland* viduatæ, Filiæ *Roberti & Johannæ Trappes*, Londinensium: Gratitude hoc, officii, & pietatis Monumentum, adoptione Filii, Principalis & Scholares Collegii de *Braſennoſe* apud *Oxonienſi*. exhibuere.

Ibid;

Delecti Cineres, non si requiescitis Urna
In tenui, ut vobis sola hæc Monumenta parantur,
Quæ tandem vel fera dies pessundare possit:
Ænea vos Monumenta tegunt, vivumque Trophæum

(Æternum meruistis enim vivumque Trophæum)
Vobis vestra dedit *Jodoca* perennius ære.

Nos etenim, æternumque omnes, quos postera nobis

Secula dabunt, vobis fumus immortale sepulchrum.

Al yat wil gud Warks wurch,
Prey for yem yat help thys Church,
Gevyng Almys; for Cherite,
Pater-noster and *Ave*.

Ibid;

John Brokeitwell, Obyt.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

This Parish comprising the chief Part of the antient District of the College of St. *Martin's le Grand*, I shall therefore insert an Account of the Officers belonging to the Liberty, as well as those of the Parish.

The Vestry is select; two Church-wardens; six Headboroughs; one Constable; one Scavenger, who paid the Raker, for cleansing the Streets and carrying away the Dust for one Year, the Sum of twenty Pounds; one Beadle, and four Watchmen; one hundred and sixty-four Houses.

Antiquities,

*Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.*Newc.
Rep. Eccl.
Paroch.

This late Church I take to have been founded about the Year 1236, by *William Kirkbam*, Dean of *St. Martin's le Grand*, in the Court or Yard of that Collegiate Church, for the Use of the Inhabitants of the Sanctuary.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

Almost contiguous to this Church, on the North, was situate the stately College of *St. Martin's le Grand*, which was founded, Anno 1056, by *Engelrick*, and *Edward* his Brother, for a Dean and Secular Canons. Some Time after, at the general Suppression of Monasteries, this College was surrendered to *Edward VI.* in the Year 1548, when the Church thereof was demolished, and a Tavern erected in its Stead, at the upper or East End of *New Rents*; in the Cellars of which are still to be seen divers of its Pillars, as under the Neighbouring Houses is its Cloister.

*St. MAGNUS's.*Newc.
Rep. Eccl.
Paroch.

This Church, which is a Rectory, situate at the North-East Corner of *London-Bridge*, in the *Bridge Ward*, owes its Name to its Dedication to *St. Magnus*, who suffered Martyrdom under the Emperor *Aurelian*, in the City of *Cæsarea*, for his stedfast Adherence to the Christian Religion.

Ibid.

The Patronage of this Church was antiently in the Abbots and Convents of *Westminster* and *Bermondsey*, who presented alternately, till the general Suppression of Monasteries; when coming to the Crown, *Queen Mary*, by her Letters Patent, Anno 1553, granted the same to the Bishop of *London*, and his Successors, in whom it still remains, but subject to the Archdeacon.

Act Parl.
22 & 23
Car. II.

This Church suffering in the fatal Catastrophe of 1666, 'tis beautifully rebuilt, and by Act of Parliament constituted the Place of Publick Worship for this and the Parish of *St. Margaret's, New Fish-street*; whereby the Rectorial Profits are greatly increased, which, together with the Disbursements on account of the Cure, are as follow:

*Receipts on Account of the Cure. l. s. d.*Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	170	0	0
By Glebe, Anno 1636	—	70	0	0
By Casualties in ditto	—	20	0	0
By two Parsonage Houses	—	41	0	0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.

To First-fruits	—	69	5	5
To Tenths	—	6	18	6½
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	10	0
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	4	0

*Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.*Church
Wardens
Acc.

<i>William Hasleham</i> received	324	8	8½
Paid on the Church Account	66	17	2
Paid on that of the Poor	361	16	3½
Balance to the Warden	104	4	9

*Donations, per Annum.*Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

By <i>Samuel Petty</i>	—	14	0	0
By a Royal Annuity from the Exchequer	—	21	4	0
By <i>Thomas Hall</i>	—	2	0	0
By <i>John Wooler</i>	—	1	0	0
By <i>John Jennings</i>	—	13	0	0
By <i>Susanna Chambers</i>	—	17	0	0
By <i>Thomas Arnold</i>	—	2	12	0
By <i>Ann Yeend</i>	—	5	0	0
By the Lady <i>Philips</i>	—	5	0	0

NewView
Lond.

I find in *Arnold's Chronicle* the following Record, which for its Curiosity deserves Attention.

The Valewe and Stynt of the Benefyce of Saynt Magnus at London-brydge yerly to the Person.

The Rekenynge of the same the fyrst Day of Decembre Anno Domini M.CCCC.xciii.

Edward Bellowe his Rent, iii l. the Offryng	xiii s.
Henry Somer his Rent, viii l. the Offryng	xxviii s.
Thomas Cowper	iiii l. vi s. viii d. xv s. ii d.
Hyeman	xxxiii s. iii d. v s. x d.
Richard Arnold	x l. xxxv s.
John Ball	xl s. vii s.
Herry Can	lii s. iii d. ix s. iii d.
James Rustdon	iii l. iiii s. iii d. xi s. viii d.
William Gardynere	xl s. ii s.
Roger Mayde	v l. xvii s. vi d.
Thomas Faryng	xlvi s. viii d. viii s. ii d.
Huntly	lii s. iii d. ix s. iii d.
John Yonge	xlvi s. viii d. viii s. ii d.
William Motte	lii s. iii d. ix s. iii d.
Peur Stette	iii l. iii s. iii d. xiii s. vii d.
Robert Vincent	xlvi s. viii d. viii s. ii d.
John Umfrey	vi l. vi s. viii d. xviii s. vii d.
Cokar	xiii s. iii d. ii s. iii d.
Thomas Blounte	lii s. iii d. ix s. iii d.
Symken Newnton	iii l. iiii s. iii d. xi s. i d.
John Tempyll	xl s. vii s.
John Wylford	xxxiii s. iii d. v s. x d.
John Palmer	xxxv s. vi s. i d. ob.
William Clarke	xxvi s. viii d. iiii s. viii d.
Thomas Horwod	xxvi s. viii d. iiii s. viii d.
William Ayle	xxxiii s. iii d. v s. x d.
Thomas Knollyng	xxvi s. viii d. iiii s. viii d.
Thomas Dauy	xl s. vii d.
Moter Bylle	xx s. iiii s. vi d.
Robert Feton	xlvi s. viii d. viii s. ii d.
William Haroewell	lvi s. viii d. x s. ii d.
Mayster Stokton	xxvi s. viii d. iiii s. viii d.
John Gregory	xl s. vii s.
Thomas Brytte	xxx s. v s. iii d.
Thomas Matox	xxvi s. viii d. iiii s. viii d.
Gilbert Forman	xxvi s. viii d. iiii s. viii d.
Mater Boswelle	xl s. vii s.
Richard Whyte	v l. xvii s. vi d.
William Stede	xi l. xxxviii s. vi d.
John Hastelar	iiii l. xiii s.
Richard Berne	v l. xvii s. vi d.
Richard Warton	xl s. vii s.
Richard Franclyn	xxvi s. viii d. iiii s. viii d.
Richard Alyf	xxxiii s. iii d. v s. x d.
Renold James	xx s. iiii s. vi d.
William Comyng	xx s. iiii s. vi d.
Richard Gareyner	xxvi s. viii d. iiii s. viii d.
Richard Gardynere	xl s. vii s.
Henry Tomfon	xxvi s. viii d. iiii s. viii d.
Thomas Morton	iii l. vi s. viii d. xi s. viii d.
Richard James	xxxvi s. viii d. vi s. v d.
John Cobchaunt	iii l. x s. xii s. iii d.
William Weller	xxx s. v s. iii d.
John Forde	xxvi s. viii d. vi s. v d.
John Adam	xxvi s. viii d. iiii s. viii d.
William Blancke	xxx s. v s. iii d.
John Browne	xxvi s. viii d. iiii s. viii d.
Holmeby	iii l. x s. vi d.
John Calker	xxxvi s. viii d. vi s. v d.
John Etton	xxxiii s. iii d. v s. x d.
Symken Motte	xlvi s. viii s. ii d.
Hew Saundyr	xxxiii s. iii d. v s. x d.

Roger



Northwest Prospect of the Parish Church of St Magnus the Martyr, the North East End of London Bridge.

Roger Slyngisby	xls.	viii s.
James Walker	xls.	viii s.
Nicholas Hylle	xxxiii s. iii d.	v s. x d.
Andrew Austen	iiii l.	xiii s.
Bartylmew Dwale	xlvi s. viii d.	viii s. ii d.
William Sheryngfold	xls.	viii s.
William Gryn	iiii l. xs.	xv s. ix d.
John Hastelar	xxxiii s. iii d.	v s. x d.
John Curret	iiii l.	xiii s.
Richard Clarke	iii l.	xs. vi d.
Robert Lanne	vl. vis. viii d.	xviii s. viii d.
Stephen Wybnen	iiii l.	xiii s.
John Alkyn	liii s. iii d.	ix s. iii d.
Richard Hayell	iii l. iii s. iii d.	xi s. i d.
Thomas Petyte	xl. xiii s. iii d.	xxxviii s. iii d.
William Dekon	liii s. iii d.	ix s. iii d.
Hew Cresham	xxvi s. viii d.	iiii s. viii d.
Thomas Burgat	vl. vis. viii d.	xviii s. viii d.
John Former	vl. vis. viii d.	xviii s. viii d.
Richard Jeffrey	xil. vis. viii d.	xxxix s. viii d.
Thomas Ewen	vi l. xiii s. iii d.	xxiii s. iii d.
Herry Bube	iii l. vis. viii d.	xi s. viii d.
John Thankis	xlvi s. viii d.	viii s. ii d.
Robert Blake	iii l.	xs. vi d.
Ech Wyf	xx s.	iii s. vi d.
Eche Wyf	xxx s.	v s. iii d.
Baldwyn Hawkyngs	xlvi s. viii d.	viii s. ii d.
John Austen	vl. vis. viii d.	xviii s. viii d.
Thomas Ladall	vl. xs.	xix s. iii d.
Thomas Broke	iiii l.	xiii s.
William Pawley	xxxiii s. iii d.	v s. x d.
William Bowar	iii l. vis. viii d.	xi s. viii d.
William Bowar	xix s.	iii s. iii d.
Selby Wyf	xiii s. iii d.	ii s. iii d.
William Barre	x s.	xxi d.
John Peyrson	xs.	xxi d.
John Barbor	xs.	xxi d.
Maryon Gregory	xs.	xxi d.
Robert Bartylot	vl. vis. viii d. ob.	xiii s. viii d.
Maystres Newman	xlvi s. viii d.	viii s. ii d.
Richard Hyll	vii l.	xxiii s. vi d.
William Laurens	liii s. iii d.	ix s. iii d.
William Laures for a		
Hors of J. R.	xiii s. iii d.	ii s. iii d.
Roger Myddelton	vl.	xviii s. vi d.
The same R. for a Flax		
Shop	xx s.	iii s. vi d.
John Pye	xiii s. iii d.	ii s. iii d.
Richard Knyt	vi l. xiii s. iii d.	xiii s. iii d.
Richard Gowbe	vi l. vis. viii d.	xxii s. ii d.
Richard Mathewe	iii l. vis. viii d.	xi s. viii d.
Gregory Stott	iiii l. vi s. viii d.	xv s. ii d.
Alysaund. Perpoynter	vl. xiii s. iii d.	xix s. x d.
John Ben	iiii l.	xiii s.
John Ben for a Wate-		
ryng Place	xs.	xxi d.
Item the same a Seler	vii s. viii d.	xiii d.
John Trowthe	xi l. xiii s. iii d.	xl s. x d.
John Alman	xii l.	xlii s.
John Turke	iiii l.	xliii s.
John Kyrkby	xvi l.	lvi s.
Phelyp Semer	vi l.	xxi s.
Enmone Garard	xxvi s. viii d.	iiii s. viii d.
The Lyon	iiii l.	xliii s.
Nicholas Morton	iii l.	xs. vi d.
William Ramsey	vl.	xviii s. vi d.
The Dolfyn	viii l.	xxviii s.
William Adkynson	iii l. xvi s.	xiii s. v d.
John Smythe	iiii l. iii s. iii d.	xvi s. iii d.

N^o. 95.

Justyn Wyf	xlvi s.	viii s. ii d.
William Hoppy	vii l. vi s. viii d.	xxv s. viii d.
Richard Kockys	iii l. vi s. viii d.	xi s. viii d.
Somme of all this Redtis	CCCC. xxxiii l.	xii s. viii d.
The Somme of the Offryngys	lxxv l.	viii s. viii d. ob.

The Shoppys in the Bryg-street.

Thomas Lydale for ii		
Shoppys	ix l. vi s. viii d.	xxxii s. viii d.
John Thorneton	ls.	viii s. ix d.
Gregory Stoll	liii s. iii d.	ix s. iii d.
William Pauley	iiii l.	xiii s.
Richard Knyght	vi l. xiii s. iii d.	xxiii s. iii d.
Thomas Lege	vl. vis. viii d.	xviii s. viii d.
Herry Shotford	iii l.	xs. vi d.
John Palmer	vl.	xvii s. vi d.
Thomas Gasley	lvi s. viii d.	ix s. xi d.
Richard Cockys	iiii l. iii s. iii d.	xiii s. vii d.
John Austen	iiii l.	xiii s.
John Turke	iii l. xiii s. iii d.	xii s. x d.
John Sepman	liii s. iii d.	ix s. iii d.
William Ramsey	vl.	xvii s. vi d.
The same William	iii l. vi s. viii d.	xi s. viii d.
Thomas Broke	vi l.	xviii s. viii d.

The Somme of Rent of Shoppys lxx l. iii s. viii d.

The Somme of the Offeryng for them xii l. iii s. iii d.

Item the Ymage of our Lady on the Brygge, vallet
iiii Marke.

Item the Personage, valet xxxiii s. iii d.

Weddydyngys, Buryengs, Puryfycacyons

Crefoms and Prevy Tythes xii l. xiii s. iii d.

Somme of this parte xvii l.

Somme of the hole Revennes Cvl. xxiii d. ob.

*This ben the Costys and Chargys longynge to the
same Chirche of Saynt Magnus.*

Fyrst the Prestys Magys xl.

Item for Waxe to the Hygh Aulter xx s.

Item the Pensyon of the same xl s.

Item for wafhyng of the Auters on Mandaythurf-
day vs.

Item for Franckenfence xd.

Somme of this Charge xiii l. vs. x d.

So the Somme of the clere Value of the Benyfyce
was this Yere lxxxxi l. vis. i d. ob.*Monumental Inscriptions.*

Sir William Gerrard, Haberdasher, Maior, 1555, a grave, sober, wise and discreet Citizen, equall with the best, and inferior to none of our Time, deceased 1571, in the Parish of St. Christopher's, but was buried in this Church of St. Magnus, as in the Parish where he was borne.

Mund. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Near this Place, in the Vault, lyeth the Body of Thomas Collet, a worthy Patriot of this City, who about 28 Years honourably discharged the Office of Deputy of this Ward. A Person all his Life-time exemplary in Piety, Temperance and Charity. He intermarried with Sarah, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Humphrey Howland, Citizen and Draper of this City, by whom he had Issue Six Sons and One Daughter; of which only his Son Thomas and his Daughter Sarah survived him. He died lamented by all good Men, on the 22d of September 1703, in the 71st Year of his Age.

New View
Lond.

His mournful Relict and Executrix, in Memory of the tenderest of Husbands, caused this Monument to be erected.

Prope jacet Robertus Dickins, Civis nuper Londinensis, ex Familia æque honesta ac antiqua de

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

13 F Leaton,

Leaton, in Agro *Staffordien*. Uxorem duxit amatam pariter, ac amantem, *Franciscam*, Filiam *Gulielmi Goffe*; ex qua plures Liberos suscepit; at Filiam superstitem solum reliquit. Vir humanioris indolis, Liberalis, Vitæ integer. Mercaturam, cum facilius per ætatem licebat, Sedulus exercebat. Ingravescens vero Annis, Negotium & Strepitum Otio & Tranquillitate sapiens mutavit. Ob. 31 die *Januarii* 1705-6.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is select, consisting of thirty-two Members; two Church-wardens; one hundred and fourteen Houses. Augmentation to *St. Botolph's*, *Aldgate*, seven Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in the Parish.

Newc. Rep Eccl. Paroch. *Hugh Peurt* founded a Chancery in this Church in the Year 1302. See *Bridge Ward within*.

St. MARGARET's, Lotburi.

Ibid. This Church, which is a Rectory, seated over the ancient Course of *Walbrook* on the North Side of *Lotburi*, in the Ward of *Coleman-street*, owes its Name to its being dedicated to *St. Margaret*, a Virgin Saint of *Antioch*, who suffered in the Reign of *Decius*, the Emperor, for her inviolable Attachment to Christianity; and the additional Appellation is to distinguish it from other Churches of the same Name in this City.

Ibid. The Advowson of this Rectory was anciently in the Abbess and Nuns of *Barking* in *Essex*, with whom it continued till the Dissolution of their Convent; when coming to the Crown, it has therein remained ever since.

A& Parl. Geo. II. This Church sharing the common Fate in the dreadful Fire in the Year 1666, it is rebuilt in a very handsome Manner, and remains in all Respects as formerly, except as to the settling an improv'd and certain Stipend upon the Rector, in lieu of Tithes; which, together with the other, Profits and Disbursements on Account of the Cure, are as follow:

Ibid. Newc. Repert. Ecclef. Paroch.	<i>Receipts on Account of the Cure.</i>			l.	s.	d.
	By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	100			
	By Casualties in 1636	—	10			
	By a Parsonage House	—	20			

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To First-fruits	—	13	6	8
	To Tenths	—	1	6	8
	To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	6	6
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	3	4

Church-Wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Par. Acc. Book.	<i>Daniel Fradin</i> received	—	311	6	1
	Paid on Account of the Church	—	110	5	10½
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	187	0	0½
	Balance to the Parish	—	14	0	2

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	By King <i>Henry</i> the Eighth	—	3	6	8
	1604, By <i>Thomas Bramly</i>	—	5	0	0
	By Sir <i>Thomas Revett</i>	—	2	12	0
	By <i>Anthony Bedingfield</i>	—	5	0	0
	1684, By <i>Mary Barnes</i>	—	10	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Here lyeth buried Dame *Grifilde Tuke*, late Wife of Sir *Brian Tuke*, Knight, Treasurer of the Chamber to King *Henry* the Eighth. She died the 28th Day of *December*, 1538.

Under this Stone lyeth *George Beaumon*, Clerke, and Doctor in Divinity; who departed this Life the 29th Day of *April*, Anno Dom. 1571; a Man merciful and good to the Poore; and borne in *Kennegall* in *Cumberland*; whose Body and Soule God grant a joyful Resurrection.

Se piu si puote

No Wealth, no Praise, no bright Renowne, no Skill,

No Force, no Fame, no Prince's Love, no Toyle, Though forraine Lands by Travels search you will, No faithfull Service of thy Country Soile, Can Life prolong one Minute of an Houre: But Death at length will execute his Power.

For Sir *John Leigh*, to sundry Countries knowne, A worthy Knight, well of his Prince esteem'd, By seeing much to great Experience growne, Though safe on Seas, though sure on Land he seem'd,

Yet here he lyes, too soone by Death oppress'd; His Fame yet lives, his Soule in Heaven hath Rest.

Here lyeth *John Dimock*, Sonne to *John Dimock*, Esquire, some time Citizen and Draper of *London*; he married *Anne*, his first Wife, by whom he had One Sonne; which *Anne* dyed the Yeere of *Christ* 1558, after whom he married his Second Wife, *Mary*, by whom he had a Daughter. He served the Princes, of famous Memory, King *Henry* the Eighth, and King *Edward* the Sixth. For his faithful and good Service, he was well-esteemed; for his upright Dealings, he was well-beloved of his Equals; for his Benevolence to the Poore, he was both praised and prayed for. He lived One hundred Yeeres lacking Seven, very commendably; and the 14th of *July* 1585, he dyed Christianly.

Here lyeth the Body of *Christian Towerston*, Wife of *William Towerston*, Merchant; who lived together 21 Yeeres and 6 Moneths, and had Issue 10 Children; leaving behind her *John*, *William*, *Robert*, *Elizabeth*, and *Mary*. She left this Life the 19th Day of *February*, 1611.

Here resteth in Hope of a joyful Resurrection the Body of *Nicholas Style*, late Alderman of *London*; who was borne at *Langley* in the Parish of *Beckingham* in the County of *Kent*; the Son of *Humphrey Style*, Knight, and of Dame *Bridget*, his Wife. He married *Gertrude*, the Daughter of *Thomas Bright*, of *London*, Ironmonger; with whom hee lived most lovingly and faithfully the Space of Forty Yeeres; and by her had Three Sonnes and Four Daughters; of whom remained living at his Decease One Sonne, *Humphrey*; and One Daughter, *Mary*. He died the 16th Day of *November*, An. Dom. 1615.

Quid diurnare Magnos invides, Parca? Heu! *Robertus* jermiorum à *Rushbrooke* nobile German hic situs est: Flos Juvenum, sub Ævi flore raptus: Qui Virtutem utriusq; Ætatis Apicibus potitus, ingenio & indole Juventutis, necnon simili Pietate ac Prudentia, infra se turbam cœtaneam reliquit, impubes Senex; & quod negavit Seculo, Cœlo dedit. Hic sapere ante annos nocuit; nam maxima Virtus persuasit Morti, ut crederet esse Senem. P. P. P. P.

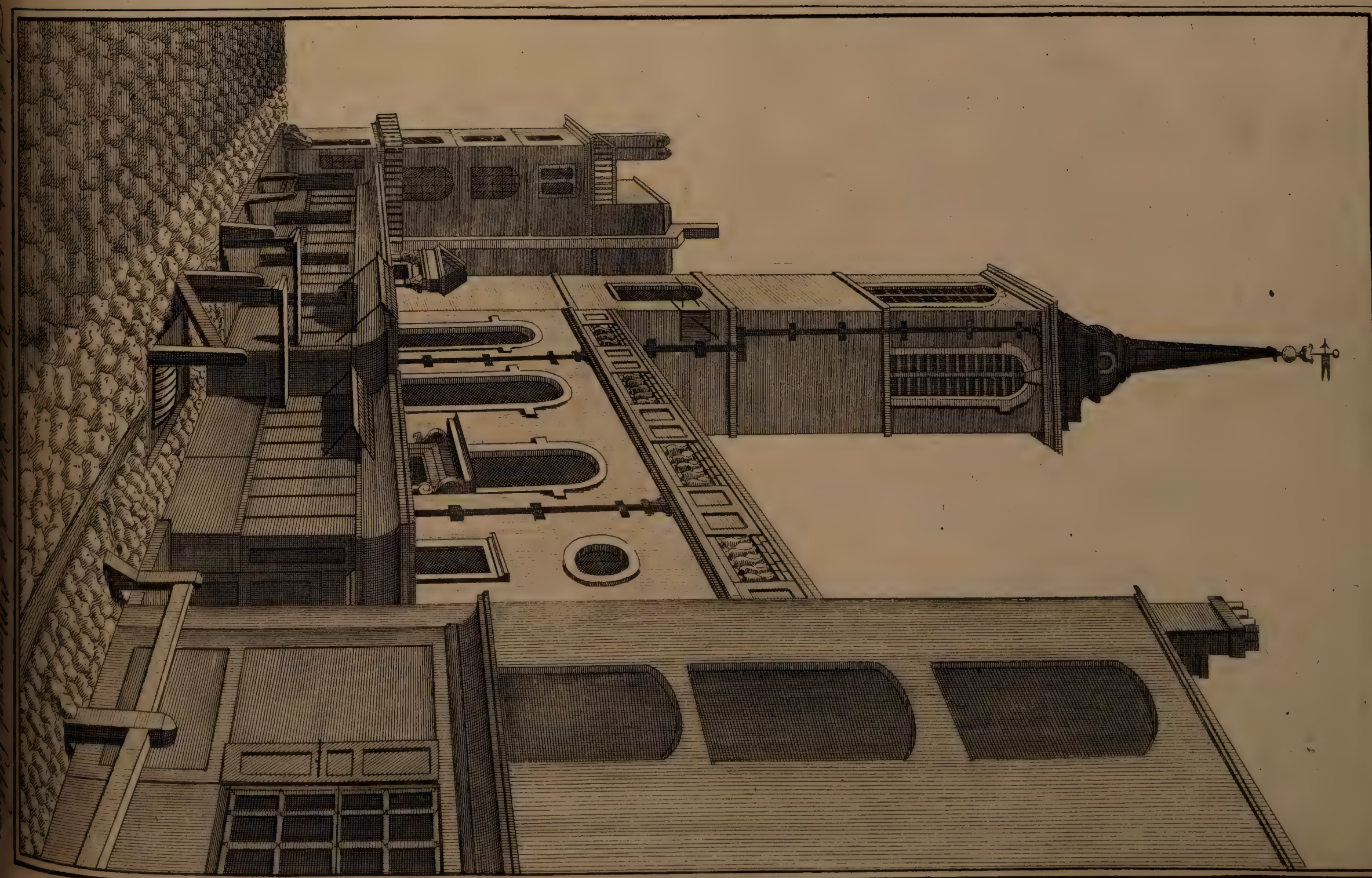
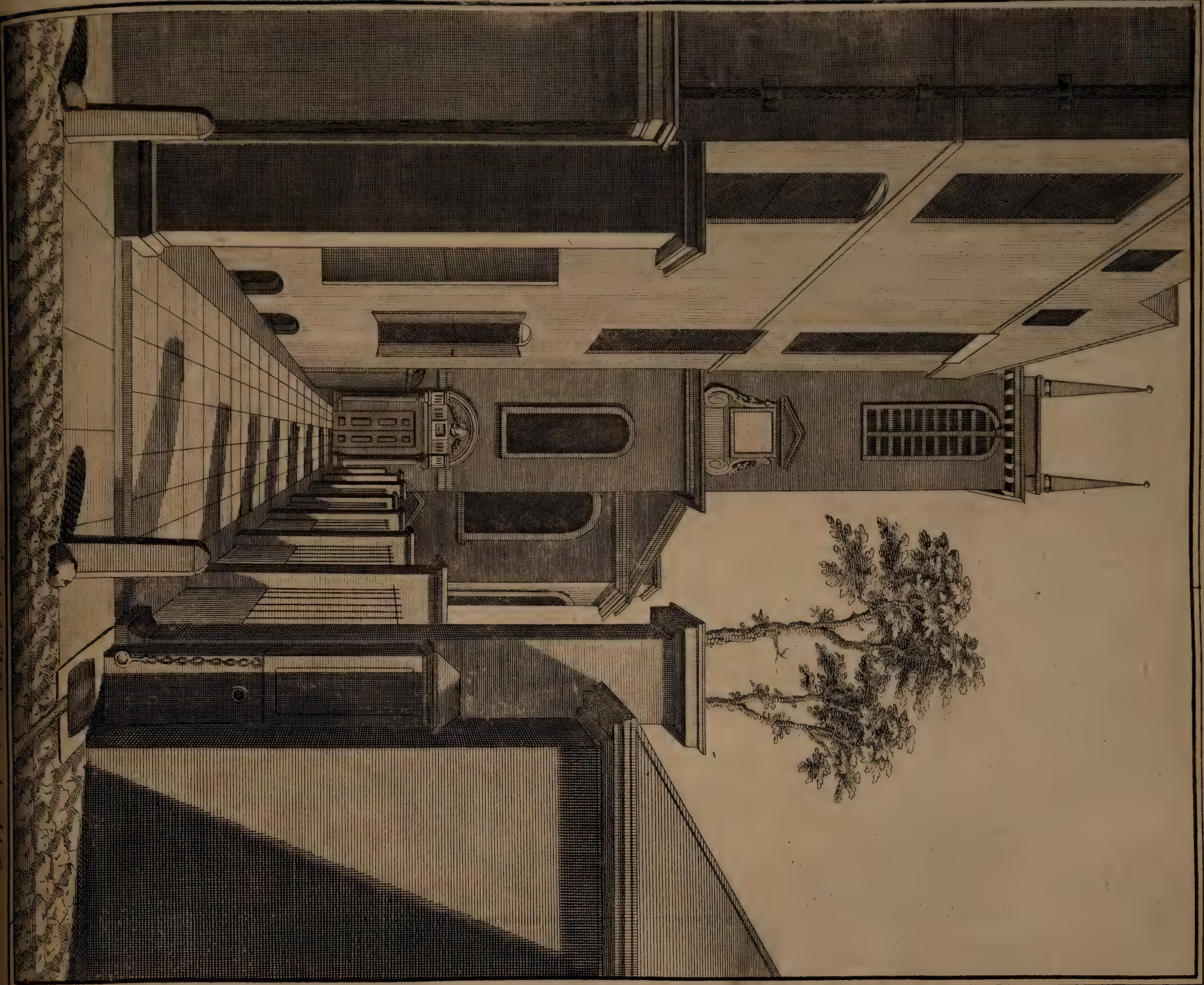
Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and fifty-eight Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of *St. Giles's*, *Cripplegate*, three Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The first Mention I find of this Church, is, that *John de Haslingfeld* was collated thereto in the Year 1303. See *Bread-street Ward*.

St.



St. MARGARET MOSES's.

This Parish is a Rectory, the Church whereof stood at the South west Corner of *Pissing-alley* (now *Little Friday-street*) opposite *Distaff-lane* in *Bread-street*; and its Name it has from its being dedicated to St. *Margaret* above mentioned; and its additional Epithet, from one *Moses*, its Re-builder.

The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have been anciently in Lay Hands; for *Robert Fitzwalter* gave the same to the Prior and Canons of St. *Faith's* at *Horsham* in the County of *Norfolk*; which being confirm'd to them by a Bull of Pope *Alexander* the Third, in the Year 1163, it continued in the said Prior and Canons till the Suppression of their Convent by *Edward* the Third, as an Alien Priory; when this Church, as an Appendage thereof, coming to the Crown, it has ever since therein continued.

This Church suffering in the dreadful Fire in the Year 1666, and the same not being rebuilt, the Parish has been annexed to St. *Mildred's* Church in *Bread-street*, whereby the Rectorial Profits are considerably increased; which, together with the Disbursements of the Cure, I shall insert in the Accounts of St. *Mildred's* Parish; and shall now proceed to the Receipts and Disbursements on Account of the Church and Poor.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

		l.	s.	d.
Par. Acc. Book.	Thomas Pain received	—	140	9 2
	Paid on Account of the Church	—	60	18 0
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	90	7 8
	Balance to the Warden	—	10	16 6
Donations, per Annum.				
Ibid.	By Joan Busb	—	0	18 0
Stryp Ed. Stow. Sur.	By John Spot	—	0	16 0
	By the Bridge-house	—	1	0 0

Monumental Incriptions.

Pray for the Sowlygs of *Michiel Forlace*, and *Mary*, his Wyf, and in the Worschpp of God and our Lady; for theyr Faders and Moders, wyth the Sowlygs of al Chriiten, of your Cherite say a *Pater Noster* and an *Ave Maria*.

Body. I, *Mary Pawson*, ly below, sleepyng.
Soule. I, *Mary Pawson*, sit above, waking.
Both. Wee hope to meete againe wyth Glory clothed,
Then *Mary Pawson* for ever blessed.

Here lyeth the Body of *Alice Daniel*, the Wife of *John Daniel*, Esquire, and Mother of *Gerard Daniel*, Fishmonger; which *Alice* deceased the 13th Day of *October*, Anno Domini 1481, on whose Soule, &c. Ever do well.

Beatj Mortui, qui in Domino moriuntur. *Apoc.* 14.
To *William Dane*, that sometime was
An Ironmonger; where each Degree
He worthily (with Praise) did passe:
By Wisdome, Truth, and Heed was he
Advanc'd an Alderman to be:
Then Sheriffe, that he with Justice prest,
And Cost, performed with the best.
In Almes franke, of Conscience cleare;
In Grace with Prince, to People glad.
His vertuous Wife, his faithful Pheere,
Margaret, this Monument hath made;
Meaning (through God) that as she had
With him (in House) long lived well,
Even so in Tombes Blisse to dwell.

Obierunt in Christo; ille, Sabat. 15 Septemb. 1673, Ætatis 56, hæc vero 18 Novemb. 1579, April 5, An. Dom. 1593.

The Monument of the Right Honourable Sir *John Allot*, Knight, late Lord Maior of this City of *London*, and Maior of the Staple of *England*; who deceased the Seventeenth Day of *September*, Anno 1591, in the Time of his Mayoralty, Ætatis sue 66.

Here lieth the Bodies of *John Harper*, Citizen and Fishmonger, Treasurer of *Christ's Hospital*, and Alderman's Deputy of *Bread-street Ward*, *London*; and *Frances*, his Wife, Daughter to *James Smith*, of *Great Limber* in the County of *Lincolne*, Gentleman: By whom he had Issue Four Children; but at the Time of their Death left only a Sonne, *John*; and a Daughter, *Anne*, married to *John Whitcombe*, of *London*. He died the 27th of *November*, 1632, in the 79th Year of his Age. And she departed this Life the 30th Day of *October* 1630, being 72 Yeeres old.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; Forty-six Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of St. *Botolph's*, *Aldgate*, two Pounds ten Shillings per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The first Church of this Parish was founded by *Robert Fitzwalter*, sometime before the Year 1105. See *Bread-street Ward*.

St. MARGARET's, New Fish-street.

This Parish is a Rectory, the Church whereof stood on the East Side of *Fish-street-hill*, where the Monument at present is situate, in the *Bridge Ward*. And its Name it owes to the aforesaid St. *Margaret*, and the Place of its Situation.

The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have been in the Abbot, and Convent, and Bishop of *Winchester*, till Queen *Mary*, by her Letters Patent, Anno 1553, granted the same to the Bishop of *London* and his Successors, in whom it still remains. But in Affairs Ecclesiastical it is subject to the Archdeacon, save as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

This Church being consumed in the fatal Catastrophe Anno 1666, and not since rebuilt, the Parish is annexed to the Church of St. *Magnus's*; where I have given an Account of the Incumbent's Profits and Disbursements in respect to the Cure. I shall therefore now exhibit an Account of the Receipts and Disbursements concerning the Church and Poor.

Church-Wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

	l.	s.	d.
Tobias Dixon received	—	226	8 10
Paid on Account of the Church	—	76	7 5
Paid on that of the Poor	—	130	10 0½
Balance to the Parish	—	19	11 4½

Donations, per Annum.

1557, By Thomas Trumball	—	0	10 0
1579, By Thomas Jennings	—	0	13 4
By John Wybert	—	2	10 0
By Catherine Paris	—	3	0 0
By Mr. Mosyer	—	1	0 0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Joannes de Coggeshall, Civis & Cordarius de *Parochia S. Margaretæ de Bridge-Street, London*, Anno 1384. An. Reg. *Richardi Secundi Octavo*, Testamentum

tamentum irrotulit, in Hustingo London, Die Lune, in Festo S. Leonardi, Abbatis; An. Reg. Richardi Secundi 9.

Officers &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; Houses, seventy-four. Augmentation to the Parish of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, three Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newc.
Rep.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

When, or by whom the late Church of this Parish was founded, I cannot ascertain; seeing I can trace it no higher, than that Roger de Bredefeld and Edward Hoseland were Rectors thereof before the Year 1328. See Bridge Ward within.

St. MARGARET PATTEN's.

This Church, which is a Rectory, situate at the Corner of Little Tower-street, in Rood-lane, and the Ward of Billingsgate, owes its Name to St. Margaret, aforefaid, and its ancient Situation among Patten-makers.

Newc.
Repert
Ecclef.
Paroch.

The Advowson of this Rectory was anciently in the Family of the Nevils, in which it continued till the Year 1392, when it probably came to Robert Rikenden of Essex; who, in the Year 1408, confirmed the same to Richard Whittington; who, Anno 1411, conveyed it to the Mayor and Commonalty of London; since which Time it has been in the Gift of the Citizens, who have presented thereto after divers Manners; viz. sometimes the Mayor alone; at other times, the Mayor and Aldermen; then, the Mayor and Commonalty; and anon, the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of London, in whom it still remains.

Act Parl.
22 & 23
Car. II.

This Church being destroyed in the lamentable Fire of 1666, it is beautifully rebuilt, and the Parish of St. Gabriel Fenchurch thereunto united by Act of Parliament, whereby the Incumbent's Profits are greatly advanced; which, together with his Disbursements on Account of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.
Ibid.	By Money in lieu of Tithes	120	0	0
Newc.	By Glebe Anno 1636	—	16	0
Repert	By Casualties in ditto	—	12	8
Ecclef.	By two Parsonage Houses	38	0	0
Paroch.				

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To First-fruits	—	22	0	0
	To Tenths	—	2	4	0
	To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	9	0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	5	10

Church-Wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Parish Acc. Book.	John Cooper received	—	227	19	3½
	Paid on the Church Account	—	81	13	2½
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	162	8	11
	Balance to the Warden	—	16	2	10

Donations, per Annum.

Church Table.	By John Collyer	—	5	10	0
	By William Salter	—	1	0	0
	By Richard Camden	—	2	0	0
	By Bernard Hide	—	0	9	0
	By Margaret Deane	—	0	1	4
	By Sir Peter Vanderput	—	5	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Mund. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Here lyeth buried Mr. Reginald West, Batchelor in Divinity, and late Parson of this Parish; who deceased the Second Day of October, Anno

Domini 1563; for whose sincere, pure, and godly Doctrine, as also his vertuous End, the Lord be praised for evermore.

Here lyeth buried the Body of Richard Glover, Citizen and Pewterer of London, who was twice Master of his Companie, and One of the Common Council of this Citie; having Two Wives, Elizabeth and Mary; and had Issue by his First Wife Three Sonnes; and by his Second, he had Eight Sonnes and Four Daughters. He deceased the 16th Day of August, Anno Dom. 1615, being aged 59 Yeeres.

Ibid.

In the middle Part of this Chancel lyeth interred the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman, Wife to Master Thomas Freeman, of this Parish, Merchant; to whom she was espoused 16 Years, 2 Months and 8 Days. By whom she had Issue 6 Sons and 3 Daughters living; and dyed in Childbed of the last Son. She was descended of Worshipful Parents; and as she was vertuously bred, so lived and dyed, full of Faith, Hope, and Charity, as was known to many that had made use thereof to their great Comfort in Time of Necessity. For her only Study was to serve God and to do Good to others. She was of the Age of Thirty-five Years; and departed this Life to a better the 21st February 1631.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Here lyeth under buried Mistris Anne Elkington, the beloved Wife of Mr. Thomas Elkington, Merchant. She was the Daughter of Master John Goodman, Merchant, likewise of this City. She lived and dyed in the Fear of God, and in the Faith of our Lord Jesus. She exchanged this Life for a better the 27th Day of September 1632, in the 23d Year of her Age, and in the Third Year of her Marriage; leaving behind her Anne, her only Daughter. Her only Son is not.

Ibid.

H. S. E. Ægidius Vandeput, Antwerpiensis, inter Mercatoris Londini Fide opt. ubi mortuus est 24 Kal. Mar. Anno 1646, Ætat. 70. Sara, Ægidii Uxor, Fœmina lectissima, Iprensis, defuncta est Lond. 3 Non. Mar. Anno 1556, Ætat. 67. Petrus, Ægidii Filius, variarum Gentium Linguis & Literis instructus, Probitate, Prudentia, Integritate, Mercat. plane eximius: Obiit Lond. 5 Id. Feb. Anno 1688, Ætat. 57. Jana, Filia Theodorici Hoste, Merc. Lond. Petri Uxor fidissima. Septem Liberis infra sepultis, Superstite Petro e Jana, Enupta Edw. Smith, de Theydon Mount, in Com. Essex. Bar. Deceffit 4 Non. Feb. Anno 1672, Ætat. 53.

New View
Lond.

Petrus Vandeput, Eq. Aur. Petri, Filius H. M. P. Parentibus chariss. Anno 1686, juxta quos ipse & Ux. Margareta, Filia Joh. Buckworth, Eq. Aur. suas Exuvias poni statuerunt.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-Wardens; Forty-five Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, two Pounds per An.

Par. Ac-
Book.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The first Mention I find of this Church is, that Hanno de Chyrch was collated thereto, by the Lady Margaret de Nevil, June 14, Anno 1324. See Billingsgate Ward.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

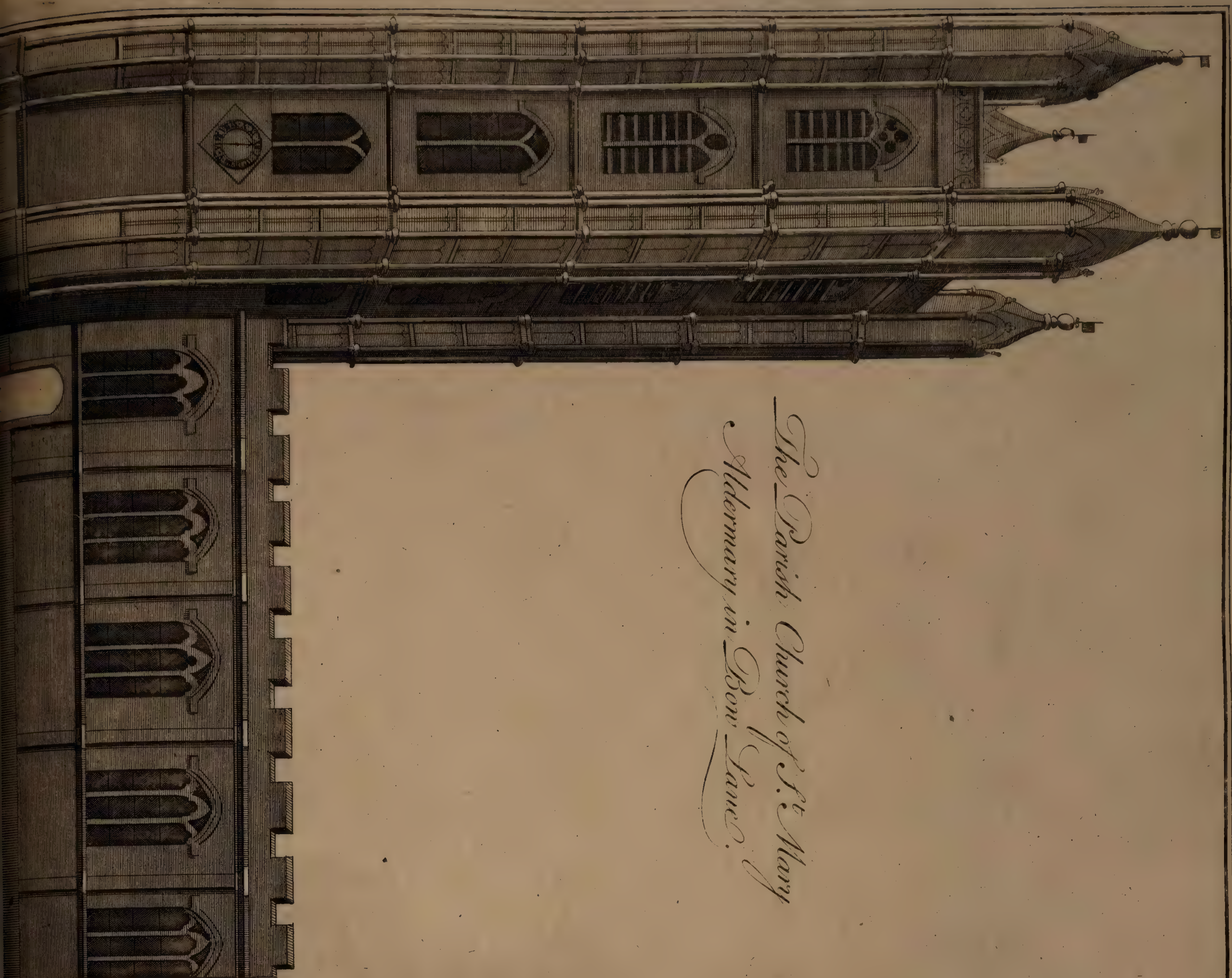
St. MARTIN's, Ironmonger-lane.

This Parish is a Rectory, the Church whereof stood at the Corner of Church-alley in Ironmonger-lane, and the Ward of Cheap; and as to its Name, it is indebted for that to one Martin, an Hungarian, who, for his implacable Hatred and cruel Persecution of the Arians, was deemed worthy of Sainthood.

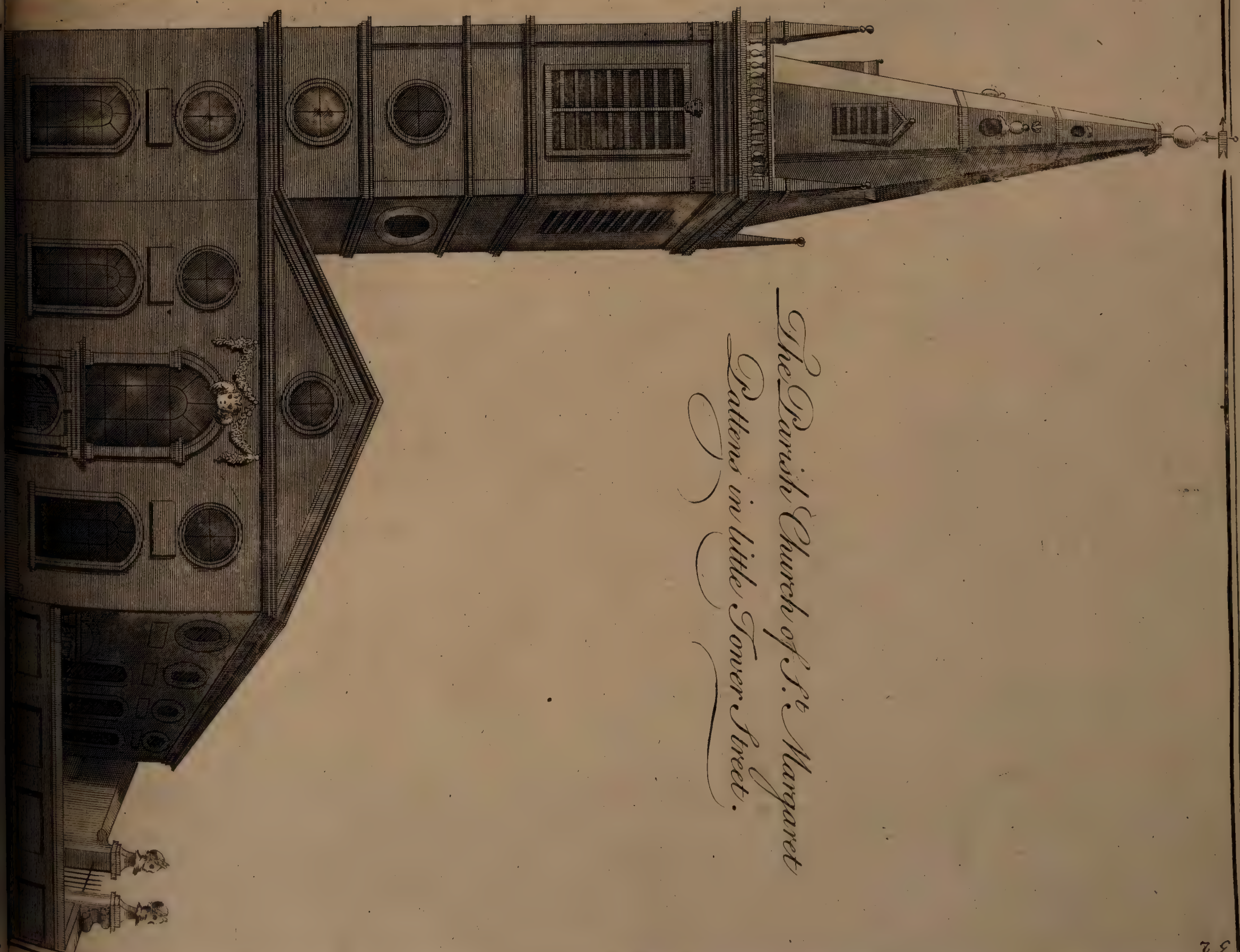
The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have been anciently in Lay Hands; for Ralph Tricket, in

Ibid.

*The Parish Church of St. Mary
Aldermay in Bow Lane.*



*The Parish Church of St. Margaret
Patens in little Tower Street.*



Dugd.
Mon. Ang.

Newc.
Rep. Eccl.
Paroch.

in the Reign of *Henry the Third*, granted the same to the Prior and Canons of *St. Bartholomew's* in *Smithfield*, which was confirmed to them by the said King, *Anno 1233*; from which Time it continued in the said Prior and Cannons till the Dissolution of their Convent by *Henry the Eighth*; when coming to the Crown, it still therein continues. But in Matters Ecclesiastical it is subject to the Archdeacon of *London*, except as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

This Church suffering in the common Calamity in the Year 1666, and the same not being rebuilt, the Parish is united to the Church of *St. Olave's Jewry*, whereby the Incumbent's Profits are considerably increased; which, together with his Disbursements on Account of the Cure, I shall insert in the Account of *St. Olave's* Parish; and in the Interim, shall subjoin the Parish Receipts and, Disbursements on Account of the Church and Poor.

Church-Wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

	l.	s.	d.
Henry Clarke, received	—	93	15 1½
Paid on Account of the Church	40	7	3
Paid on that of the Poor	—	82	8 0
Balance to the Warden	—	29	0 1½

Ibid.

Here is only one charitable Benefaction, of five Pounds ten Shillings *per Annum*, which was given by *James Stoddard*, in the Year 1607.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Ibid.

Here under lyeth buried *Eleanor*, Wife of *Hamlet Clarke*, free of the worshipful Company of Fishmongers, *London*, and One of the Four Clerks of the Lord Mayor's Court, *London*, afore said. She dyed on *Sunday* the 14th of *January* 1626, and was buried on *Friday* the 19th of the same, after they had been married 33 Years, and about Two Months. They had Issue only *Mary*, married to *Ralph Latham*, of *Upminster*, in the County of *Essex*, Esq; Common Serjeant at Law of this honourable City. And the said *Eleanor* had also *Elizabeth*, another Daughter, by *Charles Barnard*, a former Husband, married to *Thomas Latham*, of *Stillford* in *Essex*, Gentleman.

Ibid.

Here lyeth interred the Body of *Randal Pickering*, late Citizen and Haberdasher of *London*, born at *Turvin*, in the County of *Chester*; who put off this Mortality *March* 10th 1629. And *Alice*, his Wife, Daughter of *William Maddox*, and born in this Parish, who departed this Life the 20th of *June* 1618. By her he had Issue Three Sons and Three Daughters; *William*, *Randol*, *Anne* and *Elizabeth* surviving; *John* and *Mary*, deceased.

Officers, &c. belonging to this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-Wardens; thirty-nine Houses. Augmentation to *St. Sepulchre's* Parish, one Pound *per Annum*. See *Cheap Ward*.

St. MARTIN's, Ludgate.

This Church is a Rectory, situate on the North Side of *Ludgate-street*, almost contiguous to the Gate of that Name, in the Ward of *Farringdon* within. Its Name it owes to the above-mentioned Saint, and the Place of its Situation.

Newc.
Rep. Eccl.
Paroch.

The Patronage of this Rectory was in the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, till the Suppression of their Monastery by *Henry the Eighth*,

No. 95.

who erecting *Westminster* into a Bishoprick, conferred the same upon the new Bishop. But the new See being dissolved by *Edward the Sixth*, Queen *Mary*, by her Letters Patent, *Anno 1553*, granted the Advowson thereof to the Bishop of *London* and his Successors, in whom it still remains: But in Matters Ecclesiastical it is subject to the Archdeacon.

This Church being burnt down in the great Conflagration, *Anno 1666*, it is rebuilt in a beautiful Manner; and remains in all Respects as formerly, other than, in lieu of Tithes, a certain improved Stipend is by Act of Parliament settled upon the Rector, which, together with the other Profits and Disbursements of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	160	0	0	Newc.
By Casualties <i>Anno 1636</i>	—	20	0 0	Rep.
By a Parsonage House	—	20	0 0	Eccl. Paroch.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To First-fruits	—	—	23	17	8½	Ibid.
To Tenths	—	—	3	7	9½	
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	10	0		
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	6	0		

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

John Chaplyn received	—	549	19	3	Par. Acc.
Paid on Account of the Church	313	5	7		Book.
Paid on that of the Poor	—	337	18	8	
Balance to the Warden	—	101	5	0	

Donations, per Annum.

1612, By <i>Florence Caldwell</i>	—	2	12	0	Ibid.
1624, By <i>Henry Sivedale</i>	—	8	0	0	
1658, By <i>Parthenia Lowman</i> , 100 l. for a Purchase	—	5	0	0	
1676, By <i>Edward Corbet</i>	—	3	0	0	
By <i>Sir Stephen Peacock</i>	—	0	13	4	
By <i>Edward Griffin</i>	—	1	0	0	
By <i>Mrs. Cox</i>	—	0	15	0	
1718, By <i>Theophilus Cater</i>	—	12	0	0	

And by Virtue of the Will of *John Lock*, *Anno 1632*, the Parishioners have a Right to have always two Children in *Christ's Hospital*.

Monumental Inscriptions.

Farewell my Freyndes, the Tyde abydeth no Man;
We be departed fro hence, and so fall yee:
But in this Passage, the best Song that we say can;
Is *Requiem eternam*; now *Jesu* grant hit mee,
When we have endyd all our Adversitee,
Grant us in Paradise to have a Mansion,
That shedd his Blood for our Redemption.
Therefore wee tendyrlye requier yee,
For the Souls of *John Benson*,
And *Anne*, his Wyff, of your Charitie,
To say a *Pater-noster*, and an *Ave*.

To the Memory of *William Yeardley*, Gentleman, and *Elizabeth*, his Wife, some time of this Parish. He died the 28th Day of *October* 1523. She dyed the 20th Day of *July* 1533.
William Yeardly, and *Elizabeth*, his Wife,
Who lived on Earth free from Strife,
Not farre from this, in Earth doth lye,
To shew that all that live must dye.
Where they doe quietly expect
To rise againe as God's Elect.

They left Four Daughters and a Sonne,
Who left them this when they were gone.

Ibid. *Gulielmo Huseo*, Cœlibi, Almæ Curia Cantuariensis Registro, Literarum Scientia, Vitæ probitate, morumque Urbanitate claro; notis E. amicis omnibus dilecto. *Antonius & Katharina*, Conjuges, Chari Parentes orbatu Filio Monumentum hoc dolentes posuerunt. Obiit quinto Kalendas Novembris, Anno Dom. 1559, vixit Annos 28, Menfes 3, Dies 7. Obdormiat in Domino.

Ibid. Hic situs est *Antonius Huse*, Armiger, Londini natus, Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis, atque Capitulis de *Paulo Londinen*. Registrarius primarius. Qui aliquot Annos Judicis caufarum Marimarum officio integrè functus, ac etiam in Magistratorum Curia Cancellaria concessum co-optatus, vergente demum ætate ad Præfectum Collegiorum Mercatorum Angliæ, tam apud Belgas, quam apud Moscovitas & Rutenos Commercia exercentium accitus, Lingua facundus, memoria tenax, ingenio, Prudentia, doctrinaque pollens, morum Comitatus & probitate gratiosus, *Laurentio*, *Gulielmo*, *Gilberto* & *Ursula*, Liberis, ex *Katharina* conjuge procreatis non infelix, sexagesimo tertio ætatis Anno è Vita excessit, Kalendis Junii An. Dom. 1560.

Ibid. Here lye the Bodies of *Florens Caldwell*, Esquire, Citizen and Haberdasher of London, and Alderman's Deputy of the Ward of *Faringdon without*; and *Mary Wilde*, his first Wife, by whom he had Issue one Daughter, named *Mary*, married to *Thomas Gourney*, Esquire; and *Sibill Greene*, his Second Wife: Which *Florens* deceased the — and *Mary*, his Wife, the 19th Day of June An. Dom. 1590, &c.

Earth goes to Earth, as Mold to Mold,
Earth treads on Earth, glittering in Gold,
Earth as to Earth returne nere should,
Earth shall to Earth goe ere he would.
Earth upon Earth consider may
Earth goes to Earth naked away.
Earth, though on Earth be stout and gay,
Earth shall from Earth passe poore away.
Be mercifull and charitable,
Relieve the Poore as thou art able;
A Shrowd to thy Grave
Is all thou shalt have.

Ibid. *Thomas Cooke*, Citizen and Haberdasher, of London, of *Little Wolton*, in the County of *Lancaster*, had to Wife *Joyce Hanbury*, with whom hee lived Thirty Yeeres, and had Issue One Sonne and Three Daughters; whereof Two (*viz.* *Elizabeth*, Wife to *John Bourman*, Mercer, and *Mary*, Wife to *Thomas Bailey*, Skinner) be yet living. Hee departed this Life the 17th Day of April 1608, in the 55th Yeere of his Age. Shee (his said Wife, sole Executrix of his last Will and Testament) yet surviving (to the Memorie of her deare Husband) erected this Monument, 1612.

To God, his Country, and the Poore he had
A zealous Soule, true Heart, and liberall Minde:
His Wife, his Children, and his Kindred sad,
Lacke of his Love, his Care and Kindness finde:
Yet is their Sorrow swaged, with the Thought,
He hath attain'd the Happiness he sought.

Dies Mortis, æternæ vitæ natalis est.

Stryp. Ed. M. S. Here lieth the Body of *Thomas Allen*, of
Stow. Sur. London, Gent. who died the 22d of October 1630.
Divers of whose Ancestors have been interred in this Church.

No Epitaph need make the just Man fam'd,
The Good are prais'd, when they are only nam'd.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry, in chusing Parish Officers, is general, but in making Rates it is select; two

Church-wardens; one hundred and eighty-eight Houses, ninety-five whereof are within, and ninety-three without the Wall. Augmentation to the Parish of *St. Botolph's, Aldersgate*, Five Pounds per Ann.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The highest I can trace the first Church of this Parish, is, that *Robert de Sancto Albano* was collated thereto, by the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, Anno 1322.

We are told by *Robert of Gloucester*, in his Rhyming Chronicle, that this Church was founded by *Cadwalllo*, King of the *Britains* (who is said to have died Anno 677) which is a Falshood so notorious, that I shall no otherwise reply to it, than to acquaint the Reader, that the *Saxons* had been in Possession of this City near a Century before the Time above mentioned.

In digging a Foundation for the present Church, after the great Conflagration of 1666, the Sepulchral Stone above-mentioned, in the Third Chapter of Book I. of this Work, was dug up.

St. MARTIN's Orgars.

This Parish is a Rectory, the Church whereof stood on the East Side of *St. Martin's-lane*, near *Cannon-street*, in the Ward of *Candlewick*, and is so denominated from its Dedication to *St. Martin* aforesaid; and the additional Epithet of *Orgars* is a Corruption of *Odgarus*, or *Ordgarus*, who probably was the Founder and Patron thereof, and, with the Consent of his Wife and Sons, granted the same to the Dean and Canons of *St. Paul's Cathedral* in this City, about the Year 1181. Since which Time the Advowson has been in the said Dean and Chapter.

This Church being consumed in the dreadful Conflagration of the Year 1666, and the same not rebuilt, the Parish has been annexed to the Church of *St. Clement's, Eastcheap*; which being constituted the Place of Publick Worship for both, the Rectorial Profits are thereby considerably augmented, which, together with the Disbursements of the Cure, I have inserted in the Account of the Parish of *St. Clement* aforesaid; therefore shall now subjoin the Account relating to the Church and Poor.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

	l.	s.	d.	
George Blakesley received	—	282	15	9
Paid on Account of the Church	—	99	11	5
Paid on that of the Poor	—	203	9	3
Balance to the Warden	—	20	4	11

Church-
Ward.
Acc.

Donations, per Annum.

1431, By <i>William Cromer</i> , divers Houses	—	0	0	0	Ibid.
By King <i>Edward the Sixth</i>	—	2	13	4	
1562, By <i>Sir Humphry Brown</i> , divers Houses	—	0	0	0	
1588, By <i>Sir Benedict Barnham</i>	—	10	0	0	Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.
1592, By <i>Robert Cotton</i>	—	2	10	0	
1611, By <i>Thomas Nicholson</i>	—	5	0	0	
1613, By <i>Sir Humphry Walwyn</i>	—	5	0	0	
1613, By <i>Ralph Benskin</i>	—	0	8	0	
1628, By <i>Samuel Middlemore</i>	—	3	0	0	
By <i>James Hall</i> , Three Tenements	—	18	10	0	
1635, By <i>Sir Allen Cotton</i>	—	4	0	0	
1646, By <i>Henry Wolaston</i>	—	2	12	0	

Monu-

Monumental Inscriptions.

Mund. Ed. A Memoriall of *John Franke*, Esquire, and
Stow. Sur. *Cecilie*, his Wife, who had Issue Four Sonnes, viz.
John, a Souldier; *Peter*, Gentleman Usher and
Daily Wayter to *Queene Anne*; *Robert*, Gentleman
Usher and Quarter Wayter to the said *Queene*;
and *Edward*, a Souldier; and Four Daughters,
viz. *Elizabeth*, *Dorothie*, *Hester* and *Jane*.

For Remembrance of whom, the said *Peter Franke*, who lyeth interred neere unto this Place, bestowed the Charge of this Monument; and the said *Robert* (being his Executor) caused the same to be erected; and the which *Peter* dyed the 24th Day of *October* 1612.

Stryp. Ed. M. S. Sir *Allen Cotton*, Knight and Alderman
Stow. Sur. of *London*, some Time Lord Mayor of this ho-
nourable City, Son of *Ralph Cotton*, of *Allington*,
in the Parish of *Whitchurch*, in the County of
Salop, Gent. was espoused to *Ellinor*, the Daugh-
ter of *Edmund Moore*, Citizen and Draper of *Lon-*
don; by whom he had Issue Seven Sons and Se-
ven Daughters, and lived unto the Age of 70
Years, generally beloved, and dyed the 24th of
September 1628. He left behind him Three Sons,
Edmond, *John* and *William*, and Two Daughters;
which Sons, in a filial Expreffion of their Duties,
have caused this Monument to be erected, in
Memory of their dear deceased Father.

When he left Earth, rich Bounty dy'd,
Mild Courtesie gave place to Pride:
Soft Mercie to bright Justice said,
O Sister! we are both betray'd:
White Innocence lay on the Ground
By Truth, and wept at either's Wound.
The Sons of *Levi* did lament,
Their Lamps went out, their Oyl was spent.
Heaven hath his Soul, and only we
Spin out our Lives in Misery.
So, Death, thou missest of thy Ends,
And kil't not him, but kil't his Friends.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens;
Seventy-nine Houses. Augmentation to the Pa-
rish of *Alballows*, *London Wall*, four Pounds per
Annum.

St. MARTIN's Outwich.

This Church, which is seated at the South-east
Angle of *Threadneedle-street*, in the Ward of *Broad-*
street, owes its Name to *St. Martin* aforesaid, and
the additional Epithet to *William* and *John de*
Oteswich, some time Proprietors thereof.

The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have
been anciently in the Earl of *Surrey*; but the
same coming to the *de Oteswiches* above mentioned,
they conferred it upon the Company of Merchant-
Taylors, in whom it still remains; but in Matters
Ecclesiastical it is subject to the Archdeacon, save
as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to
the Commissary.

This Church fortunately escaping the devour-
ing Flames Anno 1666, it remains in all Respects
upon the ancient Foot in regard to the Rectorial
Profits and Disbursements, which in the Year
1636 were as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.			
	l.	s.	d.
By Tithes	—	—	—
By Casualties	40	0	0
By a Parsonage House	5	0	0
	30	0	0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure. l. s. d.

To First-fruits	—	13	9	9 ¹ / ₄	Ibid.
To Tenths	—	1	6	11 ¹ / ₄	
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	6	0	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	2	0	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

George Pepys received	—	269	10	6 ¹ / ₂	Account Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	—	133	15	4	
Paid on that of the Poor	—	108	18	5 ¹ / ₂	
Balance to the Parish	—	26	16	9	

Donations, per Annum.

By Sir Henry Row	—	4	16	0	Ibid.
By Mr. Talbot	—	0	1	2	
By Mr. Halliot	—	0	2	2	
By Mr. Braybrooke	—	0	2	3	
By Margaret Deane	—	0	4	0	
By Francis White	—	6	6	0	
By Mr. Croshaw	—	3	0	0	
By Elizabeth Stothberton	—	2	10	0	
By John Young	—	3	0	0	
By Margaret Taylor, two Houses	—	17	0	0	
By Robert Hyde, the Burial Ground.	—	0	0	0	

Monumental Inscriptions.

Ecclesiæ Rector hujus, *John Breux*, tumulatus,
Artibus & Doctor, vermibus esca datus.
Prebendam quondam *Cicestrensem* retinebat,
Quem *Petronille* Lux tulit e medio.
M. C. Quater, Quinquageno nono Sociato,
Sic predotatus vertitur in Cinerem.

E. M. S. *Georgio Stothberton*, Civis *London*. Ge-
ner. Fortunis, Prudentia & (quod Caput est) Vir-
tute, Probitate, Pietate conspicuo; quibus nomi-
nibus bis Publicus Civitatis hujus Orator Parla-
mentarius (*Burgensem* vocant) splendidi fodalis
Mercatorum Scissorum dicti præfectus primarius,
Mercatorum etiam transfretantium (vulgo *Adven-*
turers) Deputatus, evasit; muneribusque illis, ut
reliquâ etiam vitâ universâ fideliter, prudenter,
feliciter functus est: Et *Elizabethæ*, Lectissimæ
Matronæ Conforti ejus, (quæ Filios ei quatuor,
Filiis undecim peperit) Clara *Carillorum* Familia
oriundæ, sed ob suavissimas sanctissimi Animi
dotes Clarissimæ, piamque in omnes benignitatem,
præsertim Pauperes, in quorum usum 52 s. an-
nuatim perpetuos huic Parochiæ Legavit. Pien-
tissimis Parentibus, qui sunt in Domino, jam qui-
escentibus, *Helena*, Filia inter eorum Liberos natu,
non Affectu minima V. CL. *Theodori Gulstoni*,
Doctoris Medici, Sponsa, atrum hoc Mœroris
& Amoris sui Monumentum pie posuit. Obiit ille,
Maii 24, 1599; illa, *Sept.* 10, 1608.

Here lyeth the Body of *Clemens Langley*, late
Wife of *Richard Langley*, and Daughter to *Tho-*
mas Witton, Gent. and of *Joane*, his first Wife,
Daughter of *Robert Cresset*, Esquire; who yielded
her Soule to her Redeemer the last of *April* 1603.

Thy zealous Care to serve thy God,
Thy constant Love to Husband dear,
Thy harmlesse Heart to every one,
Remains alive, though Corps lye here.

Spes Vermis & ego, R. L.
Vivit post Funera Virtus. C. L.

Also the 19th Day of *March* 1612, *Richard*
Langley, her Husband, was here buried.

Illustri ac Nobilissimo V. Domino *Jacobo Fal-*
ckio, Domino *Zelandiæ* Thesaurario, summo Con-
filiario Ordinum ejusdem Provinciæ, post pluri-
mas apud plerosque *Europæ* Reges ac Principes
obitas honorificè Legationes & Regendarum Re-
rum infinitas, cum omnium laude ac admiratione,
curas,

curas, in extremis Ecclesiæ ac Patriæ cum hostibus luctis defuncto, Legati, munere communi Patriæ totius, Provinciarum Belgicarum Fœderatarum apud Serenissimum & Potentissimum Jacobum I. Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ & Hybernici Regem: Hoc intestinorum receptaculum. Reliquam a funere totius molem, in Patria Zelandia. Pietate inter planctus posuit affinis ex Sorore, *Antonius Taymon*. Obiit 14 Nonas Junii 1603.

Parte solo recubo peregrino, parte paterno.

Hoc bene, si didici vivere, & hocce mori.

J. Murdisonius.

Quæ natat Oceano, Zelandia, Corpus; Olympus Ipse animam; peregrè, hoc viscera marmor habet.

A. Hunterus.

Viscera Terra Britannia tegit, Zelandia Corpus:

Sic mea divisit funera Parce mihi.

J. Meursius.

Mund. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Here resteth the Body of the worshipful M. *Richard Staper*, elected Alderman of this Citie, 1594. He was the greatest Merchant in his Time; the chiefeft Actor in Discovery of the Trades of *Turkey* and *East India*: A man humble in Prosperity, painefull and ever ready in the Affaires Publicke, and discreetly carefull of his private. A liberall House-keeper, bountifull to the Poore; an upright Dealer in the World; and a devout Aspirer after the World to come. Much blest in his Posterity, and happy in his and their Alliances. He dyed the last Day of *June*, An. Dom. 1608. *Intravit ut exiret.*

New View
Lond.

In Memory of *John Wight*, Anno Sal. 1633, aged 24.

Reader, thou may'st forbear to put thine Eyes To charge for Tears, to mourn these Obsequies: Such charitable Drops would best be given To those who late, or never, come to Heav'n. But here you would, by weeping on this Dust, Allay his Happiness with thy Mistrust; Whose pious closing of his youthful Years Deserves thy Imitation, not thy Tears.

Ibid.

Johannes Tufnail, Filius natu maximus *Johannis Tufnail*, Armig. eximie Spei Adolescentulus, Forma pariter & ingenio præstans, quem ineunte jam Sexto Ætatis Anno & nimia virtus & Fatorum invidia (heu! semper deslenda!) in Cœlum evexit, Octob. 30, 1686.

Durum! sed levius fit patientia,
Quicquid corrigere est nefas.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; fifty-one Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of *St. Botolph's Aldersgate*, six Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newc.
Rep. Eccl.
Paroch.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

The first Mention I find of this Church is, that *John de Warren*, Earl of *Surrey*, in the Year 1325, collated *John de Dalington* thereunto; which seems to convict *Stow* of a Mistake, who says, that four Men of the Name of *de Oteswich* were the Founders thereof; which if they had, 'tis not to be doubted but the Right of Patronage would originally have been in them: Whereas 'tis manifest it never was, unless we admit that *John Churchman* (who was Sheriff of *London*, Anno 1385, and, as second Patron of this Church, collated thereto in the Year 1387,) purchased the same, not for his own Use, but for that of the *de Oteswiches*, which gives room for Conjecture, (tho' he might as well have sold it to them) seeing that he in the Year 1405, by Licence from King *Henry the Fourth*, in the Names of *William* and *John*

de Oteswich, two of the pretended Founders, gave the Advowson of this Church, together with four Messuages and seventeen Shops, with their Appurtenances in this Parish, to the Master and Wardens of the Taylors and Linen Armorers (now the Company of Merchant Taylors) and their Successors, in perpetual Alms, for the Maintenance of the Poor of the said Fraternity; by Virtue of which Grant, the Company has continued Patrons of this Rectory ever since.

By what has been said, I think, it is evident, that the *Oteswiches*, instead of being the Founders of this Church, were only late Proprietors of the same. And as to the additional Epithet of *Oteswich*, conferred upon it, that may have been given by the aforesaid Company, in grateful Commemoration of their great and generous Benefactors. See *Broadstreet Ward*.

St. MARTIN's Vintry.

This Parish is a Rectory, the Church whereof stood near the South-East Corner of *Queen-street*, in *Thames-street*, and Ward of *Vintry*; and was so denominated from its Dedication to *St. Martin* aforesaid, and the Place of its Situation among the Wine Tunners, Wine Merchants and Coopers.

The Patronage of this Church appears to have been antiently in Lay Hands, by *Ralph Peverell's* granting the same to the Abbot and Canons of *St. Peter's* in the City of *Gloucester*, in whom it remained till the Suppression of their Convent; when coming to the Crown, *Edward VI.* granted the same to the Bishop of *Worcester* and his Successors, in whom it still continues. But in Affairs Ecclesiastical 'tis subject to the Arch-deacon, except as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

This Church sharing the common Fate in the dreadful Catastrophe of the Year 1666, and the same not being rebuilt, the Parish is annexed to the Church of *St. Michael Royal*, whereby the Incumbents Profits are considerably increased; which, together with his Disbursements in respect to the Cure, I shall insert in the Account of the Parish of *St. Michael's Royal*; and shall now subjoin the Parish Charge concerning the Church and Poor:

Newc.
Report.
Eccl.
Paroch.

Act Parl.
22 & 23
Car. II.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1724.

	l.	s.	d.	
<i>John Bragman</i> receiv'd	—	302	4	4½
Paid on Account of the Church	—	60	19	2
Paid on that of the Poor	—	257	3	6½
Balance to the Warden	—	15	18	4

Parish
Account
Book.

Donations, per Annum.

1579, By <i>John Heydon</i>	—	3	0	0	
By <i>Martha Barrat</i>	—	0	16	8	Ibid.
1580, By <i>George Lucas</i>	—	2	0	0	
1603, By <i>Henry Billidge</i>	—	2	12	0	
By <i>George Swain</i>	—	0	5	0	
1636, By <i>Thomas Trevillion</i>	—	4	0	0	
1650, By <i>Mrs. Amos</i>	—	5	0	0	
By <i>Mr. Amburst</i>	—	5	0	0	
1706, By <i>John Rand</i>	—	1	8	0	

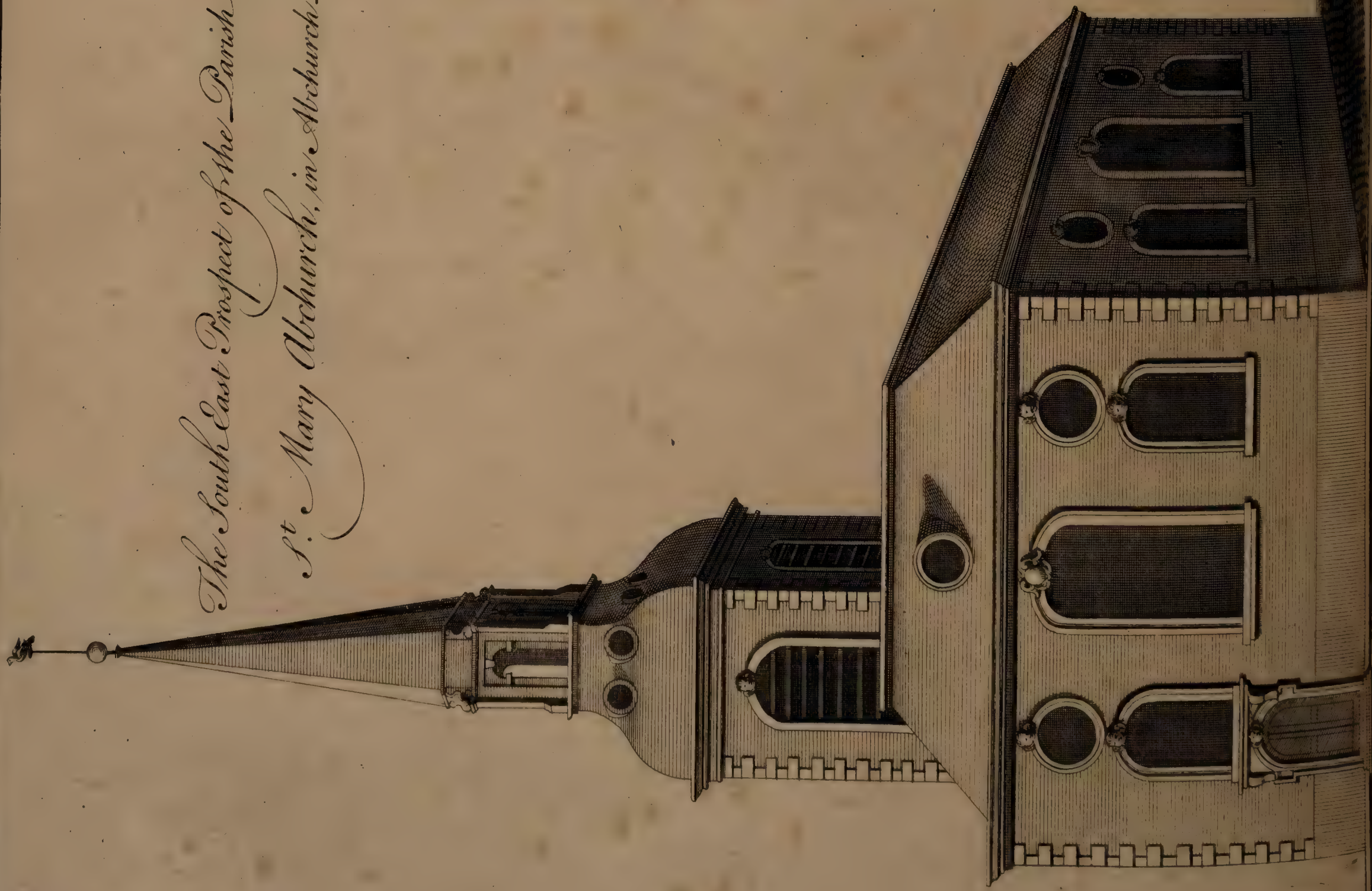
Monumental Inscriptions.

Henry Gisors gift yci. Deu, de sa Amé tien pitie, e *John*, le Filz, a *Mercy*, qui morust le ville de *S. Katharine*, en l'an de Grace 1343.

Weav.
Fun Mon.

Martis

*The South East Prospect of the Parish Church of
St. Mary Abchurch, in Abchurch Lane.*



*The North East Prospect of the Parish Church of
St. Martin Outwich in Threadneedle Street.*

Mund. Ed. Martis Pascha tenes, *Edwardus*, Rex luce tiburei
Stow. Sur. Hunc *del Foorth*. Dominum, Strage ruisse dolet.
Is dabit *Gascon*, *Anglus* sum Corde *Joannes*,
In Campis *Barnet*, mortis amara tulit.
Bis Septengeno, decies *Sept.* & simul anno,
Mane resurgente obviat iste *Jesu*.
Anglicus hæc relegens, miserere tui Peregrini,
Et pro te moriens, te Sciat esse pium.

Ibid. Hæc Petra substrati *Kirkman* tegit ossa *Roberti*,
Qui Rector fuerat istius Ecclesiæ.
M. D. demequater septem Christi cadet anno,
Aprilis terna raptus ab orbe die.
Artibus ille Magister erat, Ecclesia tandem,
Tristitia post fati, gaudia denter ei.

Ibid. Hic jacet *Willielmus Stokesby*, quondam Civis &
Vintener *London*. & *Juliana*, Uxor ejus. Qui obiit
25 die *Decemb.* An. Dom. 1381. Cujus, &c.

Weav. Hic jacet *Johannes Micolt*, quondam Civis &
Fun. Mon. Vinitarius *London*. & *Joanna*, Uxor ejus, ac pueri
eorundem. Qui quidem *Johannes* obiit 17 die
Aprilis, Ann. Dom. 1424. Quorum Anime per
Dei immensam misericordiam in Pace perpetua
permaneant, ac Requiem possideant.

Es testis, Christe, quod non jacet hic lapis iste.
Corpus ut ornetur, sed spiritus ut memoretur.
Heus tu qui transis, magnus, medius puer an sis,
Pro me funde preces, quia sic mihi fit veniæ spes.

Ibid. *Johannem* tegit hic cognomine *Gray* Lapis iste;
Mentem queso suam, celo teneas tibi, Christe.
Aspice, mortalis, quid sit nisi Mors tua Vita,
Ut modo sum talis, breviter quoque tu fies ita.
Debita qui teneris Nature solvit in annis,
Ipforum prolis *Jesu*, miserere *Johannis*.
Obiit Anno Dom. 1424.

Mund. Ed. Hic jacet *Petrus de la Genebra*, Filius & Heres
Stow. Sur. *Joannes de la Genebra*, quondam Burgenfis & Mer-
catoris de Civitate *Burdegali*. Qui obiit 27 die
Martii, An. D. 1439. Cujus Animæ propitiatur
Deus.

Weav. As Flowers in Feeld, thus passyth Lif,
Fun. Mon. Nakyd, then clothyd, feble in the End:
It sheweth by *Robert Dalus*, and *Alyson* his Wyf:
Chryft, yem save fro the Power of the Fiend.
Ob. 1469.

Stryp. Ed. Orate pro Animabus *Thomæ Grant*, nuper Civis
Stow. Sur. & Venetarius Civitatis *London*. & *Majoriæ*, Uxo-
ris ejus. Qui *Thomas* obiit 29 die *Januar.* 1486.

Ibid. Me tegit *Idoneam* Cognomine *Gray* Lapis iste;
Mentem queso meam Cælo teneas tibi, Christe.
Aspice, Mortalis, quid sit nisi Mors tua Vita:
Ut modo sum, talis eris & tu, carne sopita.
Pro me funde preces, rogo, spes ut reperietur;
Reddam tuncque preces, Deus ut tibi propicietur.

Ibid. Hic jacet Corpus *Bertrandæ*, quondam Uxoris
Ormondi Descure, Armig. unius Hostiariorum Ca-
meræ inclutissimi *Angliæ & Franciæ* Regis *Henrici*
7. Quæ obiit 1 die *Aprilis* 1494.

Weav. Honorabilis Viri *Radulphi Astri*, Militis, nuper
Fun. Mon. Majoris, ac Aldermanni & Piscenarii Civitatis
London. Et preclarissimarum Domine *Margarie*,
ac *Margarete*, Uxorum ejus. Qui quidem *Radul-
phus* obiit 18 die *Novembris*, Ann. Dom. 1494;
& predicta *Margeria* obiit — die; & dicta *Mar-
gareta* ab hoc seculo migravit 10 die *Marcii*, Ann.
Dom. 1492. Quorum Animabus, &c.

Ibid. Hic jacet *Radulphus Astri*, generosus, unus
Filiorum *Radulphi Astri*, Militis, quondam Ma-
joris Civitatis *London*. Qui quidem *Radulphus*
Filius, in sua florida juventute, ab hoc seculo mi-
gravit. Ann. Dom. 1501, 19 die Mens. *Septemb.*

Stryp. Ed. Of your Charite pray for the Souls of *Robert*
Stow. Sur. *Dey*, Citizen and Joyner of *London*, and *Anne*, his
VOL. II. NUMB. XCVI.

Wife; which *Robert* deceased 8th *Januar.* 1555,
and the said *Anne* the 20th *Aug.* 1558.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens;
one hundred and thirty-nine Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

That this Church was of a Saxon Original, I Newc.
think, is manifest, by *Ralph Peverell's* having given Rep.
the same (in the Reign of the Conqueror) to the Ecclef.
Abbot and Canons of *St. Peter's* in the City of Paroch.
Gloucester. See *Vintry Ward*.

St. MARY Abchurch.

This Church, which is a Rectory, seated on
the West Side of *Abchurch-Lane*, in the Ward
of *Candlewick*, owes its Name to its Dedication to Newc.
the Virgin *Mary*, and the additional Appellation Repert.
of *Ab* or *Upchurch*, to distinguish it from other Ecclef.
Churches of the same Name in this City. Paroch.

The Patronage of this Church was antiently Ibid.
in the Prior and Canons of *St. Mary Overies* in Stryp. Ed.
Southwark, who in the Year 1448, (which my Stow. Sur.
Author, thro' Mistake, instead of the 26th of
Hen. VI. calls the 26th of *Hen. IV.*) exchang-
ed the same with the Master and Chaplains of
Corpus Christi College, near the Church of *St.*
Laurence Pulteney, for a House in the Parish of
Alballows the Less; in which the Master and Chap-
lains continued till the Suppression of their Col-
lege; when coming to the Crown, Queen *Eliza-
beth*, Anno 1568, granted the perpetual Advow-
son thereof to the College of *Corpus Christi* in
Cambridge, wherein it still remains. But in Ec-
clesiastical Affairs, 'tis subject to the Arch-
deacon.

This Church sharing the common Fate Anno A& Par.
1666, 'tis rebuilt in a very handsome Manner; 22 & 23
and to which, by Act of Parliament, is annexed Car. II.
the Parish of *St. Laurence Pulteney*, whereby the
Rectorial Profits are greatly augmented; which,
together with the Disbursements in respect of the
Cure, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	Ibid.
By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	120	0 0	Newc.
By Casualties in 1636	—	10	0 0	Repert.
By a Parsonage House	—	15	0 0	Ecclef.
				Paroch.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	Ibid.
To First-fruits	—	20	2 6	Ibid.
To Tenths	—	2	0 0	
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	5 9	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	5 10	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1724.

	l.	s.	d.	Parish
<i>William Northey</i> received	—	345	4 6½	Account
Paid on Account of the Church	—	59	4 3	Book.
Paid on that of the Poor	—	257	17 2½	
Balance to the Parish	—	28	3 1½	

Donations, per Ann.

	l.	s.	d.	Ibid.
By divers Persons for Coals	—	15	0 7	Ibid.
By Mrs. <i>Hyde</i>	—	3	18 0	
1668, By Mr. <i>Miller</i>	—	2	0 0	
1674, By <i>John Watson</i>	—	7	0 0	
1677, By Mr. <i>Micklebourn</i>	—	2	0 0	
1677, By Mr. <i>Everard</i>	—	2	0 0	
1678, By <i>Thomas Bearcliff</i>	—	1	0 0	
1679, By <i>Susan Kelsey</i>	—	1	0 0	
13 H				1684, By

		l.	s.	d.
1684, By Mr. Dawes	—	2	0	0
1686, By Mr. Poynter	—	2	0	0
1688, By Mr. Hill	—	2	0	0
By Thomas Gresham	—	2	0	0
1717, By Katharine Chamberlain	—	1	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Weav. Fun.Mon. Hac gradiens, fortis, tua Lingua precando laboret;
 Esto memor Mortis, dum virtus vivida floret.
 Dum vita frueris, quid Agas Circumspice mente;
 Nam tu talis eris, qualis concido, repente.
 Corpora Gilberti Melites celat Lapis iste,
 Ejus & Uxor, Christine; quos cape, Christe.

Mund.Ed. Stow.Sur. Joanni Branche, Equiti, hujus Urbis olim Prætori, Viro bono & prudenti, 24 Julii, Anno Dom. 1588, Ætatis suæ 73. Vita functo, in Sepulchro Wilkinsoni Avi Materni humato: Daniel Dun, Legum Doctor, ipsius ex Sorore Nepos, posuit.

Stryp. Ed. Stow.Sur. An Epitaph upon the Departure of the illustrious Precedent of Bounty and pious Industry, Master Roger Montague, Esq;

In Life and Death thy Works did well pursue
 The honourable Name of Montague.
 Nobility of Birth ran in thy Blood:
 Nobility of Action made that Good.
 Thy Charity, the Top of all thy Fame,
 The Figure that thy Monument may claime
 With Justice; 'tis thine own, fit to enrol
 Thy Memory here, as Heaven adorns thy Soul.
 Sum up all Vertues in Man ever known,
 And set them to thy Actions, th'are thine own:
 That's the neer'st Way to make for thy Worth
 room,

Particular Praises would o'erspread the Tomb.
 Here's all in brief; who shall henceforth endite
 A good Man's Epitaph, let him but write
 The Copy of thy Life: It stands for all
 That ever made Man's Praise, or ever shall.

Ibid. Hereunder lyes interred the Body of Sir Patience Ward, Knight, Alderman and Lord Maior of London, An. 1681. He married Elizabeth, Daughter of Will. Hobson, of Hackney, in the County of Middlesex, Esq; She departed this Life the 24th of Dec. 1685, and lyes buried in the great Church at Amsterdam. He dyed the 10th of July 1696, without Issue.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and thirteen Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. The highest I have been able to trace this Parish Church, is, that Nicholas Woleye was Rector thereof before the Year 1363; and as to the additional Appellation of Ab, or Up-Church, I am at as great a Loss in respect to its Meaning, as I am to the Time when the Church was at first founded: But, as it appears to have antiently stood on an Eminence, probably that Epithet was conferred upon it, in regard to the Church of St. Laurence Pulteney, situate below. See Candlewick Ward.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

St. MARY, Aldermanbury.

This Church, which is a Curacy, seated at the North-East Corner of Love-lane, in Aldermanbury, and Ward of Cripplegate within, owes its Name to its being dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the Place of its Situation.

The Patronage of this Church appears to have

been antiently in the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; who, upon the founding of the neighbouring Hospital of Elsing-Spittle, did by Consent of Stephen, Bishop of London, in the Year 1331, appropriate the same to the said Hospital; but with this Proviso, that the Dean and Chapter should have the Patronage of both; and that upon the Institution of a Custos or Rector to this Church and Hospital, he was to swear Fealty to the said Dean and Chapter, and to pay them an antient Pension of one Mark per Annum, due from this Church, and six Shillings and eight Pence yearly for the said Hospital, as granted by William de Elsing, the Founder, in Testimony of its Subjection to the Church of St. Paul, to the Dean and Chapter whereof this Church still pays an annual Pension of twenty Shillings.

'Twas likewise at the same Time agreed, that the Rector and Custos of this Church and Hospital should, in all Futurity, find a Priest to serve the Cure, and to administer the Sacraments in the said Church; which Priest was to be approved of by the Dean and Chapter aforesaid. Whence 'tis evident, that this Church (then, as at present) was served by a Curate, till the Dissolution of the said Hospital; since which Time, the Rectory and Advowson thereof has been granted in Trust for the Parishioners; who, by Virtue thereof, have the Right of choosing their own Minister, who must be licenced by the Bishop of London. But in Matters Ecclesiastical 'tis subject to the Archdeacon, save as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

This Church being consumed in the lamentable Conflagration of the Year 1666, 'tis rebuilt in a beautiful Manner, and remains as formerly, without any other Addition than that of a great Augmentation of the Curate's Fees; and, by its being a Donative, pays neither First-fruits nor Tenths to the King, nor other Disbursements on Account of the Cure than those that follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure. l. s. d.
 By Money from the Parish 150 0 0

A& Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To the Bishop's Procuration 0 4 0
 To the Archdeacon's Procuration 0 3 0
 To St. Paul's Pension — 1 0 0

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Samuel Spencer receiv'd — 308 4 0
 Paid on Account of the Church 131 19 9½
 Paid on that of the Poor 268 15 10
 Balance to the Warden — 92 11 7½

Par. Acc. Book.

Donations, per Annum.

1620, By Sir John Davey, &c. 11 0 0
 1672, By Walter Pell, 100 l. for a Purchase — 5 0 0
 1672, By Sir John Langham, 250 l. for ditto — 12 10 0
 1707, By Christopher Morgan 2 10 0
 1728, By Samuel Lambert, 500 l. for ditto — 20 0 0
 By the Lady Gresham — 3 0 0

Ibid.

Stryp Ed. Stow. Sur.

Monumental Inscriptions.

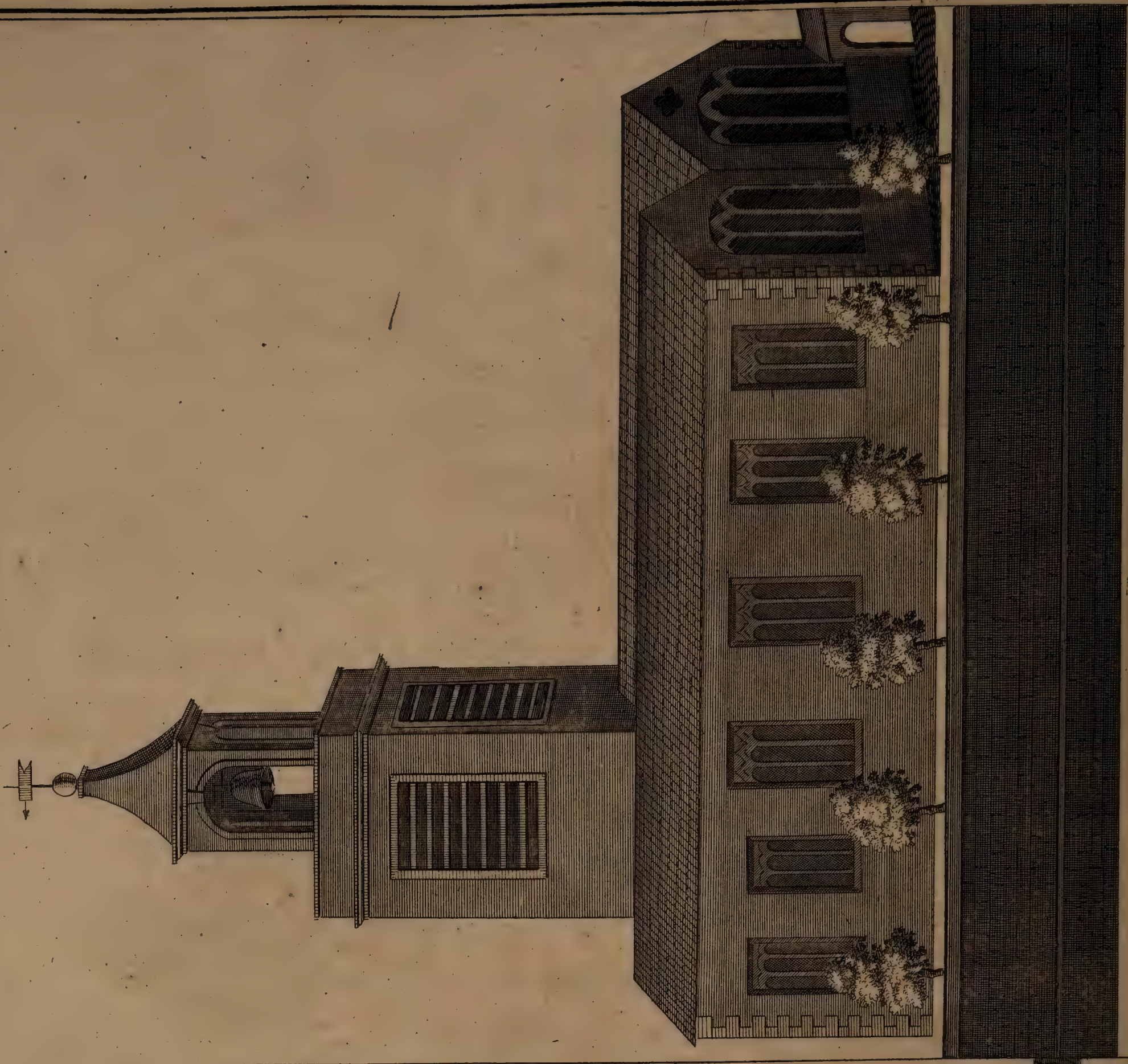
Armig. hic Jon Constantinus positus, Genetrix subjacet; æternè lætentur in Arce polorum; qui Februo cessit. Mil. i. Cent. quatuor bis & octo.

Mund Ed. Stow. Sur.

Elizabeth



The East prospect of the Parish Church of St. Mary, Aldermanbury.



B. Cole sculp.

The East prospect of the Parish Church of Allhallows on London Wall.

Mund. Ed. *Elizabeth*, whose Husband *Davy* hight,
Stow. Sur. Lyeth buried here, till Time the Trumpet blow;
But sure the Heavens possesse her sacred Spright,
Her vertuous Life and godly End did show;
And they that knew her Pathes of perfect Love,
The sundry Gifts that garnished her Life,
Can witnesse well, and by her End approve,
There seldom hath been seen a better Wife.
Give God the Praise, for such her happy Race;
And pray, that we like Virtues may embrace.
She died the 12th of *August* 1569.

Ibid. Here lieth buried *Elizabeth Norreis*, Daughter
of the Right Honourable Sir *Henry Norreis*, Kt.
Lord *Norreis* of *Ricot*; who deceased the 18th
Day of *April* 1574.

Ibid. Here lieth entombed *Ralph Woodcock*, Grocer
and Alderman of *London*, who departed this Life
the First Day of *September* 1586, aged 67 Yeeres.
Hee had Foure Wives, *Helen Collier*, by whom he
had Five Sonnes and Three Daughters; *Good
Bower*, by whom he had Ten Sons and Five
Daughters; *Elenor Carew*, by whom he had One
Daughter; and *Mary Lovyson*, by whom he had
no Issue.

Ibid. *Agnes*, Wife to *Thomas Digges*, Esquire, Daugh-
ter of Sir *William Sentleger*, Knight, and of *Ur-
sula*, his Wife, Daughter of *George Nevil*, Lord
of *Aburgaveny*; by whom the said *Thomas* had
Issue *Dudley*, his Sonne and Heyre; *Leonard*, his
Second Sonne; *Margaret* and *Ursula*, now living;
beside *William* and *Mary*, who died young.

Deo Opt. Max. & Memorix. Hic Resurrectionem
Mortuorum expectat *Thomas Digseus*, Armi-
ger, ex antiqua *Digseorum* in *Cantia* Familia
oriundus; Vir Fide & Pietate in Deum singulari,
rei Militaris admodum peritus, optimarum Lite-
rarum studiosus, & Scientiis Mathematicis ad Mi-
raculum (ut ex Libris editis constat) eruditissi-
mus: Quem Deus in Cœlestem Patriam, anno
Salutis 1595 evocavit: Charissimo Marito Uxor
mœstissima posuit.

Here lieth, in an assured Hope to rise in *Christ*,
Thomas Digges, Esquire, some time Muster-master
of the *English* Army in the *Low Countries*; a Man
zealously affected to true Religion, wise, discrete,
courteous, faithfull to his Friends, and of rare
Knowledge in Geometry, Astrologie, and other
Mathematical Sciences: Who finished this transi-
tory Life with a happy End, in *Anno* 1595.

Stryp. Ed. Deo Trino & Uno sacrum. *Thomas Hayes*,
Stow. Sur. Eques Auratus, Secundum *Christi* Adventum sub
hoc Tumulo expectat. Qui, cum ab Adolescē-
tia per magnam *Europæ* partem Mercaturam ex-
ercuisset, ita Industria & Judicio claruit, ut una-
nimi omnium Consensu Maior hujus Civitatis co-
optatus fuerit; & cum hoc summum summi Ma-
gistratus Officium, non solum singulari Integri-
tate, sed & excellenti veræ Religionis promul-
gandæ Curâ & Pietate executus fuisset, tandem
Septuagesimo Ætatis anno, Deo bonisque charus,
pie & placidè in Domino obdormivit, Anno Sa-
lutis 1617.

Martha, Uxor mœstissima, Viro suo optimo,
officiosæ Pietatis & Memorix ergo, hoc Monu-
ment. posuit.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens;
one hundred and thirty-six Houses. Augmenta-
tion to the Parish of *St. Giles, Cripplegate*, six
Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Tho' I cannot ascertain the Origin of this
Parish-Church; yet by *John Constantine's* sepul-

chral Inscription of the Year 1116, above insert-
ed, I am of Opinion, it owes its Foundation to
the Saxons.

In a Cloister contiguous to this Church, before
the Fire of *London* in the Year 1666, hung a Bone
of a monstrous Size, of the Length of twenty-
eight Inches and a Half, which was supposed to
have been the Bone of a human Leg. But by
its great Dimensions, I think, it may more rea-
sonably be supposed to have belonged to an Ele-
phant, or some other large Quadruped. See
Cripplegate Ward.

Stow Str.
Lond.

St. MARY Aldermary.

This Church, which is a Rectory, seated on
the East Side of *Bow-lane*, in the Ward of *Cord-
wainer-street*, owes its Name to its Dedication to
the Virgin *Mary* aforesaid; and the additional
Epithet of *Aldermary*, or *Eldermary*, from its be-
ing the ancientest Church in this City dedicated
to the said Virgin.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

The Patronage of this Rectory, which is one
of the thirteen Peculiars of this City belonging
to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was antiently
in the Prior and Canons of *Canterbury*; till *Tho-
mas Arundell*, the Archbishop, by Indenture, dated
the 21st of *December*, Anno 1400, between him and
Thomas Chiltenden, the Prior, and Chapter of
Christ's Church in *Canterbury*, did by Licence
from the King exchange the Advowson of the
Church of *Westwell*, in the County of *Kent*, for
that of this Church; reserving unto himself and
Successors the Collation to the Vicarage of *West-
well*; and the Prior and Canons reserved to them-
selves and Successors, all such Pensions as were
payable to them out of this Church, before the
Exchange was made; since which Time the Col-
lation has been in the said Archbishop.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

This Church was destroyed in the never-to-be-
forgotten dreadful Conflagration of 1666, and
rebuilt in the present magnificent Manner, by
the Munificence of *Henry Rogers*, Esq; as appears
by the following Inscription in Golden Letters
over the West Door of the Church.

Ibid.

Ædes hæc Deo O. M. jam olim sacra, quæ
communi Urbis Incendio ad Cineres redacta, im-
pensis Una Manu, sed larga & sanctissimè pro-
diga, integre Quinque Librarum Millibus surre-
xit denuo maxime munificentior. Tam piam Be-
neficientiam *Henrico Rogers*, Armigero, *Edwardi
Rogers*, de *Cannington*, Militis, & sub *Mariana*
Persecutione Xti. militantis, Pronepoti & Pieta-
tis etiam Hæredi honesta hæc & ingenua Fronte
fatetur. A. D. MDCLXXXI. Memoria Justii
in Benedictione.

The Parish of *St. Thomas Apostles* being annexed
to this Church by Act of Parliament, 'tis become
the Place of publick Worship for both; where-
fore the Rectorial Profits are greatly augmented;
which, together with the Disbursements on ac-
count of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	150	0	0	Act Pa. 11.
By Glebe <i>Anno</i> 1636	—	100	0	0	22 & 23 Car. II.
By Casualties in ditto	—	19	0	0	Newc.
By weekly Winter Sermons in ditto		20	0	0	Repert. Ecclef.

Disbursements

Paroch.

		<i>Disbursements on Account of the Cure.</i>		
		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Newc. Rep Eccl. Paroch.	To First-fruits — — —	53	0	0
	To Tenths — — —	5	6	0
	To the Bishop's Procuration —	0	15	1½
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	0
	To the Dean and Chapter's Pension	0	13	4

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Par. Rec. Book.	<i>Daniel Philips</i> received —	144	10	2½
	Paid on Account of the Church	21	12	2
	Paid on that of the Poor —	126	9	8¼
	Balance to the Warden —	3	11	7¾

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	From the Company of Cloth-workers — —	2	0	0
	In Land and Houses, without mentioning the Donors	66	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Mund.Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Here is fixt the Epitaph of
Sir Henry Kebyl, Knight;
 Who was some time of *London* Mayor,
 A famous, worthy Wight;
 Which did this *Aldermary* Church
 Erect and set upright.
 Though Death prevaile with mortal Wights,
 And hasten every Day,
 Yet Vertue over-lives the Grave,
 Her Fame doth not decay:
 As Memories do shew reviv'd,
 Of one that was alive,
 Who being dead, of vertuous Fame
 None shall feeke to deprive;
 Which so in Life deserv'd Renowne,
 For Facts of his to see,
 That may encourage other now,
 Of like good Mind to be.
Sir Henry Keble, Knight, Lord Mayor
 Of *London*, here he fate,
 Of Grocers worthy Company,
 The chiefeft in his State;
 Which in this Citie grew to Wealth,
 And unto Worship came,
 When *Henry* reign'd, who was the Seventh
 Of that redoubted Name.
 But he to Honour did atchieve,
 The Second golden Yeere
 Of *Henries* Reigne, so call'd the Eight,
 And made his Fact appeare.
 When he this *Aldermary* Church
 'Gan build with great Expence,
 Twice Thirty Yeeres agon, no doubt,
 Counting the Time from hence:
 Which Worke began the Yeer of *Christ*,
 Well knowne of Christen Men,
 One thousand and Five hundred just,
 If ye will adde but Ten.
 But lo, when Man purposeth most,
 God doth dispose the best;
 And so before this Work was done,
 God call'd this Knight to Rest.
 This Church was then not fully built;
 He dy'd about the Yeere
 When ill *May-day* first took his Name,
 Which is downe fixed here:
 Whose Workes became a Sepulcher,
 To shrowd him in that Case:
 God tooke his Soule, but Corps of his
 Was laid about this Place.
 Who, when he dyed, of this his Worke
 So mindful still he was,
 That he bequeath'd a Thousand Pounds,
 To have it brought to passe.
 The Execution of whose Gift,
 Or where the Fault should be,
 The Work as yet unfinished
 Shall shew you all for me.

Which Church stands there, if any please
 To finish up the same;
 As he hath well begun, no doubt,
 And to his endlesse Fame,
 They shall not only well bestowe
 Their Talent in this Life,
 But after Death, when Bones be rot,
 Their Fame shall be most rife;
 With thankful Praise and good Report
 Of our Parochians here;
 Which have of Right *Sir Henries* Fame
 Afresh renew'd this Yeere. |
 God move the Minds of wealthy Men,
 Their Works so to bestow,
 As he hath done, that though they dye,
 Their vertuous Fame may flow.
 Inclita perpetuo durabit tempore Virtus,
 Et floret Fato non violanda truci.

Here lieth buried *Sir Charles Blount*, or *Blunt*, Weav.
 Baron *Mountjoye*, who died 1544, with this Epi- Fun.Mon.
 taph, made by himself a little before his Death:
 Willingly have I fought, and willingly have I
 found,
 The fatall End that wrought thither, as Dutie
 bound:
 Discharg'd I am of that I ought to my Countrey,
 by honest Wound;
 My Soule departy'd, *Christ* hath bought: the End
 of Man is Ground.

Sir William Laxton lyes interr'd
 Within this hollow Vault,
 That by good Life had happy Death,
 The End for which he fought.
 Of Poore and Rich he was belov'd,
 His Dealings they were just;
 God hath his Soule, his Body here
 Consumed is in Dust.

Mund.Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Here lives by Fame, that lately died,
Sir William Laxton's Wife;
 That ever was a Doer of Good,
 And liv'd a virtuous Life:
 A mindfull Matron of the Poore,
 And to the learned Sort
 A true and faithful Citizen,
 And dyed with good Report.
 He dyed the 29th Day of July 1556.

Here lyeth buried *Sir Thomas Lodge*, Knight, Ibid.
 and Dame *Anne*, his Wife. He was Lord Maior
 in the Yeere of our Lord God 1563, when God
 did visit this Citie with a great Plague for our
 Sinnes.

Here lyeth interred the Body of *Sir John Smith*, NewView
 Knight, Alderman, and sometime Sheriff of Lon- Lond.
don, Son of *James Smith* of *Fryday-street*, Esq;
 He first married *Ann*, Daughter of *William Wayes*,
 of *Windsor*, by whom he had One Son; afterward
 he married *Jane*, Daughter of *Robert Dean*, of this
 Parish, by whom he had Six Sons and Three
 Daughters: Three Sons and Two Daughters only
 survived. He died the 17th of June 1673, aged
 46 Years.

Recordare Novissimi.

Near this Place lyeth interred *Elizabeth Han-* Ibid.
son, Daughter of *Sir Robert Hanson*, Kt. some
 time Lord Mayor of this City, by Dame *Catha-*
rine, his Wife, one of the Coheirs of *Michael*
Jones, Esq;

Reader, See how transient human Nature is:
 There lyes at your Feet, inclining to Dust by the
 fatal Stroke of a malignant Fever, Wit and
 Beauty, her celebrated Ornaments. Obiit 24th
 Sept. 1690, Ætat suæ 23.

Edward Jordan of the *Middle Temple*, Gent. to
 whom she was espoused, has erected this Altar,
 an Offering to her Memory.

In



Bow Church.

NewView
Lond. In Memory of *Ann*, Daughter of *Charles* and
Ann Perkins, late of this Parish.

Reader,

Beneath this Marble, at thy Feet,
Within the Confines of a narrow Urn,
Lyes humble Dust, a Blossom sweet,
Once as thou art, now waits a blest Return.
Her Life was holy, and her latest Breath
Expir'd in Love to God, and patient Death:

March 16, 1697.

Ibid. In Memory of *John Wats*, Fifth Son to *Tho-*
mas and *Elizabeth Wats*, of this Parish; who died
the 22d of *July* 1705, aged 8 Years.

Peculiar Blessings bear the shortest Date,
And wondrous Births early resign to Fate;
They're made by Nature of superiour Mould,
Of too refin'd a Substance to grow old.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens;
ninety-seven Houses. Augmentation to the
Parish of *St. Botolph, Aldgate*, six Pounds *per*
Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newc.
Rep. Eccl.
Paroch. The nearest I have been able to come at the
Origin of this Church, is, that *John le Rus* was
Rector thereof before the Year 1288.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur. Contiguous to this Church was antiently a Char-
nel-house; over which was a Chapel, wherein, at
the Altar of *St. John Baptist*, a perpetual Chantry
was founded and endowed, denominated *Exports*
Chantry. See *Cordwainer's Ward*.

St. M A R Y le Bow.

This Church, which is a Rectory, and the
chief of the thirteen Peculiars in this City, be-
longing to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, is
situated in *Cheapside*, in the Ward of *Cordwainer-*
street; and is so denominated from its Dedicat-
ion to the Virgin aforesaid, and the Arches,
or Bows, wherewith the Steeple was antiently em-
bellished.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have
been all along in the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Newc.
Repert.
Eccl.
Paroch.

This Church having suffered in the general De-
struction of 1666, 'tis rebuilt in a beautiful Man-
ner; but more especially its stately and magnifi-
cent Steeple, for its excellent Architecture and
curious Symmetry, probably cannot be excelled,
nor perhaps equalled upon Earth.

Act. Parl.
22 Car.
II.

To this Church, are annexed the Parishes of
Alballows Honey-lane and *St. Pancras*, whereby
the Incumbent's Profits are much increased, which
together with the Disbursements of the Cure are
as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure. l. s. d.

Ibid. Newc.
Rep. Eccl.
Paroch. By Money in lieu of Tithes 200 0 0
By Glebe, Anno 1636 — 13 0 0
By Casualties in ditto — 17 6 8
By Three Parsonage Houses — 42 0 0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid. To First-fruits — — 66 2 3½
To Tenths — — 6 8 6¼
To the Archbishop's Procuration 0 7 7½
To the Bishop's Procuration 0 14 1½
To the Archdeacon's Procuration 0 3 4

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Par. Acc.
Book. *John Mascall* receiv'd — — 339 5 3
Paid on Account of the Church 129 11 0

No. 96.

l. s. d.
Paid on that of the Poor — 150 12 7
Balance to the Parish — 59 1 8

Tho' there are no charitable Benefactions said
to be left to this Parish; yet as there are three
Houses in *Bow Church-yard*, two in *Bow-lane*,
and twelve Pounds *per Ann.* issuing out of *Lloyd's*
Coffee-house in *Lombard-street*, belonging to the
same, I am of Opinion, that some, or all of
them are the Gifts of well-disposed Persons.

Monumental Inscriptions.

Magnificus, fed justificus, miseris & amicus,
Vir speciosus; vir generosus; virque pudicus;
Et peramabilis & venerabilis, atque piarum.
Vis, Dux, Lex; Lampas, Flos, Maior *Londoniarum*.
In Terræ Ventre jacet hic, *John rite Coventre*
Dictus; quem necuit, veluti decuit, lue plenus,
Bis Septengenus tricenarius citra his & unus;
Martius in Sole triceno si trahis Unum.
Virginis a Partu, Carnis modo mortuus Artu;
Vivus erit Coelis, Tuba clanxerit ut *Gabrielis*.
Amen.

Weav.
Fun. Mon.

Here lyeth *Richard Lambert*, Grocer, late Al-
derman and Sheriffe of *London*, Merchant Advent-
urer, and free of the *Muscovia* and *Russia*; who
deceased in the Time of his Shrievalty, the Fourth
Day of *April*, *An. Dom.* 1567, &c.

Mund. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Here lyeth the Body of *Humphrey Walcot*, of
Walcot in the County of *Salop*, Esquire, Mer-
chant Adventurer, and of the Company of Gro-
cers in this City of *London*. He dyed the 28th of
August 1616, being about the Age of Seventy-
one; leaving behind him his Wife *Alice*, the Daugh-
ter of *Richard Halsley*, Esquire: And by her he
had Ten Children, Five Sonnes and Five Daugh-
ters; having had by her Eight more, who dyed
young.

Ibid.

Here lyes interred the Body of Mrs. *Julian*
Marshall, Relict of Mr. *John Marshall*, of *St.*
Olives Southwark, Wooll Merchant, who departed
the 25th of *February* 1701, aged about 89, and
was here buried, according to her own Desire.

NewView
Lond.

She was always faithful to the Doctrine and
Discipline of the Church of *England*, even in the
most difficult Times; and, as a Testimony of her
Affection to the Church, left the greatest Part of
her Estate to such orthodox and indigent Clergy-
men, as are thoroughly and truly conformable to
the Doctrine and Discipline, and according to the
Rites and Ceremonies thereof.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens;
one hundred and twelve Houses. Augmentation
to the Parish of *St. Giles, Cripplegate*, ten Pounds
per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Though I cannot ascertain the Time when, or
by whom this Church was founded, Sir *Christo-*
pher Wren, the ingenious Architect, who rebuilt
the Churches of this City, after the Conflagra-
tion in the Year 1666, was of Opinion, that
this was an antient *Roman* Christian Church:
It may indeed resemble the Architecture of that
People, yet that it was not of their Construction,
is evident, by its having been erected in the Time
of the *Conqueror*. And as it was the first Church
in this City, that was built with Arches, 'twas
therefore denominated *New-Mary Church*, from
the said Arches, or Bows; which Appellation
has since been converted into that of *St. Mary*
le Bow.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

This ancient Church, on which the new is founded, is converted into a sepulchral Repository; the Structure of which consists of two Rows of small circular Pillars (the Capitals whereof are now about two Feet and a half above the Floor of the Vault; which shews the Ground to be greatly raised in this Neighbourhood) which form three Isles; at the South-east Angle of which is a Chapel, about ten Feet Square; wherein, according to *Stow*, was a magnificent sepulchral Monument, which is now buried by the great Rise of the Ground. This Church, and that of *St. Michael* above mentioned, I take to be the two oldest Christian Temples in Great Britain. See *Cordwainers Ward*.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

St. MARY Bothaw.

This Parish is a Rectory, and one of the thirteen Peculiars in this City belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; the Church whereof stood on the East Side of *Turnwheel-lane*, near *Dowgate-bill*, in the Ward of *Walbrook*. The former Part of its Name is owing to its Dedication to the Virgin *Mary*; and the latter, (according to the Surmise of a certain Author) to its Vicinity to a Boat-Haw, or Boat-BUILDER's Yard, in that Neighbourhood.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

The Patronage of this Rectory was antiently in the Prior and Convent of *Christ's Church, Canterbury*; in whom it continued till their Suppression, when coming to the Dean and Chapter of that See, it has remained with them ever since.

Act Parl.
22 & 23
Car. II.

This Church having suffered in the dreadful Calamity of 1666, and not being rebuilt, the Parish is annexed to the Church of *St. Swithin*; whereby the Rectorial Revenues are greatly increased; which, together with the Disbursements in respect to the Cure, I shall insert in the Account of *St. Swithin's* Parish; and now proceed to the Parochial Disbursements on Account of the Church and Poor.

Poor Acc.
Book.

<i>Ch. Wardens Account, A. D. 1727.</i>	l.	s.	d.
<i>John Kendrick</i> receiv'd	—	224	11 3
Paid on Account of the Church	107	13	7
Paid on that of the Poor	139	19	7
Balance to the Warden	—	23	1 11

Ibid.

An Estate of twenty Pounds *per Annum* belongs to this Parish, but the Donors Names are lost and forgot.

Monumental Inscriptions.

Weav.
Fun.Mon.

Chickley . . . vocitatus
Robertus, omni bonitate refertus.
Pauperibus largus, pius extitit, ad mala tardus;
Moribus ornatus, jacet istic intumulus.
Corpore procerus, bis Maior, & Arte Grocerus.
Anno Milleno C Quater X Quater anno.

Mund.Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Here lyeth the Body of *Lancelot Bathurst*, Citizen, Grocer, and chosen Alderman of this honourable Citie; who deceased the 27th Day of September 1594. &c.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; fifty two Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of *St. Bride*, two Pounds *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Stryp.Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Tho' I have not been able to discover the Origin of the late Church of this Parish; yet, that it was

of great Antiquity is manifest, by *Wibert*, the Prior, and Convent of *Christ's Church* in *Canterbury's* having in the Year 1167, granted certain Lands and Houses on the North Side thereof to one *Ernis*, and his Heirs; who, in Consideration thereof, were annually to pay the Sum of ten Shillings in Money; a Towel of the Value of eight Pence; two Pitchers, at six Pieces of Money; and a Salt-cellar at four; which were to be delivered to the Prior's Steward, for the Use of his House. See *Walbrook Ward*.

St. MARY Cole-Church.

This Parish is a Curacy, the Church whereof stood at the South-West Corner of the *Old Jewry*, in the *Poultry*, and Ward of *Cheap*. Its Name it owed to its Dedication to the Virgin *Mary*; and the additional Epithet, to one *Cole*, its Founder.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.
Stow. Sur.
Lond.

My Author reasonably conjectures, that it was antiently appropriated to the Master and Brethren of the neighbouring Hospital of *St. Thomas, Martyris de Acon*; after the Suppression of which Hospital, *Henry VIII.* in the Year 1542, granted the Site there to the Company of *Mercers*, together with the Advowson of this Curacy, in whom it still remains.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

The Company of *Mercers*, as Impropriators of this Curacy, allowed the Incumbent thereof Forty Pounds *per Annum*, (till the Fire of *London*, Anno 1666) beside the *Easter Book*, of twenty Pounds: But the Church suffering in that fatal Catastrophe, and not since rebuilt, the Parish is united to the neighbouring Church of *St. Mildred*, which has greatly advanced the Incumbent's Profits; which, together with the Disbursements of the Cure, I shall insert in the Account of *St. Mildred's* Parish; and in the Interim shall subjoin the Parochial Disbursements in respect to the Church and Poor.

Ibid.

Church-Wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

	l.	s.	d.
<i>James Snelling</i> receiv'd	—	186	17 2
Paid on Account of the Church	97	13	9
Paid on that of the Poor	96	19	1
Balance to the Warden	—	7	15 8

Par. Acc.
Book.

Donations, per Annum.

By <i>John Edmunds</i>	—	—	10 0 0
1713, By <i>Richard Clarke</i> , 50 <i>l.</i> for a Purchase	—	—	2 10 0
1515, By <i>Samuel Jackson</i> , 30 <i>l.</i> for ditto	—	—	1 10 0
1726, By <i>Jane Bennet</i> , 100 <i>l.</i> for ditto	—	—	5 0 0

Ibid.

As there are none of the Sepulchral Inscriptions, which were in the late Church of this Parish, extant, I shall supply that Defect by inserting those which were in the adjoining Chapel of *St. Thomas of Acons*, or *Mercers Chapel*.

Here lyeth *John Riche*, the Sonne of *Richard Riche*, Sheriffe. Ob. 1469.

Weav.
Fun.Mon.

Respice quid prodest presentis temporis evum;
Omne quod est, nihil est, preter amare Deum.

Undyr this Ston lyeth in the holy Plas,
Ambrose Cressacre, . . . he was
Late of *Dedington* in *Huntingtonshyre*;
Passyd fro this World worlthcippfull Esquyre,
The Yere of our Lord God 1477 it is.
Jesu, for his Mercy, grant his Sowl Blis.

Ibid.

Clausa

Weav.
Fun.Mon.

Clausa sub hac Fossa pacis hic, Terford pronus offa

Prudens, Pacificus & in omnes pacis Amicus :
Vixit Mercerus, in promissis cuique verus :
Mors properata nimis, dum floruit, impia, primis
Annis vanescit, & a nobis sicq; recessit.
Anno Milleno, quater & cccc. Octuageno,
Migrat ab hac Vita. Sua Spes, succurre, Maria.

Ibid.

John Peris and Margaret, his Wyf,
The which late departyd fro this present Lyf,
Here beryed, and ther Sonn, undyr this Ston,
And ther Soulys to God ben passyd and gon :
To thee for Help of Mercy, thou blessyd Saint Jon,
And to Saint Margarite also, I make my Moan.

Ibid.

Here lieth Ralph Tilney, Grocer, sometye Al-
derman and Sheriffe of this City, and Joan his
Wyff; who dyed 1503, and Joan dyed 1500 ;
on whos Soulys, &c.

Ibid.

Siste precor que legas, Alleyneia & ecce Johannes,
Londini quondam, Pretor erat celebris.
Consilio Regis, summa probitate probatus,
Inclytus & Miles, nobilitate valens.
Quem Deus Omnipotens secum dignetur Olympo,
Et, precor, eternam donet ei requiem.
Obiit Ann. 1544.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens ;
fifty-five Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of
St. Botolph, Aldgate, four Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Rec. Tur.
Pat. 1.
Hen. IV.
p 7.m.29.
God. de
Præf.
Angl.
Stow Sur.
Lond.

Though I have not been able to trace the
Foundation of this Church, yet, as it appears that
Thomas Becket (who was constituted Archbishop
of Canterbury, Anno 1162) was baptized therein,
it probably owed its Original to the Saxons. But
the late Church having been built over an
arched Vault, 'twas ascended by Steps ; therefore
it must have been erected since the Norman
Conquest.

Ibid.

Contiguous to this Church, on the West, was
situate the Hospital of St. Thomas of Acons. See
Cheap Ward.

St. M A R Y at Hill.

This Church, which is a Rectory, situate on the
West Side of St. Mary Hill, in the Ward of Bil-
linggate, owes its Name, like the abovement-
ioned, to its Dedication to the aforesaid Virgin,
and its Situation upon a pleasant Eminence.

The Advowson of this Rectory appears to have
been in private Hands till about the Year 1638,
when the Parish purchased the same; and by Vir-
tue thereof, on the 13th of June, collated Samuel
Baker, S. T. P. thereto; which they continue al-
ternately to do, with that of St. Andrew Hubbard;
for since the annexing of that Parish to this Church,
the Duke of Somerset, who is Patron thereof,
presents in his Turn.

Though this Church was not destroyed in the
fatal Catastrophe of 1666, yet it was very much
damaged, all that was combustible therein being
consumed by that dreadful Conflagration; how-
ever, it was soon after repaired, and the Parish
of St. Andrew Hubbard, as above hinted, united
thereunto, whereby the Rectorial Profits are very
much augmented; which, together with the Dis-
bursements of the Cure, are as follow :

Ag Parl.
22 & 23
Car. II.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.			
	l.	s.	d.
By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	200	0 0
By Glebe, Anno 16,6	—	24	0 0

	l.	s.	d.	
By Casualties in ditto	—	—	42 0 0	Newc. Repert.
By Sermons in ditto	—	—	3 0 0	Ecclef.
By two Parsonage Houses	—	—	28 0 0	Paroch.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To First-fruits	—	52	13 4	Ibid.
To Tenths	—	5	5 4	
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	16 6	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	6 8	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

John Fullager receiv'd	—	434	18 0 3/4	Parish Ac- Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	—	126	8 5	
Paid on that of the Poor	—	394	16 0 1/2	
Balance to the Warden	—	86	6 4 3/4	

Donations, per Annum.

By Mr. Mongham	—	—	0 3 0	Ibid.
By Jane Revell	—	—	5 0 0	
By Thomas Maulby	—	—	2 0 0	
By Dr. Stallard	—	—	2 12 0	
By Mr. Maddox	—	—	1 6 0	
By Sir John Lemon	—	—	2 12 0	
By ditto for a Thursday's Lecture	—	40	0 0	
By Benjamin Joseph	—	—	1 6 0	
By Barnard Hyde	—	—	0 9 0	
By Mr. Webb	—	—	2 4 0	
By Cornelius Devon	—	—	1 10 0	
By Mary Green	—	—	0 6 8	

Monumental Inscriptions.

Here lye the Bodies of Richard Hackney, Fish-
monger, and Alice his Wife; the which Richard
was Sheriffe in the Fifteenth of Edward the Se-
cond, A. D. 1322.

Mund.Ed.
Stow Sur.

Here lyeth a Knight, in London borne,
Sir Thomas Blanke by Name,
Of honest Birth, of Merchants Trade,
A Man of worthy Fame.
Religious was his Life to God,
To Men his Dealing just;
The Poor and Hospitals can tell
That Wealth was not his Trust.
With gentle Heart and Spirit milde,
And Nature full of Pitie,
Both Sheriffe, Lord Maior and Alderman,
He ruled in this Citie.
The good Knight was his common Name,
So cal'd of many Men:
He lived long, and dyed of Yeeres
Twice Seven and Six Times Ten.
Obiit 28 Octob. Ann. Dom. 1588.

Ibid.

Death was deceiv'd, which thought these Two to
part;
Forthough this Knight first left this mortall Life,
Yet, till she dyed, he still liv'd in her Heart.
What happier Husband, or more kinder Wife?
Whom Foure and Forty Changes of the Spring,
In sacred Wedlocke, mutuall Love had link't:
The deare Remembrance of so deare a Thing,
Was not by Death in her chaste Breast extinct.
Building this Tombe, not long before she dy'd,
Her latest Duty to his Funerall Rite,
Crown'd with her Vertues, like an honest Bride,
Here lyes at rest by her beloved Knight.
Thou worthy Blancke, her Name it still endures,
Yet, Traves, boast, her Birth was only yours.
Obiit 2 of February, Anno Dom. 1596.
Beati qui moriuntur in Domino.

Ibid.

Here lye intombed the Bodies of Sir Robert
Hampson, Knight and Alderman of London, who
deceased the 2 Day of May 1607, in the 70th
Yeere of his Age; and of Dame Katharine, his
Wife, at whose Charge this Monument is
erected. They had Issue Nine Children, whereof
Foure

Ibid.

Four are living. The said Dame *Katharine* deceased, &c.

NewView
Lond.

Near this Place, in the Vault of his Ancestors, lyeth the Body of *John Harvey*, Esq; Son of *Stephen Harvey*, Esq; by *Elizabeth*, his Wife, Daughter of *Martin Freeman*, Esq; all ancient Inhabitants of this Parish, and Benefactors to the same. Having passed this Life with Integrity and Honour, he changed it for Eternity, *October* the 12th, 1700, in the 82d Year of his Age; *Elizabeth*, his Wife, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *John Bernard*, Esq; surviving, by whom he had Five Sons and Seven Daughters.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is select, consisting of nineteen Members; two Church-wardens; one hundred and thirty-six Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of *St. Giles, Cripplegate*, four Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newc.
Rep. Eccl.
Paroch.
Fab.
Chron.

I can come no nearer to the Origin of this Church, than that *Rose de Wrytell* founded a Chantry in the said Church, about the Year 1336.

In the Year 1497, in digging in this Church for the Foundation of a Wall, the Corps of the abovenamed *Alice Hackney* was discovered in a very rotten Coffin, the Skin whereof was found and flexible, and the Joints pliable, without Dislocation, after being buried about one hundred and seventy Years. The Body was kept above Ground three or four Days, without a nauseous Smell; but the same beginning to taint, it was again deposited.

Annually on the Sunday after *Midsummer*, according to ancient Custom, the Fraternity of Fellowship Porters of this City, repair to the Church of this Parish in the Morning, where, during the Reading of Prayers, they reverently approach the Altar, two and two; on the Rails of which are placed two Basons, into which they put their respective Offerings; and being generally followed therein by the whole Congregation, the Money offered is distributed among the aged Poor and indigent Members of the Fraternity. See *Billingsgate Ward*.

St. MARY MAGDALEN's, Milkstreet.

This Parish is a Rectory, the Church whereof stood where the West End of *Honey-lane Market* is situate, in *Milk-street*, and the Ward of *Cripplegate within*. The late Church was denominated from its Dedication to *Mary Magdalen* (whom Christ dispossessed of seven Devils) and the Street wherein it was situate.

Newc.
Repert.
Eccl.
Paroch.

The Patronage of this Rectory, which appears to have been all along in the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, is subject to the Archdeacon, except as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

Act Parl.
22 & 23.
Car. II.

This Church sharing the common Fate in the dreadful Catastrophe of 1666, and the same not to be rebuilt, the Parish is annexed to the Church of *St. Laurence Jewry*, whereby the Incumbent's Profits are greatly increased; which, together with the Disbursements of the Cure, I have inserted in the Account of the said Parish of *St. Laurence Jewry*, as I have also the Church-wardens Account for both, they being the only united

Parishes in this City that keep their Accounts jointly, as they do likewise their charitable Benefactions.

Monumental Inscriptions.

Hic jacet *Johannes Olney*, quondam Civis & Mercerus, Aldermannus & Maior Civitatis *London*, qui obiit die *Martis* 24 1454. Cujus Anime propitiatur Deus.

Wear.
Fun. Mon.

Prey for the Soul of *Henry Cantlow*, Mercer, Merchant of the Staple at *Callays*, the Builder of this Chapell, wherein he lyeth buried, 1495.

Ibid.

Of your Cherite prey for the Souls of *William Campion*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, some time One of the Masters of the *Bridghouse*, and *Alys* and *Anne*, his Wyffes.

Ibid

Of your Charity pray for the Soul of *Edward Murell*, and *Martha* his Wyff, which *Edward* decessyd the Day of ...

Ibid.

Here lieth the Corps of *Thomas Skinner*, late Citizen and Alderman of *London*, borne at *Safron Walden* in *Essex*, who in the 63d Yeere of his Age, and on the 5th Day of *December*, Anno Dom. 1596, being then Lord Maior of this City, departed this Life; leaving behind him Three Sonnes, *John*, *Thomas* and *Richard*; and Three Daughters, *Anne*, *Julian* and *Elizabeth*.

Mund. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Here lie the Bodies of *Gerard Gore*, Citizen, Merchant Taylor and Alderman of *London*; and of *Helen*, his Wife, who lived together married 57 Yeeres. The said *Gerard* died the 11th Day of *December* 1607, in the 91st Yeere of his Age. And she departed this Life the 13th Day of *February*, in the foresaid Yeere, being 75 Yeeres old.

Ibid.

Here lieth the Body of Sir *William Stone*, Knight, free of the Clothworkers and *Turkie* Companies, some time Alderman of this City. He was the Sonne of *Reynold Stone*, Citizen and Fishmonger of *London*. The said Sir *William* departed this Life the 14th of *September* 1609, aged 63 Yeeres, &c.

Ibid.

As the Earth the Earth doth cover,
So under this Stone lyes another,
Sir *William Stone*, who long deceased,
Ere the World's Love him released,
So much it loved him. For they say,
He answered Death before his Day;
But 'tis not so: For he was fought
Of one that both him made and bought.
He remain'd the great Lord's Treasure,
Who called for him at his Pleasure,
And receiv'd him. Yet be it said,
Earth griev'd that Heaven so soone was paid.

Here likewise lyes inhumed in one Bed,
Dame *Barbara*, the well-beloved Wife
Of this remembred Knight; whose Soules are fled,
From this dimme Vale, to everlasting Life:
Where no more Change, nor no more Separation
Shall make them fly from their blest Habitation.

Grasse of *Levitie*, Span in Brevity,
Flowers Felicity, Fire of Misery,
Winds Stability, is Mortality.

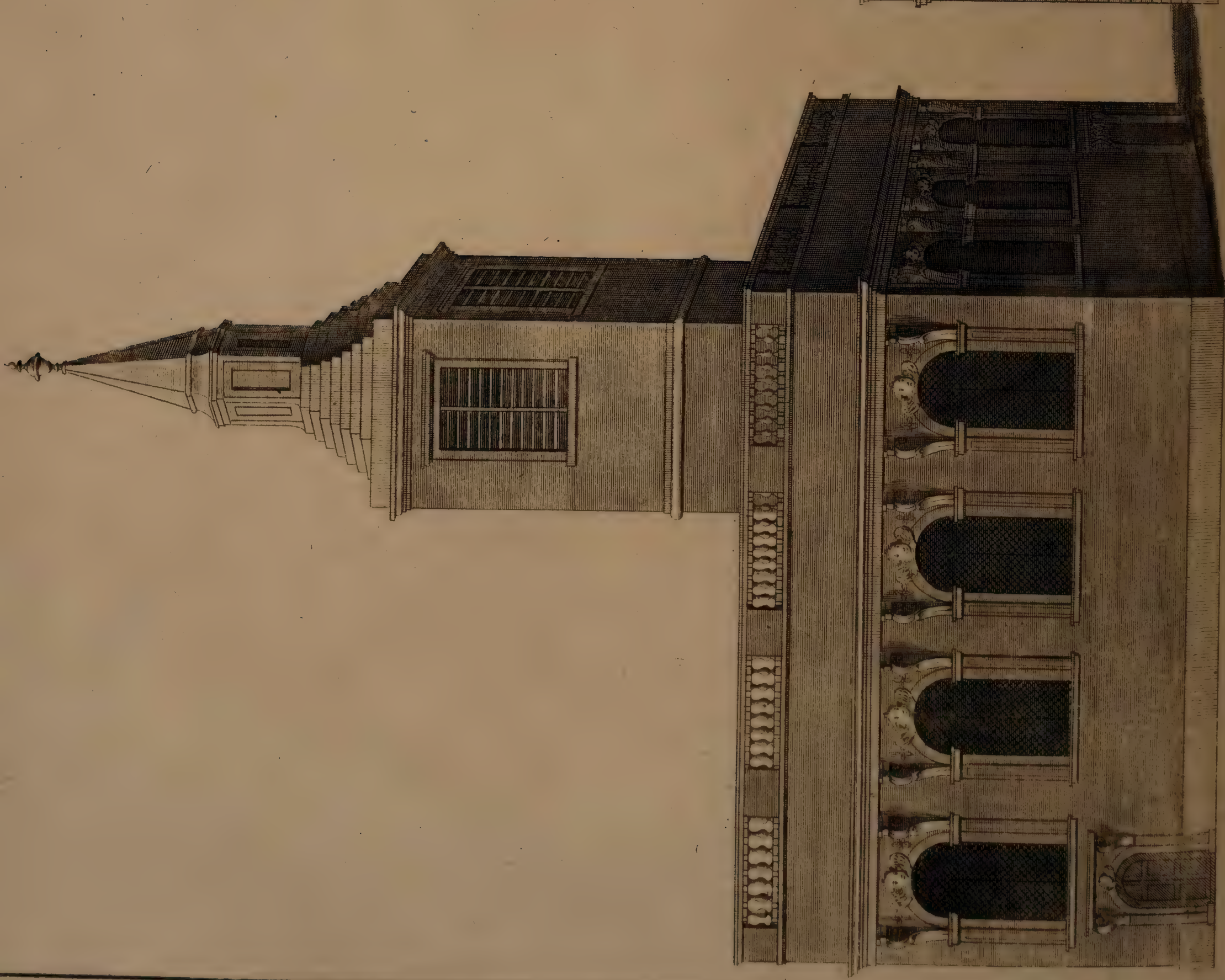
Their Riches were like Corne lent to the Field;
What it receiv'd, it manifold did yeeld.
Their Bodies have a Grave, their Vertues none;
But shall with Time grow greene, when they are gone.

Stone Walls, Brasse Towers, decay as Flowers;
Once gone, their Good is, Lo, here they stood.
So transitory is our Glory.

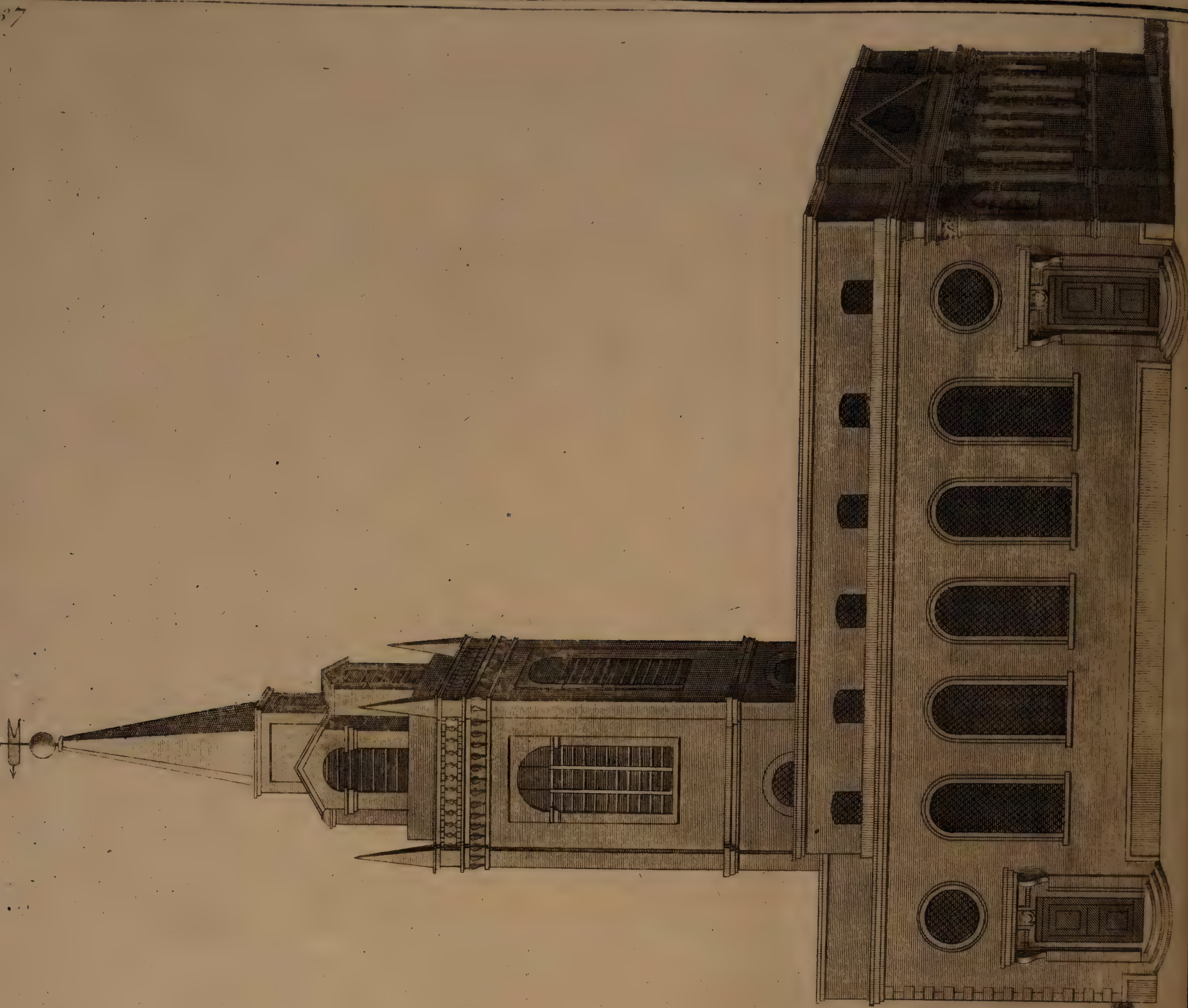
This Stone, this Verse, two *Mountford's* doe present,
The Corps of one, the others Monument;

Ibid.

Two



The South-East View of the Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen in Old Fish Street.



The West End of the Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen in Old Fish Street.

Two lovely Brethren, by their Vertues knowne,
Whom *Cambridge* and *King's Colledge* call'd their
owne :

Osbert, and *Richard*, of which worthy Paire
Made Heaven his Haven; the first employed
By Sea in great Affaire, and at that Port, the other
(By Land) did overtake his elder Brother.
So now the Bones of both are laid asleepe,
These in the Church, those in the Easterne Deepe,
Till all the Dead shall awake from Sea and Land,
Before the Judge of Quick and Dead to stand.

Amen.

We sonneles Parents, yet not childlesse left,
Bewaile (as Men) our Seed untimely rest.
As Christians we hope, and joy and say,
Heaven is our Home, and thither Death the Way.
By Sea, or Land, it skills not, so we minde
The faithful Pilgrims narrow Path to finde.

Mort. *Osbert*, Menſe Decemb. 1614; *Richard*,
Menſe Jan. 1615.

This Marble witneſſe, dew-dropt with the Eies
Of grived *Niobe*, tels thee that here lies
Her Second Husband's Joy, her first Content,
Her Parents Comfort, her Friends Ornament,
Her Neighbours Welcome, her dear Kenrid's Loſſe,
Her own Health's Foe, deeming all Pleaſure Droſſe.
The World's a Jayle, whence through much Pain
we ſee

Her Soule at Length hath purchaſt Liberty;
And ſoar'd on high, where her Redeemer lives :
Who (for her Torment) Reſt and Glory gives.
Mary Collet, ob. 22 Decemb. An. Dom. 1613.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is united to that of *St. Laurence Jewry*; one Church-warden; eighty-two Houſes.
Augmentation to the Pariſh of *St. Giles, Cripple-gate*, three Pounds per Ann.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Though the ſometime Church of this Pariſh
appears to have been all along a very ſmall one;
yet it ſhew'd itſelf to be of great Antiquity, by
a Letter of King *Henry the Firſt's*, about the
Year 1162, to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*,
the Patrons thereof, not to diſturb or moleſt the
ſame in its Peace, Rights nor Privileges. See
Cripplegate Ward.

St. MARY MAGDALEN's, Old Fiſh-ſtreet.

This Church, which is a Rectory, ſeated on the
North Side of *Knight Riders-ſtreet*, in the Ward of
Baynard's Caſtle, is denominated from its Dedic-
ation to the Saint aforeſaid, and its Vicinity to *Old-
Fiſh-ſtreet*.

The Patronage of this Rectory, which appears
to have been all along in the Dean and Chapter
of *St. Paul's*, is ſubject to the Archdeacon.

This Church being deſtroyed in the dreadful
Conflagration of 1666, it is handſomely rebuilt;
and the Pariſh of *St. Gregory* being thereunto an-
nexed, the Rectorial Profits are thereby conſidera-
bly increaſed; which, together with the Diſburſe-
ments of the Cure, are as follow :

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	£	s.	d.
By Money in lieu of Tithes	120	0	0
By Caſualties Anno 1636	—	5	0

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

	£	s.	d.
To Firſt-fruits	—	19	5
To Tenths	—	1	18
To the Biſhop's Procuration	—	0	5
N ^o . 96.			

	l.	s.	d.
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	4
To the Dean and Chapter's Penſion	1	0	0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1726.

	l.	s.	d.	Par. Acc. Book.
<i>John Brown</i> received	118	8	11 ¹ / ₄	
Paid on Account of the Church	56	17	11	
Paid on that of the Poor	146	11	8	
Balance to the Warden	15	0	7 ³ / ₄	

Donations, per Annum.

	l.	s.	d.	Ibid.
1418, By <i>John Inwarby</i> , a Burial Ground	0	0	0	
1558, By <i>William Kendall</i>	4	0	0	
1572, By <i>Thomas Jennings</i>	0	13	4	
1582, By <i>Bernard Randolph</i>	3	6	8	
1601, By <i>Thomas Berrey</i>	28	0	0	
1633, By <i>John Halse</i>	3	0	0	
1673, By <i>Mr. Backroffe</i>	3	4	0	
1676, By <i>Edmund Arnold</i>	5	0	0	
1716, By <i>Thomas Lockington</i>	5	0	0	

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Joannes Sugar, Civis & Piſcenarius London. Mund. Ed.
Qui obiit 29 die Decemb. An. Dom. 1455; & Stow. Sur.
Margareta, Uxor ejus, quæ obiit 13 die Novemb.
Ann. Dom. 1485. Quorum Animarum, &c.

Orate pro Animabus *Thomæ Pigot*, Armigeri,
& *Richardi Sutton*, Piſcenarii, & *Johanne*, Uxoris Weav.
eorundem: Qui quidem *Thomas* obiit 13 die De- Fun. Mon.
cembris, Anno Dom. 1485; & prædict. *Richard*.
obiit 9 die Maii, Ann. Dom. 1481. Quorum
Animabus propitiatur Deus.

Of your Cherite pray for the Souls of *William
Holland*, Ciſiſon and Goldſmith of London, and
Margaret, his Wyff; which *William* deceſſyd the
5th of May, in the Yere of ovr Salvacion, 1525;
on whos Souls, &c.

Here lieth buried the Body of *Bernard Randolph*,
Eſquire, while hee lived, Common Sergeant of
the City of London. He died the Seventh Day
of *Auguſt*, Ann. Dom. 1583; and of his Liberality
hath been beneficiall to the City, as formerly hath
been declared.

In God the Lord put all your Truſt,
Repent your former wicked Wayes.
Elizabeth, our Queen moſt juſt,
Bleſs her, O Lord, in all her Wayes.
So Lord encrease good Counſellours,
And Preachers of his holy Word;
Myſlike of all Papiſts Deſires.

O Lord, cut them off with thy Sword.
How ſmall ſoever the Gift ſhall bee,
Thank God for him that gave it thee.
Twelve Penie Loaves to Twelve poor Foulkes,
Geve every Sabbath Day for aye.

George Coleman, Gent. a Freeman of this City
of London, was borne in *Richmondſhire*, and after-
ward inhabited at *Callis*, in the Time of the firſt
Surprize thereof by the French, Ann. Dom. 1558,
where he loſt all his Lands and Subſtance; and
at the Age of 95 Yeeres he died the 16th of Sep-
tember 1600, and lyeth interred on the North
Side of the Communion Table. By him is buried
Alice, his Wife, the only Daughter of *George Gains-
ford*, Eſquire, a younger Sonne of Sir *John Gains-
ford*, of *Croburſt*, in the County of Surrey, Knight,
and Brother to the laſt Sir *John Gainsford*, of the
ſame Place, Knight; which *Alice* was ſole Heire
to her Mother *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Coheire
to *John Alphew*, of *Boare Place*, in the County of
Kent, Eſquire. She dyed the Fourth of March,
Anno Domini 1581.

In obitum Lectiſſimæ Feminæ, *Margaretæ
Serle*, nuper Uxoris *Alexandri Serle*, Reg. Majeſt.
13 K Procuratoris,

Procuratoris, &c. Quæ obiit 8 die Mens. Martii, Anno Salutis Humanæ, (qua nunc beatissima fruitur) juxta Stylum Angliæ, 1605.

Virgo, decem & septem vixi intaminata per Annos; Deme duos totidem, tum pia nupta fui. Funera gnatorum vidi lugubria quinque, Deque novem, reliqui bis duo, nostra vident. Casta domi vixi, invigilans proliquo larique; Sara Viro; Mundo Martha; Maria Deo.

Ibid. Memoria Sacrum Selectissimæ Feminæ, Joannæ, Uxoris Gilberti Detbick, Mtis, Filiæ Alexandri Serle, Regiæ Majestatis Procuratoris Gentis & Margaretæ, Uxoris suæ. Quæ quidem Joanna 10 Martii, Ann. 1607, Stylo Angliæ, sub certa spe Venturæ in Christo Resurrectionis, Spiritum Deo, Corpus Terræ commendavit.

Ut semel partu geminas eodem Tristis enixa est tacitas Sorores, Languido tandem placidè quievit. Quindecim Virgo pia vixit Annos, Quindecim Menses, pia nupta facis, Tum pia cedens, pia mens fit alti Tabida incola Cœli Virgo dum, Spes hæc & Amor Parentum, Nupta dum, Lux hæc & Honor Mariti. Uxor & Virgo decor hæc propinquis, Et decus omnes.

Epitaphium 1622.

Stryp. Ed. Clarissimi Viri, Gulielmi Druræi, ex antiqua & Stow. Sur. illustri Druræorum Familiâ oriundi, Juris Cæsarii Doctoris, & amplissimæ Curie Prærogativæ in Angliâ Dignissimi Judicis, jam olim defuncti; recenter vero, Mariæ, Uxoris ejus, Fæminæ laudatissimæ, ex splendidissimo Southwellerum genere prognatæ.

Hac Gulielmus humo Terdenis dormiit Annis, Nunc subiit Tumulum juncta Maria Viro. Justitiæ fuit hic cultor, jurisque Magister; Hæc quoque Magnanima Nobilitate, Fide, Sena prole ferax; Virtutum exempla futuris Æternanda Ævis liquit uterque Parens. Felices nimium vitæque & Funere Sponsos, Dant quibus hæc unum Cor humus, astra Locum. Charissimis suis Patri & Matri, hoc Carmine Parentavit Gulielmus Druræus.

Hoc Monumentum in Memoriam defunctorum Amicorum poni curavit Tho. Cotton, A. R.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and eleven Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newc. Repert. Ecclef. Paroch. This Church about the Year 1181, appears to have paid to the Canons of St. Paul's a Pension of twenty Sol. Synodales, four Pence, and to the Archdeacon one Sol. It must therefore be of great Antiquity, as well as the Fish-market wherein it stood, though we know not the Founder. See Baynard's Castle Ward.

St. MARY Mountbaw.

Stow. Sur. Lond. This Parish is a Rectory, the Church whereof was seated on the West Side of Old Fishstreet-bill, in the Ward of Queenhithe; and its Name it owed to its Dedication to the Virgin Mary, and the Family of Montalto, or Mountbawts, in the County of Norfolk.

Newc. Repert. Ecclef. Paroch. The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have been all along in the Bishop of Hereford, in whom it still remains, but subject to the Archdeacon.

The Church of this Parish sharing the common Fate in the dreadful Catastrophe of 1666, and the same not being rebuilt, the Parish is annexed to

the Church of St. Mary Somerset, whereby the Rectorial Profits are greatly increased; which, together with the Disbursements in respect of the Cure, I shall insert in the Account of the Parish of the said St. Mary Somerset, immediately following; and in the mean Time shall subjoin an Account of the Parish Receipts and Disbursements in respect to the Church and Poor.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1726.

	l.	s.	d.	
William Salter received	40	5	10 ³ / ₄	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on the Church Account	20	14	9	
Paid on that of the Poor	40	6	0 ¹ / ₄	
Balance to the Warden	20	14	10 ¹ / ₂	

Donations, per Annum.

By Justice Randall	0	8	0	Ibid.
By Mr. Warner	2	0	0	

The Sepulchal Inscriptions that were in this late Church not being handed down to us, I cannot insert them.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; forty-seven Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

On the West Side of Old Fishstreet-bill was anciently situate the City Mansion of the Montalto's or Mountbawts, in the County of Norfolk, wherein was a Chapel (the Original of the late Church;) the which House and Chapel were purchased by Ralph de Maydenstone, Bishop of Hereford, about the Year 1234. Both of which he settled upon the Bishops his Successors; whereby they not only became possessed of the House, which they used as their City Residence, but likewise of the Patronage of the Chapel or Church.

There was likewise in this Parish the City Mansion of Robert Belknap, a Judge; who being expelled the Kingdom upon some Misdemeanor, Richard the Second conferred the same upon the Bishop of Winchester. See Queenhithe Ward.

St. MARY Somerset.

This Church, which is a Rectory, situate opposite Broken Wharf in Thames-street, in the Ward of Queenhithe, owes its Name to its Dedication to the often-mentioned Virgin; and the additional Epithet of Somerset, to its Vicinity to Summer's Het or Hithe, a small Port or Haven, (according to the Conjecture of my Author) resembling that of Queen-hithe.

The Patronage of this Church was anciently in a Family of the Peytons; since which Time it having had divers Masters, it is at present in the Possession of but subject to the Archdeacon.

This Church having suffered in the dreadful Calamity Anno 1666, it is rebuilt with a handsome Bell-Tower, and the Parish of St. Mary Mountbaw thereunto annexed; the Incumbent's Profits are thereby considerably advanced; which, together with the Disbursements of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.	l.	s.	d.	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	110	0	0	Ibid.
By Glebe Anno 1636	29	0	0	Newc. Rep. Ecclef. Paroch.

A& Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

Newc. Rep. Ecclef. Paroch.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

Newc. Rep. Ecclef. Paroch.

A& Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

	l.	s.	d.
By Casualties in ditto —	10	10	0
By two Parfonage Houses —	20	0	0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To First-fruits —	17	0	0
	To Tenths —	1	14	0
	To the Bishop's Procuration —	0	7	0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration —	0	2	10

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Par. Acc. Book.	Thomas Funge received	116	8	1
	Paid on Account of the Church	29	3	5
	Paid on that of the Poor	84	8	4
	Balance to the Parish —	2	16	4

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	By Justice Randall —	3	10	0
	1630, By Bernard Hide —	0	9	0
	1644, By Samuel Norib —	4	0	0
	1696, By Mary Cox —	0	15	0
	By Mr. Jennings —	0	13	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. Hic jacet Johannes, Episc' Dormorensis, & Rector istius Ecclesie. Qui ob. 12, Jun. 1433.

Ibid. Orate pro Anima Johannis Denham, quondam Rector. istius Ecclesie. Qui obiit 1511.

Ibid. Pray for the Soul of Bennet Brocas, Gentleman; who died the 11th of Fevriar, An. Dom. 1511. Cujus Animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.

Ibid. Of your Charity pray for the Soul of Peter Baeliell, Fesyeon and Surgeon of London; and for the good Estate of Annis, his Wife. The which Peter departed to God the Second Day of October 1516.

Pray for the Soul of Thomas Hottby, Citizen and Grocer of London; Alice, Joan, and Margaret, his Wives. Which Thomas died the 22d of March, Ann. Dom. 1528.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Snr. Here lieth buried the Body of Master Richard Randall, of this Parish; who had Issue by Margaret, his First Wife, Foure Sons and Seven Daughters; One only Daughter surviving, named Joyce. He was by Freedome a Pewterer, by Trade a Brewer, and one of the Governours of Christ's Hospital. He departed this Life the 7th Day of June, Anno Domini 1616, being aged 75 Yeeres.

No Cause to mourne, though here he lye

That gave to many Cause to cry;

For though his Body turn to Dust,

His Soule doth live among the Just.

New View Lond. H. S. E. Reverendus admodum in Christo Pater, Gilbertus Ironside, S. T. P. Col. Wadhamensis in Acad. Oxon. Guardianus, ejusdem Acad. Vice-Cancellarius. Primo consecratus Bristol. Episcop. postea translatus ad Episcopat. Hereford. Obiit 27 August 1701, Ætat suæ 69.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is select, consisting of eighteen Members; two Church-wardens; one hundred and ten Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

William Swansey was Rector of this Parish before the Year 1335.

Near to Broken Wharf, in Thames-street, was anciently situated the City Residence of the Duke of Norfolk. See Queenhithe Ward.

St. MARY Staining.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. Stow. Sur. Lond. This Parish is a Rectory, the small Church whereof was seated on the North Side of Oat-lane, in the Ward of Aldersgate within. And though it

is certain, that the said Church was denominated from its being dedicated to the Virgin Mary; yet the additional Epithet of *Staining* is as uncertain, as the Time of its Foundation; some imagining it to be derived from Painters-Stainers, who probably lived near it: And others, from its being built with Stone; to distinguish it from those in the City that were built with Wood.

The Advowson of this Rectory was anciently in the Priores and Convent of *Clerkenwell*, in whom it continued till their Suppression by Henry the Eighth; when coming to the Crown, it therein still continues; but subject to the Archdeacon.

This Church being consumed in the Fire of London, and not rebuilt, the Parish is united to St. Michael's, Wood-street, whereby the Incumbent's Profits are considerably increased; which, together with the Disbursements on Account of the Cure, I shall insert in the Account of St. Michael's Parish; and now proceed to the Parochial Charge of Church and Poor.

Church-wardens Accounts, A. D. 1728.

	l.	s.	d.	
John Ruffin received	—	84	15	5½ Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	3	17	8	
Paid on that of the Poor	—	85	8	2
Balance to the Warden	—	4	10	4½

Donations, per Annum.

By Katherine * * *	—	2	0	0 Ibid.
By the Lady Read and Mr. Hills	—	0	15	6
By Mr. Lawne	—	1	4	0
By Margaret Deane	—	0	1	8

Monumental Inscriptions.

Here lieth the Body of George Smithes, Goldsmith and Alderman of London; who tooke to Wife Sarah, the Daughter of Anthony Woolbouse, Citizen and Haberdasher of London: By whom he had Issue Foure Sonnes and Five Daughters. He departed this Life the Eleventh of July, Anno Domini 1615, being 52 Yeeres of Age.

To whose Memory, Sarah, his Wife, being sole Executrix of his Last Will and Testament, at her own proper Cost and Charges, caused this Monument to be erected.

In the Vault underneath lyeth the Body of the honourable Sir Arthur Savage, knighted at Cadiz in Spain 1596. General of her Majesties Forces in the Kingdom of France, at the Siege of Amiens, the 39th of Queen Elizabeth: Collonel, Vice-treasurer, Receiver-general and Counsellour of Estate in Ireland. He had Issue by his Second Wife, Sarah, Daughter of Anthony Woolbouse of Chapwell in the County of Darby, (Widow of George Smithes, Sheriff and Alderman of London, 1611) One only Daughter, named Jane. He dyed the 13th of March 1632.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; forty-three Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

That this Church is not of a modern Foundation; is manifest, from John de Lukenore's being Rector thereof before the Year 1328. See Aldersgate Ward.

St. MARY Woolchurch-baw.

This Parish is a Rectory, the Church of which stood on the East Side of Stocks Market, in the Ward of Walbrook. This Church, like the above-specified, received its Name from its Dedication to the Virgin Mary; and the additional Appellation from a Trone, Beam, or Balance in the Cemetery

Stow. Sur. Cemetery thereof, for the weighing of Wool; Lond. wherefore it was denominated *Woolchurch-haw*.

Newc. The Patronage of this Rectory was anciently Repert. in *Hubert de Ria*, and *Eudo*, his Son; who gave Ecclef. the same to the Abbot and Canons of St. John's Paroch. Abbey at *Colchester*, in whom it continued till their Suppression by *Henry* the Eighth in the Year 1539, when coming to the Crown, it still remains therein: But in Matters Ecclesiastical it is subject to the Archdeacon, other than what relates to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

Ast. Parl. This Church being destroyed in the great Con- 22 & 23 flagration of 1666, and the same not rebuilt, the Car. II. Parish is annexed to the Church of St. Mary *Woolnoth*, whereby the Rectorial Profits are much augmented; which, with the Disbursements in respect to the Cure, I shall insert in the Account of the Parish of the said St. Mary *Woolnoth*. In the Interim, I shall subjoin the Parochial Charges in regard to the Church and Poor.

Church-Wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

		l.	s.	d.
Par. Acc.	<i>Richard Manwaring</i> received	298	19	10
Book.	Paid on Account of the Church	188	9	4
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	133	4 5½
	Balance to the Warden	—	22	13 11½

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	By Mr <i>Renter</i>	—	1	6	0
	By Mr. <i>Pelter</i>	—	5	0	0
	1717, By <i>John West</i>	—	15	0	0

A Monumental Inscription.

Mund. Ed. In *Sevenoke*, into the World my Mother brought Stow. Sur. me;
Hawlden House, in *Kent*, with Armes ever honour'd me;
Westminster-hall (Thirty-six Yeeres) knew me;
 Then, seeking Heaven, Heaven from the World took me:
 Whilome alive, *Thomas Scott*, Men called me;
 Now laid in Grave, Oblivion covereth me.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; sixty-eight Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of St. *Botolph*, *Bishopsgate*, seven Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newc. The late Church of this Parish seems to have Rep. Eccl. been founded soon after the Norman Conquest, by Paroch. *Hubert de Ria*, the Father of *Eudo*, who was Steward of the Household to *William the Conqueror*, and Founder of the Abbey of St. John at *Colchester*; to which the said *Eudo*, by his Charter of Foundation, gave this Church, by the Name of St. *Mary de Westcheping*, otherwise called *New Church*; which had been granted to *Ailward*, a Priest, by *Hubert*, his Father. And by its being then called *New Church*, my Author is of Opinion, that it owed its Foundation to the said *Hubert*.

Rec. Tur. The Cemetery, which belonged to this Church, Pat. 10. being anciently the *Woolstaple*, there was on the Ed. I. m. 11 North Side thereof a void Piece of Ground, which *Edward* the First, in the Year 1282, granted to *Henry le Walleis*, the Mayor, and the Commonalty of *London*, for the Support of *London Bridge*. Which Spot of Ground, together with that whereon

the publick Stocks stood, the Citizens converted into a Market-place. See *Walbrook Ward*.

St. MARY Woolnoth.

This Church, which is a Rectory, situate at the Corner of *Sherbourn-lane*, in *Lombard-street*, and Ward of *Langbourn*, is, like the several above-mentioned, denominated from its being dedicated to the aforesaid Virgin; but the additional Epithet of *Woolnoth* being unaccounted for, it might probably be added from its almost contiguous Situation to *Woolchurch-haw*, abovementioned; wherefore it might justly be called *Wool-neab*, or nigh, which, by an easy Transition, might pass into *Woolnoth*.

The Advowson of this Church was in the Priores and Convent of St. *Helen's* in *Bishopsgate-street*, till their Dissolution; when coming to the Crown, it was by *Henry* the Eighth, in the Year 1540, granted to Sir *Martin Bowes*, in whose Family it has ever since continued; but subject to the Archdeacon.

Though this Church was not quite destroyed by the fatal Catastrophe of the Year 1666, yet it became so great a Sufferer, that nothing escaped but the Walls; which being soon after repaired, or rather patched together, it continued in a very crazy Condition, till the Year 1711, when an Act of Parliament was made for erecting fifty new Churches within the Bill of Mortality; this being appointed one thereof, it was finished in the Year 1719, as it at present appears. And the Parish of St. *Mary Woolchurch* being thereunto annexed, the Incumbent's Profits are thereby much augmented; which, together with the Disbursements of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	160	0	0	
By Glebe Anno 1636	—	22	13	4 Ibid.
By Casualties in ditto	—	16	5	4 Newc.
By a Parsonage House	—	15	0	0 Rep. Ecc. Paroch.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To First-fruits	—	43	13	4 Ibid.
To Tenths	—	4	7	4
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	17	6
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	7	4

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

<i>William Lawe</i> received	—	352	16	0 Par. Acc.
Paid on Account of the Church	—	212	12	1½ Book.
Paid on that of the Poor	—	111	19	5
Balance to the Parish	—	28	4	5½

Donations, per Annum.

1492, By Sir <i>Hugh Brice</i>	—	1	6	8
1498, By Dame <i>Elizabeth Brice</i>	—	1	0	0 Don. Reg.
1502, By Sir <i>John Percivall</i>	—	13	6	8
1508, By Dame <i>Thomasine Percivall</i>	—	6	10	4
1557, By Sir <i>Martin Bowes</i>	—	5	0	0
1596, By Dame <i>Elizabeth Ramsey</i>	—	3	0	0
1625, By <i>Richard Cheney</i>	—	13	0	0
1638, By <i>George Humble</i>	—	6	10	0
1665, By Sir <i>Thomas Viner</i> , 100 l. for a Purchase	—	5	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Here lieth Sir *John Arundel*, Knight of the Bath, and Knight Baneret, Receiver of the Duchy Grey, Daughter to the Lord Mar-
 quese

queſe Dorſet; who died 8 Febr. the 36th of the Reigne of King Hen. the 8.

Quid caro lætatur cum vermibus eſca paratur,
Terre terra datur; caro naſcitur & moriatur.

Weav. Fun. Mon. Orate pro Anima Simonis Eyre.
under this defaced Monument
Simon Eyre, the Son of John Eyre, of Brandon in Suffolk, lieth interred. He was Lord Maior in the Yeare 1445. He built *Leaden-hall*, for a common Granary for the Citie; and a fair large Chappell on the Eaſt Side of the Quadrant, over the Porch whereof was painted, *Dextra Domini exaltavit me*. And on the North Wall, *Honorandus, famoſus Mercator* Simon Eyre, *hujus Operis Fundator*. He gave Five thouſand Pounds and above to poore Maids Marriages; and did many other Works of Charitie. He died the 18 Day of September 1459.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Here lyeth buried the Body of Sir Martin Bowes, Knight, Alderman, and Lord Maior of London; and alſo free of the Goldſmiths Company: With *Cicilia*, Dame Anne, and Dame Elizabeth, his Wives. The which Sir Martin Bowes deceaſed the 4 Day of Auguſt, An. Dom. 1566.

Ibid. Here lyeth interred the Body of Sir Thomas Ramſey, Knight, a moſt worthy Citizen, and lately Lord Maior of London; being free of the Grocers Company, with whom (by Will) he hath left a perpetual Reliefe for poore young Men, Retaylours of the ſaid Company; which he ſaw performed in his Lifetime. He was a moſt careful Magiſtrate, walked in the Fear of God, and loved Peace. Hee lived 79 Yeeres, and dyed (without Iſſue) in the Faith of Jeſus Chriſt, the 19 Day of May, Anno Dom. 1590; whoſe godly End was a true Teſtimony of his virtuous Life.

Here lyeth buried alſo, Dame Alice, the Firſt Wife of the ſaid Sir Thomas Ramſey; ſhe being eldeſt Daughter to Bevis Lea, of Endfield in the County of Stafford, Gent. unto whom he was married 37 Yeeres; and having lived 85 Yeeres, ſhe departed this Life the 18 Day of January, Anno Dom. 1577.

Dame Mary, the Second Wife to the ſaid Sir Thomas Ramſey, was eldeſt Daughter to William Dale, of Briſtoll, Merchant; unto whom he was married 12 Yeeres. In Regard therefore of ſo worthy a Knight, and his Two virtuous Ladies, this Monument is here placed by the Executors to the ſaid Sir Thomas Ramſey, the 18 Day of November, Anno Dom. 1596.

New View Lond. Qui olim Civitatis hujus inclytiſſime inclytus erat Aurifaber, & Aldermanni, Vicecomitis Prætoris, ad Muhera, Honores & Curas evectus, hic prope jacet.

Thomas Vyner, Miles & Baronetus, *Cerneyenſibus Aquiloniis* in Agro *Gloceſtriens*i oriundus; cujus Laudes non jaçtabit hoc Marmor. Adi, Lector, Fraternitatem Aurifabrorum, Hoſpitiũ & Chriſti celeberrimum; utrobique ſpectatam Hominis Charitatem, Donis ejus opulentis ſat probatam videas.

Placide vixit, omnium Bonorum, quorum per plurimos Juſtitia ſua celeberrimã ſibi conciliavit, Inimicos (ſi habuiſſet ullos) Charitate devinctos eſſe quærebat. Publico, privato, ſecreto, aſſiduus erat Numinis Divini Cultor. Mortalis Vitæ tandem pertæſus, anno Ætatis ſuæ Septuageſimo ſeptimo, quod ei mortale erat, immortale ſuum læte in Manus Redemptoris exhalavit, Maii 11 A. S. 1665.

Hinc, Lector, bene vivendi & feliciter moriendi Vias condiſce & Præmia.

At the Inſtance of Thomas Vyner, Eſq; Clerk of the Patents, piously deſiring to preſerve the Memory of his dear Father, Sir Thomas Vyner, deceaſed; his Executor, Sir Robert Vyner, Knight

and Baronet, cauſed this Monument to be ſet up, Anno Dom. 1672.

Ibid.

To the Memory of Thomas Vyner, Eſq; Second Son of Sir Thomas Vyner, Knight and Baronet, by Dame Honour, Daughter of George Humble, Eſq; of this Pariſh, his ſecond Wife, This Monument was erected at the Charge of Sir Robert Vyner, Knight and Baronet, ſole Executor of his Laſt Will and Teſtament, An. Dom. 1673.

Flos Juventutis, Corporis pariter & Animi fulgore pluribus non parum præluſens, Urbis, & hujus pulcherrimæ Spes ornata, Thomas Vyner, Armiger, Militis & Baronetti ejuſdem Nominis. Hic jacet Filiorum alter; qui poſt varios Annos exteras Nationes luſtrando exactos ad natale ſolum rediit Patri chariſſimus. Aſt, heu! Patris mox deſuncti citius premens ipſe veſtigia à ſuis triſtibus plurimum deſideratus, ad Cœlites Anima cœlebs migravit.

Quam partem chariſſimam Corpus ejus infequendo deſeſſum ad hujus Lapidis metam moratur, hoc ipſo in Templo novas cum ea expectans Nuptias, quod è Cineribus ſuis inter primos Inſtauratores, ipſe Sumptibus non exiguis pie reſuſcitavit. Abi, Viator, utile fit tibi hoc Exemplar; & ſi potes, parilem te habe moriturum. Obiit Feb. 5 1666.

Jacobus Houbion, Londinenſis, Petri Filius, ob Fidem Flandria exultantis; ex C. Nepotibus habuit LXX. Superſtites: Filios V. videns Mercatores florentiſſimos; ipſe Londinenſis Buſſæ Pater; Piiſſimè obiit Nonagenarius, An. Dom. 1682.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Near this Place is interred the Body of Sir William Phipps, Knight; who, in the Year 1687, by his great Induſtry, diſcover'd among the Rocks near the Banks of *Babama*, on the North Side of *Hiſpaniola*, a Spaniſh Plate Ship which had been under Water Forty-four Years; out of which he took, in Gold and Silver, to the Value of Three hundred thouſand Pounds Sterling; and with a Fidelity equal to his Conduçt, brought it all to London, where it was divided between himſelf and the reſt of the Adventurers: For which great Service he was knighted by his then Maſteſty, King James II. and afterward by the Command of his preſent Maſteſty, and at the Requeſt of the principal Inhabitants of *New England*, he accepted the Government of the *Maſſachuſets*; in which he continued to the Time of his Death, and diſcharged his Truſt with that Zeal for the Intereſt of his Country, and with ſo little Regard to his own private Advantage, that he juſtly gained the good Eſteem and Affections of the greateſt and beſt Part of the Inhabitants of that Colony. He died the 18th of February 1694; and his Lady, to perpetuate his Memory, hath cauſed this Monument to be erected.

New View Lond.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; eighty-eight Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

John de Norton was Rector of this Church in the Year 1355.

In digging a Foundation for the preſent Church, in the Year 1716, at the Depth of fifteen and twenty-two Feet, were diſcovered a great Variety of Roman Earthen Veſſels, both for ſacred and prophane Uſes, (but all broken) together with a Number of Tuſks and Bones of Boars and Goats, with divers Medals and Pieces of Metal, ſome teſſelated Works, a Piece of an Aqueduct, and, at the Bottom of all, a Well full of Dirt, which was no ſooner removed, than a fine Spring aroſe, wherein is placed a Pump, by which, it is ſaid, is drawn the beſt and moſt ſalubrious Water

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

ter in or about the City. By the great Quantity of Potheards, &c. found in this Place, I am of Opinion, that here must have been a Roman Pottery: And by the Tusks and Bones, I imagine, that in this Neighbourhood stood the Temple of Concord, mentioned by the Romans. See Langbourn Ward.

St. MATTHEW's, Friday-street.

Newc.
Rep.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

This Church, which is a Rectory, situate on the West Side of *Friday-street*, in the Ward of *Farringdon within*, owes its Name to its Dedication to *St. Matthew*, the Evangelist, and its Situation in the Street of that Name.

Ibid.

The Patronage of this Rectory being antiently in the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, it continued in them till their Suppression; when the Coventual Church being converted into a Cathedral, *Henry VIII.* conferred the same upon the Bishop: But the new Bishoprick being soon after dissolved, *Edward VI.* in the Year 1551, granted the same to the Bishop of *London*, and his Successors, in whom the Advowson still continues.

A& Parl.
22 & 23
Car. II.

This Church being destroyed by the Fire of *London* in the Year 1666, 'tis handsomely rebuilt; and the Parish of *St. Peter, Cheap*, being thereunto united, by Act of Parliament, the Incumbent's Profits are thereby greatly increased; which, together with the Disbursements of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.
Ibid.	By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	150	0 0
Newc.	By Casualties Anno 1636	—	10	0 0
Repert.	By a Parsonage House	—	15	0 0
Ecclef.				
Paroch.				

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To First-fruits	—	—	— 47 14 9½
	To Tenths	—	—	— 4 15 5½
	To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	15 0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	5 0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

Parish Ac.	George Bryan receiv'd	—	—	97 19 9
Book.	Paid on Account of the Church	—	29 4 8	
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	79 18 1	
	Balance to the Warden	—	11 3 0	

Donations, per Annum.

Stow. Sur.	By Sir Nicholas Twiford	—	10 0 0	
Lond.	By Mrs. Cole	—	5 0 0	
Stryp. Ed.				
Stow. Sur.				

Monumental Inscriptions.

Mund. Ed. *Anthony Cage* entombed here doth rest;
Stow. Sur. Whose Wisdom still prevail'd the Commonweale:

A Man with God's good Gifts so amply blest,
That few, or none his Doings may impale.
A Man unto the Widow and the Poore
A Comfort, and a Succour evermore.
Three Wives he had of Credit and of Fame;
The First of them, *Elizabeth* that hight,
Who buried here, brought to this *Cage*, by Name,
Seventene young Plants, to give his Table
Light;

The Second Wife (for her part) brought him none;
The Third and last, no more but only One.

He deceased the 24th Day of *June*, Anno Domini 1583.

Ibid.

As Man liveth, so he dyeth;
As Tree falleth, so it lyeth.
Anne Middleton, thy Life well past,
Doth argue restfull Bliss at last.

Obiit Anno à partu Virginis *Mariae*, 1596, Mens. *Januar.* die 11 Anno Reg. Reginae *Elizabethæ* 39, Ætatis suæ 54.

In the midst of this Quire lyeth the Body of *Gaius Newman*, Citizen and Goldsmith of *London*, of the Age of Sixty-six Yeeres. Hee had Issue by his Wife *Anne*, the Daughter of *Nicholas Cullum*, of *London*, Merchant-Taylor, Seven Sonnes and Five Daughters, *Gabriel*, *Gaius*, *Robert*, *Nicholas*, *Francis*, *Thomas* and *Hugh*; *Elizabeth*, *Mary*, *Anne*, *Sarah* and *Judith*. Hee deceased the Third Day of *March*, 1613.

Ibid.

Here lyes the Body of Sir *Edward Clark*, Kt. Lord Maior of this City of *London*, Anno Dom. 1696. Dyed Sept. 1. 1703, in the 76th Year of his Age. By his first Wife, *Elizabeth*, Daughter of the Reverend Mr. *Thomas Gouge*, he had Issue *Anne* and *Thomas*, that dyed before him. By his second, *Jane*, Daughter of *Richard Clotterbuck*, Esq; he had Two Children that survived him. *Jane* married to *Maynard Colchester*, of *Westbury* in *Gloucestershire*, Esq; And Sir *Thomas Clark*, of *Brickendonbury* in *Hertfordshire*, Kt. in pious Memory of his dear Parents buried underneath, erected this Monument.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; forty-eight Houses and a Half. Augmentation to the Parish of *St. Andrew Wardrobe*, seven Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Roger de South Croxton was Rector of this Church in the Year 1322. See *Farringdon within*.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

St. MICHAEL Bassishaw.

This Church, which is a Rectory, situate on the West Side of *Basinghall-street*, in the Ward of *Bassishaw*, is denominated from its Dedication to *St. Michael the Arch-angel*, and the Place of its Situation near *Basing's-Haw*, or Hall.

Ibid.

The Patronage of this Rectory seems to have been antiently in the Bishop of *London*; but the same falling into Lay Hands for some Time, it at last came to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, where it has ever since continued, but subject to the Archdeacon.

Ibid.

This Church sharing the common Fate in the great Conflagration of 1666, 'tis handsomely rebuilt, and in all Respects remains upon the antient Foot, other than the settling a certain improved Stipend upon the Incumbent, in lieu of Tithes; which, together with the other Profits and Disbursements of the Cure, are as follow:

A& Parl.
22 & 23
Car. II.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	132	11 0	Ibid.
By Casualties in the Year 1636	—	10	0 0	Newc.
By Sir <i>Woolstan Dixie's</i> Gift	—	10	0 0	Repert.
By a Parsonage House	—	7	0 0	Ecclef.
				Paroch.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To First-fruits	—	—	17 0 0	Ibid.
To Tenths	—	—	1 14 0	
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	5 0	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	3 0	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Richard Long received	—	483	0 11½	Parish Ac.
Paid on Account of the Church	—	260	2 11	Book.
Paid on that of the Poor	—	213	3 7½	
Balance to the Parish	—	9	14 4½	

Donations,



The West Prospect of the Parish Church of St. Michael Cornhill.

Donations, per Annum.

Don.Reg.	1496, By <i>John Baker</i>	—	—	1	0	0
	1575, By the Lady <i>Anne Bacon</i>		14	0	0	
	1582, By <i>Richard Adams</i>	—	0	10	0	
	1583, By <i>John Storey</i>	—	2	0	0	
	1587, By <i>Thomas Rose</i>	—	5	4	0	
	1592, By Sir <i>Woolstan Dixie</i>		10	0	0	
	1608, By <i>Cicely Cyoll</i>	—	3	0	0	
	1617, By <i>Margaret Deane</i>		1	0	0	
	1625, By Alderman <i>Ellkyn</i>		2	12	0	
	1630, By <i>John Banks</i>	—	2	0	0	
	1632, By <i>John Lock</i> , two Boys in <i>Christ's Hospital</i>	—	0	0	0	
	1633, By Alderman <i>Baſkerfield</i>		2	10	0	
	1647, By <i>Emanuel Bird</i>	—	6	0	0	
	1653, By <i>George Vaughan</i> , 250 l. for a Purchase	—	12	10	0	

Monumental Inscriptions.

Mund.Ed.
Stow.Sur. Hic jacet Dom. *Richard. Sarich*, quondam Rec-
tor istius Eccles. Qui obiit 13 Novemb. Ann.
Dom. 1359. Cujus Anime propitiatur Deus.

Weav.
Fun Mon. *John Burton* lyeth under here,
Sometimes of *London* Citizen and Mercer;
And *Jenet*, his Wife, with their Progeny,
Been turned to Erth, as you may see.
Friends free, what so yee bee,
Pray for us, we you prey:
As you see us in this Degree,
So shall you be another Day.

Obiit Anno 460.

Ibid. Huc ades, atque tuis metire, Viator, ocellis,
Quam brevis inclusos illigat Urna Duos.
Ut modo tu, Vir fuit hic, hæc & femina quondam,
Nunc gelidi Pars est hujus uterque Soli.
Nomen *Abel*, More erat Cognomen, & *Exoniensum*
Cæsarii Doctor Juris in Urbe fuit.
Agnes alterius Nomen, conjuxque *Johannis*
More fuit hujus *Abel*, qui modo Frater erat.
Ut cupis ergo tibi faciant post funera Vivi,
Has modo tute breves, quisquis es, ede preces!
Hic *Abel* primo, hic *Agnes* relevetur ab agno,
Qui prius agnino sanguine lavit oves.
Obiit *Abel*, 1486; *Agnes*, 1499. Quorum ani-
mabus.

Ibid. Here lyeth the Body of *John Martyn*, late Ci-
tizen and Maior of the Cite of *London*, and *Ka-
therin*, his Wyff, whos Children with them here
bin fixed. The which *John Martyn* departed out
of the present Life, the last Day of *December*,
in the Yeare of our Lord 1471; and the said *Ka-
therine*, the 20th Day of *August*, in the Yeare of
our Lord God 1487; on whos Souls *Jesus* have
mercy.

Ibid. Hic jacet *Rogerus Ree*, Miles, & *Rosa*, Uxor
ejus; qui quidem *Rogerus* obiit 18 die Mensis
Januarii, Anno Dom. 1479. Cujus Anime, &c.

Ibid. Hic jacet *Andreas Chyett*, quondam Sementa-
rius istius Civitatis, qui obiit 14 die *Julii*, An.
Dom. 1498. Cujus Anime propitiatur Altissi-
mus. Amen.

Ibid. Here undyr lieth buried the Bodies of Sir *James*
Yerford, Knight, Mercer, and sometym Maior of
this Citie of *London*; and of Dame *Elisabeth*, his
Wife. The which Sir *James* deceſſyd the 22 Day
of *June*, An. Dom. 1527; and the said *Elisabeth*
deceſſyd the 8th Day of *August*, An. Dom. 1548;
on whos Souls, &c.

Mund.Ed.
Stow.Sur. In Chirurgery brought up in Youth,
A Knight here lieth dead;
A Knight and eke a Surgeon such
As *England* feld hath bred.

For which so foveraigne Gift of God,
Wherein he did excell,
King *Henry* 8th call'd him to Court,
Who lov'd him dearly well.
God gave the Gift, the King gave Goods,
The Gift of God t'enhance;
Where God and such a Prince do joyne,
Such Man hath happy Chance.
King *Edward*, for his Service fake,
Bade him rise up a Knight,
A Name of Praise, and ever since
He Sir *John Ailife* hight.
Right worshipful in Name and Charge,
In *London* liv'd he than;
In *Blackwell-Hall*, the Merchant Chiefe,
First Sheriffe, then Alderman.
The Hospitals bewaile his Death,
The Orphan Children mone,
Their chiefe Erector being dead,
And Benefactor gone.
Dame *Isabell*, who liv'd with him,
His faithful Wife and Make,
With him (as dearest after Death)
Doth not her Knight forsake.
The Knight the 24th of *October*
Yeelded up his Breath.
And she soone after followed,
To live with him in Death.

Here lyeth buried under this Tombe the Body
of Sir *John Gresham*, Knight, sometime Alder-
man and Lord Maior of this City of *London*, who
had Two Wives, Dame *Mary*, his first Wife, by
whom hee had Issue Five Sonnes and Sixe Daugh-
ters: By Dame *Katharine*, his last Wife, no Issue.
Which Sir *John* deceaſed the 23d Day of *October*,
Anno Domini 1566; and Dame *Mary* died the 21
Day of *September* 1538; Dame *Katharine* died . . .

Ibid.

Siste pedem, Viator, quisquis es, ac venerare,
Thomæ Wharton, M. D. C. L. M. S. quod fuit
mortale heic Juxta Situm est: Qui *Winstoniae*,
apud *Dunelmenses*, natus; *Cantabrigiæ*, apud *Pem-
brochianos*, educatus, non ipsius natalis Soli, non
Academix, sed in Commune Humani Generis
commodum natum se, educatumq; factis com-
probavit.

Stryp. Ed:
Stow.Sur.

Vir Justus, Probus, Pius, omnimodo eruditi-
one, cæteris hominibus hac solummodo conditione
impar, quod omnes sui Seculi Medicos facile ante-
celluit. Grassante infami illa *Londiniis* Peste,
Hoste infensissimâ, Anno 1666. Rebus ad *Triarios*
jam planè perductis, Receptusq; aliis canentibus,
Fixis Aquilis, adhæsit immotus, Saluti publicæ
velle asserens prospicere, Alienæ apparentem, suæ
profusum. Natus Anno 1614. Obiit 1673.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens;
one hundred and forty-eight Houses. Augmen-
tation to the Parish of *St. Giles, Cripplegate*, six
Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Though I cannot ascertain the Time when the
first Church of this Parish was founded, yet that
it is of great Antiquity, is manifest, by its having
been given by G. Bishop of *London*, to the Prior
and Canons of *St. Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*, be-
fore the Year 1246, when the Donation was con-
firmed by *Henry III.* which Benefaction was pro-
bably the Gift of *Gilbert. Universalis*, about the
Year 1140. See *Bassishaw* Ward.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

St. MICHAEL, Cornhill.

This Church, which is a Rectory, situate in
St. Michael's-alley in *Cornhill*, and Ward of that
Name, owes its Name to its Dedication to *St.*

Michael

Michael above mentioned, and its antient Situation in the Street called *Cornhill*.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

The Patronage of this Church appears to have been antiently in *Anotbus*, a Priest, who gave the same to the Abbot and Convent of *Coveſham* (mistaken for *Eveſham*) before the Year 1133; for in that Year *Reynold*, the Abbot, and Canons, granted the same to *Sparling*, a Priest, with all the Lands thereunto belonging, except those held by *Orgar le Proud*, at the Rent of two Shillings *per Annum*; in Consideration of which Grant, the said *Sparling* covenanted and agreed, not only to pay annually to the said Abbot and Canons the Sum of thirteen Shillings and four Pence, but likewise to supply the House of the said Abbot (when in *London*) with Fire, Water and Salt.

Ibid.

Some Time after, this Rectory reverting to the Abbot and Convent aforesaid, they continued Patrons thereof till the Year 1503, when, by a proper Instrument, dated 3 *December*, they conveyed the Advowson thereof to the Company of Drapers of this City; who, in Consideration of which, settled a perpetual Annuity of five Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence upon the said Abbot and Canons, and their Successors; besides an antient Pension of six Shillings and eight Pence annually paid them out of the said Church. By Virtue of which Contract, the said Company of Drapers have been Patrons thereof ever since. But in Matters Ecclesiastical it is subject to the Archdeacon, other than what relates to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

Act Parl.
22 & 23
Car. II.

This Church being destroyed in the dreadful Conflagration, *Anno* 1666, it is beautifully rebuilt, and in all Respects remains as formerly; other than, in lieu of uncertain Tithes, a certain Stipend is settled upon the Rector, which, together with his other Profits and Disbursements on account of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Ibid. By Money in lieu of Tithes	140	0	0
Newc. By Casualties <i>Anno</i> 1636	7	6	8
Rep. Eccl. By nine yearly Sermons	4	10	0
Paroch.			

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Ibid. To First-fruits	35	1	8
To Tenths	3	10	2
To the Bishop's Procuration	0	10	0
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	6	8

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1723.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Par. Acc. Samuel <i>Welfshman</i> receiv'd	1088	14	8
Book. Paid on account of the Church	818	8	11
Paid on that of the Poor	309	7	9
Balance to the Warden	39	2	0

Donations, per Annum.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Ibid. By Mrs. <i>Daynes</i>	1	0	0
By John <i>Vernon</i> , Esq;	2	8	0
By Martha <i>Huitson</i>	5	0	0
By Robert <i>Abbot</i> , Esq;	5	0	0
By Mr. <i>Caldwill</i>	0	10	0
1678, By Spencer <i>Cowper</i> , Esq;	5	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Weav.
Fun. Mon.

Hic jacet in Tumulo, Doctor Venerabilis *Hugo Dauset* olim Rector, vere fideique Protector. MC quater. X. ter IX. sit & I. sex Aprilisque die ter I: V. femel I. migrat ille.

Here undyr was beryed *Robert Barnes* by Name, Citizon of *London*, and Mercer of the fame: And this is written that others may remembyr, How godly he departed the Twentyth on of *November*.

Ibid.

Here lyth the Body of *John Boot's* Wiff, Dissolvdy by Deth to her fyrst Matter Dust; Who from the Cares of this World departyd her Liff,

Ibid.

The Twenty-third Day of the Monyth of *August*, One thousand Fyve hundryd and Seven, beyng Threescore Yeerys old just.

Here lyeth *Robert Fabian*, Alderman and Sheriffe of *London*, who composed a laborious Chronicle of *England* and *France*, with the Monuments and the Succession of the Lord Maiors of *London*; and died *Anno Dom.* 1511.

Ibid.

Like as the Day his Course doth consume,
And the new Morrow springeth againe as fast,
So Man and Woman by Natures Custome,
This Life to passe, at last in Earth are cast:
In Joy and Sorrow, which here their Time doe waste,
Never in one State, but in Course transitorie;
So full of Change is of this World the Glory.

Here lyeth *Francis Bennison*, a Citizen was hee, A Merchant Adventurer also, and of the Mystery Of Haberdashers Company. A Man of honest Name,

Mund. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Who here on Earth to Feare of God his vitall Dayes did frame.

Two Wives hee had, the first of them in *Antwerpe* born she was;

The other hee a Widdow left, so God brought it passe.

His Soule (no doubt) doth now remaine with God among the rest

Of other worthy Christians, who evermore are blest.

Philip Gunter, Skinner, sometime Alderman of this City, departed this Life the 15 Day of *February*, 1582, and lyeth buried in the Cloyster of this Church; who married *Anne* Daughter of *Henry Barley*, in the County of *Hereford*, Esq; and had Issue by her Eleven Sonnes and Foure Daughters. He left good Maintenance for Two Sermons yeerly for ever in this Church: The one on the 15th Day of *March*, the other the 25th of *December*.

Ibid.

In *March* 1588 was buried in this Place, *Alexander Every*, Merchant, but Forty Yeeres of Age;

Ibid.

Whose godly Gifts, by Will, are Warrants of God's Grace

In him. By whom, thinke on thy selfe, and on the Stage

Thou stand'st, and measure it and other Worldly Things

As Streames that swiftly slide down from their Springs.

An. Dom. 1570, primo *Feb.*

Here lyeth buried the Body of *Peter Houghton*, of *London*, Alderman: He was free of the Grocers Company, a Merchant of the Staple in *England*, and a Merchant Adventurer. Hee was one of the Sheriffes of this City, in *Ann.* 1593, and dyed the last Day of *December* 1596. Hee gave to the Foure Hospitals, (that is to say) *St. Bartholomew's*, *Christ Church*, *St. Thomas* and *Bridewell*, 600 *l.* equally to be divided between them. Hee gave also to the Grocers Company, 400 *l.* to be lent to Eight young Men of the same Company (Gratis) from Two Yeeres to Two Yeeres, for ever; which 1000 *l.* was paid by *John Vernon*, Merchant-Taylor, accordingly. He had to Wife

Ibid.

Mary



The North West Prospect of the Danes Church, in Wellclose Square.



The South West Prospect of the Sweets Church in Princes Square Ratcliff-highway.

May Houghton, who sithence married with Sir Thomas Vavasor, Knight Marshall. Hee had Children by her Two Sonnes, named Hatton and Peter, who dyed young; and Two Daughters, Mary and Elizabeth. Mary was married to Sir James Scudamore, Knight; and Elizabeth to Sir Henry Bedingfield, Knight.

NewView Lond. To the pious Memory of Mr. John Vernon, late a worthy Member of the worshipful Company of Merchant-Taylors, who by his Will, 1615, gave many large Legacies to the annual Relief of several Poor of that and other Companies of this City, amounting yearly to Two hundred Pounds. All which Charities are duly paid, as his Will directs, by the said Company; who, in Gratitude to the great Benefactor, erected this Monument at their Charge, in the Place where one was ruined by the Fire Anno 1666.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. Memoriae Sacrum. Laurentio & Mariae Chaldwell, conjugibus, sacro foedere junctis, & duodenæ Prolis Parentibus. Quorum Uxor & Mater, Maria, obiit Octobris 20; Anno Dom. 1621, Maritus & Pater, Laurentius, Novemb. 21, 1625; Septuagenarius utrisq; Liberalibus & suis & de suis. Hoc Sepulchrum posuere Parentalis heredes Bonitatis, Filii eorum observantissimi: Quos defunctos & Deus habet, & Pauperes carento lugent. Omnia Offa Justi Custodit Dominus.

Here is lodg'd a loving Pair,
Sleeping rest they free from Care.
Though their Journey from their Birth
Had been tedious long on Earth,
He that freed them from their Sin
Sent them to this holy Inne,
Joyful Requiems, for to sing
Hallelujahs to their King;
Til the Summons, til the Day,
Til the Trump found, Rife, away.

NewView Lond. Sir William Cowper, of Ratling Court, in the County of Kent, Knight and Baronet, born the 7th of March 1582, married Mrs. Martha Master, of E. Langden, in the said County, and died the 20th of December 1664; both lye buried in this Cloyster. In the pious Memory of whom Spencer Cowper, Esq; Fourth Son of the said Sir William and Martha, erected this Monument, and died a Batchelour, Nov. 6, 1676, in the 57 Year of his Age.

Ibid. Near this Place lyes the Body of Sir Edward Cowper, Knight, Second Son of Sir William Cowper, of Ratling Court, in the County of Kent, Knight and Baronet; born the 5th of August 1614, and died a Batchelor on Thursday the 10th of November, 1685, in the 71st Year and about Three Months of his Age; who, having left many living Monuments of a most just and charitable Life, order'd this Tomb to be erected by his Nephew and sole Executor, Edward Cowper, in Remembrance of his much-lamented Death.

Officers, &c. this Parish.

The Vestry is general; three Church-wardens; one hundred and twenty-one Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, ten Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Stow. Sur. Lond. Though I have not been able to discover the Time when this Church was at first founded, yet by Alnothus's having given the same to the Abbot and Convent of Evesham, in the Year 1133, I am of opinion that it owes its Foundation to the Saxons. Be that as it will, it was situate in the Street denominated Cornhill, till the Reign of Edward VI. when 'twas excluded the same, by

the Erection of four Houses in the Cemetery, on the North Side thereof. Ibid.

Contiguous to this Church, on the South, was antiently situate a handsome Cloister, and a beautiful Church-yard, wherein was a Pulpit Cross (resembling that of St. Paul's) erected by Sir John Rudstone, some Time Mayor of this City; who purchasing Ground in this Neighbourhood, not only enlarged the said Church-yard, but likewise erected convenient Apartments for the Choiristers, who daily officiated in the Church; but the Choir being soon after dissolved, the Apartments were converted into Habitations for decayed Parishioners. See Cornhill Ward. Ibid.

St. MICHAEL's, Crooked-Lane.

This Parish-Church is not of a modern Date, as is evident by John de Barkam's being Rector thereof before the Year 1304. It is a Rectory, situate on the East Side of St. Michael's-lane, in the Ward of Candlewick-street, and denominated from its Dedication to the above-named St. Michael, and its Vicinity to Crooked-lane. The Patronage thereof appears to have been antiently in the Prior and Convent of Canterbury, in whom it continued till about the Year 1408. Since which Time it has been in the Archbishops of that See, and is one of the thirteen Peculiars in this City belonging to Canterbury. Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. Ibid.

This Church suffering in the great Conflagration Anno 1666, 'tis, with its Steeple, rebuilt in a beautiful Manner; and remains, in all Respects, as formerly, except as to the Parliamentary Addition made to the Rectorial Revenues, which, with the other Profits and Disbursements respecting the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.				l.	s.	d.	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	100	0	0			Ibid.
By Casualties Anno 1636	—	6	14	4			Newc.
By a Parsonage House	—	25	0	0			Repert. Eccles.

<i>Disbursements on Account of the Cure.</i>				l	s	d	aroch.
To First-fruits	—	—	26	8	4		Ibid.
To Tenths	—	—	2	12	10		
To the Bishop's Procuration			0	7	7½		
To the Archdeacon's Procuration			0	0	0		

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.			
Thomas Walker receiv'd	—	444	9 4
Paid on Account of the Church	—	201	2 4
Paid on that of the Poor	—	227	7 4
Balance to the Parish	—	15	19 8

Donations, per Annum.			
By Thomas Ware	—	2	12 0
By Owen Waller	—	2	12 0
By Mr. Arwood	—	0	3 4
By Mr. Jennings	—	0	13 4
By Mr. Mouse, every Fifth Year	—	2	11 0
By Robert Hilson	—	2	12 0
By William Cotton	—	2	10 0
By John Burnell	—	2	12 0
By Mr. Witham	—	20	0 0
By John Lemon	—	2	12 0
By Mr. Harris	—	2	12 0

Monumental Inscriptions.

On John Lovekin, An. 1368.
Worthy John Lovekin, Stockfish-monger, of London, here is leyd,
Four Times of this City Lord-Mayor hee was, if Truth be feyd,
13 M Twife

Twife he was by Election of Citizens then being,
And Twife by the Commandment of his good
Lord the King.

Cheef Founder of this Church in his Life-time
was he ;

Such Lovers of the Commonwelth too few ther be.
Of *August* the Fourth, Thirteene hundryth Sixty
and Eyght,

His Flesh to Erth, his Soul to God went Streight.

Weav.
Fun.Mon.

Here under lyth a Man of Fame,
William Wakworth callyd by Name;
Fishmonger he was in Life-time here,
And twife Lord Mayor, as in Bookes appere;
Who with Courage stout, and manly Might,
Slew *Wat Tyler*, in King *Richard's* Sight;
For which Act done, and trew Intent,
The King made him Knight incontinent :
And gave him Armes, as here may see,
To declare his Faet and Chivalrie.
He left this Life, the Yere of our God
Thirteene hundryd Fourscore and Three od.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

Farewell, my Friends, the Tide abideth no Man,
I am departed hence, and so shall ye.
But in this Passage the best Song that I can,
Is *Requiem eternam*; now, *Jesu*, grant it me;
When I have ended all mine Adversitie,
Grant me in Paradise to have a Mansion,
That shedst thy Blood for my Redemption.

Weav.
Fun.Mon.

Here lyeth, wrapt in Clay,
The Body of *William Wray*.
I have no more to say.

Mund.Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Here under lyeth the Bodies of Sir *Henry Amcotes*, Knight, Alderman and Lord Maior of London; and Dame *Joane* his Wife; which Sir *Henry Amcotes* deceased the 5th Day of September, Anno 1554, and the said Dame *Joane* deceased the 4th Day of September, Anno Dom. 1573.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Queene *Elizabeth* both was and is alive, what then
can more be said ?
In Heaven a Saint, in Earth a blessed Maid.
She ruled *England* Yeeres 44 and more, and then
returned to God,
At the Age of Seventy Yeeres, and somewhat od.

Ibid.

S. S. Necnon piæ Memoriam *Johannis Lemmani*,
Viri clariss. Civis, ac Senatoris integerrimi, Equi-
tis Aurat. olim hujus Urbis Prætoris; qui se, in
suo munere, laudatissime gessit, Pietatis Cultor,
Justitiæ vindex. Suis in Coelibatu perpetuo vixit
Parens, et suis plusquam Pater munifice mor-
tuus. Hic Resurrectionem expectat.

Salinghamia ex Agro *Norfolciensi* oriundus,
Probitate Simplicitate nixus. Anno Salut. Hu.
cristi. m. ccc. xxxii. et suo Octogesimo octavo, Die
Mart. 26 Reg. cœlestis certa Fide præstolatur.

Ibid.

Sub hoc Marmore requiescit, in Spe Resurre-
ctionis ad Gloriam, *Maria*, fidelis Uxor *Johan-
nis More*, Mercatoris, Filia *Edwardi Worwood*,
Grocer. Obiit 10 Decemb. Anno Christi 1632.

Memento Mori.

Hic
Mitis, amans, humilis, pia, pulchra, pudica, mo-
desta,
Grata Deo, Sponso chara, *Maria* jacet.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens;
one hundred and nineteen Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

This Rectory Church was antiently a very
small and piteous Building, adjoining to the Mar-
ket of *Eastcheap*, wherein dwelt divers slaugh-
tering Butchers; who laying the Ordure and Ex-
crements of the Beasts they killed near unto the
Church, the same was almost surrounded with it

noisome Lay-stall: But *John Lovekin*, some Time
Mayor of this City, having removed that Nui-
fance, in the Year 1317, he erected a handsome
Church on the Site thereof; which being some
Time after enlarged with a Choir and Side-Isles,
by the famous Sir *William Wakworth*, he by Li-
cence from *Richard II.* Anno 1380, united eight
several Chuntries therein; and by an Addition
to the annual Revenues thereof, converted the
same into a College in the said Church, consist-
ing of a Master and nine Priests, to celebrate the
Divine Offices, for the good State of the King,
himself, and *Margaret*, his Wife, whilst living,
and their Souls when dead, together with those of
the Founders of the said Chuntries, and the Souls
of all Benefactors and Faithful deceased.

By the early Account we have of the Market,
which was antiently held in this Neighbourhood,
denominated *Eastcheap*, and its Vicinity to the
Roman Trajectus, or Ferry, I take it to have been
one of the first Markets of this City.

St. MICHAEL's, Queenhithe.

This Church is a Rectory, situate on the North
Side of *Thames-street*, in the Ward of *Queenhithe*;
about the Year 1181, it was denominated St.
Michael de Cornhithe; which seems to shew the
modern Appellation of *Queenhithe* to be only a
Corruption.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

This Rectory, which is denominated from the
above-named St. *Michael* and its Neighbourhood
to *Queenhithe*, has all along been in the Collation
of the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, in Sub-
jection to the Archdeacon.

The Church of this Parish which was destroy-
ed by the great Fire in the Year 1666, was rebuilt
in the present handsome Manner, and the Parish
of the Trinity thereunto united; whereby the In-
cumbent's Fees are considerably augmented, which,
with the other Profits and Disbursements of the
Cure, are as follow :

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	160	0	0	Act Parl.
By Casualties Anno 1636	21	0	0	22 & 23
By Glebe in ditto	10	0	0	Car. II.
By a Parsonage House	8	0	0	Newc.
				Rep. Ecc.
				Paroch.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	
To First-fruits	24	7	6	Ibid.
To Tenths	2	8	9	
To the Bishop's Procuration	0	11	6	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	5	0	
To the Dean and Chapter's Pension	0	0	0	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

	l.	s.	d.	
<i>William Woodcock</i> receiv'd	276	9	4½	Par. Acc.
Paid on Account of the Church	144	9	8½	Book.
Paid on that of the Poor	129	5	7½	
Balance to the Parish	2	14	0¼	

Donations, per Annum.

	l.	s.	d.	
By King <i>James</i> the First	2	0	0	Ibid.
By <i>John Thompson</i>	17	0	0	
By <i>Margaret Deane</i>	0	2	0	
By Justice <i>Randall</i>	12	10	0	
By <i>Bernard Hide</i>	0	9	0	
By Lady <i>Bridges</i>	1	13	0	

Monumental

Monumental Inscriptions.

Weav. Fun Mon. Orate pro Animabus Richardi Marloi, quondam venerabilis Majoris Civitatis London, & Agnetis, Consortis suæ; qui ob.

Ibid. Richardo Hill, potentissimi Regis Henrici Octavi, Celle Vinarie Prefectus. Elisabethæ, Conjux mœstissima facta jam Undecimorum Liberos Mater, Marito optimo; immatura tandem Morte sublato. Quod solum potuit Posteritati Commendatum cupiens, hoc Monumentum posuit. Obiit An. Dom. 1539, die Mens. Maii 12.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is neither select nor general, all being admitted that have either served or fined for Offices; two Church-wardens; one hundred and forty-one Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newc. Repert. Ecclef. Paroch. Queen-bithe, antiently denominated Corn-bithe, (as I imagine, from its having been the Corn Market) appears to be of great Antiquity. See Queen bithe Ward.

St. MICHAEL Querne.

This Parish is a Rectory, the Church whereof, which stood at the West End of of Cheapside, between Blowbladder-street, and Pater-noster-row, in the Ward of Farringdon within, had a narrow Passage at the West End; but it being burnt down in the late Fire of London, the Site thereof by Act of Parliament was laid into the Street to enlarge the same. See Faringdon Ward within.

Ibid. The earliest Account I find of this Church is in the Year 1181, when the State thereof was returned to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; at which Time it appears to have been only a Chapel, and as such it continued many Years after; for the first Parson or Rector thereof, we are told, was buried therein, Anno 1461. In Records it is called St. Michael ad Bladum; that is, at the Corn, at present corruptly, Querne. It was likewise at some times denominated, St. Michael de Macello, from its Neighbourhood to the Shambles, or Flesh-Market.

Newc. Rep. Ecclef. Paroch. This Church, which was all along in the Collation of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and under the Subjection of the Archdeacon, was consumed in the great Conflagration in the Year 1666, and not being rebuilt, the Parish is united to the Church of St. Vedast, in Foster-lane; in the Account whereof, I shall insert that of the Profits and Disbursements of the Cure; and shall now proceed to give an Account of the Parochial Charge, relating to the Church and Poor:

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

		l.	s.	d.
Par. Acc. Book.	Charles Schuckburg receiv'd	331	14	11½
	Paid on Account of the Church	128	2	1
	Paid on that of the Poor	203	5	9
	Balance to the Parish	0	7	1½

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	1550, By Thomas Walker, three Houses	0	0	0
	1570, By Thomazine Leland, one ditto	0	0	0
	1679, By John Davenport, 60 l. for a Purchase	3	0	0
	By the Lady Barnardiston	4	0	0
	By Richard Barnes	4	0	0

		l.	s.	d.
	By William Brown	2	0	0
	By Mr. Buckland	1	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Piæ Memorix sacrum: Gilberto Erington de Welfington, Armigero, ex antiqua Eringtonorum Familia, de Denton in Comitatu Northumbriæ orto. Qui ex Dorothea, Uxore charissima, una Filiarum Johannis de Lavale, de Seaton de Lavale, in dicto Com. Militis, Tres Filias, Marcum, Robertum, & Cuthbertum; & Sex Filias; Annam, Margaretam, Katharinam, Elisabetham, Dorotheam, & Graciam suscepit. Ex Agro nativo huc in hanc Civitatem profectus, Morboque correptus; obiit 18 die Junii, Anno Domini 1578, Ætatis suæ 63. Patri optimo & charissimo, officiosæ Pietatis & Memorix perpetuum Testem, novissimum hoc parentale Munusculum persolvit, posuit, præstitit, Marcus Erington, Filius mœrens, 20 Die Feb. 1618. In te, Domine, speravi; non confundar in æternum. Ps. 31.

Vita bonos, sed Poena malos, æterna capefcit. Vita bonis, sed Poena malis, per secula crescit. His Mors, his Vita, perpetuatur ita.

John Bankes, Mercer and Esquire, whose Body lyeth here interred, the Sonne of Thomas Bankes, free of the Barber Surgeons; this John was aged 59, and expired the 9th of September, Anno 1630. His First Wife was Martha, a Widow; by whom he had One only Sonne, deceased. His Second Wife was Anne Hasell; who left unto him One Daughter and Heir called Anna, since married unto Edmund Waller, of Berkensfield in Buckinghamshire, Esquire. He gave by his Last Will and Testament (written with his owne Hand) to unbeneficed Ministers; to decayed House-keepers; to the Poore of many Parishes; to all (or the most) of the Prisons, Bridewells, and Hospitals, in and about London; to young Beginners, to set up their Trades; to the Artillery Garden, and towards the Maintenance thereof for ever, very bountifully; to his own Company, both in Lands and Money; to his Friends, in Tokens of Remembrance; to divers of his Kindred; and to other charitable and pious Uses, the Summe of Six thousand Pounds: Notwithstanding the noble and sufficient Dower to his Daughter reserved. And all these severall Legacies, by his carefull Executor, Robert Tichbourne, and his Overseers, punctually observed, and fully discharged.

Imbalm'd in pious Arts, wrapt in a Shroud Of white, innocuous Charity, who vow'd, Having enough, the World should understand, No Need of Money might escape his Hand: Bankes here is laid asleepe, this Place did breed him,

A Precedent to all that shall succeed him. Note both his Life and immitable End, Not he th' unrighteous Mammon made his Friend; Expressing by his Talent's rich Increase, Service, that gain'd him Praise, and lasting Peace. Much was to him committed, much he gave, Entring his Treasure there, whence all shall have Returne with Use; what to the Poore is given Claimes a just Promise of Reward in Heaven: Even such a Banke, Bankes left behind at last, Riches stor'd up, which Age nor Time can waste.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; seventy-six Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, five Pounds ten Shillings per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

At the West End of Cheapside, and North-East Door of St. Paul's Church-yard, was situate an antient

Ran. Higd. Polychr. Virg. Hist. Angl. antient Stone Crofs, denominated the *Old Crofs*; which, by a certain Author, appears to have been the Standard where *Walter Stapleton*, Bishop of *Exeter*, and Treasurer to *Edward II.* was beheaded by the Populace in the Year 1326. This Standard continued till the Year 1390, when it was obliged to make way for the Inlargement of the Church of *St. Michael* at *Querne*, and Erektion of the little Conduit at *St. Paul's Gate* aforefaid; which, with the Jufts held in the Reign of *Edward III.* between the great Crofs and *Soper-lane*, are fufficient to fhew, that this was the old Standard; and that the other at the End of *Honey-lane*, called the *Old Standard*, muft have been erected fince the Year 1331, otherwife the faid Jufts could not have been conveniently held in *Cheapside*.

Stow. Sur. Lnd.

On part of the Site of the Church of this Parifh, after the Fire of *London* in the Year 1666, was erected a Conduit, for fupplying the Neighbourhood with Water. But the fame being found unneceffary, it was, with others, pulled down Anno 1727. See *Farringdon Ward* within.

St. MICHAEL Royal.

This Church, which is a Rectory, fitude on the Eaft Side of *College-hill*, in the Ward of *Vintry*, is, like the preceding, denominated from *St. Michael*, and its Neighbourhood antiently to the Tower Royal.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

The firft Mention I find of this Parifh-Church is, that *Hugh de Derby* was collated thereto in the Year 1285, by the Prior and Canons of *Canterbury*, in whom it continued till it was converted into a College; and even then the faid Monks fo far continued Patrons thereof, as to prefent a Perfon nominated by the Mafter and Wardens of the *Mercers Company*.

Ibid.

This Church, which is one of the thirteen Peculiars in this City belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was confumed in the destructive Fire of 1666: But it being rebuilt in a handfome Manner, the Parifh of *St. Martin Vintry* is thereunto united; whereby the Rectorial Profits are greatly augmented; which, together with the Difburfements on account of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.
Ibid. Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.	By Money in lieu of Tithes	140	0	0
	By Glebe Anno 1636	1	0	0
	By Casualties in ditto	21	0	0
	By Bequest Sermons	13	0	0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To Firft-fruits	28	0	8½
	To Tenths	2	16	6¼
	To the Archbishop's Procuration	0	7	7½
	To the Bishop's Procuration	0	10	0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	4

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1726.

Parish Ac. Book.	Thomas Sheppard received	144	13	1½
	Paid on Account of the Church	32	3	5
	Paid on that of the Poor	102	19	6
	Balance to the Parifh	9	10	2½

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	1508, By James Finch, for a Lecture	10	0	0
	1575, By John Heydon, Alderman, for ditto	13	6	8

1575, By John Heydon, Alderman,	l.	s.	d.
for the Poor	5	12	0
1620, By Thomas Juxon	2	13	4
By Elizabeth Juxon	15	0	0
By Martha Barrat	0	16	8
By the Lady Bayley	4	6	8
1706, By Humphrey Hody	5	0	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

For Sir Richard Whittington.

Ut fragrans Nardus, famâ fuit iſte Ricardus, Albificans Villam, qui juſtâ rexerat illam. Flos Mercatorum, Fundator Prefbiterorum, Sic & egenorum teſtis ſit certus eorum. Omnibus Exemplum Barathrum vincendo morofum.

Condedit hoc Templum Michaelis, quam ſpecioſum.

Regia Spes & Pres, Divinis Res rata turbis. Pauperibus Pater extiterat, Major quater Urbis. Martius hunc vicit, en Annos Gens tibi dicit. Finit ipſa Dies; ſis ſibi Chriſte, Quies. Ejus Sponſa pia, generoſa, probata, Sophia Jungitur, &c.

Hic jacet Edwardus Lupton, cognomine dictus; Occidit, heu! Juvenis, cum Spes foret omnibus una.

Pauperibus fuerat ſtudioſis ille Patronus, Mille & quingentos ter ſævos vidit ademptos. Moribus & Studiis, qui vivens claruit olim; Spiritus iſte, Jeſus, meus, a te ſuſcipiatur.

Quisquis ades, plora Fata dolenda Viri, Hujus Collegii quique Magiſter erat; Doctör, & in Sacro Dogmate clarus erat; Qui obiit Octobris, & quoque Nona fuit. Credere nunc fas eſt, Spiritus Aſtra tenet; Spes me tua, Jeſus, es, Gratia non Opera.

Officers, &c. in this Parifh.

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; fifty-nine Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parifh.

This Church was rebuilt by the famous Sir Richard Whittington, (four times Mayor of this City.) See *Vintry Ward*.

St. MICHAEL's, Woodſtreet.

This Church is a Rectory, ſeated on the Weſt Side of *Woodſtreet*, in the Ward of *Cripplegate* within: *John de Eppewell* was Rector thereof before the Year 1328. Its Name it owes to its Dedication to the often-named *St. Michael*, and the Place of its Situation.

The Patronage of this Rectory was antiently in the Abbot and Convent of *St. Alban's*, in whom it continued till the Suppreſſion of their Monastery; when coming to the Crown, it was, with the Appurtenances, in the Year 1544, fold by King *Henry VIII.* to *William Barwell*; who, in the Year 1588, conveyed the ſame to *John Maſſe*, and others, in Truſt for the Parifh; in which it ſtill continues. But in Affairs Eccleſiaſtical 'tis ſubject to the Archdeacon, except what relates to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary.

This Church being deſtroyed in the great Conflagration in the Year 1666, 'tis handſomely rebuilt, and the Parifh of *St. Mary Staining* thereunto united, whereby the Incumbent's Profits are greatly increaſed; which, together with the Difburſements of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts

Weav. Fun. Mon. Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

Ibid.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.
Newc. Repert. Ecclef. Paroch.	By Money in lieu of Tithes —	100	0	0
	By Glebe Anno 1636 — —	8	10	0
	By Casualties in ditto — —	15	0	0
	By two Parsonage Houses —	0	0	0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To First-fruits — —	24	0	0
	To Tenths — — —	2	8	0
	To the Bishop's Procuration —	0	11	6
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration —	0	5	4

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Par. Acc. Book.	Richard Savage received —	163	15	6
	Paid on Account of the Church —	60	2	5
	Paid on that of the Poor —	157	8	9
	Balance to the Warden —	53	15	8

Donations, per Annum.

1393, By John Eve, John Foster, and Peter Fikeldon, two Messuages in Lad-lane —	0	0	0
By the Lady Read — —	0	8	0
By Mr. Hill — — —	0	5	0
By John Cassey and Thomas Bowrman — — —	1	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Weav. Fun.Mon. John Cassey, of this Parish, whose Dwelling was In the North Corner House, as to Lad-lane you pas ; For better Knowledge, the Name it hath now Is called and knowne by the Name of the Plow ; Out of that House yeerly did geeve Twenty Shillings to the Poore, their Neede to releeve. Which Money the Tenant must yeerlie pay To the Parson and Church-Wardens on St. Thomas Day. The Heire of that House, Thomas Bowrman, by Name, Hath since, by his Deed, confirmed the same. Whose Love to the Poore doth hereby appear, And after his Death shall live many a Yeare. Therefore, in your Life do Good, while yee may. That meagre Death shall take yee away, You may live like form'd as Cassey and Bowrman : For he that doth well shall never be a poore Man.

Mund.Ed. Stow. Sur. The Body of William Harvie, Citizen and Grocer of London, and Deputy to the Alderman of this Ward of Cripplegate within, was buried the Twentieth Day of March, Anno Domini 1597, of the Age of Sixty-eight Yeeres. Maudlin, his First Wife, by whom he had Issue Four Sonnes and One Daughter, was buried the 16th Day of November 1581. Margaret, his Second Wife, by whom he had Issue One Son, was buried the 14th of January 1593. Joane, his Third Wife, survived.

Ibid. Here lyeth John Blount, Citizen and Clothworker of London, Eldest Son of W. Blount of Mauggarefield in the County of Gloucester, Esq; who had to Wife Anne Layton ; of whom he had Issue Six Sonnes and Eight Daughters, and lived together Man and Wife Nine and Twenty Yeeres, in worshipful and good Reputation, and dyed at the Age of Threecore and Three Yeeres, the first Day of May 1599.

Ibid. Robert Harvie, his Eldest Sonne, Citizen and Grocer of London, was buried in his Father's Grave, the Ninth of November 1608, out of his House in the Old Jewry, being of the Age of 47 Yeeres, 5 Moneths and 10 Days ; when he had served his Prince, Comptroller of the Customehouse, and Warden of the Grocers. Hee had to No. 97.

Wife Sara Audley, of whom hee had Issue Three Sonnes and Three Daughters, &c.

Here lyeth the Body of Nicholas Waren, Citizen and Grocer of London, borne at Whitby in Yorkshire ; who had to Wife Margaret Crome ; who lived together married Two and Twenty Yeeres and Eleven Moneths. He dyed in Joy and Peace of a faithful Confession, the Tenth Day of April 1614, being about the Age of Two and Fifty Years.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general ; two Church-wardens ; eighty-nine Houses. Augmentation paid to the Parish of St. Sepulchre, two Pounds per Annum.

St. MILDRED's, Bread-street.

This Church is a Rectory, situate on the East Side of Bread-street, in the Ward of that Name ; but when, or by whom the first Church was founded, I cannot learn ; however, Nicholas de Iford was collated thereto in the Year 1333 ; and it is denominated from its Dedication to St. Mildred, a Saxon Lady, and Daughter of Merwaldus, a West-Mercian Prince, and Brother to Penda, King of the Mercians ; who, despising the Pomp and Vanities of this World, retired to a Convent at Hale, in France ; whence returning to England, accompanied by seventy Virgins, she was consecrated Abbess of a new Monastery in the Isle of Thanet, by Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury ; where she dyed Abbess, Anno 676.

The Advowson of this Church was antiently in the Prior and Canons of St. Mary Overie's, till Bartholomew, the Prior, and Convent, in the Year 1533, granted the Patronage thereof to John Iment, John Oliver, and others, for a certain Term of Years ; after the Expiration of which, it came to Sir Nicholas Crispe, in whose Family it still (1710) remains. In Ecclesiastical Matters 'tis subject to the Archdeacon, save as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

This Church suffering in the great Calamity in the Year 1666, 'tis since rebuilt, and the Parish of St. Margaret Moses thereunto united ; by which the Rectorial Revenues are considerably advanced ; which, together with the Disbursements of the Cure, are as follow :

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.
By Money in lieu of Tithes —	130	0	0
By Casualties Anno 1636 —	24	0	0
By a Parsonage House —	20	0	0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To First-fruits — —	21	15	0
To Tenths — — —	2	3	6
To the Bishop's Procuration —	0	15	0
To the Archdeacon's Procuration —	0	5	0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1725.

Joseph Palmer received —	186	3	2
Paid on Account of the Church —	56	11	5
Paid on that of the Poor —	144	4	4
Balance to the Warden —	14	12	7

Donations, per Annum.

1430, By Sir John Chadworth, the Parsonage House, Vestry, and Church-yard —	0	0	0
1575, By Thomas Langham, three Houses —	15	0	0

	l.	s.	d.
By David Gittins —	1	0	0
By Thomas Copenyer —	0	3	10
By the Lady Nicholas —	1	0	0
By Mr. Alderman Thwaite —	1	0	0
By Thomazine Symonds —	5	18	4
By John Ireland —	4	0	0
By Ellis Crispe, Alderman —	1	0	0
By Thomas Brightwell —	1	10	0
By Thomas Hawes —	5	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Mund Ed.
Stow. Sur.

An Obite, consecrated to the happy Memorial of Sir John Chadworth, or Shadworth, Knight, some time Mercer and Lord Maior of this City of London, who gave a Vestry to this Church; an House for the Pastor to dwell in; and a Church-yard to the Parishioners, wherein to bury their Dead. He deceased the 7th Day of May, An. Dom. 1401.

Here lieth a Man, that Faith and Works did even,

Like fiery Chariots, mount him up to Heaven :
He did adorne this Church, when Words were weake,

And Men forgot, the living Stones will speake.
He left us Land; this little Earth him keepes,
These blacke Words Mourners, and the Marble weepes.

Ibid. Here lieth Roger Forde, Vintner of London, with Joane and Margaret, his Wives; the which Joane deceased the 8th Day of August, An. Dom. 1467; and Margaret deceased the 11th Day of June, An. Dom. 1492. And the foresaid Roger deceased, &c.

Ibid. Here lieth the Body of Thomas Copenyer, the which deceased the 14th Day of November, in the Yeere of our Lord God 1513; on whose Soule, &c.

Ibid. Here lieth Sir Cutbert Earne, Knight; who deceased the 16th Day of October, in the Yeere of our Lord God 1521; on whose Soule, &c.

Ibid. Here lieth buried Thomas Clivelod, of Warmosfer in the County of Wiltshire, Clothier, who deceased the 24th Day of June, An. Dom. 1558.

Ibid. Th' admired Empreffe, through the World applauded,

For supreme Vertues rarest Imitation;
Whose Scepter's Rule Fame's loud-voyc'd Trumpet lauded,

Unto the Eares of every foreign Nation.
Canopied under powerfull Angels Wings,
To her immortal Praise sweet Science sings.
Queen Elizabeth dy'd 24 March 1602.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Here lye buried the Bodies of John Ireland, Citizen and Salter of London, and Elizabeth his Wife, who were married together about Nine and Forty or Fifty Yeeres: And hee had Issue by her Sixe Sonnes and Sixe Daughters; and he lived in this Parish Sixty Yeeres: He was Deputy of this Ward Fifteen Years; and was the first Master of the Company of Salters. She deceased the Second Day of April, 1613, being of the Age of 75 Yeeres; and hee deceased the 25th Day of June, being aged 83 Yeeres. So rest they both here in the Bed of Death, in Hope of a joyfull Resurrection.

Respite & prospice Finem.

Ibid.

This Stone openeth upon the Stairs of a Vault, made by Captain Nicholas Crispe, anno 1628, wherein lieth buried his Grandfather, Master John Ireland, late Deputy of this Ward: He was buried the 29th of June 1641. And Mistresse Elizabeth Ireland, his Wife, buried the 13th Day of April, 1613. And his Father, Ellis Crispe, late Alderman, and died Sheriff; he was buried the 10th Day of November 1625. And his Son Nicholas Crispe,

who was buried the 23d Day of January 1626. Nicholas, Elizabeth and John, Children of Captain Nic. Crispe, buried An. Dom. 1632.

Ere his Worth was fully known,
London lost him, once her own.
Let that Year ly buried here,
In which London Two did gain,
Sheriffs good, and lost again.
City, Church, Wife, Children weep,
Reason good, though he but sleep.
Ill can London not lament,
Spoil'd of one chief Ornament.
Pity Death had him ore grown,
Ere his Worth was fully known.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; Fifty-six Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, five Pounds per Annum.

St. MILDRED's, Poultry.

This Church is a Rectory, situate at the Corner of Scalding-alley, in the Poultry, and Ward of Cheap. John de Asswell was collated thereto in the Year 1325. Its Name it owes to its Dedication to the above-named St. Mildred, and the Place of its Situation.

To this Church antiently belonged the Chapel of Corpus Christi and St. Mary, at the End of Conyhop-lane, or Grocer's-alley, in the Poultry; wherefore in ancient Records 'tis denominated, Ecclesie S. Mildredæ, super Walbroke, vel in Pulteria una cum Capella Beatæ Mariæ de Conyhop, eidem annexæ. Newc. Rep. Ecclef. Paroch.

The Patronage of this Church was in the Prior and Canons of St. Mary Overie's in Southwark, till their Suppression; when coming to the Crown, it has ever since been in the Gift of the King. But in Affairs Ecclesiastical it is subject to the Archdeacon, except as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

This Church being consumed in the great Fire Anno 1666, it is rebuilt in a beautiful manner; and the Parish of St. Mary Cole being thereunto annexed, the Incumbent's Profits are thereby considerably increased; which, together with his Disbursements on Account of the Cure, are as follow:

Act. Parl.
22 & 23
Car. II.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.	l.	s.	d.	Ibid.
By Money in lieu of Tithes —	170	0	0	Newc. Repert Ecclef. Paroch.
By Casualties Anno 1636 —	6	13	4	
By a Parsonage House in ditto	0	0	0	

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	Ibid.
To First-fruits —	18	13	4	
To Tenths —	1	17	4	
To the Bishop's Procuration	0	9	6	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	5	4	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

	l.	s.	d.	Parish Acc. Book.
John Hodges received —	250	2	7	
Paid on Account of the Church	76	11	1	
Paid on that of the Poor —	165	5	8	
Balance to the Parish —	8	5	10	

Donations, per Annum.

	l.	s.	d.	Don. Reg.
1529, By William Butler —	0	12	0	
1571, By Thomas Thomlynson —	1	12	0	
1529, By Thomas Lane, his House	0	0	0	
1628, By John Hodgson, 20 Chaldron of Coals —	0	0	0	
1628, By Will. Watson, 65 l. 13 s. 4 d. for a Purchase —	3	5	0	
1631, By Sibille Winch —	1	12	0	

By

		l.	s.	d.
	By Richard Croshaw, 50 l. for a Purchase	2	10	0
	1630, By Lambert and Stiles	0	1	0
	1633, By Thomas Hawes	5	0	0
	1642, By Richard Hale, 200 Faggots	0	0	0
	By Margaret Deane	0	5	0
	1657, By William Tudman	12	0	0
	1653, By Sarah Tudman	3	0	0
stry. Ed.	1693, By Henry Dixon	32	0	0
Stow. Sur.	1713, By Richard Clarke	32	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Mund. Ed. Hanc subter speciem Corpus jacet ecce Johannis
Stow. Sur. Saxton, qui fuerat vocitatus ejus in Annis.
Hunc qui plasmavit de Terra, suppeditavit.
Nunc Pater & Flamen, sibi dent cum prole locamen.

Stow. Sur. Lond. Here Thomas Tuffer, clad in Earth, doth lie,
That some time made the Poynts of Husbandry.
By him then learne thou maist, here learne we must,
When all is done, we sleepe and turn to Dust.
And yet through Christ to Heaven we hope to goe,
Who reades his Bookes shall find his Faith was so.

Mund. Ed. In this Chancell lyeth the Body of Thomas Iken,
Stow. Sur. Citizen and Skinner of London, who was borne in
Hodnet, in the County of Salope, and had to
Wife Elizabeth, the Daughter of Roger Smith, of
Newport Pagnell, in the County of Buckingham, by
whom he had Six Sonnes and Eight Daughters;
which Thomas departed this Life the 10th Day of
March, Anno Dom. 1590.

stry. Ed. In Hodnet and London, God blessed my Life,
Stow. Sur. Till Forty and Six Yeares, with Children and Wife;
And God will raise me up to Life againe,
Therefore have I thought my Death no Paine.

NewView Under the Communion Table, in the Vault,
Lond. is deposited the Body of John Lorymer, late of
London, Esq; with Two of his Children. Also
the Body of Frances Lorymer, the Relict of the
said John Lorymer, who died September 9th, 1674.

Here also is buried the Body of Dr. Cronne, one
of the Fellows of the Royal Society and of the Col-
lege of Physicians in London, who died the 12th
of October 1684, and left behind him his sorrow-
ful Widow, Mary Cronne, Daughter of the said
John and Frances Lorymer.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is neither select nor general, all
being admitted that have either served or fined
for Offices; two Church-wardens; seventy-eight
Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of St. Se-
pulchre, six Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Stow. Sur. The Rivulet or running Water, denominated
Lond. Walbrook, ran thro' the Middle of the City above
Ground, till about the Middle of the fourteenth
Century, when it was arched over: Since which
Time it has served as a Common Sewer, wherein,
at the Depth of sixteen Feet, under this Church
Steeple, runs a great and rapid Stream.

Ibid. At the South-East Corner of Grocers-alley, in
the Poultry, stood a beautiful Chapel, called Cor-
pus Christi & Sancta Maria, which was founded
in the Reign of Edward III. by Jonirunnes, for a
Master and Brethren, for whose Support he en-
dowed the same with Lands, to the Amount of
twenty Pounds per Ann. See Cheap Ward.

St. NICHOLAS Acons.

In the Reign of William the Conqueror, Anno
1084, Godwin, and Thurund his Wife, for the

Redemption of their Souls and the Remission of
their Sins, and those of all Christians, gave this
Church, together with all their Messuages and
Appurtenances, to St. Mary and St. Adelme the
Confessor, and the Church of Malmesbury, for ever.
This Gift was confirmed by the Bull of Pope
Innocent the Fourth, at Lyons, on the third of
October, in the sixth Year of his Pontificate.

This Church, which stood on the West Side of
Nicholas-lane, in the Ward of Langbourne, owed its
Name to its Dedication to St. Nicholas, a Citizen
of Lycia, in Asia Minor; who being only a private
House-keeper, was, out of a Caprice of the Elec-
tors, casually chosen Bishop of Myra; for the
Bishops and Priests interested in the Election,
came to an unanimous (but very ridiculous) Re-
solution, that whatever Person should first enter
the Church the next Day, should be elected
Bishop. Nicholas, according to Custom, repairing
early next Morning, to perform his Mattin De-
votions, being the first that entered, was chosen
Bishop, pursuant to the said Resolution; in which
Office his Deportment was such, as to procure
him a Seat in the Class of Saints.

From the Time of the aforesaid Godwin and
Thurund's Gift, the Patronage of this Church
continued in the Abbot and Convent of Malmesbury,
till their Suppression; when coming to the Crown,
it therein still continues. But as to Matters Ec-
clesiastical it is subject to the Archdeacon, save
as to Wills and Administrations, which belong
to the Commissary.

The late Church of this Parish, being destroyed
by the Fire of London, Anno 1666, and the same
not rebuilt, the Parish is annexed to the Church
of St. Edmund the King, in Lombard-street; whereby
the Rectorial Revenues are considerably increased;
which, together with the Disbursements of the
Cure, I have inserted in the Account of St. Ed-
mund's Parish: Therefore shall proceed to the Pa-
rochial Charge relating to the Church and Poor:

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.	l.	s.	d.
John Thornell received	—	298	6 6
Paid on Account of the Church	187	17	3
Paid on that of the Poor	129	10	1 1/2
Balance to the Warden	—	19	0 10 1/2

Donations, per Annum.

By Margaret Deane	—	0	2 6
By Sir John Allen	—	0	9 0
By Sir John Percival	—	0	1 0

Monumental Inscriptions.

O ye dear Friends which fall hereafter be,
Of your Devotion please ye to remembyr
Me, Richard Payne, whych of this noble Cite,
Somtym, whylst I lived, was Citizen and
Drapier:
And now thro' Goddys Grace bury'd am I
here,
For Mercy to abyd after this Lif present,
Trestyng by Preyer celestiaall Joy to be my Judg-
ment.
Wherefor, O my Frendys dere, my Soul ye like assyst,
And eke Elizabeth, my Wyf, and Chyldren, on
by on;
And I fall prey God fro Payne your Souls to
resist,
The sooner by Mediation of bleffyd Sant Albion:
On whose Day in Jun on M.CCCC.LX. and
Thrice on,

Newc.
Rep. Eccl.
Paroch.

Ibid;

Ibid;

Parish
Account
Book.

Weav.
Fun. Mon.

Then being the Yere of God, as hit did him
please,
Out of this present World did I decese.

Weav. Here lieth Sir *John Brug*, or *Bruges*, Knight,
Fun.Mon. Lord Maior of this Citie, the Sonne of *Thomas Brug*, or *Bruges*, of *Dimmock* in *Glocestershire*, who executed that honourable and famous High Office the Yere 1520, the Twelfth of King *Henry* the Eight.

Mund.Ed. Corpus *Caroli Hawkins*, Civis & Aromatarii
Stow.Sur. *Londinensis*, in hoc Tumulo depositum est. Erat Deo devotus, Charitatis plenus & Virtutis; adeo Studiosus, ut vitam laudabilem, finemque optimum peregerit. *Jana*, Uxor ejus, Filia *Johannis Reeve*, Armigeri, natu minima, postea Nupta fuit *Johanni Suckling*, Equiti Aurato, Regiæ Majestati à Supplicum libellis. Prædicti *Caroli* & *Janæ* insignes Dotes tanti æstimavit, ut Monumentum hoc sumptibus propriis in honorem defuncti pie posuerit, An. Dom. 1621.

This Picture is for others, not for me,
For in my Breast I weare thy Memory.
It is here placed that Passengers may know,
Within thy Ground, no Weeds, but Corne doth grow.

That there did flow within thy vitall Blood,
All that could make one honest, just and good.
Heere is no Elbow Roome to write of more,
An Epitaph yeelds Taste, but seldom Store.
Thy Troop of Vertues grac'd thee amongst Men,
And now attend thee at the Court in Heaven.
Thy Worth, sweet *Charles*, deserves the rarest Wit,
Thy *Jane*, for such a Task, is most unfit.

Officers &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; fifty-one Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of *St. Andrew Wardrobe*, seven Pounds per Ann. See *Langbourne Ward*.

St. NICHOLAS Cole-Abbey.

Stow.Sur. This Church, which is a Rectory, situate on
Lond. the South Side of *Old Fish-street*, in the Ward of *Queenhithe*, is denominated from its Dedication to the above-named Saint, and the additional Epithet of *Cole-Abby*, by some from *Golden-Abbey*, *Cold-Abbey* or *Coldbey*, from its cold or bleak Situation. *John Brand* was Rector thereof before the Year 1383.

Ibid. The Advowson of this Rectory was antiently in the Dean and Chapter of *St. Martin's le Grand*; but upon the Grant of that Collegiate Church to the Abbot and Canons of *Westminster*, the Patronage devolved to that Convent, in whom it continued till the Dissolution of their Monastery; when coming to the Crown, it remained therein, till Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Year 1560, granted the Patronage thereof to *Thomas Reeve* and *George Evelyn*, and their Heirs, in Soccage, who conveying it to others, it came at last to the Family of the *Hackers*; one whereof, was Colonel *Francis Hacker*, Commander of the Guard that guarded King *Charles I.* to and from his Trial, and at last to the Scaffold; for which, after the Restoration, he was executed as a Traytor, when the Advowson reverted to the Crown, wherein it still continues, subject nevertheless to the Archdeacon in Matters Ecclesiastical, except what relates to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

This Church being consumed in the great Conflagration Anno 1666, 'tis handsomely rebuilt, and the Parish of *St. Nicholas Olave* thereunto united, whereby the Incumbent's Profits are greatly augmented; which, with his Disbursements on Account of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	130	0	0	Stat.Larg.
By Casualties Anno 1636	—	14	0	Newc.
By two Parsonage Houses	40	0	0	Rep.Eccle. Paroch.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To First-fruits	—	26	12	7	Ibid.
To Tenths	—	2	13	3 ¹	
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	16	6	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	4	6	
To the Dean and Chapter's Pension	—	0	6	8	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

<i>Arthur Ogle</i> received	—	141	0	7	Ibid.
Paid on Account of the Church	—	35	16	1	
Paid on that of the Poor	—	117	15	2	
Balance to the Warden	—	12	10	8	

Donations, per Annum.

1641, By <i>William Haslefoot</i>	—	24	0	0
1643, By <i>Thomas Jennings</i>	—	0	13	4
1645, By <i>Mr. Watson</i>	—	0	6	8
1646, By <i>Anne Broomsgrave</i>	—	1	0	0
1651, By <i>David Smith</i>	—	0	8	4
1662, By <i>John Haydon</i>	—	5	0	0
1694, By <i>John Hockley</i>	—	5	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Hic jacet Humatus, *Walterus Turk*, vocitatus, famosus, pulcher, Civis animosus, Pauperibus . . . Piscinarius Vicecomes Maior Civitatis fuerat *Londoniæ* Anno milleno tricesimo . . . pleno Octobris obiit tricesimoque Die.

Hic jacet *Nicolaus Wolbergh*, Civis & Piscenarius *London.* & *Margareta* Uxor ejus, cum Filiis & Filiabus suis; qui *Nicolaus* obiit 5 Die Mens. *Novembris*, An. Dom. 1407. Quorum animabus . . .

Hic jacet *Willielmus Coggeshall*, nuper Civis & Piscenarius *London.* cum *Elisabetha*, Ux. ejus, & octo Liberis eorundem; qui *Willielmus* obiit 7 Die Mens. *Feb.* An. Dom. 1426. Cujus, &c.

Hic jacet Magister *Will. Sandhill*, Canonicus *Ecle—Magni London.* Et hujus Ecclesiæ quondam Rector. Qui obiit 26 Die Mens. *Augusti*, An. Dom. 1445. Cujus Animæ, &c.

Orate pro Anima *Thomæ Paynard*, alias dict. *Thomæ Alywood*, quondam Secretarii cum *Radolpho*, nuper Domino *Cromwell*, ac nuper Secretarii cum *Willielmo* Domino *Beaumont*, & postea Secretarii cum *Willielmo* Domino *Hastyns*; qui quidem *Thomas* obiit 27 Die *Novembris*, Anno Dom. 1473.

Pray for the Souls of *Thomas Padyngton*, some time Citifon and Fishmonger of *London*, *Margaret* and *Anne*, his Wives; which said *Thomas* decessified the 5 *March*, An. Dom. 1483.

Hic jacet *Joanna Coppinger*, Vidua, quondam Uxor *Willielmi Coppinger*, Armigeri, & postea Nupt. *Richardo Darland*, gen. qui quidem *Joanna* obiit 18 Die *Martii*, An. Dom. 1492.

Orate pro Animabus *Richardi Hunsher*, Civis & Piscenarii; ac etiam *Matilde*, nuper Consortis ejus. Qui quidem *Richardus* ob. ultimo *Aprilis*, An. Dom. 1500; & eadem *Matilda* migravit ad Deum 14 *Maii* 1493.

Here

Here ben buried the Bodies of *John Orange*, Gent. and *Agnes* his Wife; which *John* deceased One thousand Five hundred And *Agnes*, his wife, deceased the 3 Jan. 1504.

Pray for the Soul of *William Clarke*, Citizen and Fishmonger, and Gager of *London*; and *Jane* and *Christian*, his Wives; which *William* obiit June 23, 1505.

Here lieth *Rychard Fernesfold*, some time Citifon and . . . *London*, Sonne of *Peter Fernesfold*, some time of *Stenning*, in the County of *Suffex*, Gentyman, and *Margaret* his Wife; which *Rychard* deceased the 25 of *March*, An. Dom. 1525, and the said *Margaret* the 16 of *August*, 1506. On whos Souls, &c.

Pray for the Soul of *Thomas Nicolls*, Citizen and Fishmonger of *London*, and of *Christian* his Wife; which *Thomas* deceased 27 Dec. 1527.

Pray for the Soul of *Roger Hunning*, some time Purveyor of Sea-Fish for our Sovereigne Lord King *Henry* the Eight, and *Margaret* his Wyff; the which *Roger* deceased the 3 Day of *May*, An. Dom. 1541, whose Soul *Jesu* pardon. Amen.

Of your Cheritie prey for the Souls of *Richard Story*, Fishmonger of *London*, and *Jone* his Wife; which *Richard* deceased the 20th of *August*, 1532, and the said *Jone*

Leonard Smith, Fishmonger, ended his Days, He feared the Lord, and walkt in his Wayes. His Body here in Earth doth rest, His Soul with Christ in Heaven is blest.

The 14th Day of *May*, Anno Dom. 1601.

Here lye buried the Bodies of *Dorothy Hayle*, late Wife of *Robert Hayle*, of *Ipswich*, in the County of *Suffolk*, Merchant; and of *William Wymer*, Son of *William Wymer*, and *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of the said *Robert* and *Dorothy*; which *William* the Son deceased the 19th Day of *August*, and the said *Dorothy* the 20th Day of *September* next following, Ann. Dom. 1601.

Hic jacet in Fossa, putredo mortis, & ossa, Cum Mulieris quie in Coelis vivit amœnè. Ut puto per vitam, Morum signis redimitam. Anno Milleno qt. I. C. X. quæ feno. Bisque die dena, cum perit en *Elena*, Cum quarto pleno, requiem tenet hic in Ceno, Quo cujus *Jane* confternis Corpus inane.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; sixty-three Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

In the North Wall of the late Church was erected a large Stone Cistern, for the Reception of *Thames* Water, for the Use of the neighbouring Fishmongers. And the only Remarkable at present is the handsome Parish-Church.

St. NICOLAS Olave's

This Parish is a Rectory, the Church whereof stood on the West Side of *Breadstreet-hill*, in the Ward of *Queenhithe*; but when or by whom the same was founded, is unknown. However, that it is of great Antiquity, is evident by *Gilbert Foliot's*, Bishop of *London*, having given the same to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's* about the Year 1172; and its Name, like those above-mentioned, is owing to the aforefaid *Nicholas*, and is supposed to be derived from *Olave*, or *Olaus*, King of *Norway*.

Since *Foliot's* Gift of this Church, the Advowson thereof has ever since continued in the Dean

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and Chapter of *St. Paul's*: But as to Matters Ecclesiastical it is subject to the Archdeacon, save as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

This Church sharing the common Fate in the devouring Flames of 1666, it has not been rebuilt; wherefore the Parish is annexed to the Church of *St. Nicholas Cole-abbey*, where I have inserted the Profits and Disbursements of the Cure; therefore shall proceed to give an Account of the Receipts and Disbursements in respect to the Church and Poor.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

	l.	s.	d.	
Thomas Ratcliffe received	—	133	12	6
Paid on Account of the Church		43	0	0
Paid on that of the Poor	—	73	19	2½
Balance to the Parish	—	16	13	3½

Donations, per Annum.

1557, By <i>Alice Leonard</i>	—	—	2	0	0	Ibid.
1632, By <i>Anne Townson</i>	—		0	10	0	

Monumental Inscriptions.

Ici gist *William Newport*, jadis Citizen & pefamere de *Londre*, & *Massie* sa Femme, & leur Enfans de eus engendre: Dieu de lour alnes eit pitye. Amen, Amen.

Hic jacet Dominus *Henricus Walleus*, quondam Rector istius Ecclesiæ, qui obiit 4 die *Maii*, An. Domini 1391. Cujus Animæ, &c.

Hic jacet *Willielmus Read*, Civis & Piscenarius *London*. qui obiit . . . & *Margeria* Uxor ejus, que obiit Sexto die *Junii*, Anno Domini Millesimo quardringentesimo quadragesimo septimo.

Who that passyth by this Way,
For Mercy of God, behold and pray
For all Souls Christen, and for us,
On *Pater-noster* and an *Ave*,
To the bleffyd Saynts, and ovr bleffyd Lady
Saynt *Mary*, to pray for us.

Qui pro aliis orat, pro se laborat.

Orate pro Animabus *Johannis Westcliff*, & *Joanne* Uxoris sue, qui quidem *Johannes* quondam fuit Maior Ville *Sandwici*, & obiit 19 Decemb. 1473. Quorum Animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen.

Hic jacet *Richardus Sturges*, Civis & Piscenarius *London*. & *Katharina* Uxor ejus. Qui quidem *Richard*. obiit 3 die Mensis *Julii*, An. Dom. 1479.

Here lyeth the Body of *William Fylloll*, Sonn and Heyr Apparaunt to *William Fylloll*, of *Woodland*, in the County of *Dorset*, Knyght; and to Dame *Dorothy*, hys Wyff, Dawter and Heyr to *John Ifeyld*, of *Stondon*, in the Shyre of *Hertford*, Esqyr; which *William* the Sonn dyed in the Lyff of his Fader, wythowt Yssue, the 4th Day of *Septembyr*, in the Yere of ovr Redemption 2509, and in the Yere of his Age the Syxteenth; whos Soul God pardon. Amen.

Here lie the Bodies of *Thomas Lewen*, Ironmonger, and some time Alderman of this City of *London*, and *Agnes* his Wife; which *Thomas* deceased the 29th Day of *June*, Anno Domini 1555, and the said *Agnes* deceased 26 Day of *October*, An. Dom. 1562.

Here *Blithman* lies, a worthy Knight,
Who feared God above;
A Friend to all, a Foe to none,
Whom Rich and Poore did love,

Of Prince's Chappell, Gentleman,
 Unto his dying Day,
 Whom all tooke great Delight to heare
 Him on the Organs play.
 Whose passing Skill in Musickes Art,
 A Scholar left behinde,
John Bull, (by Name) his Master's Veine
 Expressing in each Kind.
 But nothing here continues long,
 Nor resting Place can have;
 His Soul departed hence to Heaven,
 His Body here in Grave.
 He died on *Whitsunday*, *Anno Domini* 1521.

Mund. Ed.
 Stow. Sur.

Here before this Place lieth buried the Bodie
 of *John Widnell*, Citizen and Merchant Taylor
 of *London*, some time Master of that Company,
 and Deputy of this Ward; who deceased the 15th
 of *February*, 1601, being of the Age of Seventy.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens;
 forty-five Houses. Augmentation to the Parish
 of *St. Giles, Cripplegate*, two Pounds per An.

St. OLAVE's, Hart-street.

Newc.
 Report.
 Ecclef.
 Paroch.

This Church is a Rectory, situate on the
 South Side of *Hart-street*, in *Tower-street* Ward;
William de Samford was Rector thereof before the
 Year 1319; and it is denominated from its Dedi-
 cation to *St. Olave*, or *Olaus*, King of *Norway*,
 who was a great Friend to the *English* in Opposi-
 tion to the *Danes*; who not only invaded his
 Country on Account of his sincere Attachment
 to the Christian Religion, but likewise prevailed
 upon his Pagan Subjects to rebel against and de-
 stroy him in Battle; wherefore he was deemed
 worthy to be ranged among the Saints, and to
 have a Place assigned him in the *Roman* Rubrick.

Ibid.

The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have
 been antiently in a Family of the *Nevils*, from
 which it came to others; whereby is shewn its
 having been all along in private Hands.

This Church having fortunately escaped the
 devouring Flames *Anno* 1666, it remains in all re-
 spects upon the antient Foot; wherefore the Profits
 and Disbursements of the Cure are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.			
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
By Tithes — —	120	0	0
By Casualties in ditto — —	10	0	0
By a Parsonage House — —	25	0	0

Ibid.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To First-fruits — —	17	14	2
To Tenths — —	1	15	5
To the Bishop's Procuration — —	0	6	6
To the Archdeacon's Procuration — —	0	2	6

Ibid.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Par. Acc.
 Book.

<i>John Vanderwell</i> received — —	609	16	4
Paid on Account of the Church — —	109	15	2
Paid on that of the Poor — —	350	8	2
Balance to the Parish — —	149	15	0

Donations, per Annum.

By <i>Mary Baynham</i> — —	5	4	0
By <i>Richard Cheney</i> — —	2	0	0
By <i>Andrew Windsor</i> — —	6	13	4
By <i>John Highlord</i> — —	2	0	0
By <i>Sir James Deane</i> — —	5	4	0
By <i>Sir John Wolstonhelme</i> — —	6	0	0
By <i>Margaret Deane</i> — —	0	3	6
By <i>Dr. John Lewen</i> — —	2	12	0
By <i>John Beer</i> — —	3	5	0

3

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
By <i>William Jackson</i> — —	3	0	0
By <i>Benjamin Smith</i> — —	5	0	0
By <i>Stiles and Lambert</i> , every 14th Year	1	0	0
By <i>Henry Leak</i> — —	0	6	0
By <i>Walter Hulls</i> — —	12	10	0
By <i>Walter Hulls</i> , for a Weekly Lecture	24	0	0
By <i>Anne Hope</i> , for a Monthly Lecture	12	0	0
By <i>John Highlord</i> , for four Quarterly Sermons — —	2	13	4
By <i>William Cooling</i> — —	17	13	4

Monumental Inscriptions.

In the middle Isle of *St. Olave's, Hart-street*, upon
 a flat Stone, inlaid with Brass, the Figure of a
 King of Arms in his Coat and Crown, and un-
 derneath was formerly this Inscription, of which
 the Date of the Year was lately remaining in the
 old black Letter: Orate pro anima Johannis
 Clarenseux Regis Armorum, qui obiit vjto die
 Mensis Februarii An. Dom. mccccxxvij. It
 is not mentioned by *Stow* what was the Sirname
 of this Clarenceux; but it is supposed to have
 been *Arundell*; for there is this Entry in the Of-
 fice of the Chamberlain of *London*, 16 *Henry VI.*
viz. Richardus Arundell, filius Johannis Claren-
 seux Regis Armorum, venit hic coram Camerario,
 et cognovit se esse Apprenticium Robert Ashely,
 Civis & Aurifabri, &c.

Stephen-
 Martin
 Leake,
 Garter
 King at
 Arms.

Orate pro Anima Roberti Byrche, Woolpacker;
 Qui obiit Vicesimo Septimo die Julii, Anno
 Dom. 1433. Cujus Animæ propitiatur Deus.

Mund Ed.
 Stow. Sur.

Here lyeth the Body of *Thomas Burnell*, late
 Citizen and Mercer of *London*, and Merchant of
 the Staple at *Callis*. He deceased the 26th Day
 of *February*, An. Dom. 1448.

Ibid.

Here lyeth *Thomas Pentboit*, Citizen and Up-
 holder of *London*, and *Joane* his Wife. He de-
 ceased the 7th Day of *April*, An. Dom. 1521.

Ibid.

Here under lyeth buried the Body of *Philip*
Van Wellynder, Esquire, Musician and One of the
 Privie Chamber to King *Henry* the Eight of most
 famous Memory, and to King *Edward* the Sixth;
 who dyed the 24th Day of *February*, An. Dom.
 1553, and had Issue by *Frances*, his Wife, Foure
 Sonnes and Two Daughters, &c.

Ibid.

D. O. M. *Matthæo Babalio*, Nobili *Regusino*,
 pietate ac probitate insigni, immaturaq; Morte
 vita defuncto, Anno Ætatis suæ 27, Domino
 vero, 1567. Mens. Junio.

Ibid.

Gulielmo Turnero, Medico, ac Theologo peri-
 tissimo, Decano *Wellens.* per Annos Trigenta, in
 utraq; Scientia exercitissimus, Ecclesiæ & Rei-
 publicæ profuit, & contra utriusq; perniciosissimos
 hostes, & maximè vero *Romanum* Antichristum
 fortissimus, *Jesu Christi* Miles acerrimè dimicavit;
 ac tandem, Corpus Senio & Laboribus confectum,
 in Spem beatissimæ Resurrectionis hic deposuit,
 devictis *Christi* Virtute Mundi, Carnisq; Civibus
 cap. triumphat in æternum.

Ibid.

Magnus Apollinea, quondam *Turnerus* in Arte,
 Magnus & in vera Religione fuit.

Ibid.

Mors tamen obrepens, majorem reddidit illum,
 Civis enim Cœli Regna superna tenet.

Obit 7 Die Julii, An. Dom. 1568.

Here lyeth buried (in the Mercie of God) the
 Bodies of *Thomas Beckingham*, Esq; Merchant of
 the Staple at *Callis*, and *Anne*, his Wife. He de-
 ceased the 4 Day of *December*, Anno Dom. 1576;
 Shee the 22 May 1565.

Ibid.

D. O. M. Hic situs est *Petrus Caponius Florenti-*
nus, in Vita Nobilitate clarus, Morum Integri-
 tate, summis Principibus, gratissimus, exilium
 quod

Ibid.

quod iniquiore fato subierat constanter tulit. Obiit An. Ætatis 32. Sal. 1582. 6 Cal. *Novembris*.

Mortuum *Britannia*, quem vivum in Sinu tulerat, in Sinu nec dum descincto conservat.

Petrus Landus, ex Parentibus *Florentinis*, apud *Lugdunum Gallie* natus, hoc Amoris & Mœroris Monumentum posuit.

Mund. Ed. Hic jacet *Johannes Radcliffe*, Miles, Filius *Roberti*, Comitis *Suffexiæ*; qui obiit (nullis susceptis Liberis) Nono Die *Novembris*, Anno Domini 1585.

Here lyeth Dame *Anne*, the Wife of Sir *John Radcliffe*, Knight; who dyed the 10th Day of *Decemb. An. Dom.* 1568.

Weav. Qu A D T D P
Fun.Mon. : : : : :
os nguis irus risti ulcedine avit.
: : : : :
H Sa M Ch M L

Mund Ed. As I was, so be ye; as I am, you shall be.
Stow.Sur. What I gave, that I have; what I spent, that I had:

Thus I count all my Cost; what I left, that I lost.

John Organ obiit An. Dom. 1591.

Ibid. *Georgius Schraderus*, *Brunswigæ*, Ann. 1580, Mens. *Februarii*, nobili Familia, Patre Autore *Schradero*, à Consiliis secretissimis illustrissimorum Duc. *Brunswig.* & *Luneb.* Matre *Catharina a Fechtelt*, natus, in vera Dei Notitia educatus, postquam maximam *Germaniæ* Partem, totam *Galliam*, *Brabant.* *Fland.* vidisset, in *Angliam* se recepit, inde domum ut rediret, Febri verè correptus, placidè in Domino obdormivit, 3 *Octob.* An. Salutis 1605, Ætatis suæ 24, & in hoc Tumulo requiescit.

Stryp. Ed. Orta præclarus curans illustrior Arte
Stow.Sur. Efficier, Patriam deserit iste suam;
Discendi studio varias transiverat oras,
Heu! tandem febrius, *Anglia* finit Iter.
Nobilitas, Virtus, Pietas, Doctrina bearunt,
Schraderum, si vis pergere, plura scies.

Mund. Ed. Hic juxta in Choro situs est *Jacobus Deane*,
Stow.Sur. Eques Auratus, Vir bonus & in operibus Charitatis; qui primo *Susannam*, Filiam *Christoperi Bumsted*, generos. Uxorem habuit, ex qua unicum suscepit Filiolum: Postea, *Elizab.* Filiam, *Hugon. Offley*, Armigeri, Alderm. *Lond.* Deinde, *Elizab.* Filiam *Richardi Thornbill*, Armig. & Viduam *Christophori Web*, Arm. duxit Conjugem; ex qua duas genuit Filiolas, nullum tamen relinquens Prolem, se moriente, superstitem, An Ætatis 63, 15 *Maii*, 1608 in Domino.

Ibid. M. S. *Petro Turnero*, *Gulielmi Turneri* Patris inclyto Filio, Probitatis ac Eruditionis fama, illustrique Medicinæ Doctore peritissimo; quem *Cantabrigia* aluit, *Heidelbrigia* Doctoris insignibus honoravit, *Oxonium* cohonestavit; *Pascha Turnero*, Conjux mœstissima, æternum Pietatis, Amoris, ac Doloris sui Monumentum L. M. P.

Henricus Parreus, Episc. *Wigorniensis*, *Paschæ Turneri*, Frater, Mœroris Confors. Piis defuncti Manibus hoc Epicedium parentavit. Obiit *Maii* 27, Anno Dom. 1614, Ætatis suæ 72.

Stryp. Ed. *Andrew Bayning*, some time Alderman of *London*, lived to the Age of sixty-seven Years, and died the 21st of *December*, An. Dom. 1610.

Paul Bayning, Esq; some time Sheriff and Alderman of *London*, lived to the Age of Seventy-seven Years, and died *September* 3, Anno Dom. 1616.

If all great Cities prosperously confess,
That he by whom their Traffick doth increase,
Deserves well of them; then th' Adventure's Worth
Of these Two, who were Brothers, both by Birth

And Office, prove, that they have thankful bin
For th' Honours which this City plac'd them in.
And dying old, they by a blest Consent,
This Legacy bequeath'd, their Monument,
The happy Summ and End of their Affairs,
Provided well, both for their Souls and Heirs.

D. O. M. S. Viator, commorare, rimare, mirare.

Ibid.

Christopherus Jacobus Elsenbaimer, ab *Elsenbaim*, in *Preprunn.* junior, *Welsens* *Austrius*, Generis Splendore, vera in Deum Religione, Pietate in Parentes, Observantia in Superiores, Charitate & Comitatus in quosvis, vere nobilissimus Juvenis, nobile Familiae Column, Juventutis Exemplar Artium & Linguarum Cognitionem insignem, pro divinis Ingenii sui Dotibus in *Ratisponensium* *Gymnasio* poetico, *Alterfianæ*, *Argentiniens.*, *Basiliens.*, *Leidens.* Academiis acquisitam Peregrinationibus adaucturus, hic in *Anglia*, ad Angelorum sanctorum Cœlum avocatus, Animam suam, Christo Redemptori reddidit, Corpus vero huic solo commisit, Desiderium sui tristissimum omnibus Bonis relinquens, imprimis Parentibus, *Christophoro Jacobo Elsenbaimero*, ab *Elsenbaim* in *Perprunn.* seniori, & *Dorotheæ* ex nobili *Hendeliorum* Familia profatæ, qui Filio unicè unifoli Senectutis portui extremum hoc quod sibi ab illo desiderare animatus Amoris Monumentum inter candidissima Lacrymas statuerunt.

Obiit anno Ætatis 21, Men. 9, Die 28, Anno *Christi* 1618, Die 6. *August.*

Cave sis Gradum pergas Viator, priusquam hoc perlegeris. In certam beatæ Resurrectionis Spem, Terræ sequestratum, hic est exanime Corpus, præclaræ quondam Mentis Hospitium, Viri juvenis Domini *Ludolphi de Warder*, *Anhaltini*, prænobili ac antiquâ *Wardorum* Familiâ orti: Cujus summam in Deum Pietatem, inclyti Generis Seriem, amplas eruditi Pectoris Dotes, cum tam angusto Marmoris non comprehendantur, sacro Silentio merito obsignamus.

Ibid.

Generosus hic Vir maximam partem primum *Germaniam* lustravit, in qua Famigerabilium aliquot Academiarum, puta *Lipsien.* *Jenev.* *Gissen.* non degenerem Incolam, diu egit, magnis Literarum Nominibus mirum quantum carus. Deinde in *Belgiam* concessit, ubi veram Nobilitatem, decentibus Studiis, quadrien. *Leidæ* combussit. Tandem in *Angliam* perveniens, hic *Londini* Sesi-quianum Phthisi solito vehementius laboravit; cujus maligna obstinatione etiam factum est, ut die 26 *Decemb.* anno 1628, natus anno 29. Rebus humanis valere, suis vero plangere, dixerit Anima sua Creatori suo, unde tam nobile depositum acceperat, magna in *Christum* Fide redonata. Monumentum hocce agnati, quibus acerbum sui desiderium reliquit, pio ducti effectu erigi curarunt.

Lettori,

Quisquis adhuc Vitam vivis, sic vivito Vitam,
Linquere eam quovis tempore ritè queas.

Elizabetha Pepys, *Samuelis Pepys*, clariss. Regiæ ab Actis, Uxor; quæ in Cœnobio primum, Aula dein. educata *Gallica*, utrisque una claruit Virtutibus; Forma, Artibus, Linguis, cultissima Prolem enixa, quia parem non potuit nullam huic demum placida cum valedixerat (confecto pro amœniora fere *Europæ* itinere) potiore redux abiit lustratura mundum. Obiit 10 *Novemb.* An Ætatis 29, Conjugii 15, Domini 1669.

NewView
Lond.

Hic situs est, *Johannes Mennefius*, Eq. Aurat. *Sandovisi Cantianus*, *Andræ Mennef.* Ar. (*Matthæi Filii*) Filius ex *Jana*, *Johannis Bleckenden*, Ar. Filia; Vir probus, fortis, benignus, pius, Rei Medicæ, Chymicæ, Poeticæ gnarus; omnium quibus notus deliciæ.

Ibid.

Vix adultus orbis omnes ferè oras appulit situs
Regiminis Comercii, Morum Explorator Terra
Marique

Marique perduelles, *Jacobo, Carolo* Primo & Secundo Regibus Hipparchus, Strategus, Hipo-Thalassiarcha Rei Classiarie Inspector summus; variis & arduis confectus; clare Profapie Decus, Nominis ultimus. Natus i *Martii* 1598, Denatus 18 Feb. 1670.

NewView
Lond.

En *Andream Riccardum*, Eq. Auratum, Civem *Londinensem*, & Mercatorem splendidissimum; virum Pietatis in Deum insignis; Probitatis erga Homines eximie; Existimationis apud omnes summe in Negotiis maxime publicis agendis Sedulitatis indefessae; in Muneribus quibusvis obeundis Prudentiae, simul & Integritatis maximae; Societatis *Indicæ* Præsidentem sæpius invitum; Societatis vero (uti vulgo dicitur) *Turcicæ* per Octodecim simul Annos Dictatoremque perpetuam; ad illius itaque Memoriam Societati illi prefertim pergratam Monumentum hoc ei honorifice extruendum impensis suis illa ipsa curavit Societas.

Corpus ejus superiori *Ædis* parte intra Cancellos, ab australi latere *Mensæ sacræ* inscripto sub Marmore depositum est, ubi Monumentum hoc propter loci angustias statui non possit. Obiit 6 *Septembris*, Anno Salutis 1672, *Ætatis* 68.

Ibid.

In Christian Hope of a blessed Immortality, near this Place lyes interred the Body of *Jane*, late Wife of *Matthew Humberstone*, of *London*, Esq; (the Second Daughter of *James Host*, of *Sandringham* in *Norfolk*, Esq;) who being a Person of singular Accomplishments, and many excellent Virtues, her endeared Husband thinks this Monument a most just Debt, to her fragrant Memory. She died *July* the 17th 1694, in her 35 Year.

Her noble Soul and lovely Body join'd,
Were once the Joy and Wonder of Mankind.
They who have known her, thus, with Sighs, confess,
They wish they'd known her still, or known her less.

Her Race was short, the longer is her Rest;
God only-wise disposes all things best.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is neither select, nor general, all being admitted that have either served, or fined for Church-warden; two Church-wardens; two hundred and seven Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of *St. Giles, Cripplegate*, three Pounds per Ann.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

On the West Side of *Woodroffe-lane*, in the Place called *Savage-Garden*, was situate the Priory of *Crosted*, vulgarly, *Crouched-friars*. See *Tower Ward*.

St. OLAVE's Jewry.

Newc.
Rep. Eccl.
Paroch.

This Parish, tho' antiently a Rectory, is at present a Vicarage; the Church whereof is situate on the West Side of the *Old Jewry*, in the Ward of *Coleman-street*. It is of great Antiquity, as is manifest, from the State thereof, presented to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, in the Year 1181.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

This Church was antiently denominated *St. Olave's Upwell*; the former from its Dedication to the Saint of that Name; and the latter, probably, from a Well under the East End thereof, wherein at present a Pump is placed; but that giving way to the modern Epithet of *Jewry*, 'twas owing to this Neighbourhood's becoming the common Residence of all the *Jews* in this City.

The Patronage of this Church was in the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, till about the Year

1181, when they granted the same, together with two Parts of *St. Stephen's Chapel*, (now the Parish Church) in *Coleman-street*, as an Appendage thereof, to the Prior and Convent of *Butley*, in *Suffolk*, to be held of them as Vicars of the Parsonage of *St. Olave*, paying unto them annually for the same the Sum of four Shillings. And, that the said Prior and Canons of *Butley* do, by themselves, or their Vicars in the said Churches, answer to the Bishop of *London*, and his Officials, in all things belonging to them.

The above-named Priory having sustained great Losses by Inundations; *Stephen*, Bishop of *London*, in Consideration thereof, did, in the Year 1322, appropriate this Church and its Appendage, the Chapel aforesaid, to the said Convent. But on this Condition, that the said Bishop and his Successors should, in all Futurity, have the Power of instituting and admitting the Vicars, and of assigning them a Competency for their Support, out of the Profits of the said Church: Whereupon the Prior and Convent aforesaid became Proprietors and Patrons of this Church and Vicarage, with the Chapel of *St. Stephen*, thereunto annexed till the Year 1456, when the said Chapel was converted into a Parish-Church; which I shall give an Account of, when I come to treat of that Parish.

The Advowson of this Church, tho' separated from *St. Stephen's Chapel*, continued in the aforesaid Prior and Convent till their Dissolution, when coming to the Crown, it therein still remains. But in Matters Ecclesiastical 'tis subject to the Archdeacon, save what relates to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

This Church being consumed in the great Fire of 1666, 'tis rebuilt in a handsome Manner, and the Parish of *St. Martin, Ironmonger-lane*, is thereunto united; whereby the Incumbent's Profits are considerably increased; which, together with the Disbursements on account of the Cure, are as follow:

Act Parl.
22 & 23
Car. II.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	120	0	0	Ibid.
By Casualties Anno 1636	—	6	13	Newc.
By Glebe in ditto	—	21	0	Repert.
By two Parsonage Houses	—	0	0	Ecclef.
				Paroch.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To First-fruits	—	23	6	0½	Ibid.
To Tenths	—	—	2	6	7½
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	9	0	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	5	4	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

<i>John Smich</i> received	—	297	10	0½	Par. Acc.
Paid on Account of the Church	—	113	11	7	Book.
Paid on that of the Poor	—	131	2	4½	
Balance to the Parish	—	52	16	4	

Donations, per Annum.

1607, By <i>James Stoddard</i> , a Load of Charcoal	—	—	0	0	0	Ibid.
By Sir <i>Thomas Cambell</i> , five Chal-dron of Coals	—	—	0	0	0	
1616, By <i>Margaret Deane</i>	—	0	5	0		
1622, By <i>Mary Weld</i> , 300 l. for a Purchase	—	—	15	0	0	
1623, By						

		l.	s.	d.
1623, By Sir Thomas Huet	—	5	4	0
1627, By Richard Bennet	—	1	0	0
1641, By Sir James Gamble, 50 l. for a Purchase	—	2	10	0
1642, By Henry Smith	—	10	0	0
1653, By George Vaughan, a House	—	10	8	0
1676, By Sir John Frederick, for a Lecture	—	12	0	0
1678, By Thomas Crookby	—	2	0	0
1680, By Thomas Foot	—	8	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Mund.Ed. Hic requiescit in Gratia & in Misericordia Dei
Stow. Sur. Robertus Large, quondam Mercerus & Maior istius Civitatis; qui obiit 24 die Aprilis 1441; & Elizabeth, Uxor ejus; ac Pueri eorundem: Cujus, &c.

Weav. Thomas Morsted gift ici,
Fun.Mon. Dieu de Salme eit Merci. Amen.
Obiit An. Dom. 1450.

Ibid. Here lieth Giles Dawes; who some time was Servant to King Henry the Seventh and King Henry the Eighth, Clerk of their Libraries, and Schoolmaster for the French Tongue to Prince Arthur, and to the Lady Mary: Who died 1535.

Mund.Ed. Here lyeth under this Tombe the Body of Richard Chamberlaine, Ironmonger, Alderman, and late Sheriff of London, Merchant Adventurer, and free of Russia; who had Two Wives, Anne, the first, of whom he had Issue Eight Sonnes and Five Daughters; of Margaret, his last Wife, he had no Issue; which Richard dyed the 19th Day of November, An. Dom. 1566.

To the Poore he was liberall, and gave for God's Sake:

But now his Fame is plentiful, and he an heavenly Make.

He was like one of us, according to our Mould: But now he is unlike us, in Heaven, where he would.

His Time was short, in Sicknes rare, as to all is known:

But now his Time shall long endure, and never be cast downe.

Ibid. Edwinus Smith, Filius Roberti Smith, Civis & Aromatarii Londinensis, apud Cantabrigensis in Artibus Magister, ibidemque Collegii Jesus Socius prædilectus propter summam Ingenii Ubertatem, Memoriam, Noticiam, Pietatem, modestamque Festivitatem, omnibus gratus: Singulare sui Generis Ornamentum & par Decus Collegii (non dicam Academiæ) futurus, Diem obiit, horum omnium cum incredibili Luctu, nono Calend. Septembris, qui Festus D. Bartholomæo fuit, Anno Salutis 1598, Ætatis suæ 23.

Ibid. Humfrido Weld, Militi, & nuper Maiori Civitatis London, Viro integerrimo, sanctissimo, summa in Deum Pietate, in Homines Fide ac Comitate prædito: Joannes Weld, unicus Filius & Heres, hoc Monumentum Pietatis ergo mœrens posuit. Habuit ex Anna, Uxore, prima Filia Nicholai Wheler, Armigeri, Filios Duos, Humfridum, olim defunctum; & Joannem, Maritum Franciscæ, Filix Gulielmi Whitmore, Armiger; & Quinque Filias, Joannam, nuptam Roberto Brooke, de Cockfield in Com. Suff. Militi; Annam, nuptam Richardo Corbet, de Stoke, super Terne, in Com. Salop. Armigero; Mariam, Saram & Elizabetham, olim defunctas. Post cujus Obitum, duxit Uxorem Secundam, Mariam, Filiam Stephani Slani, Militis, adhuc Superstitem.

Obiit 29 die Novembris, An. Dom. 1610, Ætatis suæ 64.

No. 98.

Quem tegit hoc Marmor, quem cassum lumine flemus,

Abstulit una dies, quantum si forte requiris,
Weldus erat Nomen, Maior celeberrimus Urbis;
Justitiæ Splendor, veræ Pietatis Imago.
Religionis amans, ævi Prudentia nostri,
Mens humilis, purusque Animus patiensque Laborum.

Frons hilaris, faciles Aures, Pectusque fidele,
Os verax, mites Oculi, Gravitate refulgens
Vultus, Cor placidum studiosis, dextra benigna.
Quos non instimulent nobis reticentibus ipsi.
Incipient Scopuli vivis sermonibus uti;
Iuste Weld, minor, si Spes, si Fama fuisset,
De te, Weld, minor nostra Querela foret.

Thomas Campbell, Eques, Secundo Regis Jacobi, Civis London. ejusdem Urbis Patricius & Prætor æquissimus & prudentissimus; Domicilium sibi hoc in perpetuam Memoriam dicatum habet. Feliciter bis nuptus erat, & ex 1 Conjugio Filii nati sunt 6, Filix 7, ex inde vero Nepotes 39, quem Cives privatim & publice, honorifice omnes colebant. Annos autem 78 cum adimpleret, suorum & omnium Honestorum cum luctu fato concessit, 13 die Februarii, An. Dom. 1613.

Transit ad Vivos e Vivis Pacis Alumnus

Justitiæ columen; qui decus inde suum

Extulit egregie: Pietatem cætera præter

Dilexit: Cultu, Religione, Fide.

Non Patrem tantum proles, sine murmure luctus

Percipit; at vetuit Mors superare modum.

Vulnus opemq; ferens, æque. Quid plangitur ultra?

Angelus en factus! nec minor ante fuit.

Quæ potuit cuiquam, optari Mors, vitaq; honore

Fulta: & amicitii inclita, prole, fide.

Obtigit hæc, Campbell, tibi, utraq; scilicet Annis

Maturis, meriti & plenus amoris obis.

Digna Viro tibi vita fuit, qui viveret ultra,

Digna; Mors vita sed Meliore frui.

Terminus incertæ Mors vitæ, & certa Salutis,

Spes promissa rapit, non colit ima fides.

Memoriæ Sacrum Roberti Bowyer, Mercatoris London, ex antiqua Familia Bowyer de Knipperslay, in Com. Staffordiæ Oriundi; secundi Filii Francisci Bowyer, Arm. quondam Aldermanni hujus Civitatis, honorabilis Societatis Grocerorum, London. olim pro tempore Præfecti. Margaretam, unam Filiarum Thomæ Cordall, quondam etiam Mercatoris London. ac honorabilis Societatis Mercorum, ejusdem Societatis Præfecti, in Uxorem duxit. Ab ea amplissimam suscepit prolem, quinque Filios, viz. Thomam, Robertum, Willielmum, & Henricum, Modo Cœlibes, superstites existentes, & Johannem defunctum, & secundum Christi adventum hic expectantem.

Margareta Uxor, Thomas & Robertus, Filii ejus, ac ultimi Testamenti Executores, pietatis & observantiæ ergo, Mœrentes posuerunt.

Under this Tomb, the sacred Ashes hold,
The droffie Part of more celestially Gold;
The Body of a Man, a Man of Men,
Whose Worth to write at large, would loose my Pen.

Then do thy worst, Death, glut thy self with Dust,

The precious Soul is mounted to the Just.

Yet Reader, when thou read'st, both read and weep,

That Men so good, so grave, so wise, do sleep.

Near this Place lyeth the Body of Ephraim Skinner, Merchant, some time his Majesty's Consul at Livorne, whose exemplary Piety towards God, Integrity towards Men, Charity to the Poor, and Humility towards all, made him live desired, and die lamented by all that knew him.

13 P

He

Ibid.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

NewView
Lond.

He was born in the Town of *Barnstaple*, in *Devon*, on *St. Andrew's Day*, *An.* 1637. Died at *Islington*, *May* the 6th, 1678, in the 44th Year of his Age.

New View
Lond.

Here lyeth in Hope of a glorious Resurrection, the Body of *Sir Nathaniel Herne*, Kt. late Sheriff, and at his Death Alderman of this famous City, and Governor of the *East-India* Company; Son to *Nicholas* and Grandson to *Richard Herne*, some time Alderman also of this City. A Person of great Prudence, and indefatigable Industry in the Management of all Publick Affairs; of exemplary Piety, spotless Integrity, and diffusive Charity, having with his own Hand dispensed very considerable Sums to many charitable Uses, particularly to the Relief of poor Seamen, and educating of their Children.

He took to Wife *Judith*, eldest Daughter of *Sir John Frederick*, Knight, Alderman, and some time Lord Mayor of *London*, his now sorrowful Widow, by whom he had divers Children, and left Three hopeful Sons surviving, *viz.* *Frederick*, *Nathaniel* and *Thomas*; to whose, and this City's, and Nation's great Loss, as also the Grief of all them that knew him, he departed this Life the 10th of *August*, 1679, *Ætat.* 50.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; sixty-two Houses. Augmentation paid to the Parish of *St. Sepulchre's*, three Pounds, *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. in the Parish.

Stow.Sur.
Lond.

The Street wherein this Church is situate, was antiently denominated *Colechurch-street*, from the Church of that Name at the South-West Corner thereof in the *Poultry*; but the *Jews* settling therein, the Appellation thereof was changed into that of *Jewry*; and afterwards, upon the *Jews* removing into another Part of the City, the additional Epithet of *Old* was conferr'd upon it. See *Coleman-street* Ward.

St. O L A V E's Silver-street.

This Parish is a Rectory, the small Church of which stood at the South West Corner of *Silver-street*, in the Ward of *Aldersgate*; its Antiquity, I can trace no higher than the Year 1593. It owes its Name to its Dedication and Place of its Situation, and the Patronage of this Church has been all along in the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, but subject to the Archdeacon.

This Church being consumed in the great Fire *Anno* 1666, and not rebuilt, the Parish is annexed to the Church of *St. Alban's*, *Woodstreet*; in the Account of which I have inserted the Profits and Disbursements of the Cure. I shall now subjoin the Receipts and Disbursements on the Account of Church and Poor:

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

Par. Acc. Book.	<i>David Dennis</i> received	—	250	0	5
	Paid on Account of the Church	—	41	4	7
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	199	2	11
	Balance to the Parish	—	9	10	11

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	By <i>Mr. Merrill</i>	—	—	—	2	12	0
	By <i>Bernard Hide</i>	—	—	—	0	9	0
	By <i>Jerome Lambrose</i>	—	—	—	2	10	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Mund.Ed.
Stow.Sur..

Here under this Stone lieth buried the Body of *John Darcy*, Second Son to *John Lord Darcy* of *Ebie*, who died in *An.* 1593, aged 33 Yeeres.

Here lieth *Griffieild Windsore*, Daughter of *Henry Lord Windsore*, and Lady *Anne* his Wife, Daughter and Heyre of *Sir Thomas Rivet*, Knight, who departed this Life the Seven and Twentieth Day of *June*, in the Yeere of our Lord God 1600.

Ibid.

Great Men that ne're did good in all their Dayes,
But at the very Instant of their Death,
Finde yet no meane Commenders of their Praise,
Although it lasts no longer than a Breath.
Shall then good Men, though lesser in Degree,
Finde none to give them Right and Equity?
If one shall say, the great Man's Life was such,
So good, so full of Hospitality;

Ibid.

When God doth know, he ne're did half so much,
Though thus he must be grac'd with Flattery;
Shall meane Men, who such Workes truly did,
Be nothing spoken of? Oh, God forbid.

Not then, as equalling with any Great,

My fatherly good Friend, *John Banister*,

No more but Truth of thee, let me repeate,

A Sonnes Love-Tears, thy Body to interre.

That such as knew thee, better farre than I,

May say thy Vertues did not with thee dye.

Thy Skill and Practice, that it self commends,

Some of the best have truly found the same:

Not partially employed, to wealthy Friends,

But even the poorest Wretch, the Sick and Lame.

Felt of the best; some Difference there might be,

The Rich pay'd somewhat, poore Men had it free.

Thy Care and Cost laid out, for common Good,

In greater Measure than came in againe.

But that Heaven's Blessing, with thy Bounty stood,

Hardly had stretcht so many to sustain.

But it is true, the liberal Heart God loves,

And from him still all Cause of Lacke removes.

Thy Weekly Charity given to the Poore,

In Bread, beside, in Money from thy Purse:

Even in the hardest Yeeres dealt at the Doore,

When some repin'd that every Day did worse;

Makes poore Men say, our good Relief is gone,

Let them goe to thy Find-faults, and have none.

Poore maymed Souldiers, fore sick-hearted Men

That under Miseries hard Crouch did bow,

Were freely cured, methinkes they cry, Lord,

when,

Where shall we find our good Physician now?

I doubt not, but some others will as much:

Yet (in these Dayes) we find not many such.

Sleep then, thou happy Soule, in endlesse Rest,

All good Men's Groanes, be powred on the

Grave;

Live thou in *Abraham's* Bosom with the Blest,

Where Faith and Workes due Recompence shall

have.

My Sight grows Dimme, fighting my Heart makes

fore.

Tears blot my Paper, I can write no more.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and forty-seven Houses. See *Aldersgate* Ward.

OLD ARTILLERY GROUND.

Though this is an Extraparochial Royalty belonging to the Tower of *London*, yet as it is situate within the ancient Bounds of the City, I shall therefore insert it in this Place. The Disbursements whereof on Account of the Poor are as follow:

Overseers of the Poors Account, A. D. 1727.

	l.	s.	d.	Lib. Acc. Book.
<i>Peter Newhouse</i> receiv'd	—	335	12	10
Paid on Account of the Poor	—	328	7	4
Balance to the Liberty	—	5	5	6
Officers,				

Officers, &c. belonging to this Liberty.

Here being neither Donation, Monumental Inscription or Vestry, the Officers of the Liberty are, two Overseers of the Poor; one Constable; two Headboroughs; one Scavenger, who paid the Raker for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Dust, the Sum of twenty-eight Pounds; one Beadle, and three Watchmen; two hundred and two Houses.

*Antiquities, &c. in this Liberty.*Stow Sur.
Lond.

This Liberty was antiently a large Field, denominated *Tassel-Close*. See *Bishopsgate Ward*.

St. P A N C R A S.

This Parish is a Rectory, and one of the thirteen Peculiars in this City belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; the Church whereof stood on the North Side of *St. Pancras-lane*, near *Queen-street*, in the Ward of *Cheap*. *Robert de Sandwich* was Rector thereof in the Year 1319. Its Name it owes to its Dedication to *St. Pancras*, a young *Phrygian* Nobleman, who for his strict Adherence to the Christian Faith suffered Martyrdom at *Rome*, under the Emperor *Dioclesian*.

Newc.
Rep rt.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

The Patronage of this Rectory was in the Prior and Canons of *Canterbury*, till they granted the Advowson thereof to *Simon* the Archbishop in the Year 1365. Since which Time it has been in the Collation of the Archbishop of that See.

Ad Parl.
22 & 23
Car. II.

This Church being destroy'd in the great Conflagration Anno 1666, and not rebuilt, the Parish is annexed to the Church of *St. Mary le Bow*; wherefore having inserted the Profits and Disbursements of the Cure in that Parish, I shall now proceed to the Parochial Charge in respect to Church and Poor:

*Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.*Parish Ac.
Book.

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Edward Walker</i> receiv'd	121	6	4
Paid on Account of the Church	64	3	3
Paid on that of the Poor	94	1	0½
Balance to the Warden	36	17	11½

Donations, per Annum.

1615, By <i>Thomas Chapman</i> , Senior	3	10	0
1626, By <i>Thomas Chapman</i> , Junior	11	3	8
By ditto, 40 l. for a Purchase	2	0	0
1634, By <i>Edward Cotton</i>	3	0	0

*Monumental Inscriptions.*Mund.Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Here under lyeth buried *James Huych*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, Third Son of *John Huych*, of *Beuford* in the County of *Somerset*, Esquire: Which *James* had to his first Wife *Margaret Bourchier*, by whom he had Issue Eleven Children. And to his Second Wife *Mary Moffet*, by whom he had Issue Eighteen Children. He dyed the 20th Day of *August*, An. Dom. 1590.

Hac defunctus *Huych* tenui sub mole quiescit,
Nec tamen hac totus mole quiescit *Huych*.
Corpus inest Tumulo, colit aurea spiritus astra,
Scilicet hunc Coelum vendicat, illud humus.

Londinensis erat Civis, dum fata sinebant;

Jam cum Sydereo Milite Miles agit.

Bis Thalami Sociam duxit, prior edidit illi

Undenas proles, altera bisque novem.

Munificam persæpe Manum porrexit egenis;

Virtutum fautor, Pieridumque fuit.

Nil opus est plures illi contexere laudes,

Sufficit in cœlo jam reperisse locum.

Hoc quaecunque Monumentum, *Rowlandus*,
dicti *Jacobi Hæres*, posuit pietatis ergo.

Here lies a *Mary*, Mirror of her Sexe,
For all that best their Soules or Body decks.
Faith, Forme or Fame, the Miracle of Youth;
For Zeale and Knowledge of the Sacred Truth;
For frequent reading the whole Holy Writ;
For fervent Prayer, and for Practice fit;
For Meditations full of Use and Art;
For Humbleness in Habit and in Heart;
For pious, prudent, peacefull, praisefull Life;
For all the Duties of a Christian Wife;
For patient bearing Seven dead-bearing Throwes,
For one alive, which yet dead with her goes,
From *Travers*, her deare Spouse, her Father *Hayes*,
Lord Maior, more honoured in her vertuous
Praise.

Ibid.

Quæ pie obiit puerpera die Octavo Martii,
Anno Ætatis 29. Anno Salutis 1614.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; thirty-two Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of *St. Botolph, Bishopsgate*, four Pounds per Ann.

St. P A U L's Cathedral.

"The Christian Faith, without doubt, was very early received in *Britain*; and without having Recourse to the monkish Tale of *Joseph*, of *Armathea*, and other legendary Fictions, there is authentick Testimony of a Christian Church planted here by the Apostles themselves, and, in particular, very probably by *St. Paul*.

Wren's
Parentalia
p. 271.

"It is very certain this Apostle, from his first Imprisonment at *Rome*, to his Return to *Jerusalem*, had spent eight Years in preaching in divers Places, but more especially in the Western Countries. We know he designed for *Spain*, and it is not improbable, but his Earnestness to convert the *Britains* might have carried him to this Island.

"This Opinion may be strengthened by the Evidence of *Vanutius Fortunatus*, who says the same Thing, speaking of the Travels of *St. Paul*, in his Poem on the Life of *St. Martin*:

"*Transit et oceanum, vel qua facit insula portum,*
"*Quasque Britannus habet terras ultima Thule.*

"Every Christian Church derived from the Apostles, had a Succession of Bishops from them too, and the Condition of the British Church was so early established, that some maintain there were Bishops of the Britains at the Council of *Nice*, assembled in 325: And 'tis certain, that twenty-two Years after, *Resitutus*, Bishop of *London*, was one of the three British Bishops present at the Council of *Arles*.

"Some British Prelates were likewise at the Council of *Ariminum*, assembled in 359, and these were of such Dignity, that they refused the Emperor's Allowance, thinking it beneath them not to bear their own Expences.

"The first Cathedral of this Episcopal See of *London*, (built in the Area, where had been the Roman Præterian Camp; the Situation of all the succeeding Fabricks to this Time) was demolished under the great and general Persecution by *Dioclesian*: But although, in Pursuance of the Strictness of his Edicts, the Christian Churches in all the Provinces of the Roman Government were ordered to be pulled down, yet possibly the Præfects might not take the Pains, when they had made them unfit for Use, to tear up the Foundations also. The Time
" of

"of the Persecution was short, for under *Constantine* the Church flourished again; the Churches in *Rome*, and other Parts of the Empire were soon rebuilt, and most likely ours among the first, after the Pattern of the *Roman Basilica* of *St. Peter*, and *St. Paul*, in the *Vatican*; and, as (*Sir Christopher Wren*) the *Surveyor* conceived, upon the old Foundations left by the Persecutors; for the *Christians* were zealous, and in haste to be settled again.

"The Church thus re-edified under *Constantine*, was afterwards destroyed by the *Pagan Saxons*; and restored again, upon the old Foundations, when they embraced *Christianity*, in the seventh Century, (*viz.* in 608) by *Mellitus*, Bishop of *London*, under *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*, the first *Saxon* King of the *Christian* Faith."

Saxon.
Chron.

This Church at first seems to have been but a small Wooden Building; for the same being burnt down *Anno* 961, it was in the same Year soon after re-edified, as may be presumed, with the like Materials, considering its being rebuilt in so short a Time.

Ibid.

In the Year 1086, this Cathedral was not only consumed a second Time by Fire, but likewise the greatest Part of the City. This fatal Catastrophe, thro' great Inadvertence, is by divers Authors placed in the Year 1088.

Malmf. de
Gest.
Pont.

Wren's
Parentalia
p. 272.

Maurice, Bishop of *London*, having resolved to rebuild this his Church after a very sumptuous and magnificent Manner, "obtained of the King, the old Stone of a spacious Castle in the Neighbourhood called the *Palatine Tower*, demolished by the same Fire; (this Fort stood at the Entrance of the *Fleet-river*, as if to defend the little Haven, then capable of Ships) and began the Building, upon the old Foundations, a fourth Time of that *Pile*; which after Additions, at several Times, to the East and West, continued till the last general Conflagration of the City, in 1666.

"The Fabrick thus began by *Mauritius*, had originally, as the *Surveyor* believed, a semicircular *Presbyterium* or Chancel, after the usual Mode of the *Primitive Churches*, and came near the Form of a *Cross*, short to the East; as he concluded, for this Reason; a *Quire* in after Times was added to give a greater Length Eastward than at first; this Building was apparently of a more modern *Gothick* Stile, not with *Round* (as in the old Church) but *sharp-headed Arches*; to make Way for which, the semicircular *Presbyterium* had been taken down. Upon demolishing the Ruins, after the last Fire, and searching the Foundations of this *Quire*, the *Surveyor* discovered nine Wells in a Row; which, no Doubt, had antiently belonged to a Street of Houses, that lay aslope from the High-street, (then *Watling-street*) to the *Roman Causeway*, (now *Cheapside*) and this Street, which was taken away to make room for the new *Quire*, came so near the old *Presbyterium*, that the Church could not extend farther that Way at first. He discovered also, there had been a considerable Addition, and a new Front to the West, but in what Age is not ascertained.

"The Reason the *Surveyor* was of Opinion, that though several Times the Fabrick had

"been ruined, yet that the Foundation might remain, as originally they were laid, was upon his observing, that they consisted of nothing but *Kentish Rubble-stone*, artfully worked, and consolidated with exceeding hard Mortar, in the *Roman* Manner, much excelling what he found in the Superstructure; the Outside of which was built chiefly with the Free-stone of the old *Palatine Tower*, and Free-stone, supposed from the Quarries of *Yorkshire*, and in every Part was apparently less skilfully performed, and with worse Mortar.

"Tho' there be now no History or Record notifying directly the first Building of the first new *Quire*, yet it is probable it might have been executed by *Richard*, who was Bishop of *London* in the first Year of the Reign of King *Richard the First*, and had been Treasurer to King *Henry the Second*; who is said to have expended a vast Sum of Money on the Buildings of his Church, &c.

"But the said *Quire* being, afterwards, not thought beautiful enough, and a Resolution taken for an Improvement, they began with the *Steeple*, which was finished in the Year 1221, (*5 Hen. III.*) And then *Roger Niger*, promoted to the See of *London* in 1229, having vigorously prosecuted the Work, finished the *Quire*, and solemnly consecrated the same in the Year 1240, in Presence of the King, the Pope's Legate, and many Lords, both Spiritual and Temporal.

Whart.
Hist. de
Episc.

The farther Enlargement of this Church, so long before intended, (being the whole Extent of the Church of *St. Faith*) was begun to be erected in the Year 1256, by *Fulco Basset*, Bishop of *London*, at the East End of the *Quire*, on a Spot of Ground formerly obtained from King *John*, for a Market-place; which magnificent and stately Edifice, called the *New Work*, was paved and finished about the Year 1312, which is two hundred and twenty-four Years after laying the Foundation by *Maurice*, *Anno* 1088.

Ibid.

The Charge of the *New-Work*, together with all those carried on since the Year 1228, appear to have been defrayed by Money arising from Indulgences. This very spacious and most magnificent Edifice being intirely finished, a Survey thereof was taken, whereby its several Dimensions appear to have been as follow:

Dugd.
Hist. St.
Paul.

The Dimensions of the Old Church of *St. Paul*.

	Feet,	
Length of the Church	690	
Ditto in Breadth	130	
Height of the West Part within	102	
Height of the Quire within	88	
Height of the Body of the Church	150	
Height of the Tower	260	
Height of the Spire	274	
Height of the Tower and Spire	534	
The Ball on the Top could contain 10 Bushels of Grain		
Length of the Cross above the Ball	15	
Length of the Traverse of the Cross	6	

Ibid.

"Antiquaries differ in their Accounts of its Altitude. By *Stow's* Measures, the Stone-tower, and Spire, were equally 260 Feet each in height, the whole 520 Feet. Mr. *Camden's* Dimensions

Wren's
Parentalia
p. 274.

"Dimensions rise to 534 Feet. *Dugdale* (seem-
 "ly by good Authority, who took his Relation
 "from a Brass Table heretofore hung on a Pillar
 "on the North Part of the Quire) makes the
 "Heighth of the Tower 260 Feet, and of the
 "Spire 274 Feet, and yet the whole, *viz.* both
 "of Tower and Spire did not exceed 520 Feet,
 "as is testified by the Table, (whereof there is a
 "MS. Copy also in the publick Library in *Cam-*
 "*bridge*) which is 14 Feet short of the Height
 "of the two Dimensions of the Tower and
 "Spire added together: 'This, (says the Right
 "Rev. and Learned Editor of *Camden's Britan-*
 "*nia*) must indeed have been true, had the
 "Spire risen from the Summit of the Battlements:
 "Whereas, I suppose, it rose, (as the Spires of
 "most Steeples do) much below them; the
 "Battlements here rising 14 Feet above the Base
 "of the Spire, must occasion the Difference.'

"All the Stone Tower was standing when the
 "Surveyor measured it before the Fire, and,
 "agreeable with the other Accounts, was in
 "Height 260 Feet; the Basis of the Spire he
 "found was 40 Feet, therefore, according to the
 "usual Proportion of Spires in *Gothick* Fabricks,
 "which was 4 Diameters, or 5 at most, it
 "could rise no higher than 200 Feet, and make
 "the whole Altitude not to exceed 460 Feet to
 "the Ball, of Copper gilt, and Cross; upon which,
 "after the first Fire by Lightning, was added a
 "Weathercock, representing an Eagle, of Copper
 "gilt likewise.

"The Proportions of these Copper Ornaments
 "are thus recorded: The Ball was in Circumfe-
 "rence 9 Feet one Inch. The Height of the Cross,
 "from the Ball, 15 Feet 6 Inches, and its Tra-
 "verse 5 Feet 10 Inches. The Eagle from the
 "Bill to the Tail, 4 Feet, the Breadth over the
 "Wings, 3 Feet and a half."

Stow. Sur.
 Lond.

The first Casualty that happened to this stately
 Edifice, after it was finished, was on the first of
 February, Anno 1444, when, about two o'Clock
 in the Afternoon, its lofty Spire was fired by
 Lightning, which, by the laudable Assiduity of
 the Citizens, was soon seemingly extinguished;
 but, to their great Surprise and Terror, it broke
 out again, about nine o'Clock at Night, with
 redoubled Fury; but by the indefatigable Pains
 of the Lord-Mayor and Citizens, it was effectually
 overcome. However, the Damage occasioned
 thereby was not fully repaired till the Year 1462,
 when the Spire was beautifully refitted, and a
 stately Eagle Weathercock of gilt Copper placed
 thereon.

Mund. Ed.
 Stow. Sur.

In the Year 1561, a much greater Misfortune
 befel this noble Pile; for on the fourth of June,
 about four o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Top
 of this towering Spire was again set on Fire, by
 Lightning, as we have informed our Readers in
 our first Book, Page 255.

Heyl.
 Eccl.
 Rest.

But a modern Author gives us a different Ac-
 count thereof, by acquainting us, that an antient
 Plummer, at his Death, confessed, that the above-
 named Spire was not fired by Lightning, but by
 his Carelessness, in leaving a Pan of Coals and
 other Fewel in the Steeple, while he went to
 Dinner; which seizing the Spire, the Fire was
 got to such a Head at his Return, that he judged
 it impossible to quench the same; therefore con-

No. 98.

cluded it would be more consistent with his Safety
 not to divulge it. In the mean Time the Fire
 burning downwards, it soon consumed the whole
 Spire; and continuing to rage furiously, it de-
 stroyed all the Roof of the Church within the
 Space of four Hours.

This melancholy Accident greatly affected
 the Queen, insomuch that she forthwith sent Let-
 ters to the Lord-Mayor, strictly enjoining him to
 take some speedy Course for its Reparation: And
 was graciously pleased not only to give a thou-
 sand Marks in Money towards repairing the same,
 but also a Warrant for a thousand Loads of Tim-
 ber to be taken out of her Woods.

Mund. Ed.
 Stow. Sur.

The Citizens made large Contributions for
 the intended Work, and granted three Fifteenths
 for the more effectual performing the same,
 which amounting to 3247 *l.* 16 *s.* 2 *d.* this, to-
 gether with other Sums collected in the Province of
 Canterbury, and the Courts of Justice, amounted
 to 6702 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* In the Interim, six Citizens
 and two of the Petty Canons were appointed to
 superintend the Work; which was carried on with
 such an assiduous Application, that before the
 Month of April, Anno 1566, all the Roofs were
 leaded and perfectly finished: But the Steeple,
 tho' divers Models were prepared for its Recon-
 struction, yet during the remaining Part of Queen
 Elizabeth's Reign, there was not the least Attempt
 made that Way.

Ibid.

Nothing having been done for many Years
 towards finishing the Repairs of this Church, King
 James I. (at the earnest and pressing Solicitati-
 ons of *Henry Farely*, a private Citizen) in the
 Year 1620, began to think of renewing the Work;
 and on the sixteenth of November, issued a Com-
 mission under the great Seal, directed to Sir *Fran-*
cis Jones, the Lord-Mayor, the Archbishop of
 Canterbury, great Officers of State, and a great
 Number of the Nobility, Gentry and Clergy;
 who meeting some Time after, agreed to attempt
 a general Subscription or Contribution, which
 was begun by the King, and followed by many
 of the Nobility and others; but the People be-
 ing averse to such a Method, it was seemingly
 laid aside; till Dr. *Laud*, advanced to the See of
 London some Time after, obtained of King Charles I.
 in the Year 1631, a new Commission to re-
 vive the Subscription; which he heartily set-
 ting about, by his great Assiduity, the Sub-
 scriptions went on so successfully, that he found
 himself in a Condition to lay the first Stone
 of the new Work; which the King willing to
 encourage, erected the magnificent Western
 Portico, of the *Corinthian* Order, at his own
 Charge.

Dugd.
 Hist. St.
 Paul.

Ibid.

The Work was carried on with great Appli-
 cation for the Space of nine Years, during which
 Time, the Money received on that Account
 amounted to the Sum of one hundred and one
 thousand three hundred and thirty Pounds four
 Shillings and eight Pence: But the Flames of
 Civil War breaking out in the Year 1642, an in-
 tire Stop was put to the Prosecution of that Un-
 dertaking.

Ibid.

This magnificent Structure sharing the common
 Calamity of Civil War, the West Part thereof
 was converted into a Stable, and the stately new

Dugd.
 Hist.
 St. Paul.
 2 Edit.

Portico

Portico into Shops for Milliners and others, with Rooms over them for the Convenience of Lodging; at the erecting of which, the magnificent Columns were pitiously mangled, being obliged to make way for the Ends of Beams, which penetrated their Centers.

Dugd.
Hist.
St. Paul.
2 Edit.

After the Restoration of Monarchy, King Charles II. by his Letters Patent, constituted divers Persons of Quality and others, Commissioners, for perfecting the Repairs of this noble Piece of Antiquity: The said Commissioners, being zealous to promote so desirable a Work, met frequently to consult about the most proper Methods for raising Money; at last a voluntary Contribution being agreed on, Money came flowing in from all Quarters; and many Hands being set to work, the Houses adjoining to the Church were all pulled down, and the Work carried on till the great Conflagration in the Year 1666, when the Church was irreparably destroyed.

Having in this compendious Account brought the Church of St. Paul's from its Foundation to its Destruction by the Fire of London aforesaid; I shall now, for the Information of the Reader, subjoin an Account of the great Number of perpetual Chantries, which were founded and endowed in this Cathedral by superstitious Men, for a certain Number of Priests, to celebrate Divine Service for the Good of their Souls.

Ibid.

The Founders of Chantries, with the Number of Priests belonging to each.

John de London, 1; Richard Nigell, Bishop of London, 2; Eustace Fauconberg, Bp. L. 1; Geoffrey de Lucie, 1; Alice Marshal, 2; John Romaine, 1; Richard, Archd. Colcest. 1; Peter de S. Maria Eccles. 1; Martin de Patishul, 2; William de S. Maria Eccles. 1; Alexander Swereford, 1; Fouk Bassett, B. L. 3; Robert de Draiton, 1; William de Harworth, 1; Reginald de Brandon, 1; Richard de Newport, 2; John de Munden, 1; Henry de Geldeford, 1; Richard de Gravesend, 1; Raphe Donion, 1; Walter de Thorpe, 1; Raphe de Baldok, B. L. 2; William de Caldesbunt, 1; Walter de Blockley, 1; Nicholas de Wokyndon, 1; Roger de Waltham, 2; William de Melford, 1; James Triffell, 1; Godfrey de Arca, 1; Roger, Can. St. Paul, 1; William de Havirbulle, 1; John de Brainford, 1; Roger de Leye, 1; Isabell Bokerell, 2; Aveline de Basinges, 1; John de S. Maria, 1; Fouk Lovell, 1; John Lovell, 1; Richard de Gravesend, B. L. 1; Henry de Wingham, B. L. 2; Roger Holme, 4; John de Wingham, 1; Sir John de Beauchamp, 1; John, Duke of Lancaster, 2; Richard de Beurley, 1; Thomas de Evere, 1; King Henry the Fourth, 2; Thomas Stowe, 1; King Edward the Fourth, 1; Thomas Liseaux, 1; Richard de Fitz James, B. L. 1; John Dowman, 2; John Withers, 2; Henry de Edelme, 1; Roger Bevin, 1; Atbelina de St. Olavo, 1; Geoffrey de Eyton, 1; Sir John Pulteney, L. M. 3; Gilbert de Bruera, 1; Stephen de Gravesend, B. L. 2; Michael de Northberg, B. L. 1; Walter Neel, 1; Nicholas de Farendon, 1; Walter Shirynton, 2; Walter Cakton, 1; Thomas Moore, 3; William de Maria, 1; Henry de Caddesdon, 2; John Hiltost, 1; Adam de Bury, L. M. 3.

Total of Founders 70, of Priests 96.

Besides these perpetual Chantries, there were in this Church no less than sixty endowed Anniversary Obits; which, together with the numerous Officers belonging to the Cathedral, great Numbers of Saints Chapels, Statues of the Virgin Mary, and St. Erkenwald's Shrine, where many Oblations were daily offered; it may be presumed, that the Number of Priests belonging to this Church could not amount to less than two hundred.

Ibid.

By an Inventory taken by Ralph Baudak, Dean of St. Paul's, at his Visitation in the Year 1295, the Treasury of this Church appears to have been very rich; but as the Particulars thereof take up thirteen Leaves in Folio, I shall content myself with inserting a Summary of the Articles therein particularly expressed, viz.

Dugd.
Mon. Ang.

Three golden Morfes; fourteen of Silver; thirty of Copper, gilt; seven ditto of Wood, plated with Silver; all of which were richly embellished with Jewels: Four Pair of Silver Phials, or Cruets; three Ampuls of ditto; one Chrysmatory of ditto; two Pair of ditto Candlesticks; a gilt Silver Cup, with Cover and Pyx; two holy Water Vessels; nine Silver Censers; three Silver Globes, with a Plate and Ship for Frankincense; six Silver Basons; eleven Silver Croffes; five golden Chalices, or Cups; five ditto of Silver; eleven Books richly bound; five Silver Biers, with many Trunks, Boxes, and Caskets with Relicks, decorated with Jewels; six Silver Cups; four Horns, enriched with Silver; nine Mitres, partly adorned with Jewels, as were also the Bishop's Gloves; nine Pair of rich Sandals; eight Croffiers; ten rich Cushions; one hundred Copes of the richest Silks, many of Cloth of Gold, and others embroidered with curious Figures; eighteen Amices; one hundred Vestments, with proper Stoles, Manciples, Tunicks, Dalmaticks, Albes, Corporals, Canopies, &c. Besides the above, there was a great Variety of Particulars belonging to the Altars of fundry Chapels, which, for Brevity's Sake I shall omit, and refer the curious to Dugdale's *Monasticon* for the same.

Tho' this Church was irreparably destroyed by the Fire of London, as already observed, yet an Attempt was made to repair it. "The first Thing designed after this deplorable Fire, was "to fit some Part of the Church, thus ruined, "for a Quire; wherein the Dean and Prebends "might have divine Service, until the Repair "of the whole, or a new Structure could be accomplished: To which End, upon a View "thereof, it was resolved, that Part of the Body "of it, towards the West End, might, with the "least Charge, be made useful for that Purpose. "Whereupon Workmen were set upon it, and "Scaffolds raised for Search of the Walls, and "cutting the Remainder of the unmelted Lead "from the high Roof, and other Parts of the "Church.

Ibid.

"In which Employment, as also in digging "up the melted Lead, clearing the Rubbish, "taking down the Remainder of the vaulted "Roof and Walls, with the greatest Part of the "Tower-steeple, digging up the Floors, sorting "the Stone, and carrying it to several Places, "repairing

Wren's
Parentalia
p. 278.

“repairing the Convocation-house, and building
“new Offices for the Work; no less than two
“Years, (*viz.* the rest of the Year 1666, the
“whole Year 1667, and Part of the Year 1668)
“were spent. Towards the latter End of which
“two Years, they fell to casing some of those great
“and massy Pillars, which stood betwixt the
“middle Aile, and the side Ailes; beginning
“with those below the little North Door, to-
“wards the West: But, before the third Pillar
“was perfectly cased, so weak and unsound had
“the excessive Heat of the Fire left it, with the
“remaining Pillars and Walls, which were all
“miserably scaled with the Flame, and shattered,
“that upon farther Search into them, they were
“found to be altogether uncapable of any sub-
“stantial Repair: It was therefore fully con-
“cluded, that, in order to a new Fabrick, the
“Foundations of the old Cathedral, thus made
“ruinous, should be totally cleared; and Prepa-
“ration of Materials, and all Things needful
“made ready, conducing to a new Fabrick.
“Which Work continued until the last of April
“1674”.

And, every thing being ready, the first Stone of the present most stately and magnificent Edifice was laid by Mr. *Strong*, the chief Mason, on the twenty-first of *June* 1675; and the Work being prosecuted at the Charge of the Publick, the Cross was put up, and the Body of the Building finished in the Year 1711; whereby it appears, that the Time employed in the Construction of this noble Structure was thirty-six Years. But many Decorations, as well as necessary Works, being required to embellish and finish this magnificent Church, an Account of the Expence of the whole is brought down to the Year 1723, as will appear by a Specification thereof below.

By the best Accounts I have been able to come at, the Dimensions of this Cathedral Church are as follow:

Length.

	Feet.	Inch.
Length of the Church and Porch	500	0
Length of the Cross	250	0
Length of the Porch within	50	0
Length of the Platea at the upper Steps	100	0

Breadth.

Breadth of the West Front	180	0
Breadth of the Church and Three Naves	130	0
Breadth of the Church and widest Chapels	180	0
Breadth of the Nave at the Door	40	0
Breadth of the Isles	17	0
Breadth of each Turret	35	0
The outward Diameter of the Cupola	145	0
The inward Diameter of ditto	100	0
The outward Diameter of the Lantern	18	0
Breadth of the Pillars	10	0
Distance between the Pillars of the Nave	44	0
Breadth of the Sides of the Cupola Pilasters	35	0
Distance between the said Pilasters	40	0

Height.

Height from the Ground to the Top of the Cross	340	0
Height of the Turrets	208	0

	Feet.	Inch.
Height of the Body of the Church	120	0
Height of the middle Isle within	88	0
Height of the Corinthian Pillars	33	0
Height of their Basis and Pedestals	4	0
Height of their Capitals	12	0
Height of the Architrave, Frize and Cornice	5	0
Height of the Composite Pillars	25	0
Height of their Ornaments	16	0
Height of the outward Slope of the Cupola	50	0
Height of the Lantern	50	0
Diameter of the Ball	6	2
Height of the Ball	8	0
Height of the Cross, Ball, Pedestal and Basis	29	0
Height of the Statues upon the Fronts	15	0

The Difference between the Dimensions of St. Peter's Church at Rome, and St. Paul's in London. Wren's Parentalia p. 278.

N. B. *The Proportion of the Roman Palm to the English Foot is as 732 is to 1000. 1000=732. 914 669,048, and so of the rest, ut infra.*

	St. Peter's	2.	3.	St. Paul's	Excess of St. Peter's above St. Paul's.
	Roman Palms.	Eng Feet.	Fract. of a Foot.	English Feet.	Diff. of Feet.
Long within	914	669	048	500	169
Broad at the Entrance	310	226	920	100	126
Front without	540	395	280	180	215
Broad at the Cross	604	442	128	223	219
Cupola clear	190 ³ / ₄	139	629	108	031
Cupola and Lant. high	591	432	612	330	102
Church high	200	146	404	110	036
Pillars in the Front	121	091	500	040	051

“The grand Cathedral of *St. Paul* (says an ingenious Writer) is undoubtedly one of the most magnificent modern Buildings in *Europe*; all the Parts of which it is composed are superlatively beautiful and noble; the North and South Fronts in particular are very perfect Pieces of Architecture, neither ought the East to go without due Applause. The two Spires at the West End are in a finished Taste; and the Portico with the Ascent, and the Dome that rises in the Center of the whole, afford a very august and surprizing Prospect.”

“The Parts (says a judicious Traveller) of the Front of that most admirable Fabrick of *St. Peter's* in *Rome* are certainly very beautiful, grand, and noble, the Pillars being nine Feet in Diameter; but the whole is terminated by a straight Line at Top, which (without any Prejudice in favour of my own Country) I cannot think has so good an Effect as the agreeable Variety, which is given by the Turrets at each End, and the Pediment rising in the Middle of the Front of *St. Paul's*.”

Monumental Inscriptions.

Hoc in loco requiescit in Domino *Erkenwaldus* Dugd. tertius post *Anglo-Saxonum* in *Britannia* ingressum, Mon. Episco- Angl.

See 2.
Anne's
Commis-
sion, dated
Oct. 18,
1712.

Episcopus *Londinensis*; cujus in Episcopatu & ante Episcopatum Vita & Conversatio fuit sanctissima: ex nobili Prosapia oriundus: *Offæ, Orientalium Saxonum* Regis, erat Filius; ad Fidem Christianam à *Mellito*, primo *Londinensi* Episcopo, Anno Domini DCXLII. conversus.

Is priusquam Episcopus factus esset, duo præclara construxit Monasteria sumptibus suis, de bonis quæ jure hæreditario sibi obvenierunt: unum sibi in finibus *Australium Saxonum* loco, qui *Certsey* vocatur; alterum *Ethelburgæ*, Sorori suæ, Feminae laudatissimæ, ad *Berching* in ditione *Orientalium Saxonum*.

In Episcopatum vero Anno Salutis 675, a *Theodoro, Dorobernensium* sive *Cantuariæ* Archiepiscopo sacratus est. *Sebbam, Orientalium Saxonum* Regem, ad Christi Fidem convertit, & salutari Baptismatis unda suis manibus perfudit; qui statim Mundo renunciavit, se totum Deo addixit, & in hac ipsa Ecclesia Archa Marmorea (quæ ad nostra usque tempora permanet) sepultus est. Idem *Erkenwaldus* celeberrimum hoc *S. Pauli* Templum novis Ædificiis auxit, proventus locupletavit, & eidem immunitates nonnullas à Regibus impetravit. Tandem circiter Annum Domini 685. Spiritum Deo reddidit, postquam Annis 11 in Pontificatu sedisset, & magnifico Sepulchro hic conditus est, quod nostra Memoria, circiter Annum Domini 1533. hoc loco visebatur.

Weav.
Fun.Mon.

Hic jacet *Sebba*, Rex *Orientalium Saxonum*; qui conversus fuit ad Fidem per *S. Erkewaldum, Londinens.* Episcopum, Anno Christi 677. Vir multum Deo devotus, Actibus religiosis, crebris Precibus, & piis Eleemosynarum Fructibus plurimum intentus; Vitam privatam & monasticam cunctis Regni Divitiis & Honoribus preferens: Qui, cum regnasset Annos xxx. Habitum religiosum accepit, per Benedictionem *Waltheri, Londinens.* Antistitis, qui prefato *Erkenwaldo* successit; de quo Venerabilis *Beda*, in Historia Gentis *Anglorum*.

Ibid.

Hic jacet *Ethelredus, Anglorum* Rex, Filius *Edgari* Regis; cui in die Consecrationis post impositam Coronam, fertur *S. Dunstanus, Cantuar.* Archiepiscopus dira prædixisse his Verbis: Quoniam aspirasti ad Regnum per Mortem Fratris tui, in cujus Sanguine conspiraverunt *Angli*, cum ignominiosa Matre tui; non deficiet Gladius de domo tua, sæviens in te omnibus diebus Vitæ tuæ, interficiens de Semine tuo, quousque Regnum tuum transferatur in Regem alienum, cujus Ritus & Linguam Gens cui præsides non novit; nec expiabitur, nisi longa Vindicta, Peccatum tuum, & Peccatum Matris tuæ, & Peccata Virorum, qui interfuere Consilio illius nequam. Quæ, sicut à Viro sancto prædicta erant, evenerunt: Nam *Ethelredus*, variis Præliis per *Swanum, Danorum* Regem, Filiumque suum *Canutum* fatigatus & fugatus, ac tandem *Londini* Arcta Obsidione conclusus, misere Diem obiit, Anno Dominicæ Incarnationis MXVII. postquam Annis xxxvi. in magna Tribulatione regnasset.

Mund.Ed.
Stow.Sur.

Gulielmo, Viro Sapientia & Vitæ Sanctitate claro; qui primum *Edwardo* Regi & Confessori familiaris, nuper in Episcopum *Londinensem* erectus; nec multo post apud invictissimum Principem *Gulielmum, Angliæ* Regem, ejus Nominis primum, ob Prudentiam, Fidemque singularem, in Concilium adhibitus; amplissima tunc Urbi celeberrima Privilegia ab eodem impetravit: Senatus Populusque *Londinensis* bene merenti posuit, sedit Episcopus Annos xx. Decessit Anno a Christo nato 1070.

Hæc tibi (clara Pater) posuerunt Marmora Cives,
Præmia non meritis æquiparanda tuis.
Namque sibi Populus te *Londinensis* Amicum
Sensit, & huic Urbi non leve Præsidium.

Reddita Libertas duce te, donataque multis
Te duce, res fuerat publica muneribus.
Divitias, Genus, & Formam brevis opprimat hora,
Hæc tua sed Pietas & Benefacta manent.

Eustacius de Fauconbrigge, Regis Justiciarius, una atque altera Legatione perfunctus in *Gallia*, sub *Joanne & Henrico* tertio, Regibus; quibus ab intimis Consiliis, & supremus *Angliæ* Thesaurarius fuit. Post Concessionem *Gulielmi de sancta Maria*, hujus Ecclesiæ Antistitis, electus est in Episcopum *Londinensem*, Anno Verbi incarnati 1221, Consecratus a *Benedicto, Roffensi* Episcopo, cum jam abesset Archiepiscopus *Cantuariensis*. Quumque sedisset Annos septem, Menses sex, obiit Diem pridie Cal. *Novembris*, Anno Salutis 1228.

Dugd.
Hist.
St. Paul.

Hic jacet *Eustacius*, redolens ut *Assyria* Nardus,
Virtutem multis Floribus, & Meritis.
Vir fuit hic magnus & Episcopus . . . ut Agnus.
Vita conspicuus, Dogmate precipuus.
Pro quo, qui transis, supplex orare memor sis;
Ut sit ei saties, Alma Dei facies.

Weav.
Fun.Mon.

De *Wengham* natus *Henricus*, ad Astra levatus,
Hic nece prostratus jacet, Anno Pontificatus
Ter vix, & Domini Mil. sexagint. bis que bis C.
Huic sis Salvamen, Deus O, te deprecor. Amen.

Ibid.

Hic requiescit in Domino *Rogerus*, cognomento *Niger*, quondam Canonicus hujus Ecclesiæ *S. Pauli*, ac deinde in *Londinens.* Episcopum consecratus, Anno Salutis 1228. Vir in Literatura profundus, Moribus honestus, ac per omnia laudabilis; Christianæ Religionis Amator, ac Defensor strenuus. Qui, cum pastorale Officium vigilanter ac studiose rexisset Annis 14. Diem suum clausit extremum, apud Manerium suum de *Stebunbeath*, 3 Calend. *Octob.* Ann. Christi 1241, regnante Rege *Henrico* 3.

Mund.Ed.
Stow.Sur.

Contigit his diebus, dum Episcopus iste *Rogerus* in hac Ecclesia ante majus Altare staret infulatus, ad celebrandum Divina, quod tanta in Aere facta est Nubium Densitas, ut vix alterum discernere possit; quam confestim secuta est Tonitruum horribilis Concussio, cum tanta Fulminis Coruscatione, ac Fœtore intolerabili, ut omnes, qui aderunt, rapidè fugientes, nihil verius quam Mortem expectarent; solus Episcopus cum uno Diacono remansit intrepidus. Aere tandem purgato, Episcopus Residuum Rei Divinæ explevit.

Epitaphium.

Ecclesiæ quondam Præsul præsentis, in Anno
M. bis C. quater X. jacet hic *Rogerus* humatus.
Hujus erat Manibus Domino Locus iste dicatus:
Christe, suis Precibus Veniam des, tolle reatus.

Ibid.

Per Versui patet hos, *Anglorum* quod jacet hic
Flos;
Legum qui tuta dictavit vera Statuta;
Ex *Hengham* dictus *Radulphus*, vir benedictus.

Dugd.
Hist.
St. Paul.

Here lyeth buried *Michael Northbrook*, Bishop of this See, Doctor of Law; who had his Election confirmed Jul. 7, 1355, and died of the Plague Septemb. 9, 1361, at *Copford*. This Bishop gave a Chest with a Thousand Markes; which Money was to be lent to the Poore upon Securite; as appears by his Will.

Weav.
Fun.Mon.

Hic requiescit *Simon Burley*, Banerettus, quinq; Portuum Præfectus, Ordinis Garterii Miles, & Regi *Ricardo* Secundo Consiliarius longe charissimus. Connubio sibi conjunctas habuit, ex amplissimis Familiis, Duas Uxores; alteram *Staffordiam*, alterum Baronis de *Roos* Filiam: Verum difficillimo illo Tempore, cum inter *Angliæ* Proceres omnia sub juvene Principe Simultatibus agitantur,

Mund.Ed.
Stow.Sur.

tur, in tantum nonnullorum Odium incurrit, ut Parliamentaria auctoritate Capite plecteretur, Anno Domini 1388. Posterius autem, eadem postea Auctoritate, sub Rege *Henrico* quarto sunt restituti. Obiit Anno Salutis 1398.

Weav.
Fan. Mon.

Hic in Domino obdormivit *Johannis Gandavensis*, vulgo de *Gaunt*, a *Gandano*, *Flandriæ* Urbe, loco natali ita denominatus; *Edwardi* Tertii, Regis *Angliæ*, Filius, a Patre Comitis *Richmondia* Titulo ornatus. Tres sibi Uxores in Matrimonio duxit; Primam, *Blancham*, Filiam & Heredem *Henrici*, Ducis *Lancastriæ*, per quam amplissimam adiit Hereditatem. Nec solum Dux *Lancastriæ*, sed etiam *Leicestriæ*, *Lincolniæ*, & *Derbiæ* Comes effectus. E cujus Sobole Imperatores, Reges, Principes, & Proceres propagati sunt plurimi. Alteram habuit Uxorem *Constantiam* (que hic contumelatur) Filiam & Heredem *Petri* Regis *Castillie* & *Legionis*, cujus Jure optimo Titulo Regis *Castillie* & *Legionis* usus est. Hæc unicam illi peperit Filiam *Catherinam*, ex qua ab *Henrico*, Reges *Hispanie* sunt propagati. Tertiam vero Uxorem duxit *Catharinam*, ex Equestri Familia, & eximia Pulchritudine Feminam, ex qua numerosam suscepit Prolem: Unde Genus ex Matre duxit *Henricus* VII. Rex *Angliæ* prudentissimus. Cujus felicissimo Conjugio cum *Elisabetha*, *Edwardi* Quarti Regis Filia, e Stirpe *Eboracensi* Regiæ ille *Lancastriensium* & *Eboracensium* Familie ad exoptatissimum *Angliæ* Pacem coaluerunt.

Illustrissimus hic Princeps *Johannes*, cognomento *Plantagenet*, Rex *Castillie* & *Legionis*, Dux *Lancastriæ*, Comes *Richmondia*, *Leicestriæ*, *Lincolniæ* & *Derbiæ*, locum tenens *Aquitaniæ*, Magnus Seneschallus *Angliæ*, Obiit Ann. 22 Regni Regis *Richardi* 2, Annoque Domini 1399.

Dugd.
Hist.
St. Paul.

Nobilis Antistes *Robertus*, *Londinensis* Filius *Hugonis*, hic requiescit; honor Doctorum, Flos Pontificum, quem postulat *Ely*, *Romæ* Basilicæ Regia facta refert. Plangit eum Papa, Rex, Grex, sua Natio tota, Extera Gens, si qua noverat ulla pium. Gemma Pudicitiae, Spectrum Pietatis, Honoris, Famaque Justitiæ, Formula Juris erat. Mors violenta rapit viventem, unde cui Mors Extitit Mortem Vita beata tulit. Mille quadringentis trigenta quinque sub Annis, In festo *Mauri* coelica Regna petit. Obiit Anno 1435.

Ibid.

Hic situs est D. *Jo. Coletus*, hujus Ecclesiæ Decanus, Theologus insignis, qui ad Exemplum S. *Pauli*, semper egit gratuitum. Evangelicæ Doctrinæ Præconem, ac synceræ Doctrinæ perpetua Vitæ Synceritate respondit. Scholam *Paulinam* suo Sumptu solus & instituit, & annuo Reditu dotavit: Genus honestissimum Christi Dotibus cohonestavit; præcipue Sobrietate mira, ac Pudicitie: Nunc fruitur Evangelica Margarita, cujus Amore neglexit omnia: Vixit An. 53, administravit xvi. obiit anno 1519.

Morere Mundo, ut vivas Deo.

In Memoriam venerabilis Viri *Johannis Coleti* sacrae Theologiæ Doctoris, ad divum *Paulum* Decani & Scholæ ibidem Fundatoris; *Wilhelmi Lili*, primi ejusdem Scholæ Magistri, in Gratitude nis Monumentum Ogdisticon.

Inclita *Johannes Londinæ* Gloria Gentis,
Is tibi qui quondam, *Paule*, Decanus erat;
Qui toties magno resonabit Pectore Christum,
Doctor & Interpres fidus Evangelii;
Qui Mores Hominum multum Sermone disertio
Formabat, Vitæ sed Probitate magis;
Quique Scholam struxit celebrem, cognomine
Jesu,
Hac dormit tectus Membra *Coletus* humo.
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Floruit sub *Henrico* 7, & *Henrico* Octavo, Regibus:
Obiit Anno Domini 1519.
Disce mori Mundo, vivere disce Deo.

Gulielmo Lilio, *Paulinæ* Scholæ olim Preceptori primario, & *Agnetae*, Conjugi, in sacratissimo hujus Templi Cœmeterio, hinc a tergo nunc destructo, confepultis: *Georgius Lilius*, hujus Ecclesiæ Canonicus, Parentum Memoriam pie consulens, Tabellam hanc ab Amicis conservatam, hic reponendam curavit.

Obiit ille G. L. Ann. Dom. 1522. v. Calend. Mart. Vixit Annos 54.

Hagnes hic jaceo, Conjux olim *Gulielmi*,
Lilio Cognomen cui tribuere, fui.

Septem ter denos Aetas mea viderat Annos;
Bis septem vixi, tres quoque, juncta Viro:
Mater eram felix ter quinque Prole; Puellæ
Sex fuerant numero, cætera turba Mares.
Me Luce octava Mensis Sextilis adorta est;
Me Luce undecima sustulit atra Lues:
Æterne ut pateant, Lector, mihi Lumina Lucis,
Authorem Lucis supplice Mente roga.

Hujus in obscuro Tumuli interiori recessit,
Stokesley Cineres, Ossaque tecta jacent.
Cujus Fama patens, Vite Decus, Ingeniique
Dexteritas . . . Luce tamen.
Iste Deo, Regique suo, Populoque fideli
Viveret ut charus, perpetuo studuit.
Exterius siquidem potuit Regionibus . . .

Qui *Latias* lustravit Opes, intravit *Hebreas*;
Huic & *Græcorum* Palma parata fuit.
Artes quid memorem vanas, ad quas penetravit?
Quum *κυκλοπασίας* auctus Honore fuit.

Virginis & Matres Cultori certa supremum,
Natalem *Marie* Fata dedere Diem.
Obiit Anno 1539.

En recubat Tumulo *Gulielmus Meyius* isto;
Qui sacra bis in hac *Æde* Decanus erat.
Cantabriam teneris petiit studiosus ab Annis
Ingenium Ingeniis Artibus excoluit.
Clarum Doctorum Jurisprudencia fecit,
Pectore qui miti carus ubique fuit.
Factus *Eboracus* forte Archiepiscopus idem est,
Quem fungi Officio Fata proterva vetant.
Attulit hæc Mortem, quæ Lux concessit Honorem;

Maluit, ac fieri Præful, adire *Polum*.
Aspice quem rebus sit Sors inferta Caducis,
En pete quæ nulla sunt peritura Die.
Obiit 1560.

Si quis erat prudens unquam, fidusq; Senator,
Si quis erat Patriæ charus amansq; suæ,
Si quis ad externas Legatus idoneus oras,
Si cui Justitiæ cura boniq; fuit;
Is *Mafonus* erat, si tota *Britannia* testis,
Testis Amor Procerum, sit Populiq; Favor,
Tempore quinq; suo regnantes ordine vidit;
Horum a Consiliis quatuor, ille fuit.
Tres & Sex decies vixit, non amplius, Annos;
Hic tegitur Corpus, Spiritus Astra tenet.
Hunc Tumulum Conjux posuit dilecta Marito;
Quemque Viro posuit, destinat ipsa sibi.
Triste Nepos Carmen, quem fecit Adoptio Natum.

Tum Patris inscripsit, tum Patruum Tumulo.
Obiit Anno 1566.

Guil. Herberto, *Pembrochiæ* Comiti, Equi Aurato, prænobilis Ordinis *Anglici*, *Henrico* Octavo, a Cubiculis; *Edwardo* Sexto, Regi, Equitum Magistro; *Walliæ* Presidi; Tumultu occidentali, cum *Russello* & *Grayo*, Baronibus, paribus Auspiciis, summæ rerum Preposito: *Marie*, Reginae,
13 R . . . contra

contra Perduelles, ac Expeditione ad *Angustam Veromanduorum* bis totius Exercitus Duci: Bis summo in Agro *Caletum* limitum Præfecto: *Elizabethæ*, Reginæ, Officiorum, seu magno Regiæ Magistro. Pariter & Dominæ *Annæ*, ex vetusto *Parorum* gente oriundæ, Sorori *Katharinæ*, Reginæ (*Henrico* Octavo, Regi, sexto Matrimonio conjunctæ) ac Marchionis *Northamptoni*, prudentissimæ Fœminæ, Pietatis, Religionis, Probitatis, omnisque Avitæ Virtutis, retinentissimæ Fidæ Comitissæ Conjugi. Secunda Conjugis Superstite, *Georgio Salopiæ* Comite genita, insigni præter antiquum Nobilitatis decus, Virtute fœmina. Ob. Æt. 63. A. D. 1569.

Virtuti & Honori sacrum.

Mund. Ed.
ctow. Sur.

Franciscus Walsinghamus, ortus Familia multis seculis illustri, Claritatem Generis Nobilitate, Ingenii præstantibusque Animi Dotibus superavit. Puer, ingenue domi educatus, generosis Moribus Artibusque optimis Animum excoluit. Adolescens, peregrinatus in exterarum Regionum, earum instituta, Linguas, Policiam, ad civilem Scientiam, Reique publicæ usum didicit. Juvenis, Exilium, *Maria* regnante, subiit voluntarium Religionis ergo. Serenissimæ Reginæ *Elizabethæ*, matura jam Ætate, Orator fuit apud *Gallum*, turbulentissimo tempore, annis compluribus: rursus bis in *Galliam*, semel in *Scotiam*, semel in *Belgiam*, super gravissimis Principis Negotiis Legatione functus est; eique annis sedecim ab intimis Conciliis & Secretis fuit, ac triennium Cancellarius Ducatus *Lancastriæ*. Quibus in Muneribus tanta cum Prudentia, Abstinencia, Munificentia, Moderatione, Pietate, Industria, & Solitudine versatus est, ut a multis Periculis Patriam liberaret, servaret Rempublicam, confirmaret Pacem, juvare cunctos studuerit, imprimis quos Doctrina aut bellica Virtus commendaret, seipsum denique neglexerit, quo prodisset aliis, eosque Valetudinis & Facultatum suarum dispendio sublevaret.

In Matrimonio habuit lectissimam Feminam *Ursulam*, è Stirpe *S. Barborum*, antiquæ nobilitatis: E qua unicam Filiam suscepit, *Franciscam*, *Philippo Sydneio* primum nuptem; deinde honoratissimo Comiti *Essexiæ*.

Obiit Apr. 6, An. 1590.

An Acrostick.

Ibid.

Shall Honour, Fame, and Titles of Renowne
In Clods of Clay be thus inclosed still?
Rather will I, though wiser Wits may frowne,
For to enlarge his Fame extend my Skill.
Right gentle Reader, be it knowne to thee,
A famous Knight doth here interred lye,
Noble by Birth, renown'd for Policie;
Confounding Foes, which wrought our Jeopardy.
In forraine Countries their Intents he knew,
Such was his Zeale to do his Country good,
When Dangers would by Enemies ensue,
As well as they themselves, he understood.
Lanch forth, ye Muses, into Streames of Praise,
Sing, and sound forth Praise-worthy Harmony;
In *England* Death cut off his dismal Dayes,
Not wrong'd by Death, but by false Trechery.
Grudge not at this unperfect Epitaph;
Herein I have exprest my simple Skill,
As the First-fruits proceeding from a Grasse:
Make then a better whosoever will.

Disce quid es, quid eris, memor esto quod morieris.

On a Table adjoining to the above, were the following Lines.

Ibid.

England, *Netherlands*, the Heavens and the Arts,
The Souldiers and the World, have made Sixe
Parts
Of the Noble *Sidney*; for none will suppose,
That a small Heape of Stones can *Sidney* inclose.

His Body hath *England*, for she it bred;
Netherland his Bloud, in her Defence shed;
The Heavens have his Soule, the Arts have his
Fame;
All Souldiers the Griefe; the World his good
Name.

D. Cbr. Hattoni, Guil. fil. Job. nepoti, Antiquiff. Dag.
Hattonorum gente oriundi; Regiæ Majestatis D. Hist.
Elizabethæ ex nobilibus Stripatoribus L. vici: Sa. St. Paul.
cratoris Camerae Generosorum unius; Prætoriano-
rum militum Ducis: Regii procamerarii: Sancti-
oris consilii Senatoris; summi *Angliæ* ac *Oxon.*
Acad. Cancellarii: Ordinis nobiliff. San. *Georgiani*
de *Periscelida*, Equitis. Maximo Principis omni-
umque bonorum mœrore (cum 51 Annos cœlebis
vixisset) 20 *Novembris*, Anno 1591, in ædibus suis
Holburnæ piæ fato functi.

Quæ verò, quæ digna tuis virtutibus (Heros)
Constituent Monumenta tui? Si qualia debet
Posteritas, si quanta tibi prudentia, Juste
Quantus Amor, si quanta fuit facundia linguæ,
Et decus & pulchro veniens è corpore Virtus,
Illaque munificæ semper tibi copia dextræ;
Denique quanta fuit magno tibi gratia quondam
Principis, eque tuis quæ creverat inclita factis,
Gloria, tanta tibi statuunt Monumenta Nepotes,
Ipsa tuos caperat vix tota *Britannia* Manes.

Ibid.

On a Table hard by.

Stay and behold the Mirrour of a dead Man's
House,

Ibid.

Whose lively Person would have made thee stay
and wonder:

Look, and withal learn to know how to live and
dye renown'd;

For never can clean Life and famous Herfes
funder.

Hatton lies here, unto whose Name *Hugh Lupus*
gave

(*Lupus* the Sister's Sonne of *William Conqueror*)

For *Nigel* his dear Servant's Sake Worship and
Land:

Lo there the Spring; look here the Honour of
his Ancestry.

When Nature molded him her Thoughts were
most on *Mars*.

And all the Heavens to make him goodly were
agreeing:

Thence was he valiant, active, strong, and passing
comely,

And God did grace his Minde and Spirit with
Gifts excellling.

Nature commends her Workmanship to Fortune's
Charge,

Fortune presents him to the Court and Queen,
Queen *Eliz.* (O God's dear Handmayd) his most
Miracle;

Now hearken, Reader, Raritie not heard or seen;
This blessed Queen, Mirror of all that *Albion* rul'd,
Gave Favour to his Faith, and Precepts to his
hopeful Time;

First trained him in the stately Band of Pensioners,
Behold how humble Hearts make easie Steps to
clime:

High Carriage, honest Life, Heart ever loyall,
Diligence, Delight in Duty, God doth reward:
So did this worthy Queen in her just Thoughts of
him,

And for her Safety make him Captain of her
Guard.

Now doth she prune this Vine, and from her sa-
cred Breast

Lessons his Life, makes wise his Heart for her
great Councill,

And so Vice-Chamberlein, where forrein Princes
Eyes

Might well admire her Choyce, wherein she most
excell.

So

So sweetly temper'd was his Soul with virtuous
Balme;
Religious, just to God, and *Cæsar* in each thing;
That he aspired to the highest Subjects Seat,
Lord Chancelour (Measure and Conscience of a
holy King)
Robe, Coller, Garter, dead Figures of great Ho-
nour,
Alms-deeds with Faith, honest in Word, franke
in Dispençe,
The Poor's Friend, not popular; the Churches
Pillar.
This Tombe sheweth one; the Heavens Shrine
the other.

Dug. Hist.
St. Paul. Clarus *Johannes* vitæ Moderamine *Mullins*,
Doctrinæ insignis, plenusq; senilibus Annis;
Qui *Londinensis* fuit Archidiaconus, atq;
Ædis item istius merito, ex primoribus, unus,
Molliter hac Urna compostos, pace quiescit:
Spiritus ad cælum rediit, sed posthuma Virtus
Nominis æternum mansit fidissima custos.
Sors eadem subeunda tibi; sed quando, Viator,
Nescis, certa, licet tamen hora incognita Mortis.

Ibid. *Thomas Heneage*, Eques Auratus, ex Antiqua
Heneagiorum Familia, in Comitatu *Lincolniensi*
oriundus; ingenii Splendore, morum elegantia,
Orationis facultate, & optimis Studiis ornatissimus,
Cameræ Regiæ Thesaurarius, Procamerarius, Du-
catus *Lancastriæ* Cancellarius, & ab intimis Conci-
liis *Elizabethæ* Reginæ, cui privatæ & Principi, fide
& famâ integra maximis negotiis spectatus, summâ
cum gratiâ Annis 38 infervivit, hic, secundum
Christi adventum in pace expectat; unâ cum *An-
na* Uxore Charissima, Filia *Nicolai Points*, Equitis
Aurati, ex *Joanna* Filia *Thomæ* Baronis *Berkeley*,
fœmina lectissima, sanctissimis moribus, & à te-
neris ad mortem usq; *Elizabethæ* Reginæ, prædi-
lecta famula: Quæ illi unicum filiolum infantiâ
præreptum, ex unicâ enixa, filiam hæredem *Eliza-
betham*, *Maryla Finch* equiti Aurato enuptam.
Obiit 17 *Octob.* An Dom. 1594.

Ibid. *Wolletii*, clarum nomen, Natusque Paterque,
Ambo Equites, Natus *Franciscus* Patre *Johanne*:
Clarus, ut heredem virtutis, amoris, honoris
Præstaret, Monumenta sibi hæc, & utrique Parenti
Constituit, generis, qui nominis, unicus hæres:
Tam citò tam Clarus est defecisse dolendum.
Ille Pater, lumen literarum Nobile, sydus
Oxonie, ex meritis Reginæ accitus *Elizæ*,
Ut qui a Secretis cum Scriberet illa Latine,
Atque à Conciliis, cum consultaret in aula,
Atq; Perisclidis qui Cancellarius esset,
Tantum illo ingenio voluit, tantum instat in illo.
Non minùs omnimoda virtute illa inclyta Mater,
Nobilibus Patre & Fratre illustrissima *Moris*;
Clara domo per se, sed *Elizam* ascivit *Elizæ*,
Clarior ut fieret *Walleio* ornata marito;
Quo viduata Viro, quo non præclarior alter,
Nubat *Egertono*, repetat sed Mortua primum.
Franciscus tandem, at nimium cito, utrumque se-
quutus.

Hic jacet ante pedes Eques illustrissimus illis,
Hæc poni jussit, seque & tria Nomina poni,
Sic voluit, placuit superis pia grata voluntas.
Discite, Mortales memores sic esse Parentum,
Discite qui legitis; sic, sic petit æthera Virtus.
Obiit Anno 1595.

Ibid. Parva tibi Statua est, qui parva Statura, supellex.
Parva; volat parvus magna per ora liber:
Sed non parvushonos, non parva est gloria, quippe
Ingenio haud quicquam est majus in Orbe tuo.
Parva domus textit Templum, sed grande Poetæ
Tum verè vitam, quum moriuntur, agunt.

Mund. Ed.
Stow. Sur. Six Lines this Image shall delineate
Hight *Croft*, high borne, in Spirit and Vertue
high,
Approv'd, belov'd, a Knight, stout *Mars* his
Mate,

Loves Fire, Wars Flame, in Heart, Head, Hand
and Eye;
Which Flame, Wars Comet, Grace now so re-
signes,
That fixt in Heaven, in Heaven and Earth it
shines.

Obiit Anno 1609.

Prosopopeia.

The Womb and Tomb in Name be not so neer,
As Life to Death, and Birth is to the Beer:
Oh then how soon to Beer are Captains brought,
That now do live, and die now with a Thought:
Then, Captains, stay and read, still think on me;
For with a Thought, what I am, you may be.
As *Mars* neer *Mors* doth found,
So *Mors* neer *Mars* is found.

These are the Glories of a worthy Praise,
Which (noble *Baskerville*) here now are read,
In Honour of thy Life, and latter Dayes,
To number thee among the blessed Dead.
A pure Regard to thy immortall Part,
A spotlesse Minde, a Body prone to Paine,
A giving Hand, and an unvanquish'd Heart,
And all these Vertues, void of all Disdeane.
And all these Vertues yet not so unknowne,
But *Netherlands*, Seas, *India*, *Spaine* and *France*,
Can witnesse that these Honours were thine owne;
Which they reserve, thy Merit to advance;
That Valour should not perish void of Fame,
Nor noble Deeds, but leave a noble Name.

Ibid.

Obiit 1594.

Here lieth Sir *Christopher Wren*, Kt. Builder of
this Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, &c. who dyed
in the Year of our Lord 1723. *Ætat.* 91.

On the Wall above the Tombstone.

Subitus conditur hujus Ecclesiæ & Urbis con-
ditor, *Christophorus Wren*, qui vixit Annos ultra
Nonaginta, non sibi, sed bono publico. Lector,
si Monumentum requiris circumspice. Obiit 25
Feb. Anno 1723. *Ætat.* 91.

M. S. Desideratissimæ Virginis *Jane Wren*,
Clariss. indolis Literis deditæ, Pie, Benevolæ domi
sedæ Arti Musica peritissimæ.

Here lyes the Body of Mrs. *Jane Wren*, only
Daughter of Sir *Christopher Wren*, Kt. by Dame
Jane, his Wife, Daughter of *William* Lord *Fitz-
Williams*, Baron of *Lifford*, in the Kingdom of
Ireland. Obiit 29th Decemb. Anno 1711. *Ætat.* 26.

Antiquities, &c. belonging to this Church.

This Cathedral, with its spacious Cemetery, was encompassed with a Wall by *Richard* Bishop
of *London*, about the Year 1109, which, from
the North-East Corner of *Ave-Mary-lane*, extended
Eastward along *Pater-noster-row*, to the North
End of the *Old Exchange* in *Cheapside*; whence it
ran Southwards to *Carter-lane*, and passing on
the North Side thereof to *Creed-lane*, it turned
up to its great Western Gateway in *Ludgate-
street*.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

The Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's* having
granted to Sir *William le Baud* twenty-two Acres
of Land, for enlarging his Park at *Westlee* in *Essex*,
he, in Consideration thereof, in the Year 1725,
covenanted with the said Dean and Canons, to
give them annually a fat Doe, on the Day of *St. Paul's*
Conversion, and a fat Buck on the
Commemoration Day of that Saint. On which
Days, the Dean and Chapter, in their Pontificali-
bus, with Garlands of Flowers on their Heads,
in a solemn Procession, were to receive the said
Doe and Buck at the Foot of the Steps leading
to the Quire; whence *Baud*, or his Servants who
brought

Dugd.
Hist. St.
Paul.

brought the same, (received a Fee of one Shilling) proceeded to the High Altar, where having offered them, they were divided amongst the Residentiaries; and the Buck's Horns being carried on the Top of a Spear in Procession round the Inside of the Church, they were attended by a noisy Concert of Horns.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

The above-mentioned Wall it seems falling to decay, the Church-yard became as it were the Receptacle for Whores and Thieves, who committed numerous Robberies and other nocturnal Villanies therein; wherefore the Dean and Canons, by a Grant from *Edward II.* Anno 1317, fortified the same in such a manner, as effectually put a Stop to those wicked Practices.

Ibid.
Dugd.
Hist.
St. Paul.

This spacious Inclosure contained, at the North-West Corner of the Church-yard, the Episcopal Palace; contiguous to which, on the East, was a Cemetery, denominated *Pardon Church Haw*, wherein *Gilbert Becket*, Sheriff of *London* in the Time of King *Stephen*, erected a Chapel. This Chapel, *Thomas More*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, not only rebuilt, in the Reign of *Henry V.* but likewise encompassed the same with a stately Cloister; in the lower Part of which was curiously depicted the Dance of Death, who, in a dancing Posture handed all Degrees of Men into Eternity.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

Over the East Side of the said Cloister was a handsome Library, founded by *Walter Shiryngton*, Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*; and the Sepulchral Monuments below excelled all those in the Cathedral, both in Number and Magnificence.

Ibid.

Between this Cloister on the West, the College of Petty Canons on the North, and *Canon-alley* on the East, stood a Chapel, founded in the Time of *Henry VI.* by the aforesaid *Walter Shiryngton*, for two Chantry Priests. And adjoining to *Canon-alley*, in the East, stood a Chapel, called the Charnel, so denominated from the Repository of Human Bones underneath, wherein, according to my Author, were deposited above one thousand Cart Loads of the said Bones, as appeared at their carrying from thence to *Finsbury Fields*, Anno 1549, where they were laid in a Moorish Soil; and the same being covered with a Laystall, formed a considerable Mount, since denominated *Windmill-hill*, from the erecting of divers Windmills thereon.

Ibid.

A little East from *Canon-alley*, about the Middle of the Church-yard, was situate a Pulpit-cross, where Sermons were Weekly preached, and at which Cross were held the Falkmote, or General Convention of the Citizens. See Page 50.

Ibid.

Contiguous to this Steeple, on the South, stood *St. Paul's School*, where the present is now situate. And on the South Side of the Cathedral, almost opposite *St. Paul's Chain*, was seated the stately Chapter-house, and a handsome Cloister, which in the Year 1332 were erected in the Dean and Chapter's Garden, and on the Site of the old Chapter-house.

Ibid.

A little to the West of the said Chapter-house, adjoining to the South-West Angle of *St. Paul's Cathedral*, was situate the Parish-Church of *St. Gregory*; and to the South-West of the same, stood the Dean's-house; and on the West Side thereof were divers spacious Houses for the Use of the Residentiaries.

The West End of the Church-yard was made use of in a military Manner, by the Citizens repairing to their Standard therein, as often as summoned by their Banner-bearer, the Lord *Fitz-Walter*.

There were six Gates in the Wall: The Western and principal whereof was situate near the Ends of *Creed* and *Ave-Mary-lanes* in *Ludgate-street*. The second was that at *Paul's-alley* in *Pater-noster-row*, which led to the Postern Gate of the Church. The third, at *Canon-alley*, led from the North Gate of the Cathedral to *Pater-noster-row*. The fourth, denominated the Little Gate, was situate where at present the Street leads out of *St. Paul's Church-yard* into *Cheapside*. The fifth, called *St. Austin's*, led to *Watling-street*; and the sixth fronted the South Gate of the Church, near *St. Paul's Chain*.

The Fence of the Church-yard is a dwarf Stone Wall, of an irregular Height (occasioned by a Declivity of the Ground) from two Feet six Inches, to about four Feet; on which is placed the most magnificent Iron Ballustrade, perhaps, in the Universe; and the same being of the Height of five Feet six Inches, it makes the Altitude of both eight Feet, where lowest.

In this stately Enclosure are seven beautiful Iron Gates, which, together with the Banisters, weigh two hundred Tons and eighty-one Pounds, which having cost six Pence per Pound, the whole, with other Charges, amounted to the Sum of eleven thousand two hundred and two Pounds and six Pence.

Within this stately Fence is situate the magnificent Cathedral Church; at the West End whereof is a curious Marble Statue of *Queen Anne*, which is surrounded with four beautiful Figures, representing *Great Britain*, *France*, *Ireland* and *America*. The North-East Part of the Church-yard is conferred by the Dean and Chapter upon the Inhabitants of *St. Faith's Parish*, for the Interment of their Dead; as is also the South-East Part of the Cemetery, with a Vault therein, granted to *St. Gregory's Parish*, for the Burial of their Dead.

In the Year 1675, divers Labourers, in digging at the North-East Corner of the late Cathedral for Foundation for the present, they dug in some Places twenty-five and in others thirty Feet deep, before they reached the Virgin Earth. About six Feet below the Surface of the Ground, a Layer of Corps were interred, and five Feet lower another, the latter whereof my Author supposes to have been the first buried in that Ground, after it became customary to bury in Church-yards, in the Time of the *Saxons*: Whence 'tis manifest, that the former were buried in the new raised Ground after rebuilding the Cathedral by *Maurice* and *Beaumeis*, Bishops of *London*. And at the Depth of twelve Feet lower was discovered a Layer of Rubbish, consisting of Chalk and Hewings of Stones, thought to have been the remaining Refuse after rebuilding the Church by *Erkenwald*, the fourth Bishop from *Mellitus*.

Conyer.
MS. in
Bib. Sir
Hans
Sloane.

Parallel to the East End of the Church, and about the same Height with the Stratum of Chalk and Stones, lay interspersed divers flinty Pavements, by my Author justly supposed to have been Yards to the Houses purchased by Bishop

Ibid.

shop *Maurice*, for enlarging the Foundation of the intended new Church: See Book I. P. 17, 18.

Conyer.
MS. in
Bib.
Sir Hans
Joane.

Below these Pavements, as the Earth changed its Colour, and became of a Yellowish Dye, were discovered a great Quantity of *Roman* Potshards, found and of a beautiful Red, much resembling that of Sealing-Wax; on the Bottoms of some of which were Inscriptions, denoting them to have been drinking Vessels; and on others, representing our modern Sallet Dishes, beautifully made and curiously wrought, was the Inscription, Dz. PRIMANI. And on others, those of PARICI. QVINTIMANI. VICTOR. IANUS. RECINIO, &c. Together with divers Brass Coins, which, by their long Continuance in the Earth, were become a Prey to devouring Time. And one of which, tho' of a finer, whiter and harder Metal than that of Bells, was almost eat up by the corroding nitrous Salt; but those that happened to lie in a more generous Soil, were so much preserved as to discover in whose Reigns they were coined: On one of which was an *Adrian's* Head, with a Galley under Oars on the Reverse. And on others, the Heads of *Romulus* and *Rhemus*, *Claudius* and *Constantine*.

Ibid. The Pots and divers Glass Vessels were of a Murrey Colour; others, resembling Urns, were beautifully embellished on the Outsides with raised Work, representing Grey-hounds, Stags, Hares and Rose Trees. Others, of a Cinnamon Colour and Form of an Urn, tho' a little faded, appeared as if they had been gilt. Some, resembling Jugs of an obsolete Make, formed an Hexagon; curiously indented and adorned with a Variety of Figures, in *Basso Relievo*. Many appeared like Black Earthen Pudding-Pans, indented and crossed quincunx Fashion.

Ibid. The Red Vessels appeared to have been the most honourable, for on them were inscribed the Names of their Deities, Heroes and Judges; and the Matter whereof these Vessels were made, was of such an excellent Composition, as to vye with polished Metal in Beauty.

Ibid. These curious Antiquities were found at the Depth of twenty Feet, in Holes, filled with the Refuse of coarse Gravel and Potshards, which makes me believe they were antiently *Roman* Gravel-pits. Besides, near the same Place, at the Depth of fifteen Feet, were discovered a Number of *Lapilli* or *Tesselle* of various Sorts of Marble, viz. *Egyptian*, *Porphyry*, *Jasper*, &c. in the Form of Dice, which were used by the *Romans* in paving the *Prætorium*, or General's Tent.

In the same Place were also found divers Glass Beads or Rings of various Colours, fit for the Little Finger, with a Number of large Pins of Ivory and Bone, some with Heads stuck on like our modern Pins, and others screwed; together with many Pieces of Bucks Horns, sawn asunder, and many Tusks of Wild-Boars; which in some measure corroborates the Opinion, that here antiently stood a Pagan *Roman* Temple.

Our Antiquary is of Opinion, that the great Destruction of these Vessels and Utensils must have happened at the Sacking of *London*; if so, I am of Opinion, that must have been when the *British* Heroine *Boadicea* plundered and burnt this City in the Year sixty-three.

To what has been said of the Cathedral Church
No. 99.

of *St. Paul*, I shall subjoin a compendious Account of the several Sums of Money received and paid, as well for and towards repairing the said Church, from the Restoration of King *Charles II.* in the Year 1660, to the Fire of *London*, Anno 1666, as for and towards the rebuilding thereof after the said Fire; with other necessary Works and Expences done and disbursed, in order to the Beginning of the said Work of Rebuilding.

Receipts.

Received by King *Charles II.*'s Gifts of Ar-rears of Improvements, by Fines, and Forfeitures upon Green Wax, by Commutation upon Penances, by Gifts, Legacies and Subscriptions of the Nobility, Gentry and Clergy by King *Charles II.*'s Letters Patent, by old Materials, and by other Casualties, from the first of *August*, Anno 1663, to the End of the Year 1722; 68341 l. 14 s. 1 d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

By an Imposition upon Coals by Act of Parliament, at four Pence Half-penny the Chalder, which commenced the first of *May*, Anno 1670, and expired at *Michaelmas* in the Year 1687, 84355 l.

By an Imposition upon Coals by Act of Parliament, at one Shilling and six Pence the Chalder, which commenced at *Michaelmas*, Anno 1687, and expired at *Michaelmas* in the Year 1700, 247674 l. 17 s. 4 d.

By Money borrowed on the Credit of the Eighteen Penny Act, 62100 l.

By an Imposition upon Coals, by Act of Parliament, at one Shilling the Chalder, which commenced at *Michaelmas*, Anno 1700, and expired at *Michaelmas* in the Year 1716, 183990 l. 3 s. 1 d.

By an Imposition upon Coals, by Act of Parliament, at two Shillings the Chalder, which commenced 15 *May*, Anno 1708, and expired 15 *May* in the Year 1716, 294161 l. 17 s. 9 d.

By Money borrowed on the Credit of the Twelve Penny Act, and Interest upon Exchequer Bills, 29562 l. 5 s. 8 d. $\frac{1}{4}$.

By Money borrowed on the Credit of the Two Shilling Act, 197290 l.

Sum Total 1167474 l. 17 s. 11 d. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Disbursements.

Paid for Work, Materials, Salaries and Incidents, including the Repairs of the Church before the Fire of *London*, repairing the West End after the said Fire, which succeeded not, but fell down, the Walls and Pillars being perished by the Fire, refining one hundred and ninety-four Tons of Lead, out of the Rubbish, repairing the old Convocation-house, building Offices, making Designs and Models, taking down the great and ruinous Tower, and the Walls and Pillars of the Church, and maintaining the Ways and Cranes in the Isle of *Portland*, removing the Materials and clearing the Ground in order to lay a new Foundation, 740247 l. 15 s. 1 d.

To Money paid off, borrowed on the Credit of the Eighteen Penny Act, 34250 l.

To Interest paid for Money, borrowed on the Credit of the Eighteen Penny Act, 10935 l. 16 s. 10 d.

To Money paid off, borrowed on the Credit of the Twelve Penny Act, 48750 l. 0 s. 0 d.

To Money paid off, borrowed on the Credit of the Two Shilling Act, 196290 l. 0 s. 0 d.

To Interest paid for Money, borrowed on the Credit of the Twelve Penny Act, 21026 l. 19 s. 6 d.

To Interest paid for Money, borrowed on the Credit of the Two Shilling Act, including the Interest paid to the Bishop, Dean and Chapter, Minor Canons and Almoner, for the Purchase-Money of the demolished Houses, 51782 l. 2 s. 5 d. $\frac{1}{2}$

To Money for the Purchase of Houses to be demolished, 14808 l. 3 s. 10 d.

To Balance remaining in Cash, 49384 l. 0 s. 3 d. $\frac{1}{4}$

Sum Total 1167474 l. 17 s. 11 d. $\frac{3}{4}$

Since the adjusting of the above Account, about 11000 l. has been expended in additional Embellishments to this Cathedral, which makes the whole Sum amount to 751247 l. 15 s. 1 d. But from the Year 1660, to 1668, the Sum of 14495 l. 12 s. 9 d. $\frac{3}{4}$ was laid out in repairing the old Church; which being deducted from the Sum of 751247 l. 15 s. 1 d. the remaining Sum of 736752 l. 2 s. 3 d. $\frac{1}{4}$ will appear to be the whole Expence that the present stately and magnificent Cathedral Church cost in building.

St. PETER Ad Vincula.

See Page 148, Vol. I. To which Account add as follows:

		Poor's Account, A. D. 1727.			l. s. d.		
Lib. A c. Book	Ralph Arnold received	—	198	5	0		
	Paid on Account of the Poor	—	153	0	10		
	Balance to the Liberty	—	45	4	2		

Officers, &c. in this Liberty.

The Vestry is general; two Overseers of the Poor; two Constables; one Headborough; one Scavenger, who paid the Raker 18 l.; one Beadle and four Watchmen; Number of Houses within and without the Tower, one hundred and eighty-seven. See the History of the Tower of London, in Chap. XVI. Vol. I. Page 146.

Many and great Conteſts having ariſen between the Lord Mayor and Citizens of this City, and the Conſtables and Lieutenants of his Maſteſty's Tower of London, (in reſpect to the Boundaries of their ſeveral Jurifdictions) which had often like to have been attended with dangerous Conſequences; the Conſideration thereof, induced King James by his Charter to obviate all ſuch Diſputes for the future: Which ſaid Charter having not only aſcertained the Limits of the ſeveral Liberties belonging to the aforeſaid Tower, but likewise in a manner the Civil Government thereof, I have for the Satisfaction of both Parties, as well as that of the Curious, inſerted the Charter on Page 284, Book I. Vol. I.

The TOWER LIBERTIES.

I. The Liberty incompaſſing the Tower is bounded thus:

Ibid. “ Imp. From the Water-gate by the Thames Side, to a Place long ſince in the Tenure of Thomasine Clee, Widow, anciently called Pikes-corner, now Robert Richardson's Wharf, ſeven and twenty Foot Weſt from the Watering-gate, and ſomething more than the Breadth of the Dock.”

“ Item. From the King's Mark, or Richardson's Wharf, ſtraight up Petty Wales Northwards,

to the Eaſt End of Tower-ſtreet, anciently called Pye-corner, ſometime in the Tenure of Mary Hopkins, and ſince in ſeveral others, but now, or late, in the Poſſeſſion of Doctor Hicks, three and twenty Pole, little more or leſs, and diſtant Weſtward from the Tower Ditch Twelve Pole, more or leſs.”

“ Item. From the Eaſt End of Tower-ſtreet, by the Houſe called the King's-head, where Chriſtopher Surgiſon now liveth, Northward to a Place ſometime called the Brick-wall, anciently the Mud-wall, and ſince by divers other Names, now an Houſe in the Tenure of one Cooland, and is near the Entrance into Muſcovy-court, thirty Pole, more or leſs broad. From the Tower Ditch Weſtward, to the Broad Arrow on Surgiſon's Houſe, thirty Pole, more or leſs.”

“ Item. From the King's Mark on Cooland's Houſe, along by the Rails Eaſtward, to the North-weſt Corner of Mr. John Mortimer's Houſe, and from thence due Eaſt to London Wall, through the ſaid Wall, where the King's Mark ſtands upon London Wall, is in all five and twenty Pole, little more or leſs; this is the Nothermoſt End of the Wine-gardens.”

“ Item. From the Mark at Mr. Mortimer's, due South along by the Ground anciently called the Wine-gardens, to the old Poſtern Gate, two and twenty Pole, little more or leſs.”

“ Item. From the Poſtern Gate on the Eaſt Side of London Wall, due North to the Place where the broken Tower ſtood, and where the King's Mark now ſtandeth, the Ground being now, or late, in the Tenure of John Oxden, is thirteen Pole and about twelve Foot.”

“ Item. From the broken Tower Eaſtward, to the Middle of the End of Hog-lane, which Paſſage is now ſtopp'd by divers Sheds and Houſes built thereon, the furthermoſt of which Eaſtward is now in the Tenure of one Smith, a Turner, and is at the South End of the Minories, where the King's Broad Arrow now ſtandeth, and hath anciently ſtood, the whole Diſtance from the ſaid broken Tower to the Middle of the End of Hog-lane, is four and thirty Pole, more or leſs.”

“ Item. From the Middle of the End of Hog-lane Southwards, to the Stone Houſe, ſometime called Noah's Ark, and ſince by other Names, now the Cock, nine and twenty Pole, more or leſs.”

“ Item. From the Stone Houſe due South to the Iron Gate Stairs, forty and ſix Pole and twenty-fix Foot, more or leſs.

“ Item. From the farther Side of Iron-gate Stairs, from the Tower Eaſtwards, ſix Foot from the Stairs towards St. Katherine's, where the King's Mark ſtandeth.”

II. The Little Minories, Tower Liberty.

“ It beginneth at the South-weſt Corner thereof, near Heydon-yard Gate, at the Houſe of John Ruſden, Goldſmith, and goes up Northward to the Street Side, ſixteen Pole, more or leſs, to the Houſe of Thomas Dodſon, Tinman; this is the Front of the Little Minories, Weſtward. From thence Eaſtward to the Corner of a certain Brick Wall, nine Pole, little more or leſs. And from thence Northward through the Houſe of William Callie, cloſe up to the Wall, thirteen Pole, little more or leſs. From thence Eaſtward along by the

Ibid.

the Wall, which is the North Side of the said Parish, to the Eastermost Bounds or Wall, eighteen Pole, little more or less. From thence Southward by the Bottom of the Orchard and divers Houses and Stables, some of which are in the Possession of Sir William Pritchard, is eight and twenty Pole, little more or less. From thence Westward through Heyden-yard Gate, to the Middle of the Channel in the Minories, three and twenty Pole, little more or less. Between the Channel in the Street and the Houses is a Space, inclosed by certain Rails and Trees, of three and twenty Foot in Breadth."

III. Wellclose-Square, Tower Liberty.

Ibid.

"It beginneth at the North-east End of Rosemary-lane, at the House of Thomas Horne; and from thence Southward along the Place called the Salt-Petre Bank, to the South-east Corner of East Smith-field, and is thirty and six Pole, little more or less. From thence Eastward along the King's Highway, to a Watchhouse standing near the Sign of the Adam and Eve, where one Bezar now liveth, is thirty and six Pole, little more or less. From thence Northward it is bounded by a Ditch, which parts the said Ground and the Garden of Samuel Hurley, and goeth to the Sign of the Windmill and Key, now in the Possession of one Mr. Baker, up to the King's Highway, being the upper Way to Ratcliff, is eight and thirty Pole, little more or less. From thence Westward by the said Highway, to the House of the aforementioned Thomas Horne, at the Corner of Rosemary-lane, is forty and three Pole, little more or less."

IV. The Old Artillery-Ground, Tower Liberty.

Ibid.

"It beginneth by the South End of a Wall at Gun-street, at the House of William Borman, and from thence Northward to the House of Nicholas Squire, is eight hundred twenty and four Foot, little more or less. From thence Westward to the House of John Bellamy, Joiner, one hundred forty and eight Foot, or thereabout. From thence Southward to the dead Wall, one hundred forty and four Foot; and from the Pump within-side of the said Wall, along Fort-street, Westward to the Corner of Charles Armstead and John Stagger's Houses, two hundred seventy-two Foot, little more or less. From thence Southward along Duke-street, to the empty House of Dupre's, the Landlord, three hundred thirty and six Foot. From thence South-easterly to the House of Mr. Edward Rainford, at the Corner of Smock-alley, three hundred sixty and eight Foot. From along Smock-alley toward the East, to the House of Thomas Robinson, Shoemaker, one hundred seventy and four Foot, little more or less."

"Upon all which Boundary Houses, the Broad Arrow, the Royal Mark, has, by his Majesty's special Command, been affix'd ever since their Erection."

St. PETER's Cheap.

Newc. Repert. Ecclef. Paroch.

This Parish is a Rectory, the Church whereof stood at the South-west Corner of Wood-street, in the Ward of Farringdon-within; but of what Antiquity I know not, other than that Thomas de Winton was Rector thereof in the Year 1324. However, it is denominated from its Dedication to St. Peter the Apostle, and its Vicinity to Cheap-side:

Yet in Records it is frequently called *Ecclesia S. Petri de Wood-street*, as it is also *S. Petri de West-chepin*.

The Patronage of this Church was anciently in the Abbot and Convent of St. Alban's; with whom it continued till the Suppression of their Monastery, when Henry the Eighth, in the Year 1546, granted the same to the Earl of Southampton; at present it is in the Duke of Montague, but subject to the Archdeacon.

This Church being destroyed in the Fire of 1666, and not rebuilt, the Parish is united to the Church of St. Mathew, Friday-street, where I have given an Account of the Profits and Disbursements of the Cure; and shall now proceed to those of the Parish, in respect to the Church and Poor:

Church-wardens Account, A.D. 1728.

	l.	s.	d.	
Richard Clavering received	182	13	6	Parish Ac.
Paid on Account of the Church	144	7	9	Book.
Paid on that of the Poor	—	110	0	2½
Balance to the Ward	—	71	14	5½

Donations, per Annum.

By Sir Lionel Duckett	—	2	9	4	Ibid.
By the Lady Read	—	0	3	4	
By Mr. Walton	—	0	7	6	
By Anonymous	—	1	5	0	

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

Here were no Monumental Inscriptions worthy of Notice. However, the Vestry is general; two Church-Wardens; sixty-eight Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

At the End of Wood-street, in Cheap-side, stood a great Cross, erected in the Year 1290.

In the Year 1401, Licence was granted to the Inhabitants of this Parish to erect a Shed or Shop before their Church in Cheap-side. On the Scite of this Building, anciently called the Long-Shop, are now erected four Shops, with Rooms over them. See Farringdon Ward within.

Ibid.

St. PETER's, Cornhill.

This Church is a Rectory, situate near the South-east Corner of Cornhill, in the Ward of that Name, and is so denominated from its Dedication to St. Peter, and its Vicinity to a Corn-Market anciently held in this Neighbourhood.

The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have been anciently in a Family of the Nevil's; for the Lady Alice, Relict of Sir Hugh Nevil, in the Year 1362, made a Feoffment thereof to Richard Earl of Arundel and Surrey; and passing through divers Hands since, it was in the Year 1411 conveyed, by Richard Whittington and others, to the Lord-Mayor and Commonalty of this City, in whom the Right of Advowson still remains, but subject to the Archdeacon.

Newc. Rep. Ecc. Paroch.

This Church sharing the common Fate in the great Conflagration Anno 1666, it is handsomely rebuilt, and not having a Parish annexed to it, it remains in all respects upon the ancient Foot, other than, instead of uncertain Tithes, a certain Stipend is by Parliament settled upon the Incumbent; which, together with the other Profits and Disbursements of the Cure, are as follow:

Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Receipts

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.
Ibid.	By Money in lieu of Tithes —	110	0	0
Newc.	By Glebe, about —	120	0	0
Rep. Eccl.	By Casualties in 1636 —	16	10	0
Paroch.	By Two annual Sermons —	1	0	0
	By a Parsonage House —	35	0	0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To First-fruits —	39	5	7½
	To Tenths —	3	18	6¾
	To the Bishop's Procuration —	0	10	0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration —	0	6	0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

Par. Acc.	Edward Bently receiv'd —	33	1	7
Book.	Paid on Account of the Church —	18	13	1
	Paid on that of the Poor —	19	4	5
	Balance to the Warden —	44	10	11

Overseers of the Poor's Account.

Ibid.	Jasper Waters, &c. received —	376	4	10
	Paid on Account of the Poor —	373	13	10
	Balance to the Parish —	2	11	0
	Paid for the Poor in both Accounts —	567	19	3

Donations, per Annum.

Stow. Sur.	1298, By William Kingston, a House —	0	0	0
Lond.	1477, By Peter Mason —	7	0	0
Mund. Ed.	1603, By Lancelot Thompson —	5	0	0
Stow. Sur.	1606, By William Walthall, 200 l. to be lent —	0	0	0
Stryp. Ed.	1609, By Robert Warden —	2	12	0
Stow. Sur.	1621, By Thomas Simonds —	6	0	0
	1630, By Lucy Edge —	21	10	0
	1635, By Thomas Hind —	6	0	0
	1637, By William Dwight —	1	10	0
	1657, By Thomas Hawks —	2	10	0
	1682, By Sir Benjamin Thorowgood —	0	0	0
	Four Shops —	0	0	0

Monumental Inscription.

Mund. Ed.
Stow. Sur. In the Yeere of Jesus Christ's Incarnation
One thousand Five hundred Forty and Foure,
The Twenty-second Day of April by just Computation,

In this Place was buried with great Honour,
Which prov'd a Man meet to bee a Governour
For the Commonwealth of this high and famous
Citie:

Called Sir William Bowyer, Lord of the Maioralty,
Which departed not with finding great Calamity:
And pray wee to God to grant his Soule Mercy.
O London, if thou looke to the Lacedemonies,
There to find Lycurgus, that noble and kinde
King,

Or if thou seeke for Ciceroes, Men most of Prize;
Or if thou apply thee to have all the whole Desiring
Of Amphion, Orpheus, or of Mecenas, demeaning;
Seeke no further to find, for here is buried,
Which had all their Properties for London's good
Ordering.

Bee wee then of this honourable Degree well conceiving,
For his Acts for ever be registred in London's
Meaning.

Here under lieth buried William Messe, of this Citie,
Whilst he lived, free of the Grocers Company;
And Julian, his Wife, to whom 24 Yeeres married
was he,

By whom God sent him Five Sonnes and Daughters
Three.

And to God's Will his Heart was alwaies bent,
So did his Death shew a Life well spent.

Here this is written that others may remember
His godly Departure from this World, the 26th of
September.

Officers, &c. this Parish.

The Vestry is select, consisting of forty Members;
two Church-wardens; two Overseers of the
Poor; one hundred and ninety Houses. Augmentation
to the Parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, ten Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

In this Church hangs a Table, with the following Inscription:

"Be hit known to all Men, that the Yeerys
of our Lord God, An. CLXXIX. Lucius, the
fyrst Christen King of this Lond, then callyd
Brytayne, fowndyd the fyrst Chyrch in London,
that is to sey, the Chyrch of Sent Peter upon Corn-
hyl; and he fowndyd ther an Archbishop's See,
and made that Chirch the Metropolitan and
cheef Chirch of this Kindom, and so enduryd
the Space of CCCC. Yeerys and more, unto the
Commyng of Sent Austen, an Apostyl of England,
the whych was sent into the Lond by Sent Gre-
gory, the Doctor of the Chirch, in the Tyme of
King Ethelbert, and then was the Archbishoppys
See and Pol removyd from the aforeseyd Chirch of
Sent Peter's upon Cornhyl unto Derebernaum, that
now ys callyd Canterbury, and ther yt remeynyth
to this Dey."

"And Millet Monk, whych came into this Lond
wyth Sent Austen, was made the fyrst Bishop of
London, and hys See was made in Powellys Chyrch.
And this Lucius, Kyng, was the fyrst Foundyr of
Peter's Chyrch upon Cornhyl; and he regnyd King
in thys Ilond after Brut, MCCXLV. Yeerys.
And the Yeerys of our Lord God a CXXIV. Lu-
cius was crownyd Kyng, and the Yeerys of hys
Reygne LXXVII Yeerys, and he was beryd aftyr
sum Cronekil at London, and aftyr sum Cronekil
he was beryd at Glowcester, at that Plase wher the
Ordyr of Sent Francys standyth."

Could this Inscription be depended upon, it
would plainly demonstrate, that this Church was
the first Christian Temple erected in Britain; as it
is manifest, by Bede, that there was no Christian
Church in London at the Arrival of Mellitus; for
Ethelbert, as an Encouragement for him to pro-
ceed in the Work of Conversion, erected a Church
in this City for the Accommodation of him and
his Profelytes, and dedicated the same to St. Paul.
I think it is not to be doubted that this, and all
the other ancient Churches in London, owe their
Origin to the Saxons, Danes and Normans, and
not to the Britons.

The first authentic Account I find of this
Church, is, that William Kingston, before the Year
1298, gave to it his Tenement in Grass-street,
called the Horse Mill: And that anciently belong'd
to the same, a publick Library well furnished with
Books; which being disposed of in a private Man-
ner, the Building was converted into a School-
house for the Education of Youth.

Under the corner House of Leadenhall and Bi-
shopsgate Streets, and two Houses on the East, and
one on the North Side thereof, was situate a very
ancient Church of Gotbick Construction, the prin-
cipal Part of which is still remaining under the said
corner House and the two adjoining in Leaden-
hall-street; but Part of the North Isle, beneath
the

Weav.
Fun. Mon.

Bed. Ec-
cles. Hist.
Angl.

Stow Sur.
Lond.



The North East prospect of St. Olives Church Hart Street.



The South East prospect of St. Peter's Le Door in Broad Street.

the House contiguous in *Bishopsgate-street*, was lately obliged to make way to enlarge the Cellar.

When or by whom this old Church was founded I cannot learn, it not being so much as mention'd by any of our Historians or Surveyors of *London*, that I can discover: However, the Inside of it appears of the Length of forty Feet, and the Breadth of twenty-six and one Inch; the former whereof consists of four Arches, and the latter of two Isles, that towards the South being of the Breadth of nine Feet three Inches, and that on the North sixteen Feet, which shews the small Pillars to be only ten Inches in Diameter.

The Roof of this ancient Structure, which is a flattish *Gothick* Arch, is at present only ten Feet nine Inches above the present Floor; wherefore I am of Opinion, that this Church originally was not above the Height of seventeen Feet within; which, together with three Feet, the Thickness of the Arch, as lately discovered by a Perforation, shews that the Ground is very much raised in this Neighbourhood.

The Walls of this Church being so much decay'd, and patch'd with Brick-work, I could discover neither Door or Window therein; however, the Entrance to the chief Part thereof, (A.D. 1738) is at Mr. *Jones's*, a Distiller, opposite *Leadenhall-Gate*.

At the Distance of twelve Feet from this Church, Northward, is to be seen, under the House late Mr. *Macadams*, a Peruke-maker, in *Bishopsgate-street*, a Stone Building of the Length of thirty Feet, Breadth of fourteen, and Altitude of eight Feet six Inches above the present Floor, with a Door in the North Side, and a Window in the East End, as there probably was one in the West. It is covered with a semi-circular Arch, built with small Pieces of Chalk in the Form of Bricks, and ribb'd with Stone, resembling those of the Arches of a Bridge. What this Edifice at first was appropriated to is very uncertain, though, by the manner of its Construction, it seems to have been a Chapel: But the Ground being since raised on all Sides, it was probably converted into a subterraneous Repository for Merchandize; for a Pair of Stone Stairs, with a descending Arch over them, seems to have been erected since the Fabrick was built. See *Cornhill Ward*.

St. PETER Le Poor.

This is a Rectory Church, seated on the West Side of *Broad-street* in the Ward of that Name, but in respect to its Origin, I am at a great Loss; but that it is of an ancient Foundation, is manifest from the State thereof in the Year 1181. Its Name, like those of the same Appellation, it has from its Dedication to *St. Peter*, and the additional Epithet of *Le Poor* from the mean Condition (as is supposed) of the Parish in ancient Times: If so, that Epithet may at present be justly chang'd to that of *Rich*, because of the great Number of Merchants and other Persons of Distinction inhabiting there.

The Advowson of this Church appears to have been all along in the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*; but in Ecclesiastical Affairs it is subject to the Archdeacon, save as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

This Church escaping the great Fire of 1666, it remains in all Respects upon the ancient Foot in

No. 99.

regard to the Incumbent: However, by the great Improvement of Rents, and Erection of Houses upon new Foundations, the Tithes are increased above double to what they were, which, with the other Profits and Disbursements of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
By Tithes at present	—	130	0	0	Ibid.
By Casualties in 1636	—	10	0	0	

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To First-fruits	—	—	10	16	8	Ibid.
To Tenths	—	—	0	11	8	
To the Bishop's Procuration	—		0	4	0	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration			0	1	6	
To the Dean and Chapter's Pension			0	5	0	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

<i>Francis Baker</i> received	—	665	12	5	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church		173	11	6	
Paid on that of the Poor	—	368	19	3	
Balance to the Parish	—	123	1	8	

Donations, per Annum.

1516, By <i>Thomas Johnson</i>	—	80	0	0
1569, By <i>Margaret Deane</i>	—	0	2	0
1596, By the Lady <i>Ramsay</i>	—	4	0	0
By <i>John Quarles</i>	—	5	4	0
By the Lady <i>Anne Bacon</i>	—	2	0	0
By the Countess of <i>Dever</i>	—	5	4	0
By the Lady <i>Anne Rich</i>	—	20	0	0
By <i>William May</i>	—	0	2	0
1712, By the Lady <i>Eliz. Chapman</i>	—	20	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Dominus Joannes Hales, a pueritia literis deditus, excellenti Ingenio, Docilitate, Memori, Studio & Industria Singulari, adjuncta Linguarum, Disciplinarum, Juris, Antiquitatis, Rerum Divinarum, atque Humanarum, magna & multiplici Doctrina instructissimus evasit; Innocentia, Integritate, Gravitate, Constantia, Fide, Pietate, Religione, gravissimæ etiam Ægrotationis, & rerum difficilium diuturna perpeffione, & in Patientia ornatissimus fuit, Vitæ honestissimæ Sanctissimæque Actæ, Diem supremum Quinto Cal. *Januar.* 1572, clausit Anima; & corporis reliquiæ hoc loco sitæ sunt. Expecto Resurrectionem Mortuorum, & Vitam æternam.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

A Memorial of the worshipful Master *Robert Wadson*, late Citizen and Merchant Taylor of *London*.

Ibid.

Epitaphium.

So fraile and brittle is the Life of Man,
That who lives longest, liveth but a Span;
In Youth and Age all dye, God hath so doom'd,
That Earth returns to Earth to be intomb'd.
Wadson, who of that Substance was compos'd,
Lies in his Mother Center here inclos'd;
A Sheet doth hide his Face, but not his Fame,
The Grave contains his Corps, not his good Name:
For his good Name outlives (O blessed Man)
When others good Names dye before they can.
The Sixt of *January* (that fatal Day)
Sixteene hundred Twenty-foure, he did pay
The Debt to Nature, which all Men doe know,
He was no sooner born but he did owe.
If Vertues could have staid the Hand of Death,
Then *Wadson* still had drawne his vitall Breath.
His Soule above, his Worth doe here remaine,
Till Christ shall come to raise him up againe.

13 T

Thus

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

Ibid.

Thus he enjoys Heaven's Immortality,
And here on Earth, Earth's happy Memory.
Post varios Vitæ casus, dabit Urna quietem.
Obiit Anno 1624. Ætatis 54.

Ibid. Hic vivit *Gulielmus Garway*, Eques Auratus, Civis *Londinensis*, qui Annos egit 54; cum *Elizabethe*, Uxore integerrima, Filia *Thomæ Anderson*, Civis etiam *Londinensis*, beatitudine Lecti fructifera Pater erat 17 Liberorum, illustre Probitatis, & Pietatis exemplar, Industria singulari, Universalem expectavit Mercaturam. Feliciter magis quam avare, bis ad Senatoriam dignitatem vocatus, qui purpuram recusavit, nunc triumphat in Albis. Tandem postquam Alam hujus Templi sinistram construxisset, placide Corpus suo operi, Animam suo Opifici reposuit. Anno Ætatis suæ 88, Domini 1625, Septemb. 26.

Templa Dei in Terris duo sunt Ecclesia, Corpus, Una Domus Carnis, cultus Domus Altera, & Ambo Conveniunt Tumulo, parvo coeuntque facello. Non quæras igitur Cineres sub respice, Lector, Est Templum in Templo clausum, non ossa Sepulchro.

Marmore sublato, subsellia, Porta columnæ, Ala hæc & Paries, spatium totum, atque Fenestræ, Omnia Structorum monstrant, resonantque Patrum,

Sic tenet immortalem & mortalem locus idem. Conditur in Templo quod condidit & Monumentum,

Hoc unum Vite, & Mortis commune relinquit.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and forty-one Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of *St. Botolph, Aldgate*, two Pounds ten Shillings per Ann.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Stow. Sur. Lond. Between the Streets of *Throgmorton, Broad*, and *London-Wall*, stood the spacious and magnificent Priory of *St. Augustin*.

Opposite *St. Augustin's* Gate was situate a handsome Messuage, the City Residence of the Abbot of *St. Alban's* See *Broad-street* Ward.

St. PETER's, Paul's Wharf.

Newc. Rep rt. Ecclef. Paroch. This Parish is a Rectory, the Church whereof stood at the South-east Corner of *St. Peter's-bill* in *Thames-street*, and Ward of *Queenhithe*, but of what Antiquity is unknown; its antient Foundation is manifest from the State thereof in the Year 1181. Its Name, like the above-mention'd, it owes to its Dedication to *St. Peter*, and the additional Epithet to its Neighbourhood to *St. Paul's Wharf*. Anciently it was denominated *St. Peter's Parva*, or the *Little*, from the Smallness of its Dimensions.

Ibid. The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have been all along in the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*; but in Ecclesiastical Matters 'tis subject to the Archdeacon, other than what relates to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

A& Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II. This Church being destroyed in the great Conflagration of 1666, and the same not rebuilt, the Parish is annexed to the Church of *St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf*; where having accounted for the Incumbent's Profits and Disbursements on Account of the Cure, I shall now subjoin the Parochial Receipts and Payments in respect to the Church and Poor.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1726.

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Christopher Jones</i> received	—	138	3 1½
Paid on Account of the Church	—	28	15 5
Paid on that of the Poor	—	99	14 2
Balance to the Parish	—	9	13 6½

Donations, per Annum.

By King <i>James the First's</i> Gift	—	0	15 0
By Justice <i>Randal</i>	—	1	2 0
By Mr. <i>Gore</i>	—	1	0 0

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

Here were no Monumental Inscriptions. The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; seventy-five Houses. See *Queenhithe* Ward.

St. SEPULCHRE's, the City Liberty.

This Church is a Vicarage, situate on the North Side of *Snow-hill*, in the Ward of *Farringdon without*; but when or by whom founded is unknown. That it is of great Antiquity, is apparent, by *Roger Bishop of Salisbury's* giving the same, with its Appurtenances, (about the Beginning of the twelfth Century) to the Prior and Canons of *St. Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*, as appears by a Charter of Confirmation of *Henry the Third*, dated at *Winchester* 15 June 1253. Its Name it owes to its being dedicated in Commemoration of Christ's Sepulchre at *Jerusalem*, and was anciently called *St. Sepulchre's in the Bailey*, or by *Chamberlain Gate*, now *Newgate*. Dugd. Mon. Ang.

By Virtue of the above-mentioned Gift of this Church, the Prior and Convent aforesaid became Patrons thereof, and in whom the Right of Advowson continued till the Dissolution of their Monastery; when coming to the Crown, it continu'd therein, till *James the First*, Anno 1610, granted the Rectory and its Appurtenances, with the Advowson of the Vicarage, to *Francis Philips*, and others; after which the Rectory, with its Appurtenances, were purchased by the Parishioners to be held in Fee-Farm of the Crown; while the Advowson thereof was obtained by the President and Fellows of *St. John Baptist's College* in *Oxford*, in whom the Patronage still continues: But in Affairs Ecclesiastical it is subject to the Archdeacon, except as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary. Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

Though this Church was not destroyed by the great Conflagration of 1666, it was yet greatly damaged; however it being repaired again, no Alteration has happened in that Respect, other than, in lieu of uncertain Tithes, a certain Stipend is settled by Parliament on the Vicar; which, together with the other Profits and Disbursements of the Cure, are as follow: A& Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	200	0 0	Ibid.
By Glebe Anno 1636	—	17	13 4	Newc. Repert. Ecclef. Paroch.
By Casualties in ditto	—	52	6 8	
By a Parsonage House	—	0	0 0	

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To First-fruits	—	20	0 0	
To Tenths	—	2	0 0	Ibid.
To the Bishop's Procuration for R. & V.	—	0	7 7	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	4 0	



The South Prospect of the Church of St. Sepulchre.

Monumental Inscriptions.

Qualis vita, finis ita.

Here under lyes the Wonder of her Kinde,
The Quintessence of Nature and of Grace,
Wit, Beauty, Bounty, and (in noble Race
The rarest Jewel) a right humble Minde,
Here lyes her Body, but her Soule refin'd
Above th' Empyreall, hath Imperial Place,
In Bliss so boundlesse, as no Words embrace,
Nor Art can feigne, nor mortall Heart can finde.
Her Fame remains a Monument of Honour;
Built by her Vertue, gilt with purest Gold,
With Lilly Flowers and Roses strewed upon her.

Her Epitaph.

Urania thus enrol'd :

Milde Childe, chaste Mayden, and religious
Wife :

The Even crownes the Day, *Joane Essex'* Death
her Life.

Pie Obiit Die Martis *Martii* 15, Ann. Ætat.
suæ 26, Salutis nostræ 1607.

Mund Ed. A *Dorcas* milde, a *Mary* full of Grace,
 Stow. Sur. A Virgin chaste, and of rare Education,
 Entombed lyeth here underneath this Place,
 Whose Life and Name deserved Commendation,
 But in the blooming Month of pleasant *May*,
 Untimely Death hath stolne her Life away.
 Yet spight of Death, her Vertue still remaineth,
 And in the Heaven a better Life she gaineth.
 Upon whose Tombe I consecrate this Verse;
 Instead of Flowers to decke her funeral Hearse.
 Nemo ante Obitum fœlix.

Ibid. In *Joannem Brewster*, Armigerum in obitum
 D. *Elizabethæ Deane*, Uxoris ejus. Obiit 24 Die
Octob. 1609.

Made generous by Birth, and kept that Fount
 From Times Pollution, striving still to rise
 Above the Earth, high in the World's Account,
 For outward and inbred Courtesies.
 Her Actions, Almes, her Life, Faith, Hope and
 Love,

A suffering Spirit, rendring Right for Wrong:
 Her Heart a Spheare, where all good Thoughts
 did move,

Whose Influence was dispersed by the Tongue.
 Religion was her Compasse, Truth her Starre,
 In fundry Seas of Worlds Prosperity.

Wealth her bad Angell, Flesh and Bloud her
 Warre,

Yet Wisedome made this Discord Harmony.

Then Marble keepe to all Posterity

Her Lives deare Memory, upon whose Urne
 And to her Obsequies (O! obsequiously)

In Loves sweet Odours Hearts shall ever burne.
 And let each Christian Heart, joine with my Pen,
 T'embalme her Vertues in the Hearts of Men.

Thou Bed of Rest, reserve for him a Roome,
 Who lives a Man divorc't from his deare Wife:
 And as they were one Heart, so this one Tombe
 May hold them neere in Death, as linckt in
 Life.

She's gone before, and after comes her Head;
 To sleepe with her among the blessed Dead.

Ibid. *Barckly* sublatuſ, jacet hic ſub marmore ſtratuſ,
 Qui pueros docuit multoſ veluti bene ſciunt.
 Quem rapuit Dominuſ, ſed vivit Spirituſ ejuſ,
 Inter ſecula quo obierunt qui bene formuſ
 Annis Millenſ quingentenſ ſimul Octo,
 Quod Domini migrat, qui non curſum ſibi pigrat.
 Menſe *Decembre* fero de quo non pluſ majuſ edo.
 Binaſ Uxoreſ habuit, ſenaſ quoque proleſ
 Quarum treſ nati, natæ treſ atque fuere,
 Quoſ nece truncavit *Chriſtuſ* quicunque creavit.

Ibid. To the living Memory of his deceased Friend,
 Capt. *John Smith*, ſome time Governour of *Virginia*
 and Admiral of *New England*, who departed
 this Life the 21ſt of *June* 1631.

Accordiamuſ, vincere eſt vivere.

Here lieſ one conquer'd that hath conquer'd
 Kingſ,

Subdu'd large Territories, and done Thingſ
 Which to the World impoſſible would ſeem,
 But that the Truth iſ held in more Eſteem.

Shall I report hiſ former Service, done
 In Honour of hiſ God and Chriſtendom?

How that he did divide from Pagana Three,
 Their Headſ and Liveſ, Typeſ of hiſ Chivalry:

For which great Service in that Climate done,
 Brave *Sigismundus* (King of *Hungarion*)

Did give him aſ a Coat of Armeſ to wear,

Thoſe conquer'd Headſ, got by hiſ Sword and
 Spear.

Or ſhall I tell of hiſ Adventureſ ſince,
 Done in *Virginia*, that large Continent?

How that he ſubdu'd Kingſ unto hiſ Yoke,

And made thoſe Heathen flee, aſ Wind doth
 Smoke;

And made their Land, being of ſo large a Station,
 A Habitation for our Chriſtian Nation:
 Where God iſ glorify'd, their Wantſ ſupply'd,
 Which elſe for Neceſſarieſ might have dy'd.
 But what availſ hiſ Conqueſt now he lieſ
 Interr'd in Earth, a Prey to Wormſ and Flyeſ?
 O may hiſ Soul in ſweet *Elyſium* ſleepe,
 Untill the Keeper, that all Soulſ doth keep,
 Return to Judgment; and that after thence,
 With Angelſ he may have hiſ Recompence.

Officers, &c. in thiſ Pariſh.

The Veſtry iſ neither ſelect nor general, all be-
 ing admitted that have either ſerved or fined for
 Officeſ; four Church-wardenſ; ſix Overſeerſ
 of the Poor; twelve hundred and twenty-ſix
 Houſeſ. By the Augmentation-Roll it appearſ,
 that thiſ Liberty receiveſ annually from the fol-
 lowing Pariſheſ the Sum of forty-four Poundſ:
viz. From *St. Dunſtan's in the Eaſt*, 20*l.* *St. He-*
len's, 10*l.* *St. Mildred's*, *Poultry*, 6*l.* *St. Olave's*
Jewry, 3*l.* *Alballow's Honey-lane*, 2*l.* *St. Mi-*
chael's, *Wood-ſtreet*, 2*l.* and *St. Martin's*, *Iron-*
monger-lane, 1*l.*

Antiquitieſ, &c. in thiſ Pariſh.

The Name of the Market-place in thiſ Pariſh
 denominatèd *Smithfield*, according to an antient
 Author, iſ derived from a Plain, or ſmooth Field
 of great Extent formerly. Thiſ ſpaciouſ Field,
 which by Encroachmenteſ iſ greatly reduced in itſ
 Dimenſionſ, iſ at preſent ſurroundèd by a great
 Number of Innſ, Tavernſ, and other Publick
 Houſeſ, &c. for accommodatèd the People who
 attend the Marketſ, which are here held on *Mon-*
dayſ, *Tueſdayſ*, *Thuſdayſ*, *Fridayſ* and *Saturdayſ*,
 for the Sale of Horſeſ, Beaſtſ, Sheep, Lambſ,
 Calveſ, Swine, Hay and Straw. See *Farringdon*
Ward without.

"Mr. *Robert Dowe*, the eighth Day of *May*, Par. Rec.
 "1605, by Deed of Gift gave to thiſ Pariſh fifty
 "Poundſ, on Condition that the ſaid Pariſh
 "for ever (with the Approbation of the Lord-
 "Mayor and Biſhop of *London*) hereafter, at
 "every Seſſionſ holden for the Priſonerſ in *New-*
 "gate, not exceeding twelve Seſſionſ in the
 "Year, ſhall, about the Hour of ten of the
 "Clock in the Quiet of the Night, next before
 "every Execution Day, appoint one to go unto
 "Newgate, there to ſtand aſ near the Window
 "aſ he can, where the condemnèd Priſonerſ do
 "lye in the Dungeon, with a Hand-bell, given
 "to the Pariſhionerſ by the ſaid Mr. *Dowe*, and
 "ſhall give there twelve ſolemn Towleſ, with
 "double Strokeſ; and then, after a good Pauſe,
 "to deliver with a loud and audible Voice, with
 "hiſ Face towardſ the Priſon Window, to the
 "End the poor condemnèd Perſonſ may give
 "good Ear, and be the better ſtirred up to
 "Watchfulneſſ and Prayer," the Wordſ aſ ſet
 down on Page 26, Book I. Vol. I.

"And he alſo bequeathèd, That the greateſt
 "Bell of *St. Sepulchre's* ſhall alwayſ begin to
 "towle, from the 25th of *March* unto the 29th
 "of *September*, at ſix of the Clock in the Morn-
 "ing; and from the ſaid 29th of *September* unto
 "the 25th of *March*, before ſeven of the Clock,
 "in Manner aſ the Paſſing-Bell iſ uſed. And
 "that thiſ Bell ſhall continue towleing until
 "ten of the Clock, or until ſuch Time aſ the

Sheriffſ

“ Sheriffs Officers shall returne home from the
 “ Execution, to the End and Purpose, that all
 “ good People hearing this Passing-Bell, may
 “ be moved to pray for those poor Sinners go-
 “ ing to Execution: After which Hour of ten,
 “ or the said Officers Retourne, the said Bell shall
 “ cease towleing, and be rung out, the Space of
 “ one half Hour, or thereabouts.”

St. S T E P H E N's, Coleman-street.

This Church is a Rectory, seated on the West Side of *Coleman-street*, in the Ward of that Name. It is of great Antiquity, as is manifest, from its having antiently belonged to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, who granted the Church of *St. Olave's Jewry*, together with this, then a Chapel and an Appendage of the same, to the Prior and Abbot of *Butley* in *Sussex*, between the Years 1171, and 1181.

Newc.
Rep. Eccl.
Paroch.

Some Time after, the said Dean and Chapter made a new Grant of the Church of *St. Olave*, and this Chapel as an Appendage thereof, to the Prior and Convent aforesaid; which was confirmed by *Stephen* Bishop of *London* in the Year 1322, and the Year after ratified by the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*; after which it continued annexed to *St. Olave's*, till it was made Parochial; except in the Years 1436, and 1451, at each of which Times a Clerk was admitted Vicar thereof, without ever mentioning its Dependence upon *St. Olave's*; but that was owing to the King's Collating thereto, to whom the Right of Presentation had devolved, by its being appropriated to *Butley*, without his Licence.

The said Chapel was made parochial in the thirty-fifth of *Henry VI.* Anno 1456, when *Thomas*, Bishop of *London*, convened before him the Prior and Canons of *Butley*, as Patrons of this Chapel, and the People who belonged to the same, (between whom divers Contests had happened) together with the Vicar of *St. Olave's*, when the Bishop, by Consent of all Parties, constituted the said Chapel a Parish-Church, instituted a Vicarage, and endowed the same; and out of the Profits arising thereby, appointed the Prior and Canons aforesaid, annually to pay the Vicar and his Successors, the Sum of eleven Pounds: But in case of Non-residence, without immediate Licence from the Bishop, they were to pay him only ten Pounds per Annum.

Ibid.

Ibid.

It continued in the Convent of *Butley* till their Suppression, when it came to the Crown. But Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Year 1577, granted the same, together with the Church and Rectory, to *Thomas Paskin* and others; and some Time after, (Anno 1590) to *William Daniel*, Serjeant at Law, and other Parishioners; which Rectory impropriate, and Right of Advowson, have been held by the Parish in Fee-farm of the Crown ever since.

This Church sharing the common Fate in the great Conflagration, 'tis again rebuilt in a handsome Manner; but without any other Alteration, than fixing a certain Stipend upon the Vicar, to his great Advantage; which, with his other Profits and Disbursements on Account of the Cure, are as follow:

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<i>Receipts on Account of the Cure.</i>				
By Act of Parliament	—	—	110	0 0
From the Impropriators	—	—	11	0 0
By the <i>Easter-Book</i> , Anno 1636	—	—	20	0 0

Act Parl.
22 & 23
Car. II.
Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

<i>Disbursements on Account of the Cure.</i>				
To First-fruits	—	—	11	0 0
To Tenths	—	—	1	2 0
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	—	0	4 0
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	—	0	3 4

Ibid.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

<i>Silvanus Horton</i> received	—	434	8	1	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	—	461	5	1	
Paid on that of the Poor	—	247	19	1	
Balance to the Warden	—	274	16	1	

Overseers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1727.

<i>James Buft</i> , &c. receiv'd	—	462	4	10	Ibid.
Paid on Account of the Poor	—	464	3	6	
Balance to the Overseers	—	1	18	8	
Paid in both Accounts for the Poor	—	712	2	7	

Donations, per Annum.

1585, By <i>John White</i>	—	2	12	0	Chur. Tab.
1585, By <i>Stephen Scudamore</i>	—	2	12	0	
1600, By <i>John Taylor</i>	—	5	4	0	
1612, By <i>Dame Anne Glover</i>	—	0	10	0	
1614, By <i>Mrs. Dane</i>	—	0	10	0	
1630, By <i>Bernard Hide</i>	—	0	9	0	
1633, By <i>Lady Bradvery</i>	—	1	10	0	
1635, By <i>Dame Margaret Smith</i>	—	6	0	0	
1667, By <i>Thomas Barnes</i>	—	5	0	0	
1685, By <i>Thomas Moffet</i>	—	5	0	0	
1686, By <i>Nathaniel Upcher</i> , 50 l. for a Purchase	—	2	10	0	
1700, By <i>Thomas Goddard</i>	—	0	10	0	
1708, By <i>William Floyd</i>	—	32	0	0	
1717, By <i>James Ward</i> , 100 l. for a Purchase	—	5	0	0	

Gifts for a Stock in Money.

1614, By <i>Henry Gibbs</i>	—	50	0	0	Ibid.
1616, By <i>Hugh Capp</i>	—	100	0	0	
1617, By <i>Christopher Ayre</i>	—	640	0	0	
1617, By <i>John Terry</i>	—	10	0	0	
1627, By <i>Sir Richard Smith</i>	—	200	0	0	
1640, By <i>Daniel Williams</i>	—	200	0	0	
1646, By <i>William Spurstow</i>	—	100	0	0	
1653, By <i>Anthony Benefield</i>	—	100	0	0	
1666, By <i>Symond Bankes</i>	—	20	0	0	
1686, By <i>Christopher Boon</i>	—	50	0	0	

Monumental Inscriptions.

Sepelitur hic cor. *Philippi Paskin*, qui obiit 12 Calend. Junii, An. Dom. 1580, An. Ætat. 52. Duos post se reliquit Fil. *Tho.* & *Ric.* & unig. Filium *Joannem*, ex chariss. sibi conjuge *Anna*.

Mund.Ed.
Stow.Sur.

Georgius heu quondam jacet hic *Skeffingtonus* humatus, Ibid.

Mercator Stapulæ clarus in Urbe fuit.
 Quæ spes divitiis, bona quam fallacia Mundi,
 Quam subito pereunt quæ valere, vide!
 Ast qui terram olim vano fragilem pede preffit,
 Æterna hic petit firmior Astra fide.

Obiit A. D. 1581, die 1 Julii; A. vero Ætatis suæ 43.

Our Life is all but Death; Time that ensueth,
 Is but the Death of Time that went before:
 Youth is the Death of Childhood; Age of Youth.
 Die once to God, and then thou diest no more.

Ibid.

Agnes, the Wife of *Leonard Darr*, whose Sight,
By Sickneſs much impair'd, in heavenly Light
Lookt, liv'd, and died, as Dimneſſe her were
given,
That her Soule's Eies might better look to
Heaven.

Leonardus Darr, nuper Maior Villæ de Totnes,
poſuit in Mortem *Agnetae*, chariſſimæ conjugis
iux. Ob. 29 Jan. 1596.

Mund. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

An honeſt Heart, religiously affected;
A zealous Soul; a charitable Mind;
True-dealing Conſcience; all Untruth rejected:
All theſe in One are hard and far to find;
Yet in the Courſe, both Time and Truth have
tried,

In Youth and Age, *John Taylor* liv'd and died.
His honeſt Heart, his honeſt Friends have found;
His Zeal to God, God and the Godly know;
His Charity, his true Reliefe may found,
That on the Poore his Bounty did beſtow:
His heavenly Reſt upon this Point reſolved,
To be with *Chriſt*, I wiſh to be diſſolved.

Here lyeth buried the Body of *John Taylor*,
Eſq; Citizen and Haberdasher of London; who
married *Berſheba*, Daughter of *Edward Hall*, late
Citizen and Haberdasher of London, deceased;
and had by her only One Daughter, named *Eli-
zabeth*; firſt married to *Francis Smith*, Citizen
and Mercer of London, deceased; by whom ſhe
had One Son, named *Francis Smith*; and ſince
married to *Thomas Freake*, of *Serne* in the County
of *Dorſet*, Eſq; by whom ſhe hath Five Sons and
Daughters now living. Hee hath given by his
Will Two hundred Pound in Money to be de-
livered and lent to young Men of the Company
of Haberdashers, to diſtribute every *Sunday* (weekly
for ever) Two Shillings in Bread, and the Advan-
tage to poore Houſholders of this Pariſh: And
alſo Twenty Pound more for a Stocke, to be yeerly
imployed for ever, in buying and providing of
Fuel for the ſame Poore.

The bleſſed Token of the Daughter's Love,
Unto the Father's kind and loving Care,
May to the World this Monument approve,
How bleſſed Parents in their Children are:
And, bleſſed God, that ſo his Love expreſſeth,
Who thus both Parents and the Children bleſſeth.

Ibid.

Gulielmo Danieli, Equiti Aurato, alteri è Judi-
cibus Communium Placitorum; qui *Maii* 19, An-
nos natus 73, A. D. 1610, diem ult. explevit,
devotum Carmen.

Qui Patriæ Leges æquo moderamine flexit,
Et Iudex Populo gratus amansque fuit,
Hoc decorat genio marmor placidoq; pioque:
Stabit in æternum, quod bona fama tegit.
Gentem ſi quæras? erat ille *Checeſtrienſis*.

Overtabelio nobilis ortus agro.
Uxores binas duxit, nec pignora defunt,
Connubii duplicis pulchra, pudica, pia.
Filius egregii nominis, ſpeciemque parentis
Qui celebrat, primi munus Amoris erat.
Elizabetha illi Soror eſt, ab utroque parente
Onſyloi vivit quæ ſociata toro.
Conjugii ſed *Martha* decus non ſola ſecundi;
Coco Equiti nupta eſt, nec ſatiatur *Hymen*;
Nam binas expectat adhuc ſub Matre Sorores,
Felices Thalamos utraque digna manet:
Margareta ab illis paulo eſt maturior annis,
Nomine *Judithæ* fit tibi nota minor.
Sic numero florens natorum, munere Iudex,
Ordine Eques obijt, plenus honore ſenex.

Anna, defuncti Iudicis piſſima Vidua, in per-
petuam Amoris Memoriamque Teſtimonium, lu-
gubre hoc Monumentum extrui fecit.

If humane Worth could have preſerv'd him ſtill,
He had beene much too ſtrong for Death to kill.
Yet being conquer'd, he got by the Strife,
A better Being in a better Life.
So that great Victor over Nature left him,
More Happineſs ten-fold than he bereft him.

Barne Roberts ob. 1611.

Ibid.

To the Memory of that antient Servant to the
City with his Pen in divers Imployments, eſpe-
cially the *Survey of London*, Maſter *Anthony Mun-
day*, Citizen and Draper of London.

Ibid.

He that hath many an antient Tombſtone read,
(I'th' Labour ſeeming more among the Dead
To live, than with the Living) that ſurvaiv'd
Obſtruſe Antiquities, and ore them laid
Such vive and beauteous Colours with his Pen,
That (ſpite of Time) thoſe Old are New agen,
Under this Marble lies interr'd; his Tomb
Claiming (as worthely it may) this Roome,
Among thoſe many Monuments his Quill
Has ſo reviv'd, helping now to fill
A Place (with thoſe) in his Survey; in which
He has a Monument, more fair, more rich
Than poliſht Stones could make him, where he
lies,

Though dead, ſtill living, and in that nere dies.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens;
four Overſeers of the Poor; four hundred and
ſixty-one Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

In the Year 1415, as already mentioned, *Tho-
mas Falconer*, Lord Mayor of this City, cauſed
Moorgate to be erected for the Convenience of the
Citizens to repair to the Fields and neighbouring
Villages.

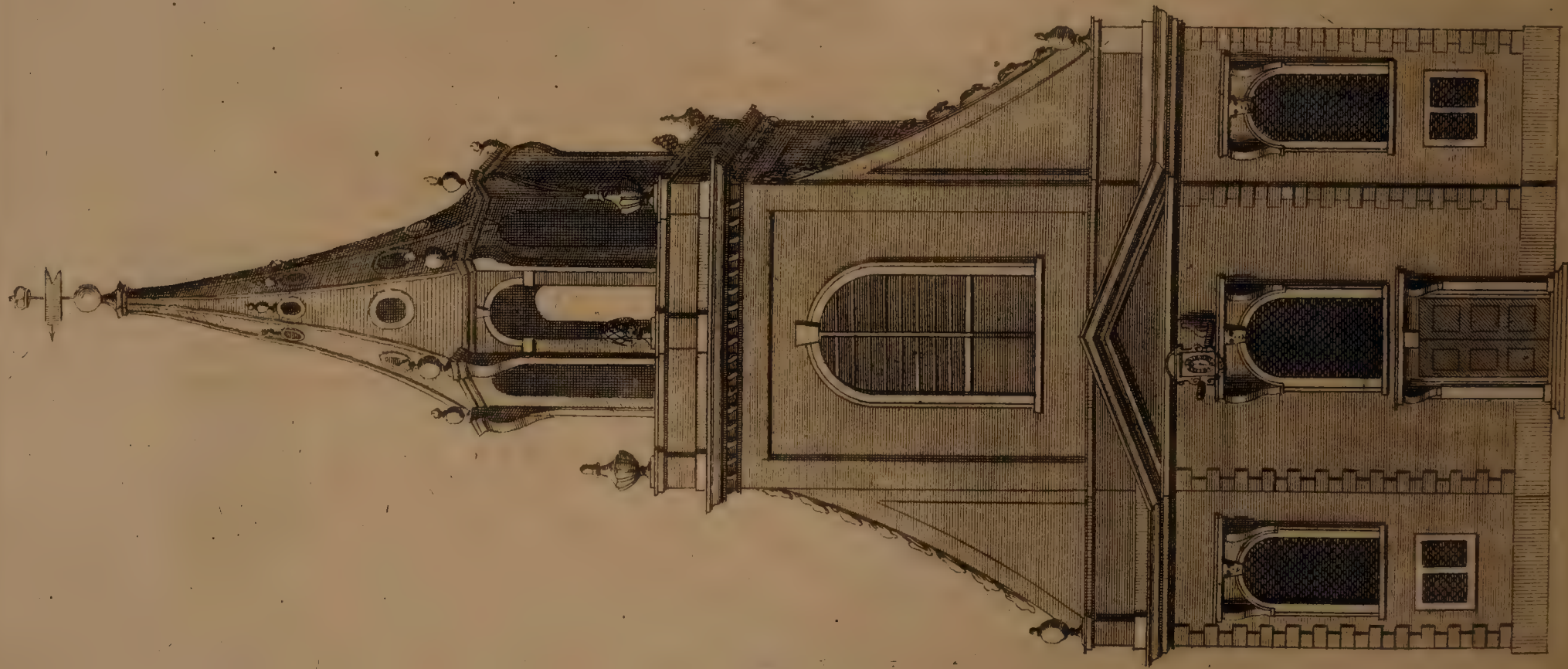
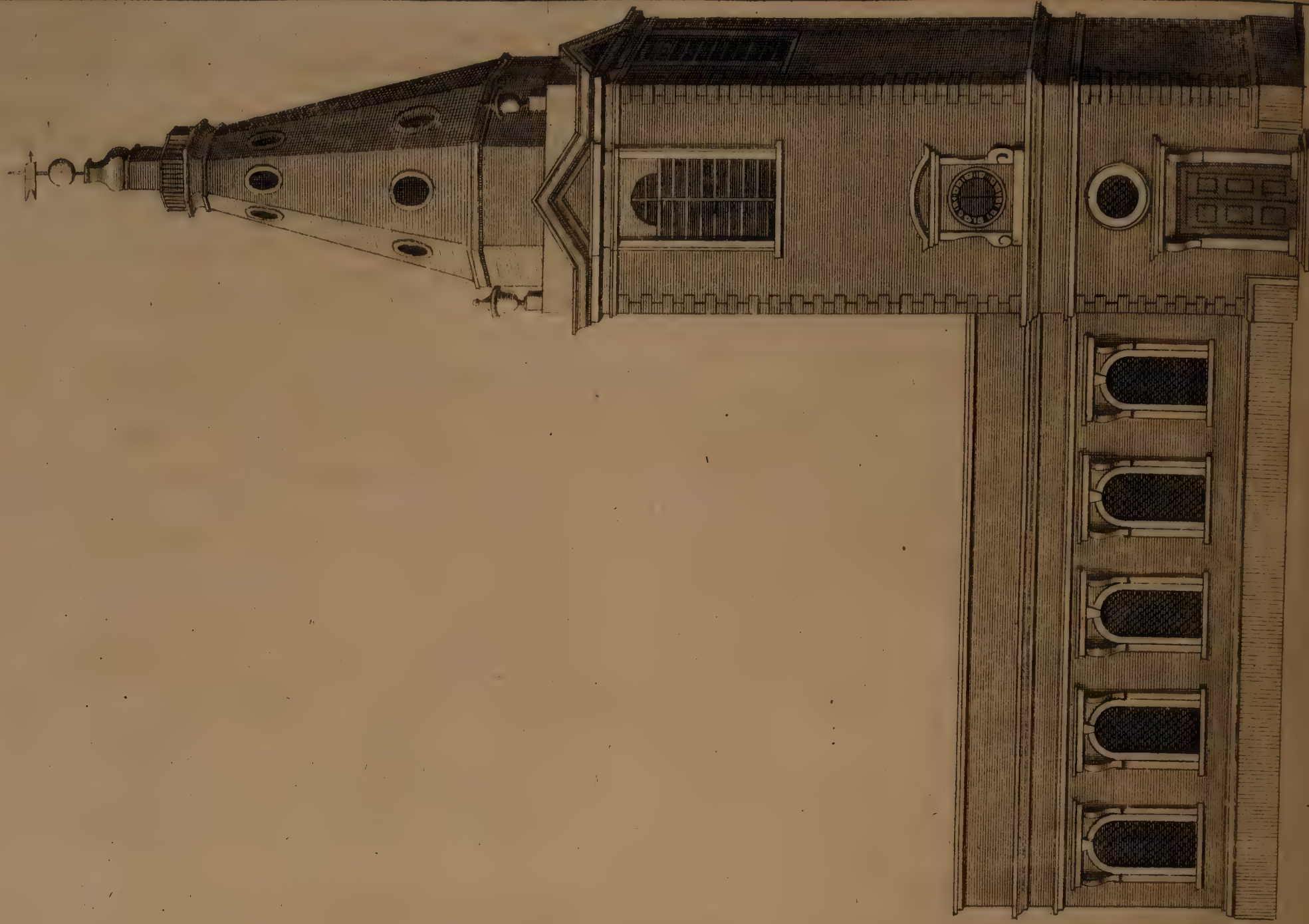
The *Quarters*, or lower *Moorfield*, was raiſed
anew in the Years 1730, 31, and 32, with Rub-
biſh and Street Dirt, about the Height of three
Feet; and being almoſt brought to a Level with
the middle Field, it was beautifully inrailed and
planted with Elm Trees. See *Coleman-street*
Ward.

St. STEPHEN's, Walbrook.

This Church is a Rectory, ſituate on the Eaſt
Side of *Walbrook*, in the Ward of that Name;
the earlieſt Account I find of it is, that before
the Year 1135, in the Reign of *Henry I.* it was
given to the Monastery of *St. John* in *Colcheſter*,
by *Eudo*, Sewer to the ſaid King; which ſhews
it to be of an antient Date. The Church of
this Pariſh, till the Year 1428, ſtood on the
Weſt Side of the Street upon the Eaſtern Bank
of the antient Water-courſe of *Walbrook*: About
which Time *Robert Chicheley*, Mayor of this City,
and Executor, as I imagine, of *William Stondon*,
ſome time Mayor of London; with whoſe Mo-
ney he purchaſed the Ground of the preſent
Church and Cemetery, of the Company of
Grocers, which by Direction he gave to this Pa-
riſh, whereon to erect their Church; the firſt
Stone whereof he laid Anno 1429; but the Work
advanced ſo ſlowly, that it was not finiſhed till
the Year 1439.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

The Patronage of this Church, (which owes
its Name, like that above mentioned, to its De-
dication to *St. Stephen* the Protomartyr, and its
Situation in the Street of *Walbrook*) was antiently
in the Prior and Canons of *St. John* in *Colcheſter*,
with



Newc.
Rep.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

with whom it continued till the Year 1423, but how they parted with it I cannot learn. However, after changing several Hands, it came at last to *Richard Lee*, Esq; who gave it to the Company of Grocers, and not, according to *Stow*, by Sir *Richard Lee*, Mayor of this City, Anno 1460, his supposed Father; for the said *Richard Lee*, Esq; presented to it in the Year 1474, and the Advowson thereof still continues in the said Company, but subject to the Archdeacon.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.Newc.
Rep. Eccl.
Paroch.Act Parl.
22 & 23
Car. II.

This Church being destroyed in the great Fire Anno 1666, it is since magnificently rebuilt, and made the publick Place of Worship for this and the Parish of *St. Bennet Sherehog*, united thereunto, whereby the Incumbent's Profits are greatly increased; which, with the Disbursements on Account of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.
Ibid.	By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	100	0 0
Newc.	By Glebe, Anno 1636	—	6	0 0
Rep.	By Casualties in ditto	—	14	0 0
Ecclef.	By two Parsonage House	—	0	0 0
Paroch.				

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To First-fruits	—	26	7 1
	To Tenths	—	2	12 8
	To the Bishop's Procuration		0	10 0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration		0	6 4

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Par. Acc.	Charles Noiray received	—	547	4 7
Book.	Paid on Account of the Church		183	10 2
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	183	17 6
	Balance to the Parish	—	179	16 11

Ibid. Though this Parish has a considerable Estate belonging to it, yet there's only one Benefaction, of one Pound one Shilling and eight Pence per Annum, mentioned to be given by *Thomas Dickenson*, Anno 1631.

Monumental Inscriptions.

Mund. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

A Friend to Vertue, a Lover of Learning,
A Foe to Vice, and vehement Corrector,
A prudent Person, all Truth supporting,
A Citizen sage, and worthy Counsellor,
A Lover of Wisdome, of Justice a Furtherer:
Loe, here his Corps lyeth, Sir *Rowland Hill*,
by Name,
Of *London* late Lord Maior, and Alderman of Fame.

Ibid.

Within this Grave entombed lyes,
A Man of honest Fame,
A Grocer of this noble Towne,
John Kirkbie was his Name.
He lived Forty Yeeres and nine,
In Credit with the best;
He dyed such Time as here you see;
His Soul in Heaven doth rest.
Obiit 17 Die Julii, An. Dom. 1578.

Ibid.

This Life hath on Earth no certain While,
Example by *John*, *Mary*, and *Oliver Stile*;
Who under this Stone lye buried in the Dust,
And putteth you in Memory, that dye all must.
John Stile, borne in An. 1582, the 22d of May,
Dyed in An. 1583, of June the 25th Day.
Also the 5th of October 1583, *Mary Stile* born was,
The 5th of August 1585, out of this Life did passe.
Oliver Stile the 25th February 1584, this mortal
Life begun,
And ended the same the 9th of August 1585, his
Course then being run.

Thus you may see, that as you are, so were we.
And as we now be, even so shall ye.
Yet none can tell the Hower, nor whan;
That Gift was never given to Man:
Therefore while you have Time and Space,
Pray unto God for Mercy and Grace.

Clauditur hoc tumulo, qui Cœlum pectore clausit Ibid.

Dunstable I. Juris, Astrorum conscius illo
Indice novit hiramis abscondita pandere Cœli.
Hic Vir erat tua Laus, tua Lux, tua Musica Princeps,

Quique tuas dulces per mundum sparserat onus,
Anno Mil. C. quater, semel L. tria jungito Christi.

Pridie natale Sidus transmigrat ad Astra.
Suscipiant proprium Civem Cœli sibi Cives.

Mufarum doctus, Pietatis fidus Alumnus, Ibid.

Edwardus Monecrofe, Corpus inane jacet:
Spiritus Ætheræa superest tamen arce receptus,
Quo sibi, dum vixit, iverat ante viam.
Mens pia, larga Manus sparsim disperfit egenis,
Divitias Cœli, Divitiasque soli.

Disce dies numerare tuos, nam præterit ætas
Furtivo pede, sinceram fugit umbra quietem,
Quærens mortales nati, ut succumbere possint;
A tergo Liçtor, dum spirans, victima Mortis.
Ignoras horam, quâ te tua fata vocabunt.
Marmora dum spectas, perit irrevocabile tempus.
Hoc jacet in tumulo Medicus *Nathanael Hodges*.
In spe Cœlorem nunc, Terre-filius olim
Qui fuit *Oxonii*, scriptis de peste superstes.

New View
Lond.

Nat. 13 Sept. 1629. Obiit 10 Junii 1688.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is select, consisting of twenty-four Members; two Church-wardens; seventy-nine Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of *St. Botolph, Bishopsgate*, 12 l. per Annum. See *Walbrook Ward*.

St. S W I T H I N's.

This Church is a Rectory, situate at the South-West Angle of *St. Swithin's-lane*, in *Canon-street*, and Ward of *Walbrook*. Tho' I cannot ascertain the Origin of the Church of this Parish, yet that it is of some Antiquity, is manifest by *Robert de Galdeford's* being Rector thereof before the Year 1331. However, it is denominated from its being dedicated to *St. Swithin*, an *English Saxon*, and Bishop of *Winchester*, Ann. 834.

The Advowson of this Church appears to have been antiently in the Prior and Convent of *Torington*, in the Diocess of *Chichester*, in whom it continued till the Dissolution of their Monastery; when coming to the Crown, *Henry VIII.* Anno 1540, granted the same, together with a stately Mansion on the North Side thereof, to *John Earl of Oxford*; and in the Year 1573, *Queen Elizabeth* regranted or confirmed the same to *Edward Earl of Oxford*; who soon after disposing of the same, it passed thro' several Hands, till purchased by the Company of *Salter*s, in whom it still remains, but subject to the Archdeacon in Ecclesiastical Matters, other than as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

This Church suffering in the fatal Year 1666, it is since beautifully rebuilt, and the Parish of *St. Mary Bothaw* thereunto united, whereby the Rectorial Profits are considerably increased, which, together with the Disbursements of the Cure, are as follow:

Act Parl.
22 & 23
Car. II.

Receipts

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.
Ibid.	By Money in lieu of Tithes	140	0	0
Newc. Repert.	By Casualties Anno 1636	—	23	6 8
Ecclef.	By Yearly Sermons	—	14	0 0
Paroch.	By two Parsonage Houses	0	0	0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To First-fruits	—	26	7 11
	To Tenths	—	2	12 9½
	To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	15 1½
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	3 4

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

Par. Acc. Book.	John Chetwin received	—	294	14 10
	Paid on Account of the Church	—	131	8 3
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	282	12 5½
	Balance to the Wardens	—	119	5 10½

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	By Mr. Randal	—	2	10 0
	By Thomas Southwick	—	2	10 0
	By Anonymous	—	1	6 0
	By Mr. Alderman Ellway	—	1	8 0
	By Thomas Wheatenball	—	2	0 0
	By Henry Hovener	—	2	10 0
	By Mr. Pearson	—	0	13 4
	By Richard Wynne	—	0	10 0
	By Mathew Batson	—	3	0 0
	1710, By James West and Spouse	—	10	0 0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. No living Creature lives so long,
But once must needs give Place
When doleful Death, that Champion strong,
Arrests them with his Mace.
Example take by me,
Which did my Life enjoy,
The Space of Sixty Yeeres, lacke Three,
Which Death did then destroy.
Like thee I was some Time,
But now am turn'd to Dust,
As thou at length (O Earth and Slime)
Returne to Ashes must.
Of the Company of Clothworkers
A Brother I became,
A long Time in the Livery.
I lived of the same.
Then Death that deadly Stroke did give,
Which now my Joyes doth frame,
In Christ I dyed, by Christ to live;
John Rogers was my Name.
My loving Wife, and Children Two,
My Place behind supply;
God grant them living so to do,
That they in him may dye.
He dyed the 5th August, An. Dom. 1576.
Triste puer Carmen Patris posui Monumento,
Hic lapis ut possit Carmina Scripta loqui.
This sorrowfull Verse, I silly Sonne
My Fathers Grave did give;
That it might speake now he is dead,
As though he still did live.

Ibid In obitum Viri vere Venerabilis, D. Johannis
Hart, Equitis, Olim hujus Civitatis Prætoris, &
hujus Ecclesiæ Patroni, Carmen funebre.
Quis laudes memorare tuas? Quis facta valebit
Nuper ad Æthereos, Harte, reverse polos?
Quis genium, ingenium, magnæque capacia Curæ
Pectora, Londino pectora grata tuo?
Aspice, qui dubitas, surgentia culmina Musis,
Illa sub Arctois qua jacet ora plagis,
Nunc obiit. Cohibe lacrymas, nec credito Lector,
Vitam, quæ fuerat non nisi sancta, brevem.

Bartholomæus adest, tumulo Barnefus isti
Nomen adest, non cum Nomine Corpus inest.
Sexaginta nimis, quem Sex donasse ministros
Constat, erat tantus Religionis amor.
Attigerat summos quos abnuat Urbis honores,
Sub-comitis fasces, Patriciamque togam.
Jamque fui luctum desideriumque reliquit
Nato & Natabus cum genetrice tribus.
Obiit An. Dom. 1606.

Honour, Integrity, Compassion,
Those Three fill'd up the Life-time of this Man.
Of Honour, the grave Prætorship he bare,
Which he discharg'd with Conscience, Truth and
Care.

He possess'd Earth as he might Heaven possesse,
Wife to doe right, but never to oppresse.
His Charity was better felt than knowne,
For when he gave, there was no Trumpet blown.
What more can be compriz'd in one Man's Fame,
To crown a Soule, and leave a living Name?
All his just Praise in her Life may be read,
The true Wife of his Worth, as of his Bed.
Sir George Bolles dy'd 1st Septemb. 1621.

Nil opus hos cineres florum decorare corollis;
Flos, hic compositus qui jacet, ipse fuit.
Moribus, ingenio, Naturâ suavis, aperto
Pectore, cui niveus nil nisi Candor erat.
Quem Sidneiani Spatiis, umbræque Lycei,
Artibus excoluit, Granta deserta suis.
Bis denos Vitæ nondum numeraverat Annos,
Cum brevis extremum clauderet hora diem.
O quantos gemitusque suis luctusque reliquit,
Tam properè Angelicas dum sitit ire domos!
Euge, Beate, tuo cum Christo sorte fruaris,
Sentiat & similem, qui legit ista, sitim.
Georg. Bolles obiit An. Dom. 1632.

Virtue and Beauty here doth lye,
All her Sexes sole Epitomie,
They must have Musick, all the Arts,
Judgment to use, or want her Parts.
When such vanish, then what can save
The most ingenious from the Grave.

Agnes Reid dyed 1 January, A. D. 1685.

P. M. S. Near this Place lies interred the Body
of Michael Godfrey, Merchant, late of this Parish,
Son of Mr. Michael Godfrey, Merchant, and Ann-
Mary his Wife; he was born the 22d of February
1658; being elected the first Deputy Governour
of the Bank of England. He went for Flanders
on some important Business relating to the Service
of his Majesty, where attending his Royal Person,
then encamped before Namure, he was slain by a
Cannon Ball from the Works of the Besieged, July
17, 1695. He died a Batchelor, much lamented
by all his Friends, Relations and Acquaintance,
for his Integrity, his Knowledge, and the Sweet-
ness of his Manners: His Body was brought over,
and lies buried near his Father. His sorrowful
Mother caus'd this Monument to be erected to the
pious Memory of her beloved Son.

The God of Battel found in Foreign Parts,
The Son of Hermes, form'd for peaceful Arts;
And thought it lawful Prize to take his Blood,
Because so near a Warrior King he stood.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens;
ninety-five Houses. Augmentation to the Parish
of St. Botolph, Aldgate, 3 l. per Annum.

For Antiquities, &c. in this Parish, see Walbrook
Ward.

The TEMPLE Church.

The Districts or Liberties belonging to this
Church are Extra-parochial.

King

King James I. By his Letters Patents, dated the 13th of August, 1608, granted the Temple, by the Name of *Auspicia & Capitalia Messuagia, cognita per Nomen de le Inner, & le Middle Temple, five Novi Templi* London, unto Sir Julius Caesar, Sir Henry Mountague, and others, their Heirs and Assigns for ever, for Lodging, Reception and Education of the Professors and Students of the Laws of this Kingdom, paying to the King and his Successors, for the said Mansions, Gardens and Appurtenances, a Quit-Rent of ten Pounds *per Annum*, by each of the Societies of the Inner and Middle Temples.

These Temples, though united in Spirituals, have their secular Governments separate; and as the Names of both Houses imply a third, called the *Outer Temple*, it is said to have stood where *Devereux-court* and *Essex-street* are at present situate. See *Farringdon Ward without*, and Page 967, &c. Vol. II.

In the Treasury Chamber of the *Middle Temple* is preserved a great Quantity of Armour, which belonged to the Knight Templars, consisting of Head, Breast and Back Pieces, together with divers Pikes, a Halbard, and two very beautiful circular Iron Shields, with Iron Spikes in their Centers, of the Length of six Inches; these Targets are twenty-five Inches in Diameter, and in Weight about twenty Pounds each; they are curiously engraved, and one of them richly inlaid with Gold; the Insides are lined with Leather, stuffed, and the Edges embellished with Silken Fringes; and for the Convenience of Carriage, broad Leathern Belts are fixed thereto, to sling them upon the Shoulders of the Bearers.

St. THOMAS Apostle's.

This Parish is a Rectory, the Church whereof stood where now the Cemetery is in *Queen-street*, in the Ward of *Vintry*; it was of great Antiquity, as is manifest by the State thereof in the Year 1181. Its Name it owes to its Dedication to *St. Thomas the Apostle*; and the Patronage thereof appears to have been all along in the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, but subject to the Archdeacon.

This Church being destroyed in the late Fire, and not rebuilt, the Parish is united to the Church of *St. Mary Aldermary*, which is become the Place of publick Worship for both, whereby the Incumbent's Profits are considerably increased; which, together with the Disbursements of the Cure, I have inserted in the Account of *St. Mary Aldermary's* Parish: I shall therefore proceed to the Parochial Disbursements in respect to Church and Poor:

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

	l.	s.	d.
Robert Rampshire receiv'd	143	17	0
Paid on Account of the Church	40	11	8
Paid on that of the Poor	106	7	10½
Balance to the Warden	3	2	6½

Donations, per Annum.

By Mr. Alderman Heydon	2	0	0
By John Beard, Esq;	2	10	0
By Roger Beston	2	12	0
By Mr. Markhouse	3	13	4
By Peter Laurence	5	0	0
By Mr. Spencer	2	6	8

No. 100.

By Mr. Shaw	1	0	0
By Mr. Hinman	13	0	4

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Monumental Inscriptions.

On Catharine Killigrew.

Dormio nunc Domino, Domini virtute resurgam;
Et σώσῃς meum carne videbo mea.
Mortua ne dicar, fruitur pars altera Christo,
Et surgar capiti, tempore, tota meo.
Elizabethæ in obitum *Katharinæ* Sororis Epicedia.
Εὐσεβίης, διδαχῆς, κομψείας σεμνὸν ἄσπασμα,
Μειλιχίς τε τροπῆς, ὑψηλὴ πίπτει μορῶ.
Ἡς Καθαρίνα γλυκεία δικόμνηδ' ἑοῖσα ἀδελφῆς,
Ἀρμονίην αὐλῇ νῦν ποθέσσα πόλε.
Chara valeto Soror; in Cælo Morte triumphas;
Mors tua Vita tibi, Mors tamen illa tuis.
Mens tua labe carens, Pietas, Doctrina, modesta
Vita, Lepos suavis digna fuere Deo.
Ut junxit Sanguis, nos jungat in Æthere Christus;
Interea taceo mortua Morte tua.

Mund. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Ibid.

Another by Robert Masson.

Cœlestem Καθαρῶ conclusum pectore mentem
Laudavi, aspexi, sæpius obstrepui;
Cœlicolam sancto seclusam corpore mentem,
Quam colui carus, mœstus ovanq; cano.
Quis non ereptas tot dotes lugeat? & quis
Cœlo cœlestes lividus invidet?
Cedere sed Patri gnatos, terrena supernis
Est æquum, sequimur: Tu, Καθαρίνα, præi.

Ibid.

Another, by Andrew Melvin.

Palladis & Phœbi comes una, & Pieris una,
Pieridumque Soror Pieridumque Parens.
Gratia, Suada, Lepos, Gravitas, Constantia, Candor,
Religio, Pietas, & Pudor & Probitas,
Atque Palestine & Latiae, Graiaeque Camenæ,
Clausit olim uno omnes pectore, nunc tumulo.

Ibid.

Another, by William Charc.

Hic Katharina jacet, de Stemmata nobilitato
Cociadum, & claro Kiligreio nupta Marito:
Hoc satis est, Hospes: Rhodanus nam cætera novit,
Et dives Rhenus celebrat, sic Fama Sororem
Musarum, & magnam magnæ Pietatis Alumnam

Ibid.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and five Houses.

For Antiquities, &c. see *Vintry Ward*.

TRINITY the Lefs.

This Parish is a Rectory, the Church of which was seated at the North-east Corner of *Little Trinity-lane*, where at present a German Chapel, denominated the *Swedish Church*, is situate, in the Ward of *Queenhithe*; but as to its Antiquity, I can trace it no farther, than that it had *Thomas Marshall* for its Rector Anno 1407. However, it is denominated from its being dedicated to the *Trinity*; and the Epithet of *Lefs*, to distinguish it from the *Trinity Priory* at *Aldgate*.

Newc.
Rep.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

The Patronage of this Rectory was anciently in the Prior and Canons of *St. Mary Overies* in *Southwark*, with whom it continued till their Dissolution; when coming to the Crown, it was soon after granted to the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*, in whom it still remains, but subject to the Archdeacon.

Ibid.

This Church being consumed in the great Conflagration Anno 1666, and not rebuilt for the Use of the Parish, it is united to that of *St. Michael's, Queenhithe*, in the Account of which I have specified the Profits and Disbursements of the Cure,

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in respect to both Parishes; therefore I shall now insert the parochial Disbursements on account of the Church and Poor.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Par. Acc. Book.	John Goodinch received	—	146	7 4
	Paid on Account of the Church	—	79	5 11
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	102	11 8
	Balance to the Warden	—	35	10 3

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	By Sir John Gore	—	4	0 0
	By Justice Randall	—	0	12 6
	By Land at Ilford	—	2	0 0

No Monumental Inscriptions here.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; eighty-one Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, two Pounds, per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in the Parish.

In Trinity-lane anciently stood a magnificent Edifice belonging to the Earl of Cornwall.

This Church, as already observed, being destroyed in the late dreadful Fire, divers German Merchants purchased the Site thereof, in order to erect a Church thereon, for the Celebration of the Divine Offices, according to the Augustan Confession, or Lutheran Religion. See Queenhithe Ward.

TRINITY in the Minories.

This Church is a Curacy, situate in the Little Minories, and Ward of Portspoken; in the Place where anciently stood an Abbey of Nuns, of the Order of St. Clare, called the Minorettes; which was founded by Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, Brother to Edward the First, in the Year 1293, but the same being suppressed Anno 1539, a Number of Houses was erected on the Site thereof; for the Inhabitants of which a small Church was built for the Celebration of the Divine Offices; and the same being dedicated to the Trinity, it thereby received its present Appellation, and the additional Epithet of Minories, from the Monastery aforesaid.

The Patronage of this Church has been all along in the Crown, but in Subjection to the Archbishop; but as it is a Curacy, it pays neither First-fruits nor Tenths, nor other Disbursement on account of the Cure, except Procuration to the Archdeacon 2 s. 6 d. Nor in Truth can the Curate afford to pay any great Matter, seeing his Income is so very small, that it is said only to amount to a Subscription of twenty-five Pounds per Annum, beside Surplice Fees.

Church-Wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Par. Acc. Book.	John Pearman, received	—	76	3 8½
	Paid on Account of the Church	—	105	14 10
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	38	10 5
	Balance to the Warden	—	68	1 6½

Overseers of the Poors Account, A. D. 1727.

Ibid.	Jonathan Collet receiv'd	—	125	19 9
	Paid on Account of the Poor	—	70	5 6½
	Balance to the Parish	—	55	14 2½
	Paid for the Poor in both Accounts	—	108	15 11½

Donations per Annum.

By Dame Sarah Prichard	—	2	10 0	Ibid.
By Mary Buslyn	—	10	10 0	

Monumental Inscriptions.

Death first did strike Sir John, here tomb'd in Clay,
And then inforc'd his Sonne to follow fast;
Of Pelham's Line this Knight was Chiefe and Stay.
By this, behold, all Flesh must die at last.
But Blesfow Lord thy Sister most may mone,
Both Mate and Sonne hath left her here alone.

Sir John Pelham died the 13 of October 1580.

Nascimur & merimur, non exorabile Fatum,
Vita fugax, fragilis, lubrica, vana, brevis.
Ocyus in Campis, Flos formosissimus aret:
Optima prætereunt, deteriora manent.
Rapta immaturo Fato Constantia Lucy,
Nunc jacet: & quondam lucida Luce caret.
Ante annos constans, humilis, mansueta, modesta,
Dixeris & Paphia Membra polita Manu.
In vere Ætatis persensit frigor Brumæ:
Sic, sic præpropere precoqua Poma cadunt.
Constantia Lucy ob. pridie Idus Feb. 1596.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; one Overseer of the Poor; one Constable; one Headborough; one Scavenger, who paid the Raker for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Ashes, for one Year, the Sum of fourteen Pounds; one Beadle; three Watchmen; one hundred and twenty-nine Houses.

St. VEDAST, alias Foster's,

This Church, which is a Rectory, situate on the East Side of Foster-lane, in the Ward of Farringdon within, is denominated from its being dedicated to St. Vedast, Bishop of Arras, in the Province of Artois; and the additional Appellation, either from the Place of its Situation, or the Founder, or Rebuilder of the same. The first Time I find it mentioned in History, is, that Walter de London was presented thereto in the Year 1308.

The Patronage of this Church was anciently in, and continued with the Prior, and Convent of Canterbury, till the Year 1352, when coming to the Archbishop of that See, it has been in him and his Successors ever since; and is one of the thirteen Peculiars in this City, belonging to that Archiepiscopal See.

This Church, though not intirely destroyed by the great Conflagration Anno 1666, it was however made a Prey of so far, as to have nothing left standing but the Walls; which being some time after repaired, the crazy Steeple continued standing till the Year 1694, when it was taken down, and beautifully rebuilt at the Charge of the united Parishes, and such Benefactions as were sent them.

To this Parish that of St. Michael Quern being united, the Incumbent's Profits are hereby greatly increased; which, together with his Disbursements on account of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	160	0 0	Ibid.
By Casualties Anno 1636	—	20	0 0	Newc. Repert. Ecclef. Paroch.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
To First-fruits	—	55	16 3	Ibid.
To Tenths	—	5	11 7½	
	2			To

Stow Sur.
Lond.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

Newc.
Rep. Eccl.
Paroch.

Ibid.

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To the Archbishop's Procuration	o	7	7
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	o	3 9
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	o	3	4
To the Dean and Chapter's Pension	1	6	8

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

Parish Ac. Book.	John Curd receiv'd	—	—	401	12	10
	Paid on the Church Account	—	—	116	3	1
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	—	307	6	o
	Balance to the Warden	—	—	21	16	3

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	By Henry Smith, Esq;	—	—	10	o	o
	By Mrs. Tempest,	—	—	2	o	o
	And her Son Will. Tempest, Esq; who was afterwards one of the Prothonotaries, gave 30 l. in Augmentation of his Mother's Legacy.					
	By Mr. Barnes	—	—	4	o	o
	By Mr. Johnson	—	—	5	o	o
	By Mr. Alderman Perry	—	—	5	o	o
	By Lady Read and Mrs. Hill	—	—	o	18	o
	By Mr. —, every seventh Year	—	—	5	o	o

Monumental Inscriptions.

Weav. Fun.Mon. Lord, of thy infinit Grace and Pittee,
Have Mercy on me Agnes, somtym the Wyf
Of William Milborne, Chamberlein of this Citte,
Which toke my Passage fro this wretchyd Lyf,
The Yere of Grace On thousand Fyf hundryd and
Fyf,
The xii Day of July; no longer was my Spafe,
It pley'd then my Lord to call me to his Grace:
Now ye that are living, and see this Picture,
Pray for me here, whyle ye have Tyme and
Spafe,
That God of his Goodnes wold me assure,
In his everlasting Mansion to have a Plase.

Obiit Anno 1505.

Mund.Ed. Stow. Sur. Here lyeth interred the Body of Christopher
Wase, late Citizen and Goldsmith of London, aged
66 Yeeres, and dyed the 22d of September 1605;
who had to Wife Anne, the Daughter of William
Prettyman, and had by her Three Sons and
Three Daughters.

Reader, stay, and thou shalt know
What he is, that here doth sleepe:
Lodg'd amidst the Stones below,
Stones that oft are seen to weepe.
Gentile was his Birth and Breed,
His Carriage gentle, much contenting:
His Word accorded with his Deed,
Sweete his Nature, soone relenting.
From above he seem'd protected;
Father dead before his Birth;
An Orphane only, but neglected;
Yet his Branches spread on Earth,
Earth that must his Bones containe,
Sleeping, till Christ's Trumpe shall wake them,
Joyning them to Soule againe,
And to Blisse eternal take them.
It is not this rude and little Heap of Stones,
Can hold the Fame, although 't contains the
Bones.
Light be the Earth, and hallow'd for thy Sake,
Resting in Peace, Peace that so oft didst make.

Ibid. Under this Stone, right against the Monument,
lye buried the Bodies of Robert Marsh, Citizen
and Grocer of London, and Florence, his first Wife,
by whom he had Issue Seven Sonnes. By Eliza-
beth, his second Wife, (left living) he had Issue
Three Sonnes and a Daughter. He departed this
Life the 7th Day of October, Ann. Dom. 1602,
after he had liv'd 65 Yeeres and 3 Days.

Ibid. Here under lyeth buried the Body of Mistris
Martha Prescot, the Wife of Alexander Prescot,

Citizen and Alderman of London, whose Soule the
Lord took to his Mercy the 26th Day of No-
vemb. 1616, when she had lived a married Wife
just 23 Yeeres that Day; and 40 Yeeres, 2 Mo-
neths, 3 Weekes, and odde Dayes, from the Time
of her Birth. She had Issue by her said Husband
6 Sonnes and 5 Daughters; and her youngest of
all, being a Daughter, named Elizabeth, lyeth here
under interred in the same Grave, on the same
Day of Burial with her said Mother.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry in general; two Church-wardens;
one hundred and thirty-two Houses. Augmen-
tation to the Parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate,
five Pounds per Annum.

WHITE FRIARS.

This is an extraparochial Precinct, situate on
the South Side of Fleet-street, between the Temple
and Water-lane, in the Ward of Farringdon without,
on the Place where anciently stood the Priory of
Carmelites or White Friars. See Farringdon Ward
without.

Overseers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1727.

	l.	s.	d.
John Martin received	—	225	13 9
Paid on Account of the Poor	—	234	13 6½
Balance to the Overseer	—	8	19 9½

Parish Ac. Book.

Donations, per Annum.

By John Brown's having given a certain Sum of
Money to Christ's Hospital in the Year 1662,
this Liberty is for ever intituled to have a
Boy in the said Hospital, and another at the
University of Cambridge.

By Thomas Fletcher — 5 o o

Officers, &c. belonging to this Liberty.

Two Overseers of the Poor; two Constables;
two Scavengers, who pay the Raker twenty-four
Pounds per Annum; two hundred and thirteen
Houses; a Workhouse, for employing the Poor;
the Beadle and Watchmen are included in the
Ward of Farringdon without.

Stow Sur. Lond.

An Account of the Numbers of Aldermen, Common-Councilmen, Con-
stables, Scavengers, Inquest, Beadles and Watchmen belonging to
the several Wards of this City; together with the several Sums
annually paid the Rakers, for cleansing the Streets and carrying
away the Dust; with the Sum yearly raised, for paying the Beadles
and Watch; and the Sum total paid for Lighting the City, and
Liberties thereof, &c.

Wards.	Alder.	Com.	Const.	Scav.	Inqu.	Bead.	Wat.	Land.	Raker.
Aldersgate	1	8	8	8	14	1	25	184	156 o
Aldgate	1	6	6	7	19	1	31	201	219 o
Bassishaw	1	4	4	4	17	1	10	5	21 o
Billinggate	1	10	11	6	13	2	20	122	96 o
Bishopsgate	1	14	7	9	13	2	49	400	392 o
Breadstreet	1	12	13	12	13	1	12	94	60 o
Bridge	1	15	14	14	15	1	22	112	40 o
Broadstreet	1	10	10	8	13	1	38	264	169 o
Candlewick	1	8	7	6	13	1	16	70	40 o
Castle-Baynard	1	10	10	7	14	1	24	180	90 o
Cheap	1	12	18	13	17	1	20	126	100 o
Coleman-street	1	6	6	6	13	1	24	183	120 o
Cordwainer	1	8	8	8	14	1	16	93	40 o
Cornhill	1	6	4	4	16	1	18	72	55 o
Cripplegate	1	12	13	16	34	2	54	376	301 10
Dowgate	1	8	8	5	14	1	16	129	50 o
Farringdon within	1	17	18	19	17	2	49	315	184 19
Farringdon without	1	16	18	17	52	4	89	838	553 o
Langbourn	1	10	12	11	16	1	23	168	147 10
Limestreet	1	4	4	4	12	1	10	122	50 o
Portoken	1	5	5	5	22	1	28	191	248 o
Queenhithe	1	6	9	8	13	1	10	160	60 o
Tower	1	12	12	12	13	1	32	221	184 o
Vintry	1	9	9	3	13	1	16	127	50 o
Walbrook	1	8	7	6	13	1	18	88	37 o
Bridge without	1	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o o
Sums Total	26	236	241	218	423	32	474	3466	19

Act Com.
Council.

The Sum appointed by an Act of Common Council, to be yearly raised within the City and Liberties thereof, for paying the Beadles and Watchmen, amounts to the Sum of ten thousand seven hundred and eighty-three Pounds seventeen Shillings.

To the above-mentioned Number of Lamps, 102 being added for the Parishes of *St. Bartholomew the Great* and *Leffs*, *St. James's Duke's Place*, *St. Martin's le Grand*, and *St. Paul's Church-yard*; the Number of all the publick Lamps within the City and Liberties thereof, will be increased to five thousand and one; which at present are lighted at about forty Shillings each; the annual Expende of the whole thereby appears to amount to about ten thousand Pounds.

Besides this great Number of publick Lamps, the private ones belonging to the principal Citizens, Publick-houses, &c. must be very considerable; therefore I am of Opinion, that *London* at present is the best lighted and the best watched City upon Earth.

An Account of the Numbers of Officers, viz. Headboroughs, Constables, Scavengers, Beadles and Watchmen in the several Parishes, Precincts, and Liberties within the City of London and Liberty thereof, but without its Jurisdiction; with the annual Sum paid by each to the Raker.

Parishes, &c.	Head.	Const.	Scav.	Beadles	Walc.	Rak.
<i>St. Bartholomew the Great</i>	0	3	3	1	6	40
<i>St. Bartholomew the Leffs</i>	0	1	1	1	3	19
<i>Bridewell Precinct</i>	0	0	0	1	2	18
<i>St. Catharine's, Tower</i>	2	2	2	1	4	50
<i>East-Smithfield Liberty</i>	5	2	6	2	8	160
<i>St. James's, Duke's Place</i>	2	1	1	0	6	22
<i>St. Martin's le Grand</i>	6	1	1	0	4	22
<i>Old Artillery Ground</i>	2	1	1	1	3	28
<i>St. Peter ad Vincula without</i>	1	2	1	1	4	18
<i>Trinity Minories</i>	1	1	1	1	3	14
<i>White Friars Precinct</i>	0	2	2	0	0	24
Sums Total	19	16	19	9	43	415

I shall, in the next Place, insert the Numbers Total of the respective Parish-Officers; together with the Sums Total paid by them on Account of the Church and Poor, for one Year, as mentioned in the several Parishes above specified; with the Numbers Total of Dwelling and Work-houses, within the City and ancient Liberties of *London*, as aforesaid.

Left by the small Number of Overseers of the Poor, it should be deemed an Omission, or the Effect of Indolence, I think it necessary to acquaint the Reader, that there are no more than the under-mentioned Number, that act independent of the Church-wardens: The rest being chiefly nominal, or at best but Collectors for the Church-wardens.

Chur. War.	Overl. Poor.	Paid on Account of the Church.			Paid on Account of the Poor.			Numb. Houf.	Work-houses.
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.		
220	63	173	03	7	335	68	16	8	18

The Numbers Total of the Ward and Precinct Officers, &c.

Alder-men	Com-mons	Headbo-roughs	Con-stables	Scaven-gers	In-quest.	Bea-dles	Watch-men	Paid the Rakers	
								l.	d.
26	236	19	257	237	423	41	715	288	19

Having gone through the several Parishes, &c. of the City of *London*, and Liberties thereof; I

shall now subjoin an Account of its Chapels; together with those in all other Parts within the Bill of Mortality, belonging to the established Church: To which I shall add the Numbers of all the Meeting-houses of the several Denominations, both domestick and foreign, within the City and Suburbs, licenced in the Year 1738.

CHAPELS.

Archbishop's Chapel, at Lambeth.
 Ask's Hospital Chapel, Hoxton.
 Bancroft's Chapel, Mile-end.
 Banqueting-house Chapel, Whitehall.
 Berwick-street Chapel, Old Soho.
 Bridewell Hospital Chapel.
 Charter-house Chapel.
 College-Almshouse Chapel, Deadman's Place.
 Coopers Almshouse Chapel, Ratcliff.
 Dacre's Chapel, Westminster.
 Drapers Almshouse Chapel, Blackman-street.
 Drapers Almshouse Chapel, Newington Butts.
 Duke-street Chapel, Westminster.
 Ely-house Chapel, Holbourn-hill.
 Fishmongers Almshouse Chapel, Newington Butts.
 Fleet Prison Chapel.
 Gray's-inn Chapel, Gray's-inn.
 Great Queen-street Chapel, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 Gresham-college Chapel, Bishopsgate-street.
 Grosvenor's-square Chapel, Audley's-street.
 Guildhall Chapel, Guildhall-yard.
 Guy's-hospital Chapel, Southwark.
 Hill's Chapel, Rochester Row, Westminster.
 Jefferies's Hospital Chapel, Kingland Road.
 Kensington Palace Chapel.
 King's-bench Prison Chapel, Southwark.
 Kingland Hospital Chapel, Kingland.
 King's-street Chapel, Oxford-street.
 Knight's-bridge Chapel, Knight's-bridge.
 Lamb's Chapel, Monkwell-street.
 Lock Hospital Chapel, Southwark.
 Lincoln's-inn Chapel, Chancery-lane.
 Long-acre Chapel, Long-acre.
 London House Chapel, Aldersgate-street.
 London Work-house Chapel.
 Ludgate Prison Chapel.
 May-fair Chapel, May-fair.
 Marshalsea Prison Chapel, Southwark.
 Mercers Chapel, Cheap-side.
 New Chapel, Westminster.
 Newgate Prison Chapel.
 New-street Chapel, St. Gile's in the Fields.
 Owen's Almshouse Chapel, Islington.
 Oxenden Chapel, near the Hay-market.
 Oxford Chapel, Mary-bon Fields.
 Palmer's Hospital Chapel, Westminster.
 Petticoat-lane Chapel, Whitechapel.
 Poultry Compter Chapel.
 Queen-square Chapel, Westminster.
 Queen-street Chapel, Bloomsbury.
 Ram's Chapel, Homerton, Hackney.
 Rolls Chapel, Chancery-lane.
 Ruffel-court Chapel, Drury-lane.
 St. James's Palace Chapel.
 St. John's Chapel, Clerkenwell.
 St. John's Chapel near Red-lion-street.
 St. Martin's Almshouse Chapel, Hog-lane.
 St. Thomas's Hospital Chapel, Southwark.
 Sergeant-inn Chapel, Chancery-lane.
 Skinner's Almshouse Chapel, Mile-end.
 Somerset House Chapel.

Spring garden Chapel, Charing-crofs.
 Staple's-inn Chapel, Holbourn.
 Trinity Almshouse Chapel Mile-end.
 Vintners Almshouse Chapel, Mile-end.
 Whitechapel Prifon Chapel.
 Whittington's College Chapel, College-hill.
 Wheeler's Chapel, Spittlefields.
 Wood-ftreet Compter Chapel, Wood-ftreet.
 Number Total 68.

Meeting-houfes of divers Denominations.

Presbyterian Meetings.

Bethnal-green Meeting.
 Brook-houfe Meeting, Clapton.
 Church-ftreet Meeting, Hoxton.
 Crosby-square Meeting, Bifhopsgate-ftreet.
 Crown-court Meeting, Ruffel-ftreet.
 Founders-hall Meeting, Lothbury.
 Gravel-lane Meeting, Houndsditch.
 Great St. Thomas Apofle's Meeting.
 Hanover-ftreet Meeting, Long-Acre.
 King's Weigh-houfe Meeting, Little Eaftcheap.
 Leather-lane Meeting, Holbourn.
 Little Carter-lane Meeting.
 Little St. Helen's Meeting, Bifhopsgate-ftreet.
 Longditch Meeting, Weftminfter.
 Maiden-lane Meeting, Deadman's Place.
 Middlefex-court Meeting, Deadman's Place.
 Middlefex-court Meeting, Bartholomew-clofe.
 Mourning-lane Meeting, Hackney.
 New Broad-ftreet Meeting, London-wall.
 Old-bailey Meeting.
 Old Jewry Meeting, Poultry.
 Parifh-ftreet Meeting, Horflydown.
 Poor Jewry-lane Meeting, near Aldgate.
 Rampant-lion-yard Meeting, Nightingale-Lane.
 Salters-hall Meeting, Swithin's-lane.
 Shakelfpear's-walk Meeting, Upper Shadwell.
 Silver-ftreet Meeting, Woodftreet.
 Swallow-ftreet Meeting, Picadilly.
 Windfor-court Meeting, Monkwell-ftreet.
 Number Total 28.

Independent Meetings.

Bear's-head-yard Meeting, Petticoat-lane.
 Brickhill-lane Meeting, Thames-ftreet.
 Broad-ftreet Meeting, near Old Gravel-lane.
 Court-yard Meeting, Barnaby-ftreet.
 Deadman's Place Meeting, Southwark.
 Hare-court Meeting, Alderfgate-ftreet.
 Jewin-ftreet Meeting, Alderfgate-ftreet.
 Mare-ftreet Meeting, Hackney.
 Nevil's-alley Meeting, Fetter-lane.
 New Broad-ftreet Meeting, Moorfields.
 New-court Meeting, Carey-ftreet.
 Orchard Meeting, Wapping.
 Pav'd-alley Meeting, Lime-ftreet.
 Pavement-row Meeting, Moorfields.
 Pinner's-hall Meeting, Broad-ftreet.
 Queen-ftreet Meeting, Ratcliff.
 Queen-ftreet Meeting, Rotherhithe.
 Redcrofs-ftreet Meeting, Fore-ftreet.
 Ropemakers-alley Meeting, Little Moorfields.
 St. Michael's-lane Meeting, Cannon-ftreet.
 St. Saviour's Dockhead Meeting, Southwark.
 Staining-lane Meeting, Maiden-lane.
 Stepney Meeting, Stepney Fields.
 Turners-hall Meeting, Philpot-lane.
 White-horfe-yard Meeting, Duke's Place.
 Zoar-ftreet Meeting, Southwark.
 Number Total 26.

No. 100.

Anabaptift Meetings.

Angel-alley Meeting, Whitechapel.
 Artillery-ftreet Meeting, Spittlefields.
 Beech-lane Meeting, near Whitecrofs-ftreet.
 Brewers-hall Meeting, Addle-ftreet.
 Cherry-garden-lane Meeting, Rotherhithe.
 Church-lane Meeting, Limehoufe.
 Collier's-rents Meeting, White-ftreet, Southwark.
 Devonshire-square Meeting, Bifhopsgate-ftreet.
 Dipping-alley Meeting, Horflydown.
 Eagle-ftreet Meeting, Red-lion-ftreet, Holbourn.
 Fair-ftreet Meeting, Horflydown.
 Flower de Luce Meeting, Tooly-ftreet.
 Glafshoufe-ftreet Meeting, Swallow-ftreet.
 Glafshoufe-yard Meeting, Pickax-ftreet.
 Goat-yard-passage Meeting, Horflydown.
 Johnson's-ftreet Meeting, Old Gravel-lane.
 Little Wild-ftreet Meeting, Great Wild-ftreet.
 Little Wood-ftreet Meeting, Cripplegate.
 Maze-pond-ftreet Meeting, Southwark.
 Maidenhead-court Meeting, Great Eaftcheap.
 Mill-yard Meeting, Ragfair.
 New-way Meeting, in the Maze, Southwark.
 Paul's-alley Meeting, Redcrofs-ftreet.
 Pennington's-ftreet Meeting, Virginia-ftreet.
 Pepper-ftreet Meeting, Southwark.
 Rosemary-branch Meeting, Rosemary-lane.
 Rotherhithe Meeting, Rotherhithe.
 St. John's-court Meeting, Little Hart-ftreet.
 Sheer's-alley Meeting, White-ftreet, Southwark.
 Snowfields Meeting.
 Union-yard Meeting, Horfelydown Lane.
 Vinegar-row Meeting, Shoreditch Fields.
 White's-alley Meeting, Little Moorfields.
 Number Total 33.

Quakers Meetings.

Brook-ftreet Meeting, Ratcliff.
 Ewer's-ftreet Meeting, Southwark.
 Fair-ftreet Meeting, Horflydown.
 Little Almonry Meeting, Weftminfter.
 Peel Meeting, St. John's-lane.
 Quaker-ftreet Meeting, Spitalfields.
 Sandy's-court Meeting, Houndsditch.
 Savoy Meeting, in the Strand.
 Wapping Meeting, Wapping.
 Whitehart-yard Meeting, Grace-church-ftreet.
 Work-houfe Meeting, Clerkenwell.
 Number Total 12.

These four Denominations of Proteftant Dif-
 fenters not only pay towards the Maintenance of
 the Parochial Incumbents, and the eftablifhed
 Church and Poor's Rates, but the three firft hand-
 fomly provide for their own Minifters, under
 whose Miniftry they immediately are, and likewise
 for thofe of their feveral Denominations in the
 Country, whose Congregations are not capable of
 fupporting them. The Money annually collected
 by the Presbyterians for that Ufe amounts to
 about 2000*l.* by the Independents about 1800*l.*
 and by the Baptifts about 700*l.*

These People likewise collect confiderable Sums
 of Money for their Poor, which being commonly
 immediately diftributed, they have no Occafion to
 keep an Account thereof; therefore the Sums annu-
 ally beftowed cannot be known; for which Reafon I
 fhall moderately compute, that the Meetings of the
 three firft Denominations, at a Medium, collect a-

13 Y

bout

bout thirty Poundseach; which with the Sum above-mentioned, for the Use of the Country Ministers, amounts to seven thousand and ten Pounds.

And as the Quakers intirely maintain their own Poor, exclusive of Parish Help, their annual Disbursements on that Account, amount to about fifteen hundred Pounds.

Meetings of other Denominations.

French Ambassador's Chapel, Greek-street, Soho.
 French Prophets Meeting, Clerkenwell.
 French Prophets Meeting, Hatton-garden.
 Imperial Ambassador's Chapel, Hanover-square.
 Muggletonian Meeting, Barnaby-street.
 Muggletonian Meeting, Oldstreet-square.
 Nonjurors Meeting, Aldersgate-street.
 Nonjurors Meeting, St. Giles's.
 Nonjurors Meeting, Scroop's-court.
 Oratory Meeting, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 Popish Meeting, Butler's-alley, Grub-street.
 Portuguese Ambassador's Chapel, Golden-square.
 Sardinian Ambassad. Chapel, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 Spanish Ambassador's Chapel, Ormond-street.
 Venetian Ambassador's Chapel, Suffolk-street.

Number Total 15.

The Foreign Ministers Chapels I have chosen to insert in this Place, because their Congregations are chiefly composed of *British* Subjects; therefore I shall put them upon the same Foot with the three Denominations aforesaid, in respect to their Collections for the Poor, whereby the Sums annually distributed by the said Meetings will appear to be four hundred and fifty Pounds, which, with the Sums already mentioned, will make the Sum Total annually raised by the said one hundred and fourteen Meetings, to amount to the Sum of eight thousand nine hundred and sixty Pounds.

Having given an Account of all our own Meetings within the City and Suburbs of *London*, I shall in the next Place insert an Account of those belonging to Foreigners within the Bill of Mortality.

French Chapels.

Black-eagle-street Chapel, Spittlefields.
 Berwick-street Chapel, Old Soho.
 Brown's-lane Chapel, Spittlefields.
 Castle-street Chapel, Green-street.
 Crispin's-street Chapel, Spittlefields.
 Friery Chapel, Pallmall.
 Hog-lane Chapel, Soho.
 Little Chapel-street Chapel, Old Soho.
 Little Rider's-court Chapel, Little Newport-street.
 Mary-le-Bon Chapel, St. Mary-le-Bon.
 Milk-alley Chapel, Wapping.
 Orange-street Chapel, Hedge-lane.
 Petticoat-lane Chapel.
 St. John's-street Chapel, Swan-fields, Shoreditch.
 St. Martin's-lane Chapel, Canon-street.
 Savoy Chapel, in the Savoy.
 Slaughter's-street Chapel, Swan-fields, Shoreditch.
 Spring-garden Chapel, Charing-cross.
 Threadneedle-street Chapel.
 Three-crown-court Chapel, Spittlefields.
 West-street Chapel, Soho.

Number Total 21.

The *French* Contributions for the Support of their Poor are very great, being well assured by one of the chief Managers, that the Chapels of *Threadneedle* and *Black-eagle Streets* only, raise annually for that Purpose about three thousand

Pounds, which, without reckoning (tho' there are divers others very considerable) any other Sum than that yearly paid by the Government for the Support of the Poor of that Nation, they together amount to the Sum of eighteen thousand Pounds *per Annum*.

German and other Chapels.

Danish Chapel, Well-clofe-square.
 Dutch Chapel, St. Augustin-friars.
 Dutch Chapel, in the Savoy.
 German Chapel, in St. James's-Palace.
 German Chapel, in the Savoy.
 German Chapel, in Trinity-lane.
 Russian Chapel, Exeter-Exchange-court, Strand.
 Swedish Chapel, Prince's-square, Ratcliff-highway.

Number Total 8.

Though I have not been able to come at the Disbursements of the Congregations belonging to these Chapels on Account of the Poor, yet, by the Informations I have received from the most considerable Members thereof, I shall venture to reckon them at a Medium of sixty Pounds each, or the whole at the Sum of four hundred and eighty Pounds *per Annum*.

Jewish Synagogues.

Bevis Markes Synagogue, of Portuguese Jews.
 Duke's Place Synagogue, of German Jews.
 Magpye Alley Synagogue, of German Jews.

By the Suffrages of the substantial Part of the *Portuguese Jewish* Congregation, the Sum of two thousand Pounds is annually raised for defraying the Charges and Incidents belonging to the Synagogue and Poor; out of which are paid the following yearly Stipends, Salaries, &c.

To a Priest	—	£. 100	0	0
The two Readers, at 60 and 40 l.	—	100	0	0
To three School-masters, 40 l. each	—	120	0	0
To two Physicians for the Poor, 30 l. each	—	60	0	0
To an Apothecary for Medicines for ditto	—	125	0	0
To two Clerks, 40 l. each	—	80	0	0
To distressed Brethren in the Holy Land	—	80	0	0
To redeem Captive Brethren	—	60	0	0
To two Surgeons for the Poor, 30 l. each	—	60	0	0
Sum Total		785	0	0

The Method of raising the aforesaid great Sum is by a Rate of seven hundred Pounds, which was last assessed upon two hundred and ten Persons (then the Number capable of paying from ten Shillings to fifteen Pounds;) and a Duty of two Shillings *per Cent.* upon all Goods and Stocks bought and sold by Foreign Commissions; which, as that People are great Dealers, amounts to a very considerable Sum; and whatever Deficiency may happen, the same is made good out of the Money arising by Offerings made on the Sabbaths, and other great Festivals.

Besides, many of the most eminent and charitable of both Sexes, in Commiseration to the Poor, have formed themselves into divers *Societies* for their Relief.

The first whereof, called the *Orphan Society*, keep twelve Boys at School, whom they annually cloath in Grey; and every other Winter give each a great Coat; and towards their Subsistence,

five

five Shillings *per* Month. These Children are not only instructed in the *Jewish* Literature, but likewise to read, write and account in *English*; and after having been at least three Years at School, have each of them twenty Pounds given him for advancing them in the World.

The Second Society, is that called the *Theological*, which consists of the Chief Priest and about fifteen Assistants, who all but the first have handsome Salaries allowed them for expounding the Scriptures in a Rabbinical Manner.

The third, is the *Valetudinary Society*, who not only, according to the Directions of the Physicians and Surgeons, carefully administer all manner of Necessaries to the sick and impotent Poor, but are likewise at the Expence of burying all such as die under their Care.

The fourth Society, is that of *Circumcision*, who carefully provide Persons for Godfathers and Godmothers for poor Male Infants at their Circumcision; and whose Office it is, that instead of being Sureties for the Childrens being brought up in the *Jewish* Religion, they are only to vouch for their Circumcision, when controverted. To the Parents of each of these poor Infants the Society gives two Guineas. They also give to every poor adult Stranger of their Nation, coming from *Spain* or *Portugal*, at the Time of his Circumcision, one Guinea; and they likewise give to every poor Woman at her being delivered of a Male Child, the same Sum.

The fifth Society, is that for *Cloathing the Naked*, who annually, in Autumn, give many Suits of Apparel to the Necessitous of both Sexes.

The several Sums disbursed by the said Societies amount to above seven hundred Pounds *per An.*

Before I leave this People; I think 'twill not be amiss to acquaint the Reader, that they have divers Customs, which tho' they have not the Sanction, yet among themselves they have the Force of Laws; by virtue whereof, the Elders of

the Synagogue (five in Number, who are annually chosen by the People) meet twice a Week, on *Sundays* and *Wednesdays*, on the first of which Days they hear and decide all Controversies among the People; for by one of the said Customs, none are permitted to commence a Process in any Court of Judicature, without the immediate Permission of the said Elders: Therefore, if any Person incurs a Breach of this or any other Custom, he is amerced in a Pecuniary Mulct of ten Pounds, or in lieu thereof, in the most publick Place of the Synagogue, in full Assembly, to ask Pardon of God and the Elders for his great Offence. But if the Offender prove refractory, he is forthwith excommunicated, and not suffered to enter the Synagogue till he has made ample Satisfaction. And if, in the Interim the Person criminal happen to die in Impenitence, he is denied *Jewish* Burial, till Retribution is made to the Congregation by his Executors. And on the latter of the said Days, the Elders meet to receive Petitions for admitting the Necessitous into Pension, and to relieve such as are not allowed a Competency for their Support.

The Heads of this Account I received from one of the principal Managers and chief Elders of the Synagogue, A.D. 1737.

The Management of the *German* Jews, both in Respect to their Synagogues and Poor, is so miserably bad, that none were capable of giving a tolerable Account thereof, tho' applied to in my Behalf, by one of the most Eminent of their Brethren. However, I was told by some of those principally concerned, that the Poor stands them in above a thousand Pounds *per Annum*.

By the above specified Accounts of Meeting-houses, both Domestick and Foreign, the Sum Total annually expended by the same for the Support of their Poor appears to amount to the Sum of thirty-one thousand two hundred and forty Pounds.

BOOK IV.

Containing the Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military Government.



CHAP. I.

An Account of the Civil Government, by Portreeves, Bailiffs and Mayors; with a List of the latter.

WHAT Manner of Government *London* had, immediately after its Foundation by the *Romans*, is unknown; because of the great Uncer-

tainty of its antient State. See Book I. Chapter I. Page 11.

However, as Bishop *Stillingfleet* is of Opinion, that *London* originally was a mixed Colony, which, by the great Confluence of People, was in the Time of *Tacitus* become a noble Emporium; we may infer, that *London* then had a Civil, as well as a Military Government; which must have continued till the Declension of the *Roman* Power in *Britain*.

The *Romans* having abandoned this Island, the *Saxons*, arriving soon after, possessed themselves of this City; but what Sort of Government they exercised therein, before its Reduction by the *Danes*, is also unknown. And tho' *London*, in the Year 851, was brought under the *Danish* Yoke, yet it does not appear that they made any other Use thereof, than as a Place of Security, which they could upon all Emergencies fly to, as a sure Place of Defence: But being dislodged by King *Alfred* in the Year 886, he no sooner became Master of the same, then he repaired the Walls, and rebuilt

Chron.
Saxon.
An. 851.

Affer. de
Reb. Alfr.

the

the City in a more magnificent and beautiful Manner than formerly.

W. Malm.
de Gest.
Reg.
Angl.

Alfred had no sooner restored *London* to its former Splendor, than he committed the Government thereof to *Ethelred*, Duke of *Mercia*, who had married *Elfleda*, his Daughter; but as to the Government exercised therein by the said Duke, I am at a great Loss, for we have not the least Account transmitted to us, whereby we can form an Idea of the Government of this City, before the *Norman* Conquest, other than a few Scraps taken from a Charter addressed to the Portgrave, and said to be granted by *Edward the Confessor* to the City of *London*, whereby all her antient Customs and Usages were confirmed; and by an additional Grant, every Servant or Vassal, repairing to *London*, and residing therein during a Year and a Day, without being claimed by his Lord, or Master, became in all Respects a Freeman of this City, as if he had been born and bred therein. See Book I. Chap. VI.

Christ.
schlop.
Bard.
Chron.

By this Charter it appears, that the chief Officer of the City before the *Norman* Conquest, was denominated Portreve, or Portgrave. Various are the Derivations of this Epithet, some taking *Port* to signify a Town, whereas in Truth it means an Haven or Harbour; and *Grave*, an Intendant, Governor, or Collector, is derived from the *Saxon* *Gran*, that is Gray or Hoary-head; such were, by the antient *Saxons*, for their Age and Experience, chosen Judges, as the *Roman* *Senators*, and Aldermen of *England* were on the same Account: But this Appellation at last becoming general, it was indifferently applied to a Judge, Governor, Magistrate, Warden, Keeper, and Receiver; as is manifest by the following antient *German* Titles, viz. Margrave, a Warden of the Marches; Landgrave, an itinerant Judge; Burgrave, a Governor, or chief Magistrate of a City; and Portgrave, a Collector, or general Receiver of the Publick Duties of a Commercial Port: Such a one was the Portgrave of *London* under the *Saxons*, who, I imagine, was likewise at the Head of the Civil Government of the City.

Doomsd.
Book.
Rec.
Exch.

In the Survey, commonly called *Doomsday-Book*, made in the twentieth of *William the Conqueror*, Anno 1086, it appears, that many Cities and Boroughs in *England* were held of the *Saxon* Kings, Nobility, and Clergy, in Demain or Vassalage; and whose several Properties being cantoned out into Sokes and Liberties in the said Cities and Boroughs, I imagine, they at first gave rise to the Appellation of *Ward*, to each of the said Divisions; which is not only in some measure corroborated by the Wards of *Baynard's-Castle*, *Coleman-street* and *Portfoken*, but likewise by the several Wards of *London* being antiently alienable. That the Burgeses, or Inhabitants of this City, were then under some such Hardships, I think, does in some measure appear, by the Charter, or rather Protection of *William the Conqueror*, granted to the Citizens of *London*, in the *Saxon* Language, as above specified.

In the Reign of *Henry I.* an additional Magistrate was added to the Government of this City, by the Name of Provost; but what his Office was, is not mentioned, tho' probably 'twas either that of Sheriff or Bailiff.

Richard I. in the first of his Reign, in Consideration of a great Sum of Money given to him by the *Londoners*, towards his Expedition to the *Holy-land*, granted them a Privilege of chusing annually, from among themselves, two Bailiffs, or Sheriffs, for their better Government. See Book I. Chap. VIII.

Poly.
Vrg.
Hist.
Angl.

By the third Charter of King *John*, An. 1199, the Citizens of *London* were reimpowered to choose their own Sheriffs; by virtue of which Grant of Confirmation, and the pressing Instances of the Commonalty, thirty-five of the most prudent and substantial Part of their Body were chosen; but whether by the Bailiffs and Aldermen, or Falkmote, is not mentioned, no more than the Office they were to serve; therefore 'tis probable they were only selected out of the Commonalty, as a standing Body where out of to elect the City Magistrates; for it appears, that both Bailiffs and Sheriffs were afterwards annually elected out of the said Number, as were at first the Mayors, when in the Election of the Citizens. See the Charter on Page 75, Vol. I.

Tab.
Chron.
P. 7.

The chief Officer of this City under the *Saxons* (as already hinted) was the Portgrave; but the *Normans* having by Conquest reduced the *English*, they were in all Things forced to submit to the Conqueror; wherefore the Appellation of *Portgrave* was obliged to make way for the exotick one of *Mayor*; from the *French* Word *Meire*, (a *Latin* Derivative from *Maior*) wherewith the chief Magistrate of the City of *Roan*, the Capital of the Province of *Normandy*, was then dignified.

Etymology
of the Title
Mayor.

The first Mention I find of the Appellation of *Mayor*, is in the Reign of *Henry II.* which must have been towards the Close of it, seeing that, but four Years before, a Portgrave had the Government of this City.

The Citizens of *London*, weary under the Government of a Foreigner, humbly applied to King *John*, in the Year 1215, for a Power to choose their own Mayor; which Privilege he was pleased to grant, by an additional Charter, whereby they were impowered annually to elect from among themselves their chief Magistrate. See the Charter on Page 76, Vol. I.

Roy.
Char.
Lond.

Tho' *John*, by his Charter, had indulged the Citizens of *London* with the Choice of their Mayor, yet by the same Power they were annually obliged to present him to the King for his Approbation, or in his Absence to his Justiciary; this Custom still remaining, he is yearly presented to the Lord Chancellor; without which Sanction the Person so chosen could no more act as Lord-Mayor of this City, than a mere Stranger.

The antient Seal of this City being laid aside in the fourth of *Richard II.* the present, whereof the annexed is a Representation, was made in the same Year, 1381.

Rec.
Guild.



Brad. Hist.
Treat. Cit.

The Citizens of *London* having by divers Royal Grants obtained the Privilege of choosing their own Magistrates, they were elected by the Court of Aldermen, and a Number of Commons summoned by them out of each of the Wards; but the Numbers being occasionally varied, at the Discretion of the Aldermen, gave great Uneasiness to the Commonalty; for the removing of which, the Method of Election was altered by an Act of Common Council, *Anno* 1476, whereby the present Manner of electing by the Liverymen of the several Companies was established: By virtue whereof the Lord-Mayor, or chief Magistrate of the City, is annually chosen on *Michaelmas-day*; for which Purpose, the Liverymen assemble in *Guildhall* on the said Day, where, by holding up of Hands, they choose two of the Senior Aldermen below the Chair, who being returned to the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, the Senior Aldermen is commonly declared Lord-Mayor Elect.

The Election being over, the Lord-Mayor Elect, accompanied by the Recorder and divers of the Aldermen, is soon after presented to the Lord-Chancellor (as his Majesty's Representative) for his Approbation; and on the ninth of *November* following is sworn into the Office of Mayor, at *Guildhall*, and the Day after before the Barons of the Exchequer at *Westminster*. In the Morning of the said Day, the Aldermen and Sheriffs repair to the Lord-Mayor's Residence, whence they attend him to *Guildhall* in a Procession at present formed by Coaches, which about Noon proceed to the River-side, where, at the *Three-Cranes* Stairs, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder and Sheriffs, go on board the City Barge, attended by the several Corporations of Citizens, in their Formalities, and magnificent Barges, pompously adorned with a great Number and Variety of Flags and Pendants; and thence proceeding to *Westminster*, form such an august and majestick aqueous Procession, as probably is no-where to be paralleled, except at *Venice*.

The Ceremony being over at *Westminster*, the dazzling Navy returns to the City, where, at *Blackfriars* Stairs, most of the Companies come on Shore, the Liverymen whereof, by the Make and Sumptuousness of their Robes, appear like so many *Senators*; and being severally preceded by their Colours, Flags, and Bands of Musick, in Procession to their proper Stands, they continue seated in their stately Robes, amidst the numerous Concerts of Musick, and incessant Acclamations

of the Populace, till their chief Magistrate the Lord-Mayor be past.

This great and powerful Officer being landed at *Blackfriars* Stairs, he is preceded by the Artillery Company of Citizens, a military Body, which for Men, and Dexterity of Exercise, is scarce to be excelled by the best Veterans; and in regard to their sumptuous Accoutrements, 'tis not to be questioned, but they excel all other Bodies of Infantry whatsoever.

This Company is followed by that whereof the Lord-Mayor is free, which is attended by the City Musick, and followed by the Lord-Mayor's Officers and Domesticks, who immediately precede his Lordship in his Coach of State, who is followed by the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, Common Sergeant, Town Clerk, &c. in their several Coaches and rich Equipages, amidst the Acclamations of an infinite Number of People, and the Streets thro' which the pompous Procession passeth are adorned with the most pompous Decorations. This solemn and most stately Shew has been often embellished with a great Variety of magnificent Pageants, which, together with the Magnificence and Pomp of all its Parts, may justly be said to vie with the Coronations of some Princes. The Procession being over, the several Corporations repair to their stately Halls, where they are sumptuously regaled with an elegant Entertainment.

What has been said upon the present Grandeur at the Installation of this great Magistrate, is not to be admired at, especially if we consider, that the City whereof he is Head and Governor, immediately under the King, is the most populous and opulent of all others.

The Lord-Mayor, upon all publick Occasions, is clothed, according to the Season, either in Scarlet, or Purple Robes richly furred, with a Velvet Hood and Golden Chain, or Collar of SS, with a rich Jewel appendant; and when abroad, he is attended by a great Number of his Officers, before and on each Side; and when on Foot, his Train is supported by a Page, and the City Sword and Mace carried before him, attended by the Sheriffs.

The Officers belonging to the Lord-Mayor, for the Support of his Dignity, are, the Sword-bearer, who for the Expence of his Table has a very considerable annual Allowance; the Common-hunt, Common-crier, and Water-bailiff, who have all great Salaries, or Perquisites, with each the Title of Esquire; together with the three Sergeant Carvers, three Serjeants of the Chamber,

ber, a Sergeant of the Channel, two Yeomen of the Chamber, four Yeomen of the Water-side, a Yeomen of the Channel, an Under Water-bailiff, six Youngmen-waiters, three Meal-weighers, two Yeomen of the Wood-wharf, and the Foreign-taker. The State and Grandeur of this Magistrate in all Respects duly considered, will be found not to come far short of that of some Viceroy; for the Support of whose Honour, and the defraying other publick Expences, the Receipts and Disbursements of the City for the Year 1732 were as follow:

A brief State of the fifth Account of Samuel Robinson, Esq; Chamberlain of London, from Michaelmas 1731, to Michaelmas 1732.

The Charge, Dr.

	l.	s.	d.
To Rental General — —	6076	7	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
To Finsbury Rental — —	660	6	2
To Freedoms and Inrollments	995	5	10
To Rent Farms — —	13516	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
To casual Receipts —	813	17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
To Freedoms sold for the Mayor and Sheriffs — —	250	0	0
To Freedoms sold for the City	650	0	0
To Brokers — —	360	0	0
To Sales and Alienations of Offices	550	14	2
To Fines for Leases —	17643	12	0
Sum Total — —	41516	13	11 $\frac{3}{4}$

The Discharge, Cr.

By Surplusage due as per last Account — —	1568	13	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
By Rents and Quit Rents paid	721	10	2
By one Year's Payment to the Orphans Fund —	8000	0	0
By extraordinary Works	3922	13	0
By Workmens Wages and Emptions — —	53	12	0
By necessary Charges —	1936	10	4
By Foreign Charges —	1883	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Affessments, Tithes, &c.	626	9	7 $\frac{1}{3}$
By Courts of Conservacy —	756	15	0
By Gifts and Rewards —	1409	5	5
By Remembrancers and Solicitors Bills — —	1436	15	10
By Fees, Salaries and Liveries	5462	13	6
By Bequests — —	188	11	4
By Balance remaining in Hand	13549	19	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sum Total — —	41516	13	11 $\frac{3}{4}$

Though I cannot ascertain the Time when the Title of Right Honourable was first given to the Chief Magistrate of this City, I am nevertheless of Opinion, that it was conferred by the great Patron of London, Edward III. in the Year 1354. See the Charter, &c. on Page 129, Vol. I. At the Return of Henry VI. from his being crown'd King of France at Paris, Anno 1432, the Mayor was first apparelled in a Gown of Crimson Velvet, a furred Cap, with a Girdle of Gold and a Golden Chain about his Neck; and the Aldermen in Scarlet Gowns and Sanguine Hoods.

The Wear of Robes being established, and the various Colours agreed upon, a Regulation was published by the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, Anno 1568, for fixing the Days whereon their several coloured Robes should be worn, viz. The Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs to be

dressed in their Scarlet Gowns on St. Bartholomew's Day, to behold the Wrestling near West-Smithfield; the Sunday after, for hearing a Sermon at St. Paul's Cross; at the Proclamation of Southwark Fair; at the Election of the Lord-Mayor; at presenting the Sheriffs at Westminster; the Lord-Mayor, Recorder and Sheriffs only, to be in Scarlet on the 29th of October, for attending the Lord-Mayor at Westminster; the Festivals of All Saints, Christmas, Twelfth-day and Candlemas; at all publick Meetings during Christmas Holydays, Innocents-day, Monday after Twelfth-day, Easter-Monday and Tuesday, Low-Sunday, Whit-Sunday, and Whitsun-Monday and Tuesday; on their attending the King; on the first Sunday of every Term; and at the King's Coronation.

And on the following Days, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, to appear in their Violet-coloured Gowns, viz. on Midsummer-day, at the Election of Sheriffs; St. Bartholomew's-Eve, for proclaiming the Fair in Smithfield; at the Swearing in of the Sheriffs; at the Swearing in of the Lord-Mayor; on St. Thomas's-day, for holding Courts of Wardmote; on Easter-wednesday; at the Election of Members to represent the City in Parliament; at the Election of Chamberlain and Bridge-Masters; on the first Day of every Quarter-Sessions; at the Funerals of Aldermen; and at the Orphans Court.

And on the Days following to be apparelled in their Black Gowns, viz. on extraordinary Occasions during the Christmas-Holydays; Good-Friday; all Days during the Quarter-Sessions, except the first; at the Nomination of Aldermen, the Lord Mayor to appear in Black; and also at the Election of Governors for the City Hospitals.

Though the Office of Lord-Mayor of this City be only elective, yet it may in some measure be said to be perpetual; for his Authority ceaseth not, neither on the Demise, or Abdication of the King, as that of all Commission-Officers do; wherefore, in such Cases, the Lord-Mayor of London is said to be the principal Officer of the Kingdom, as he appears to have been upon the Demise of Queen Elizabeth, and the Accession of King James I. and of K. George I. to the Crown.

The Power of this great Officer at present is much greater than formerly; for at this Time he is not only the King's Representative in the Civil Government of the City, but likewise first Commissioner of the Lieutenancy, perpetual Coroner and Escheator within the City and Liberties of London and Borough of Southwark, Chief Justice of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery of Newgate, Judge of the Courts of Wardmote at the Election of Aldermen; Conservator of the Rivers Thames and Medway, whereby he is impowered, that if any Citizen or Apprentice of London be carried away, and by force detain'd on Shipboard, he can, by his Warrant, compel the Captain or Master of such Ship or Vessel to release the said Citizen; the Lord-Mayor is also a perpetual Commissioner in all Affairs relating to the River Lea, and Chief Butler of the Kingdom at all Coronations, whose Fee for that Service is a Golden Cup and Cover, with a Golden Ewer.

As by the Norman Conquest the Appellation of Sheriff was obliged to make way for that of Bailiff, so was that of Portreve to that of Provost;

vost; this Title being soon after converted into that of Mayor, I shall, previous to the List of the latter, insert that of the former, from the Conquest to the first of *Richard I. Anno 1189, viz. Richard de Par, Leoffstanus Goldsmith, Robert Barquerel and Andrew Buchevet.* But the Years

of the respective Governments of those Provosts not being ascertained, the Dates of such Offices under the new Appellation of Mayor, commence in the aforesaid Year, as will appear by the following List of the said Officers.

A List of the MAYORS of LONDON.

Years.	Mayors.	Years.	Mayors.	Years.	Mayors.	Years.	Mayors.
Fabian Chron.	1189, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1273, Sir Walter Harvey	1358, Johan Lewkyn	1443, Thomas Chatworth			
Arnold Chron.	1190, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1274, Henry Waleis	1359, Symond Doffelde	1444, Henry Frowick			
	1191, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1275, Gregory Rokeflie	1360, Johan Wroth	1445, Symken Eyer			
	1192, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1276, Gregory Rokeflie	1361, Johan Peché	1446, Johan Olney			
	1193, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1277, Gregory Rokeflie	1362, Stephen Caundish	1447, Johan Gedney			
	1194, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1278, Gregory Rokeflie	1363, Johan Notte	1448, Stephen Brown			
	1195, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1279, Gregory Rokeflie	1364, Adam Bury	1449, Thomas Chalton			
	1196, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1280, Gregory Rokeflie	1365, Johan Lewkyn	1450, Niclas Wyfforde			
	1197, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1281, Gregory Rokeflie	1366, Johan Lewkyn	1451, William Gregory			
	1198, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1282, Henry Waleys	1367, James Andrew	1452, Geoffrey Feldyng			
	1199, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1283, Henry Waleys	1368, Symond Mordon	1453, Johan Norman			
	1200, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1284, Henry Waleys	1369, Johan Chychester	1454, Stephen Forfter			
	1201, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1285, Gregory Rokesley	1370, Johan Bernes	1455, William Marowe			
	1202, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1286, Rauf Sandwich	1371, Johan Bernes	1456, Thomas Caning			
	1203, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1287, Johan Breton	1372, Johan Pyell	1457, Geoffrey Boleyn			
	1204, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1288, Rauf Sandwich	1373, Adam of Bury	1458, Thomas Scot			
	1205, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1289, Rauf Sandwich	1374, Wylliam Walworth	1459, William Hulyu			
	1206, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1290, Rauf Sandwich	1375, Johan Warde	1460, Richard Lee			
	1207, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1291, Rauf Sandwich	1376, Adam Staple	1461, Hugh Wyche			
	1208, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1292, Rauf Sandwich	1377, Nicholas Brembyr	1462, Thomas Cooke			
	1209, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1293, Rauf Sandwich	1378, Johan Phylipot	1463, Mathew Philip			
	1210, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1294, Sir Johan Breton	1379, Johan Hadley	1464, Rauf Joffelyne			
	1211, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1295, Sir Johan Breton	1380, Wylliam Walworthe	1465, Rauf Verney			
	1212, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1296, Sir Johan Breton	1381, Johan Northampton	1466, Johan Yonge			
	1213, Roger Fitz-Alwyn	1297, Sir Johan Breton	1382, Johan Northampton	1467, Thomas Owlgrave			
	1214, Serle Mercer	1298, Henry Waleis	1383, Nicholas Brembyr	1468, William Taylour			
	1215, William Hardel	1299, Elyas Ruffell	1384, Nicholas Brembyr	1469, Richard Lee			
	1216, { Jacob Alderman and	1300, Elyas Ruffell	1385, Nycholas Brembyr	1470, Johan Stockton			
	{ Salmon Basing	1301, Johan Blount	1386, Nycholas Exton	1471, William Edward			
	1217, Serle Mercer	1302, Johan Blount	1387, Nycholas Exton	1472, William Hampton			
	1218, Serle Mercer	1303, Johan Blount	1388, Nicholas Swynford	1473, Johan Tate			
	1219, Serle Mercer	1304, Johan Blount	1389, Wylliam Venour	1474, Robert Drope			
	1220, Serle Mercer	1305, Johan Blount	1390, Adam Bamme	1475, Robert Bassett			
	1221, Serle Mercer	1306, Johan Blount	1391, Johan Heende	1476, Rauf Joffelyn			
	1222, Serle Mercer	1307, Johan Blount	1392, Wylliam Stondon	1477, Humphry Heyforde			
	1223, Richard Renger	1308, Nycholas Faryngdone	1393, Johan Hadley	1478, Richard Gardiner			
	1224, Richard Renger	1309, Thomas Romaine	1394, Johan Frenche	1479, Bartilmew James			
	1225, Richard Renger	1310, Richard Roffham	1395, Wylliam More	1480, Johan Brown			
	1226, Richard Renger	1311, Johan Gyfours	1396, Adam Bamme	1481, William Haryot			
	1227, Roger Duke	1312, Johan Pounteney	1397, Richard Whittington	1482, Edmond Shaa			
	1228, Roger Duke	1313, Nicholas Faryngdone	1398, Drew Barentyne	1483, Robert Billefdon			
	1229, Roger Duke	1314, Johan Gyfours	1399, Thomas Knolles	1484, Thomas Hylle			
	1230, Roger Duke	1315, Stephen Abyngdone	1400, Johan Fraunces	1485, Hugh Bryce			
	1231, Roger Duke	1316, Johan Wentgrave	1401, Johan Shadworth	1486, Henry Colet			
	1232, Andrew Buckerell	1317, Johan Wentgrave	1402, Johan Walcot	1487, William Horne			
	1233, Andrew Buckerell	1318, Johan Wentgrave	1403, William Askam	1488, Robert Tate			
	1234, Andrew Buckerell	1319, Hamond Chyckwell	1404, Johan Hyende	1489, William White			
	1235, Andrew Buckerell	1320, Nycholas Faryngdone	1405, Johan Woodcock	1490, Johan Mathew			
	1236, Andrew Buckerell	1321, Hamond Chyckwell	1406, Richard Whittington	1491, Hugh Clopton			
	1237, Andrew Buckerell	1322, Hamond Chyckwell	1407, William Stondon	1492, William Martyn			
	1238, Richard Renger	1323, Nicholas Faryngdone	1408, Drew Barentyne	1493, Rauf Astry			
	1239, Wylliam Joynour	1324, Hamond Chyckwell	1409, Richard Marlowe	1494, Richard Chawry			
	1240, Gerarde Bate	1325, Hamond Chyckwell	1410, Thomas Knolles	1495, Henry Colet			
	1241, Reginald Bongay	1326, Richard Betayne	1411, Robert Chycheley	1496, Johan Tate			
	1242, Reginald Bongay	1327, Hamond Chyckwell	1412, William Waldren	1497, William Purchase			
	1243, Rauffe Ashway	1328, Johan Grauntham	1413, William Crowmer	1498, Johan Percival			
	1244, Mychael Tony	1329, Symon Swanland	1414, Thomas Fawconer	1499, Nicholas Alwyn			
	1245, Johan Gyfors	1330, Johan Pounteney	1415, Nicholas Wotton	1500, Johan Reymington			
	1246, Johan Gyfors	1331, Johan Pounteney	1416, Henry Barton	1501, Sir John Shaa			
	1247, Pyers Aleyne	1332, Johan Preston	1417, Richard Marlowe	1502, Bartholomew Reed			
	1248, Mychael Tony	1333, Johan Pounteney	1418, William Sevenoke	1503, Sir William Capell			
	1249, Roger Fitz-Roger	1334, Reynold at Conduyte	1419, Richard Whittington	1504, Johan Wyngar			
	1250, Johan Norman	1335, Reynold at Conduyte	1420, William Cambrege	1505, Thomas Knefworth			
	1251, Adam-Basing	1336, Johan Pounteney	1421, Robert Chichelee	1506, Sir Richard Haddon			
	1252, Johan Tholozone	1337, Henry Darcey	1422, William Waldern	1507, William Brown			
	1253, Nycholas Batte	1338, Henry Darcey	1423, William Crowmer	1508, Stephen Jenyns			
	1254, Richard Hardell	1339, Andrew Awbrey	1424, Johan Michel	1509, Thomas Bradbury			
	1255, Richard Hardell	1340, Andrew Awbrey	1425, Johan Coventre	1510, Henry Keble			
	1256, Richard Hardell	1341, Johan Oxynforde	1426, William Rynwell	1511, Roger Aichiley			
	1257, Richard Hardell	1342, Symond Fraunces	1427, Johan Gedney	1512, Sir William Copinger			
	1258, Richard Hardell	1343, Johan Hamond	1428, Henry Barton	1513, Will. Brown & J. Tate			
	1259, Johan Gyfours	1344, Johan Hamond	1429, William Efffeld	1514, George Monoux			
	1260, William Fitz-Richard	1345, Richard Lacere	1430, Nicholas Wotton	1515, Sir William Butler			
	1261, William Fitz-Richard	1346, Geoffrey Wychyngham	1431, Johan Wellis	1516, John Rest			
	1262, Thomas Fitz-Thomas	1347, Thomas Legge	1432, Johan Parneys	1517, Sir Thomas Exmew			
	1263, Thomas Fitz-Thomas	1348, Johan Lewkyn	1433, Johan Brokley	1518, Thomas Mirfin			
	1264, Thomas Fitz-Thomas	1349, Wylliam Turke	1434, Robert Otley	1519, Sir James Yarford			
	1265, Thomas Fitz-Thomas	1350, Richard Killingbury	1435, Henry Frowyk	1520, Sir John Bruge			
	1266, William Fitz-Richard	1351, Andrew Awbrey	1436, Johan Michell	1521, Sir John Milborne			
	1267, Alein Souch	1352, Adam Fraunceys	1437, William Efffeld	1522, Sir John Munday			
	1268, Alein Souch	1353, Adam Fraunceys	1438, Stephen Brown	1523, Sir Thomas Baldry			
	1269, Thomas Fitz-Thomas	1354, Thomas Legge	1439, Robert Large	1524, Sir William Bailey			
	1270, Johan Adryan	1355, Symond Fraunceys	1440, Johan Paddesley	1525, Sir John Allen			
	1271, Johan Adryan	1356, Henry Pycard	1441, Robert Clopton	1526, Sir Thomas Seamer			
	1272, Sir Walter Harvey	1357, Johan Stody	1442, Johan Atherley	1527, Sir James Spencér			
				1528, Sir			

Years.	Mayors.	Years.	Mayors.	Years.	Mayors.	Years.	Mayors.
1528,	Sir John Rudstone,	1587,	Sir George Bond	1645,	Sir Thomas Atkins	1703,	Sir William Daffwood
1529,	Raph Dodmer	1588,	Martin Calthorp	1646,	Sir Thomas Adams	1704,	Sir John Parsons
1530,	Sir Thomas Pargitor	1589,	Sir John Hart	1647,	Sir John Gayre	1705,	Sir Owen Buckingham
1531,	Sir Nicholas Lambard	1590,	John Allot	1648,	Sir John Warner	1706,	Sir Thomas Rawlinson
1532,	Sir Stephen Pecocke	1591,	Sir William Web	1649,	Sir Abrah. Reynardson	1707,	Sir Robert Bedingfield
1533,	Sir Christopher Askew	1592,	Sir William Rowe	1650,	Thomas Toote	1708,	Sir William Withers
1534,	Sir John Champneis	1593,	Sir Cuthbert Buckle	1651,	Thomas Andrews	1709,	Sir Charles Duncombe
1535,	Sir John Allen	1594,	Sir Richard Martin	1652,	John Kendrek	1710,	Sir Samuel Gerard
1536,	Sir Ralph Waren	1595,	Sir John Spencer	1653,	John Fowkes	1711,	Sir Gilbert Heathcote
1537,	Sir Richard Gresham	1596,	Sir Stephen Iany	1654,	Thomas Vyner	1712,	Sir Robert Beachcroft
1538,	William Forman	1597,	Thomas Skinner	1655,	Christopber Pack	1713,	Sir Richard Hoare
1539,	Sir William Holles	1598,	Sir Henry Billingsly	1656,	John Dethick	1714,	Sir Samuel Stanier
1540,	Sir William Roch	1599,	Sir Richard Saltenfall	1657,	Robert Tichborne	1715,	Sir Will. Humphreys
1541,	Sir Michael Dormer	1600,	Sir Stephen Some	1658,	Richard Chiverton	1716,	Sir Charles Peers
1542,	John Cootes	1601,	Sir Nicholas Mosley	1659,	Sir John Ireton	1717,	Sir James Bateman
1543,	Sir William Bowyer	1602,	Sir William Ryder	1660,	Sir Thomas Alleyne	1718,	Sir William Lewen
1544,	Sir Ralph Waren	1603,	Sir John Gerrard	1661,	Sir Richard Brown	1719,	Sir John Ward
1545,	Sir William Laxton	1604,	Robert Lee	1662,	Sir John Frederick	1720,	Sir George Thorold
1546,	Sir Martin Bowes	1605,	Sir Thomas Bennet	1663,	Sir John Robinson	1721,	Sir John Fryer
1547,	Sir Henry Hubarthorne	1606,	Sir Thomas Low	1664,	Sir Anthony Bateman	1722,	Sir William Stewart
1548,	Sir John Gresham	1607,	Sir Henry Hollyday	1665,	John Lawrence	1723,	Sir Gerard Conyers
1549,	Sir Henry Amcotes	1608,	Sir John Wats	1666,	Sir Thomas Bludworth	1724,	Sir Peter Delme
1550,	Howland Hill	1609,	Sir Henry Rowe	1667,	Sir William Bolton	1725,	Sir George Mertins
1551,	Sir Andrew Jude	1610,	Sir Humphrey Weld	1668,	Sir William Peake	1726,	Sir Francis Forbes
1552,	Sir Richard Dobbes	1611,	Sir Thomas Cambell	1669,	Sir William Turner	1727,	Sir John Eyles
1553,	Sir George Barnes	1612,	Sir William Craven	1670,	Sir Samuel Sterling	1728,	Sir Edward Beecher
1554,	Sir Thomas White	1613,	Sir James Pemberton	1671,	Sir Richard Ford	1729,	Sir Robert Bailis
1555,	Sir John Lion	1614,	Sir John Swinnerton	1672,	Sir George Waterman	1730,	Sir Richard Brocas
1556,	Sir William Gerard	1615,	Sir Thomas Middleton	1673,	Sir Robert Hanfon	1731,	Humphry Parsons, Esq;
1557,	Sir Thomas Offley	1616,	Sir John Hayes	1674,	Sir William Hooker	1732,	Sir Francis Child
1558,	Sir Thomas Curteis	1617,	Sir John Jolles	1675,	Sir Robert Vyner	1733,	John Barber, Esq;
1559,	Sir Thomas Leigh	1618,	Sir John Leman	1676,	Sir Joseph Sheldon	1734,	Sir William Billers
1560,	Sir William Huet	1619,	George Bolles	1677,	Sir Thomas Davies	1735,	Sir Edward Belamy
1561,	Sir William Chester	1620,	Sir Sebastian Harvey	1678,	Sir Francis Chaplin	1736,	Sir John Williams
1562,	Sir William Harper	1621,	Sir William Cockain	1679,	Sir James Edwards	1737,	Sir John Thompson
1563,	Sir Thomas Lodge	1622,	Sir Francis Jones	1680,	Sir Robert Clayton	1738,	Sir John Barnard
1564,	Sir John White	1623,	Sir Edward Barkham	1681,	Sir Patience Ward	1739,	Micajah Perry, Esq;
1565,	Sir Richard Malorie	1624,	Sir Peter Proby	1682,	Sir John Moore	1740,	Sir John Salter
1566,	Sir Richard Champion	1625,	Sir Martin Lumley	1683,	Sir William Prichard	1741,	Hum. Parsons, Esq;
1567,	Sir Christopher Draper	1626,	Sir John Geare	1684,	Sir Henry Tulse	1742,	Daniel Lambert, Esq;
1568,	Sir Roger Martin	1627,	Sir Allen Cotton	1685,	Sir James Smith	1743,	Sir Rob. Godschall,
1569,	Sir Thomas Rowe	1628,	Sir Cuthbert Aket	1686,	Sir Robert Jeffery	1744,	G. Heathcote, Esq;
1570,	Alexander Avenon	1629,	Sir Hugh Hammersley	1687,	Sir John Peake	1745,	Robert Willmot, Esq;
1571,	Sir Rowland Heyward	1630,	Sir Richard Deane	1688,	Sir John Shorter	1746,	Sir Robert Westley
1572,	Sir William Allen	1631,	Sir James Cambell	1689,	Sir John Chapman	1747,	Sir Henry Marshall
1573,	Sir Leonel Ducket	1632,	Sir Robert Duce	1690,	Sir Tho. Pilkington	1748,	Sir Richard Hoare
1574,	Sir John Rivers	1633,	Sir George Whitmore	1691,	Sir Thomas Pilkington	1749,	William Benn, Esq;
1575,	James Hawes	1634,	Sir Nicholas Raynton	1692,	Sir Thomas Stamp	1750,	Sir Robert Ladbroke
1576,	Ambrose Nicholas	1635,	Ralph Freeman	1693,	Sir John Fleet	1751,	Sir William Calvert
1577,	Sir John Langley	1636,	Sir Thomas Moulson	1694,	Sir William Ashurst	1752,	Sir Samuel Pennant
1578,	Sir Thomas Ramsey	1637,	Sir Robert Packhurst	1695,	Sir Thomas Lane	1753,	John Blachford, Esq;
1579,	Richard Pipe	1638,	Sir Christop. Cletheroe	1696,	Sir John Houlton	1754,	Francis Cockayne, Esq;
1580,	Sir Nicholas Woodrofe	1639,	Sir Edward Bromfield	1697,	Sir Edward Clarke	1755,	T. Winterbottom, Esq;
1581,	Sir John Branch	1640,	Sir Richard Fenn	1698,	Sir Humphry Edwin	1756,	Robert Alfop, Esq;
1582,	Sir James Harvie	1641,	Sir Maurice Abbot	1699,	Sir Francis Child	1757,	Sir Crispe Gafcoyne
1583,	Sir Thomas Blancke	1642,	Sir Henry Garway	1700,	Sir Richard Levett	1758,	Edw. Ironside, Esq;
1584,	Edward Osborne	1643,	Sir William Acton	1701,	Sir Thomas Abney	1759,	Tho. Rawlinson, Esq;
1585,	Sir Edward Pullison	1644,	Sir Richard Gumey	1702,	Sir William Gore	1760,	Ste. Theo. Janssen, Esq;
1586,	Sir Wolfstan Dixie					1761,	Slingsby Bethell, Esq;
1587,	Sir George Barne						

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When or on what Occasion a Sword was at first carried before this Magistrate, I cannot learn. However, I am of Opinion it was not before the Reign of *Henry VIII.* for Pope *Leo* the Tenth, *Anno 1513*, presented that Prince with a consecrated Sword, and a Cap of Maintenance, the former being an offensive Weapon to destroy the Enemies of the Church, and the latter Armour to defend the Head. This being the first Cap of Maintenance I read of in *England*, 'twas regarded by *Henry* as the greatest Favour *Leo* could confer upon him; therefore the King as an additional Honour to the Metropolis of his Kingdom, might grant the Citizens a Privilege to use both the Sword and Cap of Maintenance.

CHAP. II.

An Account of the City Representatives in Parliament, with a List of them.

Though the Representatives of this City in Parliament do not immediately belong to

the Government of *London*; yet as there is not a Place in this Work more proper to insert the same, I shall subjoin an Account thereof. The Number of Representatives sent by this City at first to Parliament, appear to have been only two: But the Number thereof not being ascertained till the thirty-fourth of *Edward III.* in the Year 1361, the Citizens, according to the Directions of the several Writs, chose two, three, or four Members, as will appear by the following List; but in that Year they being impowered to elect four Members, they have almost practised the same ever since.

But how this City, out of fifteen Parliaments in the Reign of *Edward I.* only sent Representatives to two, is not mentioned, other than it seems to have been excused from sending to other Parliaments: That *London*, the capital City of the Kingdom, (than which none were better qualified to send Representatives to Parliament) should be excused from this Service, and the petty Borough of *Southwark* allowed to send Members, I think is highly improbable; therefore, 'tis more reasonable to believe, that *Ed-*

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ward, still retaining a Grudge against the Londoners for their Rebellion against his Father, would not allow them the Honour of sending Representatives to any of his Parliaments before that of the 26th of his Reign, in the Year 1298.

A List of the Representatives of the City of London in Parliament, from the latter End of the Reign of Edward the First to the Year 1754, with the respective Names of the Kings, Years and Towns wherein the several Parliaments were held.

Anno Edward I.
Stryp. Ed. 1298, At a Parliament at York, Walter de Finchingfield and
Stow. Sur. Adam de Folcham.
1305, At Westminster, William de Combmartyn, Henry de Combmartyn and Walter de Finchingfield.

Edward II.

1307, At Northampton, William de Combmartyn and Henry de Durham.
1308, At Westm. Henry de Durham and William Servat.
1313, At Westm. Reginald de Conduet, Johan de Causton, Anket de Gifort and Thomas Chetington.
1314, At Westm. Nicholas de Ferndon, William Leer, William Servat and Stephen Abingdon.
1315, At Westm. William de Leve and Henry de Durham.
1315, At Westm. John de Gifort, William de Leire, Robert de Kelesey and Richard de Reher.
1319, At York, John de Cherleton William de Flete and Roger de Palmer.
1322, At York, Robert de Swalve, Reginald de Conduet, William de Hatford, and Gregory Norton.
1323, At York, Walter Treppin and Robert Chetington.
1326, At Westm. Anketumus de Gifortio, and Henry de Sechford.
1327, At Westm. Anketumus de Gifortio, Henry de Sechford Reginald de Conduet, Thomas de Leyre, Edmund Colyn and John Sterle. *It appears that only two of these were to serve in Parliament.*

Edward III.

1327, At Lincoln, Benet de Felsham and Robert de Kelesey.
1327, At York, Richard de Betoigne, Robert de Kelesey, John de Grantham and John Priour.
1328, At New Sarum, Stephen de Abingdon and Robert de Kelesey.
1328, At Northampton, Richard de Betoigne and Robert de Kelesey.
1328, At York, Richard de Betoigne, Robert de Kelesey, John de Grantham and John Priour.
1330, At Winchester, John Grantham, Reginald de Conduet, Stephen de Abingdon.
1330, At Westm. Stephen de Abingdon and John de Causton.
1332, At York, Thomas de Chetington and Henry de Mongney.
1333, At Westm. Anketumus de Gifortio, John de Causton, John Priour and Thomas Chetington.
1333, At York, John Causton and Reginald de Conduet.
1335, At York, Richard de Rocching, Richard Later and Roger de Forham.
1335, At Westm. Henry de Sechford, Thomas de Chetington and John Priour.
1336, At Nottingham, John de Causton, Richard de Hakeneye.
1337, At Westm. Reginald de Conduet and Bennet de Fulsham.
1337, At Westm. John Grantham, Andrew Aubray, Ralph de Upton and Richard de Rocching.
1337, At Westm. Henry Darcy, Simon Fraunceys, William Hanus and Waller Firk.
1338, At York, John Churilton, William de Flete and Roger le Palmer.
1338, At Westm. Simon Fraunceys and John de Northall.
1338, At Northampton, Ralph de Upton and Bartholomew Wanmars.
1339, At Westm. Simon Fraunceys and John de Northall.
1340, At Westm. Nicholas de Farendon, Anketumus de Gifortio, Henry Monquey and Roger Hofeband.
1340, At Westm. John Brittleworth and Richard de Rocching.
1341, At Westm. Simon Fraunceys and William de Brittleworth.
1343, At Westm. Anketumus Gifortio and Henry de Leche ford.
1346, At Westm. Geoffrey de Wickingham, Thomas Leggy, John Lovekyn and Thomas de Waldene.
1347, At Westm. John Lovekyn, Richard de Berking, William de Ford and Richard de Wycombe.
1348, At Westm. John Lovekyn, Richard Berkyn, William de Ford and Rich. de Wigcomb.
1349, At Westm. Thomas Leggy and William de Ford.
1351, At Westm. Adam Fraunceys and John Liche.
1354, At Westm. Thomas Leggy and Thomas Wolffy.
1356, At Westm. Adam Fraunceys, John de Stody, Simon de Redington and Adam de Acres.

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1358, At Westm. Thomas Dolfely, William de Weld, William de Essex and Richard Tokey.
1358, At Westm. John Stodey, Mayor, Bartholomew Freshing and Stephen Cavendish.
1361, At Westm. Bartholomew Freshlyng, Stephen Cavendish, Walter de Berney and Richard Tokey.
1363, At Westm. John Little, Bartholomew Freshlyng, John Turngold and John Hilltoft.
1365, At Westm. Adam Fraunceys, John Lovekyn, Simon de Bennington and Richard Preston.
1365, At Westm. John Milford and Simon Morden.
1369, At Westm. John Wartefeld, Bartholomew Freshlyng, John Aubre and John Organ.
1370, At Westm. Adam Wimundeham and John Gardener.
1370, At Westm. John Pecche, John Turngold, Nicholas de Exton and John Hadeley.
1372, At Winchester, Bartholomew Firtling and John Phelipot.
1373, At Westm. John Wroth, John Pecche, William Venour and William Kelphull.
1374, At Westm. Adam Stable, John Ward, John Berlingham and Adam Carlisle.
1377, At Westm. John Hadeley, John Organ, William Tongue and William Venour.

Richard II.

1377, At Westm. Adam Carlisle, Walter Sybit, William Walworth and John Philpot.
1378, At Gloucester, John Hadley, Jeffry Newton, John de Northampton and William Venour.
1381, At Westm. John Philpot, John Stadley, William Barret and Hugh Fastolf.
1382, At Westm. Nicholas Brembre, John More, Richard Norbury and William Essex.
1383, At Westm. Sir William Walworth, Sir John Philpot, William Garret and Henry Venour.
1383, At New Sarum, John Hadley, John Organ, John Rote and Henry Herbury.
1384, At Westm. John Hadley, John Organ, Thomas Rolf and Henry Herbury.
1385, At Westm. John Hadley, Nicholas Exton, Henry Herbury and William Ancrofts.
1386, At Westm. John Hadley, John Organ, Adam Carlill and Thomas Gurdetere.
1388, At Canterb. Adam Barne, Henry Vannere, William Tong and John Clouhand.
1389, At Westm. William More, John Shadworth, Adam Carlill and Will. Brampton.
1391, At Westm. William Serringham, William Brampton, William standon and John Balcote.
1394, At Westm. Adam Carlile, Drogo Barentyne, Geoffry Walderne and William Arkham.

Henry IV.

1399, At Westm. John Shadworth, William Brampton, Richard Merlan and William Somingwell.
1401, At Westm. the Names of the Representatives torn and defaced.
1406, At Gloucester, William Askham, William Crowmere, William Marchford and John Bryan.

Henry V.

1413, At Westm. Drogo Barentyn, William Askham, William Marchford and Walter Gulktron.
1414, At Westm. William Walderne, Nicholas Wotton, William Oliver and John Gedney.
1415, At Westm. Richard Merlaw, Thomas Fauconer, William Weston and Nicholas James.
1417, At Westm. William Crowmere, William Sevenoke, John Wells and John Boteler.
1419, At Gloucester, John Staundon, Nicholas Wotton, John Sudbury and Hugh Bybrede.
1420, At Westm. Thomas Fauconer, John Michell, Solomon Oxney and John Higham.
1421, At Westm. Thomas Fauconer, Nicholas Wotton, John Whately and John Brokley.

Henry VI.

1422, At Westm. Thomas Fauconer, John Michell, Henry Frowek and Thomas Mayneld.
1424, At Westm. Nicholas Wotton, John Wells, Eborard Fleet and Thomas Bernewall.
1425, At Leicester, John Michell, John Wellys, Eborard Fleet and John Higham.
1426, At Westm. John Michell, John Wellys, William Milrefe and Walter Gawtron.
1427, At Westm. John Michell, John Wellys, William Milrefe and Walter Gawtron.
1429, At Westm. Nicholas Wotton, Nicholas James, William Milrefe and Walter Gawtron.
1430, At Westm. William Estfeld, Nicholas James, John Higham and John Abbot.
1434, At West. John Michel, Robert Large, John Bederenden and Stephen Forster.
1436, At Cambridge, Henry Frowyk, Thomas Cotworth, John Carpenter and Nicholas Yeo.
1441, At Westm. Sir William Estfeld, John Bolbeys, Philip Malpas and William Cotesbrook.

14 A

1445

- 1445, John Raynwell, Ald. Kob. Danvers, Recorder, --- Burgoy, Richard Sturgeon.
 1446, At *Westm.* Henry Frowyk, William Comby, Hugh Wyche and William Marrow.
 1448, At *Westm.* Thomas Calfworth, John Norman, Geoffrey Bolton and Thomas Billing.
 1449, At *Westm.* Stephen Broome, John Norman, John Needham, and John Hardroe.
 1450, At *Westm.* Henry Frowyk William Marrow, John Harrowe and Richard Lee.
 1452, At *Reading*, Steph. Brown, Will. Cantelowe, John ---.
 1454, At *Westm.* Gefry Fielding, William Cantelowe, John Harrowe and John Young.

The Returns of the City Members to the Parliaments held at *Westminster* in the 29th of Henry the Sixth, and the first, third and fourth of Edward the Fourth, being lost, their Names cannot be had.

Edward IV.

- 1461, At *Westm.* Ralph Josselyn, Thomas Ursfewick, John Ward and John Crofsey.
 1466, At *Westm.* Sir Ralph Verney, John Irload, John Brumpton and Stephen Fabian.
 1378, At *Westm.* Sir William Hampton, Richard Gardynier, William Brafebridge and John Ward.
 [1482, Sir Will. Taylor, Robert Tate, Aldermen, John Fenhill, Hugh Clopton.

Communicated by
Dr. Brown
Willis.

Edward V.

- 1483, Sir William Heriot, Robert Tate, Aldermen, John Marshall, William Bracebridge.

Richard III.

- 1483, William Heriot, Alderman, Thomas Fitzwilliam, Recorder, William Bracebridge, John Peckering in Bracebridge's Place, John Fenhill.

Henry VII.

- 1485, John Ward, Mayor, Tho. Fitzwilliams, Recorder, John Peckering, Will. Spark.
 1488, Sir Henry Colet, Mayor, Sir Tho. Fitzwilliams, Recorder, Hugh Pemberton, John Peckering.
 1489, Sir Hen. Colet, Alderman, Sir Tho. Fitzwilliams, Recorder, Richard Nonnelly, John Peckering, (in Place of Sir Tho. Fitzwilliams, who was elected Kt. of the Shire of Lincoln) William White, Alderman.
 1492, William Tate, William Capell, Aldermen, Nicholas Allwyn, Tho. Bullelden.
 1496, John Ward, Alderman, Robert Sheffield, Recorder, John Shaa, Tho. Bradbury.
 1497, Richard Chawrey, Alderman, Robert Sheffield, Recorder, Ch. Wyndoat, Richard Nonnelly.
 1502, Sir John Shaa, Alderman, Sir Robert Sheffield, Recorder, Tho. Cremer, John Painter.

Henry VIII.

- 1509, John Tate, Alderman, John Chaloner, Recorder, James Yarford, Tho. Brugges in Yarford's Place, made an Alderman, Thomas Moore, Mercer.
 1511, Sir Will. Capell, Alderman, Richard Broke, Recorder, Will. Gally, Draper, John Kyme, Mercer.
 1515, Sir Will. Capell, Alderman, Richard Broke, Recorder, Will. Gally, John Kyme.
 1523, Geo. Moneux, Alderman, William Shelley, Recorder, John Hewster, Mercer, Will. Roche, Draper.
 1530, Sir Tho. Seymour, Alderman, John Baker, Recorder, John Petyte, Grocer, Paul Wythpde, Merchant Taylor.
 1537, *Tho' not given by Mr. Man, I presume that these following were then elected, viz.* William Roche, Alderman, Roger Cholmley, Recorder, *by the Mayor and Alderman. One of the Commoners was Robert Packington, Mercer, who, being a Burgess for the City of London in Parliament, was, as Hall tells us in his Chronicle, Page 23, murdered with a Gun Anno 1538. See an Account of it in Fox's Book of Martyrs Vol. II. and other Histories.*
 1540, No Return entered, as I learn, of the Members.
 1542, Sir William Bowyer, Alderman, (his Sirname torn in the Return) Sir Roger Cholmley, Recorder, John Sturgeon, Haberdasher, Nicholas Wilford, Merchant Taylor.]

Edward VI.

- 1547, At *Westm.* Sir Martin Bowes, Robert Broke, Thomas Curteys and Thomas Bacon.
 1553, At *Westm.* Sir Martin Bowes, Robert Broke, John Marche and John Blundel.

Mary.

- 1553, At *Westm.* Sir Roland Hille, Robert Broke, John Marche and John Blundell.
 1554, At *Oxf.* Sir Martin Bowes, Robert Broke, John Marche and John Blundell.

Philip and Mary.

- 1554, At *Westm.* Sir Martin Bowes, Ranulph Cholmley, Richard Grafton and Richard Burwell.

- 1555, At *Westm.* Sir Martin Bowes, Ranulph Cholmley, Philip Bold and Nicholas Chune.
 1556, At *Westm.* Sir William Garrald, Ranulph Cholmley, John Marche and Rich. Grafton.

Elizabeth.

- 1558, At *Westm.* Sir Martin Bowes, Sir Ralph Cholmley, John Marsham and Richard Hals.
 1562, At *Westm.* Sir William Chester, Sir Ralph Chomley, Laurence Withers and John Marshe.
 1571, At *Westm.* Sir John White, Thomas Wilbraham, John Marsh and Thomas Norton.
 1572, At *Westm.* Sir Rowland Heywood, William Fleetwood, John Marshe and Thomas Norton.
 1585, At *Westm.* Sir Thomas Woodruffe, William Fleetwood, Sir Thomas Alderfey and Sir William Fishe.
 1586, At *Westm.* Sir Edward Osborne, William Fleetwood, Thomas Alderfey, and Richard Saltingtall.
 1589, At *Westm.* Sir George Barnes, William Fleetwood, Thomas Alderfey and Andrew Palmer.
 1593, At *Westm.* Sir John Harte, Edward Drewe, George Southerton and Andrew Palmer.
 1597, At *Westm.* Sir John Harte, John Crooke, George Southerton and Thomas Fettiplace.
 1601, At *Westm.* Sir Stephen Some, John Crooke, Thomas Fettiplace and John Pindar.

James I.

- 1603, At *Westm.* Sir Henry Billingsley, Sir Henry Montague, Nicholas Fuller and Richard Gore.
 1614, Sir Henry Montague, Recorder, Nicholas Fuller, Tho. Lowe, Robert Bateman.
 1621, At *Westm.* Sir Thomas Lowe, Sir Robert Heath, Robert Bateman and William Towerfon.
 1624, At *Westm.* Sir Thomas Middleton, Sir Heneage Finch, Robert Bateman and Martin Bond.

Charles I.

- 1625, At *West.* Sir Thomas Middleton, Sir Heneage Finch, Robert Bateman and Martin Bond.
 1625, At *Westm.* Sir Thomas Middleton, Sir Heneage Finch, Sir Maurice Abbot and Robert Bateman.
 1627, At *Westm.* Thomas Moulson, Christopher Clitheroe, Henry Waller and James Bunce.
 1640, At *Westm.* Sir Thomas Soame, Isaac Pennington, Matthew Cradock and Samuel Vassell.
 1641, At *Westm.* Sir Thomas Soame, Isaac Pennington, Samuel Vassell and John Ven.

During the Protectorate.

- 1653, At *Westm.* Robert Titchborne, John Ireton, Samuel Moyer, John Langley, Henry Barton and Praise-God Barebone.
 1654, At *Westm.* Thomas Foot, William Steel, Thomas Adams, John Langham, Samuel Avery and Andrew Ricard.
 1656, At *Westm.* Thomas Foot, Sir Christopher Pack, Thomas Adams, Richard Browne, Theophilus Biddulph and John Jones.
 1659, At *Westm.* William Thompson, Theophilus Biddulph, John Jones and Richard Browne.

Charles II.

- 1660, At *Westm.* William Wild, Richard Browne, John Robinson and William Vincent.
 1661, At *Westm.* John Fowke, Sir Will. Thompson, William Love and John Jones.
 1678, At *Westm.* Sir Robert Clayton, Sir Thomas Player, William Love and Thomas Pilkington.
 1679, At *Oxford*, Sir Robert Clayton, Thomas Pilkington, Sir Thomas Player and William Love.

James II.

- 1685, At *Westm.* Sir John Moore, Sir William Pritchard, Sir Samuel Dashwood and Sir Peter Rich.

William and Mary.

- 1689, At *Westm.* Sir Patience Ward, Sir Robert Clayton, Sir William Ashurst and Thomas Pilkington, Esq;
 1690, At *Westm.* Sir William Pritchard, Sir Samuel Dashwood, Sir William Turner and Sir Thomas Vernon.

William III.

- 1695, At *Westm.* Sir Robert Clayton, Sir John Fleet, Sir William Ashurst and Thomas Papillon, Esq;
 1698, At *Westm.* Sir John Fleet, Sir William Ashurst, Sir James Houblon and Thomas Papillon, Esq;
 1700, At *Westm.* Sir Robert Clayton, Sir William Ashurst, Sir William Withers and Gilbert Heathcote, Esq;
 1701, At *Westm.* Sir Robert Clayton, Sir William Ashurst, Sir Thomas Abney and Gilbert Heathcote, Esq;

Anne.

- 1702, At *Westm.* Sir William Pritchard, Sir John Fleet, Sir Francis Child and Gilbert Heathcote, Esq;

- 1705, At *Westm.* Sir Robert Clayton, Sir William Ashurst, Sir Gilbert Heathcote and Samuel Shephard, Esq;
 1708, At *Westm.* Sir William Withers, Sir William Ashurst, Sir Gilbert Heathcote and John Ward, Esq;
 1710, At *Westm.* Sir William Withers, Sir Richard Hoare, Sir George Newland and John Cafs, Esq;
 1713, At *Westm.* Sir Richard Hoare, Sir William Withers, Sir John Cafs and Sir George Newland.

George I.

- 1715, At *Westm.* Sir John Ward, Sir Thomas Scawen, Robert Heysham and Peter Godfrey, Esq;
 1722, At *Westm.* Francis Child, Richard Lockwood, Peter Godfrey and J. Barnard, Esq;

George II.

- 1727, At *Westm.* Sir John Eyles, Bart. J. Barnard, Micajah Perry and Humphry Parsons, Esqrs. Aldermen.
 1734, At *Westm.* Humphry Parsons, Esq; Sir John Barnard, Micajah Perry and Robert Willmot, Esqrs. Aldermen.
 1741, Sir John Barnard, Sir Daniel Lambert, George Heathcote, Esq; and Sir Robert Godschall, Aldermen.
 1747, Sir John Barnard, Sir William Calvert, Stephen Theodore Janssen, Esq; Slingsby Bethell, Esq; Aldermen.
 1754, Sir John Barnard, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Slingsby Bethell, Esq; William Beckford, Esq; Aldermen.

C H A P. III.

An Account of the Aldermen and Sheriffs, with a List of the latter.

TH F Saxon Appellation of Ealderman, Alderman, or Old-Man, is of the same Signification as the *Latin* Appellative *Senex*, whence is derived *Senators*. The Epithet of Ealderman, among the ancient *Saxons*, appears to have been a Title of the greatest Honour, as will appear by the following Monumental Inscription, in the Abbey of *Ramsay*.

Spel. Glos. "Hic requiescit D. *Alwinus*, inclyti regis *Eadgari* cognatus, totius *Angliæ* Aldermannus, & hujus sacri cœnobi miraculosus fundator."

As the Epithet of Alderman was the same as that of Earl, the said *Alwin* must have been dignified with the Title of *Earl of all England*; which shews the City of *London* must have been in very great Repute, when the noble Appellation of *Alderman* was conferred upon her Magistrates; this probably gave rise to the honourable Title of *Barons*, whereby the Aldermen and Commonalty of *London* were long after denominated.

Whether the City of *London* at first was divided into Wards by King *Alfred*, (after his rebuilding the same, as already mentioned) or by arbitrary Lords, whose Demains in the City were held in Vassalage by the Citizens, or by others, is unknown. However, the second seems the more probable, seeing that during the *Saxon* Government most of the Cities and Towns in this Kingdom were held in Demain or Vassalage; which is potently corroborated by the Wards of this City being anciently hereditary, and alienable at the Will of the Alderman.

Brad Hist.
Breat. Citi.

Mad. Firm.
Burg.

Fitz.
Steph.
Descrip.
Lond.

And it is observable, that the Wards or Aldermanries of this City were denominated from the Aldermen, and anciently changed their Names as often as their Masters; and that the Division of the City into Wards or Aldermanries, appears to be of great Antiquity; for it is manifest, that *London* had both Wards and Aldermen in the Reign of King *Richard* the First, which is above five hundred and fifty Years ago.

The first Number of Wards I read of in this City was twenty-four; (see Page 105, Vol. I.

but in the Year 1394, *Farringdon* Ward being divided by Act of Parliament, the outward Division was erected into a separate Ward, which made up the present Number of twenty-five; (see Page 125, 126, Vol. I.) for that called the *Bridge Ward without* being only nominal, it is well adapted to the Senior Alderman, who by his great Age is rendered incapable of undergoing much Fatigue; but in case of Non-acceptance, the Court of Aldermen choose another of their Brethren to supply the Vacancy.

In the seventeenth of *Richard* the Second, Anno 1394, it was by Parliament enacted, that the Aldermen of the City of *London* should not from thenceforth be elected annually, but continue in their several Offices during Life, or good Behaviour. A& Parl. 17 R. II.

The Aldermen of *London* having anciently become so by Purchase, occasioned great Jealousies and Heart-burnings among the Commonalty; for the laying of which, and preventing the like for the future, it was in the Year 1402 by the Common Council enacted, that they should be elective; the Manner of which Election has several times varied: But in the Year 1714, by the Common Council of the City it was enacted, that from thenceforth in all Elections of Aldermen, there shall be chosen only one Citizen by the Inhabitants of every Ward destitute of an Alderman, and the Person so elected to be returned by the Lord-Mayor (or other returning Officer, duly qualified to hold a Court of Wardmote) to the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, by whom the Person so returned is to be admitted, and sworn into the Office of Alderman. A& Com. Council.

The different Factions in the City continuing vigorously to oppose each other in the Choice of their Representatives to serve in Parliament, Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Common-Councilmen, Chamberlain, Town Clerks, &c. Application was made to Parliament to prevent such Disputes for the future, by reducing the Number of Electors, which was thought would in a great measure prevent violent Contests on all such Occasions. See Page 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, Vol. I.

For the attaining so salutary an End, it was by Parliament enacted, "That at all times from
 "and after the first Day of *June* in the Year of
 "our Lord 1725, upon every Election of a
 "Citizen or Citizens to serve the said City of
 "*London* in Parliament; and upon all Elections
 "of Mayors, Sheriffs, Chamberlains, Bridge-
 "Masters, Auditors of Chamberlain's and Bridge-
 "Master's Accounts, and all and every other
 "Officer or Officers to be chosen in and for the
 "said City by the Liverymen thereof; and upon
 "all Elections of Aldermen and Common-Coun-
 "cilmen chosen at the respective Wardmotes
 "of the said City; the Presiding Officer or
 "Officers at such Elections shall, in Case a Poll
 "be demanded by any of the Candidates, or
 "any two or more of the Electors, appoint a
 "convenient Number of Clerks to take the same,
 "which Clerks shall take the said Poll in the
 "Presence of the Presiding Officer or Officers,
 "and be sworn by such Officer or Officers,
 "truly and indifferently to take the same, and
 "to set down the Name of each Voter, and his
 "Place

A& Parl.
12 G. I.
Sect. 1.
which re-
lates to the
Method of
Granting
and Taking
a Poll.

*Sect. 4.
directing
at what
Time a Poll
shall be be-
gun and
finished.*

“ Place of Residence or Abode, and for whom
“ he shall Poll; and to Poll no Person who shall
“ not be sworn, or, being a Quaker, shall not af-
“ firm according to the Direction of this Act.”

“ That if a Poll shall be demanded at any of
“ the Elections beforementioned, &c. the Pre-
“ siding Officer or Officers at such Election shall
“ begin such Poll the Day the same shall be de-
“ manded, or the next Day following at farthest,
“ unless the same shall happen on a *Sunday*, and
“ then on the next Day after, and shall duly and
“ orderly proceed thereon from Day to Day,
“ *Sundays* excepted, untill such Poll be finished,
“ and shall finish the Poll at Elections by the
“ Liverymen within seven Days, exclusive of
“ *Sundays*, and the Poll at the Wardmote within
“ three Days, exclusive of *Sunday*, after com-
“ mencing the same respectively.”

“ And shall, upon adjourning the Poll on each
“ Day, at all and every the Elections aforesaid,
“ seal up the Poll Books with the Seals, and in
“ the Presence of such of the respective Candi-
“ dates, or Persons deputed by them, as shall
“ desire the same; and the said Poll Books shall
“ not be opened again, but at the Time and
“ Place of meeting in Pursuance of such Adjourn-
“ ment; and after the said Poll is finished, the
“ said Poll Books being sealed up as aforesaid,
“ shall within two Days after, be publicly open-
“ ed at the Place of Election, and be duly and
“ truly cast up; and within two Days after such
“ casting up, the Number of the Votes or Polls
“ for each Candidate shall be truly, fairly and
“ publicly declared to the Electors at the Place
“ of Election, by the Officer or Officers presid-
“ ing at such Elections.

*Sect. 4.
directing
in what
Manner,
and within
what Time
a Scrutiny
is to be car-
ried on and
ended.*

“ If a Scrutiny shall, upon such Declaration
“ made, be lawfully demanded, the same shall
“ be granted and proceeded upon, and the re-
“ spective Candidates shall immediately nominate
“ to the presiding Officer or Officers at such
“ Elections, any Number of Persons qualified to
“ Vote at such Election, not exceeding six, to
“ be Scrutineers for and on Behalf of the Candi-
“ date or Candidates on each Side, to whom the
“ Presiding Officer or Officers at such Elections
“ shall within six Days next after such Scrutiny
“ shall be demanded, upon Request and at the
“ Charge of the Candidate or Candidates, or any
“ the Scrutineers on his or their Behalfs, deliver
“ or cause to be delivered to him, or them, a
“ true Copy, signed by such Officer or Officers,
“ of the Poll taken at such Elections.

“ And all and every the Scrutinies to be had
“ or taken upon any Election to be made by the
“ Liverymen of the said City shall begin within
“ ten Days, after the Delivery of the Copies of
“ the said Polls; and be proceeded on Day by
“ Day (*Sundays* excepted) and shall be finished
“ within fifteen Days after the Commencement
“ of such Scrutiny; and thereupon the Pre-
“ siding Officer or Officers shall within four
“ Days after the finishing such Scrutiny, pub-
“ licly declare, at the Place of such Election,
“ which of the Candidates is or are duly elected,
“ and the Number of Legal Votes for each Can-
“ didate appearing to him or them upon such
“ Scrutiny.

“ And on the Election of any Officer or Offi-

“ cers at the respective Wardmotes of the said
“ City, if a Scrutiny be demanded, the Candi-
“ dates or Scrutineers, nominated on their Be-
“ halves respectively, shall within ten Days next
“ after the Receipt of the Copy or Copies of the
“ Polls taken at such Election, deliver or cause
“ to be delivered to the Presiding Officer or
“ Officers, the Names in Writing of the several
“ Persons, who have Polled in the said Election,
“ against whose Votes they shall object, with
“ the particular Objections against each respective
“ Name, and the Presiding Officer or Officers
“ shall thereupon, within three Days next follow-
“ ing, at the Request and Charges of any Can-
“ didate or Candidates, or the Scrutineers named
“ on his or their Behalfs, deliver, or cause to be
“ delivered to him or them, one or more true
“ Copy or Copies (signed as aforesaid) of the
“ Paper, containing such Names and Objections
“ as aforesaid; and the Presiding Officer or
“ Officers within ten Days then next following
“ (exclusive of *Sundays*) after having fully heard
“ such of the said Candidates, as shall desire the
“ same, or some Person appointed by him or
“ them, touching such Objections, shall at or in
“ the Place of Election openly and publicly de-
“ clare, which of the said Candidates is or are
“ duly elected, and the Number of Legal Votes
“ for each Candidate appearing to him or them
“ upon such Scrutiny.

“ And if the Presiding Officer or Officers, or
“ any other Person or Persons shall offend in the
“ Premises, every such Offender shall forfeit, for
“ every such Offence, the Sum of two hundred
“ Pounds of lawful Money of *Great Britain*,
“ with full Costs of Suit, over and above all Pe-
“ nalties and Forfeitures inflicted by any other
“ Act or Acts of Parliament.

“ And it is hereby further Enacted, That
“ no Person or Persons whatsoever, shall from
“ and after, &c. have any Right or Title to
“ Vote at any Election of a Citizen or Citizens
“ to serve in Parliament for the said City, or of
“ any Mayor or other Officer or Officers to be
“ chosen by the Liverymen thereof, who have not
“ been upon the Livery by the Space of twelve
“ Kalendar Months before such Election; and
“ who shall not have paid their respective Livery
“ Fines, or who, having paid the same, shall have
“ received such Fines back again, in part or all;
“ or shall have had any Allowance in respect
“ thereof.

“ And whereas divers Controversies and Dis-
“ putes have arisen in the said City of *London*,
“ touching the Right of Election of Aldermen
“ and Common-Councilmen for the respective
“ Wards of the said City; for quieting all such
“ Disputes and Controversies for the future, it is
“ hereby further Enacted by the Authority afore-
“ said, That from and after the said first Day of
“ *June*, in the Year of our Lord 1725, the
“ Right of Election of Aldermen and Common-
“ Councilmen for the several and respective
“ Wards of the said City, shall belong and ap-
“ pertain to Freemen of the said City of *London*
“ being Householders, paying Scot, as herein
“ after is mentioned and provided, and bearing
“ Lot, when required, in their several and re-
“ spective Wards, and to none other whatsoever.

*Sect. 7.
which
Enacts the
Qualifica-
tions ne-
cessary to
entitle one
to Vote for
Alderman
and Com-
mon-
Council-
men.*

“ Pro-

The 8th
and Part
of the 10th
Proviso,
describing
in what
manner
House-
holders
are to be
entitled to
Vote, &c.

“ Provided nevertheless, that the Houses of
“ such Householders be respectively of the true
“ and real Value of ten Pounds a Year at least;
“ and that such Householders be respectively the
“ sole Occupiers of such Houses; and have
“ actually been in Possession respectively of a
“ House of such Value, in the Ward wherein
“ the Election is made, by the Space of twelve
“ Kalendar Months next before such Election.
“ And

“ Sect. 10. Provided always, That such House-
“ holder, within the Space aforesaid, shall have
“ been rated or charged, and contributed or paid
“ his Scot to all and singular the Rates and Taxes
“ (other than and except annual Aids granted by
“ Parliament) whereunto the Citizens of London,
“ inhabiting therein, are or shall be liable; or
“ shall have paid in the whole to the said Rates
“ and Taxes, or some of them, except as afore-
“ said, thirty Shillings a Year at least.

The 9th
Proviso,
which as-
certains
what are
the Rules
and Taxes
to which
such
House-
holders
ought to
pay their
Scot.

“ Provided also, and for the better ascertaining
“ what are the Rates and Taxes, to which such
“ Householders ought to contribute and pay
“ their Scot, the same are hereby Declared and
“ Enacted to be, a Rate to the Church; to the
“ Poor; to the Scavenger; to the Orphans;
“ and to the Rates in lieu of or for the Watch
“ and Ward; and to such other annual Rates,
“ as the Citizens of London, inhabiting therein,
“ shall hereafter be liable unto, other than and
“ except annual Aids granted or to be granted
“ by Parliament; and in Case any such House-
“ holder, within the Space aforesaid, shall have
“ been rated and charged, and contributed and
“ paid his Scot to all the said Rates or Taxes,
“ or thirty Shillings a Year to all, or some of
“ them, except as aforesaid, every such Person
“ shall be deemed and taken to be a Person pay-
“ ing of Scot.

Sect. 10.
relating to
Partners.

“ And in Case any two or more Partners
“ carry on a joint Trade in any such House
“ together, and shall have been Householders of
“ such House by such Space of Time, as afore-
“ said; such Partners shall, paying their Scot in
“ manner aforesaid, and bearing their respective
“ proper Lots, if required, have Votes at the
“ Elections aforesaid; so as such House, wherein
“ such Partners carry on their Trade, be of the
“ true and real yearly Value of as many respective
“ Sums of ten Pounds a Year, computed toge-
“ ther, as there are Partners.

Sect. 12.
relating
to several
Inhabi-
tants.

“ Provided also, that where two Persons, and
“ no more, not being Partners, shall have by
“ the Space aforesaid, severally inhabited in the
“ same House, such two Persons, severally pay-
“ ing their Scots, and bearing their respective
“ Lots, as aforesaid, shall have Votes at the Elec-
“ tion aforesaid; so as such House, wherein such
“ two Persons inhabit, be of the true and real
“ yearly Value of twenty Pounds or upwards;
“ and that each of the said Persons doth pay the
“ yearly Rent of ten Pounds at the least, for his
“ respective Part of such House.

Sect. 14.
declaring
the general
Disqualifi-
cations of
Voting at
all Elesti-
ons what-
soever,

“ And no Person or Persons whatsoever,
“ shall have any Right to Vote at any Election
“ of a Citizen or Citizens to serve in Parlia-
“ ment; or of any Mayor, Alderman, or other
“ Officer or Officers of or for the said City,
“ or any the Wards, or Precincts thereof, who
No. 101.

“ have at any Time within the Space of two ^{within the}
“ Years next, before such Election or Elections, ^{City of}
“ requested to be, and accordingly have been dis- ^{London.}
“ charged from paying to the Rates and Taxes,
“ to which the Citizens of London, inhabiting
“ therein, are or shall be liable, as aforesaid, or
“ any of them; or have within the Space afore-
“ said, had or received any Alms whatsoever;
“ and the Vote of every such Person shall be
“ void.

To which add the disabling Clause inserted in
the Statutes of 9 George II. Chap. 20. Sect. 13.
and 10 George II. Chap. 22. Sect. 10. with Regard
to the Neglect or Refusal to pay the Lamp or
Watch Rates.

“ And to the end that the Payment of the
“ said Rates and Assessments for the Purposes
“ aforesaid, may be effectually enforced, be it
“ further Enacted, &c. That every Freeman
“ of London, liable to pay the Rates and Assess-
“ ments as aforesaid, who shall have neglected or
“ refused to pay the said Rates and Assessments to
“ the Person or Persons authorised and empow-
“ ered to collect and receive the same, (the
“ same having been lawfully demanded) or shall
“ have desired to be excused from paying such
“ Rates and Assessments, shall be under the same
“ incapacity of Voting at Elections within the
“ said City of London, as any Person or Persons
“ now is or are, who do not pay their Scot and
“ Lot to the several yearly Rates and Taxes, to
“ which the Citizens of London are at this Time
“ liable.”

And as an Encouragement to Merchants, and
other Persons of Wealth and Abilities, residing
within the City, who have hitherto been prevented
from becoming free of the same, by Freemen
being restricted from disposing of their Estates
by Will: It was enacted by the Authority afore-
said, That from and after the First of June
in the Year above-mentioned, all Freemen un-
married, and who have not Issue by any former
Marriage, as well as all such that shall become
free of the City of London after the Time afore-
said, may dispose of their personal Estates in all
Respects, as if there never had been any Custom
in the City to the contrary.

And to prevent the inevitable Crime of Perjury
in the Citizens, by their being formerly obliged,
at their Admission into the Freedom of the City,
to take the following Oath:

“ Ye shall swear that ye shall be good and
“ true to our Sovereign Lord King George, and to
“ the Heirs of our said Sovereign Lord the
“ King: Obeysant and obedient ye shall be to
“ the Mayor and Ministers of this City; the
“ Franchises and Customs thereof ye shall main-
“ tain, and this City keep harmless in that
“ which in you is. Ye shall be contributory to
“ all manner of Charges within the City, as
“ Summons, Watches, Contributions, Taxes,
“ Tallages, Lot and Scot, and to all other
“ Charges, bearing your Part as a Freeman
“ ought to do. Ye shall colour no Foreigners,
“ Goods, under or in your Name, whereby the
“ King, or this City, might or may lose their
“ Customs or Advantages. Ye shall know no
“ Foreigner to buy or sell any Merchandize
“ with any other Foreigner within this City,

“or Franchise thereof, but ye shall warn the
 “Chamberlain thereof, or some Minister of the
 “Chamber. Ye shall implead or sue no Free-
 “man out of this City, whilst ye may have
 “Right and Law within the same City. Ye
 “shall take none Apprentice, but if he be free
 “born, (that is to say) no Bondman’s Son, nor
 “the Son of any Alien, and for no less Term
 “than for seven Years, without Fraud and De-
 “ceit: And within the first Year, ye shall
 “cause him to be enrolled, or else pay such
 “Fine as shall be reasonably imposed upon you
 “for omitting the same; and after his Term’s End,
 “within convenient Time, (being required) ye
 “shall make him free of this City, if he have
 “well and truly served you. Ye shall also keep
 “the King’s Peace in your own Person. Ye shall
 “know no Gatherings, Conventicles, or Con-
 “spiracies made against the King’s Peace, but
 “ye shall warn the Mayor thereof, or let it to
 “your Power. All the Points and Articles ye
 “shall well and truly keep, according to the
 “Laws and Customs of this City to your Power.
 “So God you help.”

The following, which is administered to all
 Persons at their Admission into the Freedom of
 the City was constituted in its room.

“Ye shall swear, that ye shall be good and
 “true to our Sovereign Lord King George, and
 “to the Heirs of our said Sovereign Lord the
 “King. Obeisant and obedient ye shall be to
 “the Mayor and Ministers of this City; the
 “Franchises and Customs thereof ye shall main-
 “tain, and this City keep harmless in that
 “which in you is. Ye shall be contributory to
 “all manner of Charges within the City, as
 “Summons, Watches, Contributions, Taxes,
 “Tallages, Lot and Scot, and to all other
 “Charges, bearing your Part, as a Freeman
 “ought to do. Ye shall colour no Foreigners
 “Goods under or in your Name, whereby the
 “King, or this City might or may lose their
 “Customs or Advantages. Ye shall take none
 “Apprentice for any less Term than for seven
 “Years, without Fraud or Deceit: And within
 “the first Year ye shall cause him to be enrolled,
 “or else pay such Fine as shall be reasonably
 “imposed upon you for omitting the same; and
 “after his Term’s End, within convenient Time
 “(being required) ye shall make him free of
 “this City, if he have well and truly served
 “you. Ye shall also keep the King’s Peace in
 “your own Person. Ye shall know no Gather-
 “ings, Conventicles, or Conspiracies made a-
 “gainst the King’s Peace, but ye shall warn the
 “Mayor thereof, or let it to your Power. All
 “these Points and Articles ye shall well and truly
 “keep, according to the Laws and Customs of
 “this City to your Power. So God you help.”

To what has been said of the Aldermen of this
 City, I shall only add, that they are the second
 constituent Part of the City Legislature, and all
 of them that have passed the Chair, and three
 under it, are by Charter perpetual Justices of the
 Peace within the City; and by the same Power,
 they are by virtue of their Office exempt from
 serving on Inquests, Juries, &c. as they are like-
 wise without the City from Parish Offices, &c.

Richard I. as already observed, having chang-
 ed the Names of two of the Magistrates of
 this City, from those mentioned in the Charter of
 Henry I. his Great-Grandfather, viz. from the
 Appellation of Sheriffs to that of Bailiffs; how-
 ever it was only a Change of Name, and not of
 Office: For as the *Norman* Appellative of Bailiff
 implies an Intendant, Collector, or petty Magi-
 strate; so doth the *Saxon* Scirgrave or Sheriff im-
 port the same, *Scire* signifying a Division, and
Grave (as already mentioned) a Judge, Overseer,
 or Collector; which Epithet of Sheriff was prob-
 ably at first brought into Use in this City, upon
 King Henry I’s granting the Sheriffwick of *Mid-
 dlessex* to the Citizens of *London*.

The Appellation of Bailiff proving of no long
 Duration, the more antient one of Sheriff was re-
 stored to the Executors of that Office, who at pre-
 sent are chosen by the Liverymen of the several
 Companies on *Midsummer-day*, and whose Office,
 according to our great Antiquary, is to collect
 the publick Revenues within their several Juris-
 dictions, to gather into the Exchequer all Fines,
 to serve the King’s Writs of Process, and by the
Posse Comitatus to compel head-strong and obsti-
 nate Men to submit to the Decisions of the Law,
 to attend the Judges and execute their Orders,
 to impanel Juries, to bring in their Verdicts to
 the Judges, and to take care that all condemned
 Criminals be duly executed.

The List of the Sheriffs of *London* being car-
 ried no higher, by any Author hitherto published,
 than the first of Richard I. in the Year 1189, I
 shall supply that Defect from a Manuscript in the
 King’s Library, wherein the Names of the said
 Officers are carried up to the Time of King *Ed-
 ward the Confessor*; but the Years of their re-
 spective Governments not being ascertained, the
 Dates of such Offices of this City are only record-
 ed from the Year 1188, as will appear by the
 following Account of the said Officers, taken
 from the most antient Record in the Archives of
Guildhall, intitled, *De Antiquis Legibus Liber*; by
 which I am not only enabled to rectify the Mis-
 takes and Misnomers in *Fabian*, *Arnold*, and *Stow*,
 till the Year 1266, but likewise the Dates of the
 several Governments, and Spelling the Names of
 the said Officers, which the said Authors have
 unwarrantably modernized.

Camd.
 Brit. in
 Com.
 Mid.

A List of the SHERIFFS of LONDON.

Years.	Sheriffs.	Years.	Sheriffs.	Years.	Sheriffs.
00,	Wolgarius	1192,	Roger le Duc, Roger fil. Alani	1202,	Walt. le Brun, Will. Chamberleyn
00,	Geffrey de Magnum	1193,	Will. fil. Isabel, Will. fil. Aluf.	1203,	Tho. de Haville, Hamund Brand.
00,	Hugh Bock	1194,	Robert Befaul, Jukel Alderman	1204,	John Waleran, Rich. de Wincestre
00,	Abericus de Vere	1195,	Godard de Antioche, Ro. fil. Durant	1205,	John Elylond, Edmund de la Halle
00,	Gilbert Beck, Peter Fitz Walter	1196,	Robert Blundul, Nichole Duket	1206,	Serle Mercier, Hen. de Sent Auban
00,	John Fitz-Negelly, Ernulph Buchell	1197,	Constantine fil. Aluf, Rob. de Bel	1207,	Robert de Wincestre, Will. Hardel
1188,	Henry de Cornhell, Rich. Reyner	1198,	Arnaud fil. Aluf, Rich. fil. Barthelmi	1208,	Thomas fil. Ngel, Peres le Duc
1189,	John Herlifum, Roger le Duk	1199,	Roger de Defert, Jacob Alderman	1209,	Peres le Juneen, William Wite
1190,	Will. de Haville, John Bokoynte,	1200,	Sim. de Aldermanbir, Will. fil. Aliz	1210,	Stephen Craful, Adam Witeby
1191,	Nichole Duket, Peres Nevlum	1201,	Norman le Blunt, John de Kai.	1211,	Goce fil. Peres, John Gerlande
				1212,	Const.

Years. Sheriffs.
 1212, Conft. Unienis, Randolph Elyland
 1213, Martin fil. Aliz, Peter Bac.
 1214, Salmon de Basing, Hugo de Basing
 1215, Andrew Nevelun, John Travers
 1216, Benet le Seynter, Will. Blundus
 1217, Randolph Elyland, Tho. Bokerel
 1218, Goce le Pefur, John Viel
 1219, John Viel, Richard de Wimbeldon
 1220, Richard Renger, Goce Juniens
 1221, Richard Renger, Thomas Lambert
 1222, Thomas Lambert, William Joyner
 1223, John Travers, Andrew Bokerel
 1224, Andrew Bokerel, John Travers
 1225, Roger le Duc, Martyn fil. William
 1226, Martyn fil. William, Roger le Duc
 1227, Henry de Cochin, Stephen Bokerel
 1228, Stephen Bokerel, Henry de Cochin
 1229, Rob. fil. John, Walter de Wencestre
 1230, John de Woburne, Rich. fil. Walter
 1231, Walter de Buſſe, Michel de Seynt Heleyne
 1232, Henry Edlmonton, Gerard Bat
 1233, Roger Blundus, Simon fil. Marie
 1234, Radulph Afwy, John Norman
 1235, Gerard Bat, Robert Hardel
 1236, Henry de Cochin, Jurdan de Co-ventre
 1237, John de Walbroc, Gervafe Chaumberleyne
 1238, John de Wilehale, John de Coudres
 1239, Remer de Bungeye, Radulph Afwy
 1240, Michel Tony, John de Gyfors
 1241, John Viel, Thomas Dureme
 1242, Radulph Afwy, Robert fil. John
 1243, Adam de Gyſeburne, Hugo Blundul
 1244, Nichole Bat, Radulph de Arcubus
 1245, Nichole Bat, Robert de Cornhull
 1246, Simon fil. Marie, Laurence de Frowick
 1247, William Viel, Nichole Bat
 1248, Nichole fil. Jocei, Galfred de Winceſtre
 1249, John Toleſan, Radulph Hardel
 1250, Humf. de Faber, Will. fil. Richard
 1251, Nichole Bat, Laurence de Frowik
 1252, William de Dureme, Thomas de Winburne
 1253, Rich. Picard, John de Norhamton
 1254, William Afwy, Henry Walemund
 1255, Mathias Bokerel, John le Minur.
 1256, William Afwy, Richard Ewelle
 1257, Tho. fil. Thomas, Rob. de Catelene
 1258, John Adrian, Robert de Cornhull
 1259, Adam Browning, Hen. de Coventre
 1260, Rich. Picard, John de Norhamton
 1261, Philip le Tailur, Rich. de Walebroc
 1262, Oſbert de Suffolchia, Robert de Munpeylers
 1263, Gregori de Rokeſſe, Tho. de Forda
 1264, Edward Blund, Peter Auger
 1265, Gregori de Rokeſſe, Simon Hadeſtok
 1266, John Adryan, Luke Badecot
 1267, Tho. Baſyngge, Rob. de Cornehyll
 1268, Willyam de Durham, Walter Henry
 1269, Willyam Haddyſtoke, Anketyll de Alverne
 1270, Walter Porter, John Taylour
 1271, Gregory Rokyſſe, Henry Waleys
 1272, Rychard Parys, John Bedyll
 1273, Johan Horne, Walter Potter
 1274, Nich. Wyncheſter, Henry Coventre
 1275, Lucas Patincourt, Henry Frowyke
 1276, Johan Horne, Rauffe Blount
 1277, Robert Bracey, Rauffe Fenour
 1278, Johan Adryan, Walter Langley
 1279, Robert Baſyng, Wylliam Mazarer
 1280, Thomas Box, Rauffe More
 1281, Wyll. Faryngdon, Nic. Wyncheſter
 1282, Wyll. Mazaner, Nic. Wyncheſter
 1283, Rauffe Blunt, Hawkyn Betnell
 1284, Jordan Goodchepe, Martyn Box
 1285, Steph. Cornehyll, Robert Rokeſſy
 1286, Walter Blount, Johan Wade
 1287, Thomas Croſſe, Willyam Hawteyn
 1288, Wylliam Hereford, Thomas Stanys
 1289, Wyll. Betayn, Johan of Canterbury
 1290, Fulke of St. Edmund, Salamon Langforde
 1291, Thomas Romain, Wyll. de Lyre
 1292, Rauffe Blount, Hamonde Boxe
 1293, Henry Bale, Elys Ruſſell
 1294, Robert Rokeſſey, Martyn Awbry
 1295, Henry Boxe, Richarde Glouceter
 1296, Johan Dunſtable, Ad. Halyngbery
 1297, Thomas Suff, Adam de Fulham
 1298, John de Stordforde, Willyam de Stortforde
 1299, Richard Reffham, Thomas Seley
 1300, John Armenter, Hen. de Fryngeryth

Years. Sheriffs.
 1301, Luke Haverynge, Rich. Champeis
 1302, Robert Caller, Peter Boſham
 1303, Hugh Pourt, Simon Parys
 1304, Wylliam Combmartyn, Johan de Burfforde
 1305, Roger Parys, John Lyncolln
 1306, Raynold Doderell, Will. Canſyn
 1307, Symon Bolet, Godf. de la Conduyt
 1308, Nicholas Pygotte, Myghell Drury
 1309, Wylliam Baſyngge, John Butler
 1310, James of St. Edmurde, Rog. Palmer
 1311, Symon Scroppe, Peter Blacnay
 1312, Symon Merwode, Rych. Wyllforde
 1313, John Lambyn, Adam Lutekyn
 1314, Adam Burden, Hugh Gayton
 1315, Stephan of Abyngdone, Hamonde Chykwell
 1316, Hamonde Goodchepe, Wylliam Redyngge
 1317, Wylliam Caſton, Rauffe Palmer
 1318, Johan Pryoure, Wylliam Furneure
 1319, Johan Pontenay, John Dallynge
 1320, Symon Abyngdon, Johan Preſton
 1321, Reynolde at Conduyt, Wylliam Proddham
 1322, Rych. Conſtanyne, Rich. Hakeney
 1323, Johan Grantham, Rycharde of Ely
 1324, Adam Salifbury, Johan of Oxyngforde
 1325, Benet of Fulham, Johan Caſton
 1326, Gylbert Moordon, Johan Cotton
 1327, Henry Darcy, Johan Hawteyne
 1328, Sym. Fraunces, Hen. Combmartyn
 1329, Rychard Lazar, Henry Gyfors
 1330, Robert of Ely, Thomas Harworde
 1331, Johan Mockyngge, Andrew Awbry
 1332, Nicholas Pyke, Johan Huſband
 1333, Johan Hamonde, Wyll. Hanfarde
 1334, Johan Kyngton, Walter Turke
 1335, Walter Mordon, Richard Upton
 1336, Wylliam Brykelfworthe, Johan Northall
 1337, Walter Neale, Nycholas Crane
 1338, Wyll. Pountfreyt, Hugh Marbre
 1339, Wyll. Thorney, Roger Forſham
 1340, Adam Lucas, Bartholomewe Marres
 1341, Richard Berkyng, Johan Rockyſſe
 1342, Johan Luſkyn, Rich. Kyſlyngbury
 1343, Johan Steward, Johan Aleſham
 1344, Geoffrey Wyehyngam, Tho. Legge
 1345, Edm. Hemptall, Johan Glouceter
 1346, Johan Croydon, Wylliam Clopton
 1347, Adam Bramſon, Rich. Beſyngſtoke
 1348, Henry Pycarde, Symond Doſſely
 1349, Adam Bury, Rauffe Lynne
 1350, Johan Notte, Wylliam Worceſtre
 1351, Johan Wrothe, Gylbert Steyndrope
 1352, Johan Peche, Johan Stodeney
 1353, Johan Welde, Johan Lytell
 1354, Will. Totyngam, Richard Smert
 1355, Thomas Forſter, Thomas Brandon
 1356, Richard Notyngam, Tho. Doſell
 1357, Stephen Caundyſhe, Bartylmewe Freſtelyng
 1358, Johan Bernes, Johan Buryn
 1359, Symond de Benyngton, Johan Chycheſter
 1360, Johan Denys, Walter Borney
 1361, Wylliam Holbech, James Tame
 1362, John of St. Albones, James Andrew
 1363, Richard Croydon, Johan Hyltoſte
 1364, Johan of Metforde, Symond de Mordon
 1365, Johan Bykylſworth, Johan Yrelande
 1366, Johan Warde, Wylliam Dykman
 1367, Johan Tergolde, Wyll. Dykman
 1368, Ad. Wymbyngam, Rob. Gyrdele
 1369, Johan Pyell, Hugh Holdyche
 1370, Wylliam Walworth, Rob. Gayton
 1371, Robert Hatfelde, Robert Gayton
 1372, Johan Phylpott, Nycholas Brember
 1373, Johan Awbry, Johan Fyſhyde
 1374, Rycharde Lyons, Wyll. Wodhouſe
 1375, Johan Hadley, Wylliam Newporte
 1376, Johan Northampton, Rob. Launde
 1377, Andrew Pykman, Nich. Twyforde
 1378, Johan Boſham, Tho. Cornwaleys
 1379, Johan Heyleſſon, Wylliam Baret
 1380, Walter Duket, Wyll. Knyghthode
 1381, Johan Rote, Johan Hynde
 1382, Johan Sely, Adam Bamme
 1383, Symond Winchcombe, John More
 1384, Nicholas Ereton, Johan Frenſbe
 1385, John Organ, Johan Chyrcheman
 1386, Wylliam Stondon, Wylliam More
 1387, Wylliam Venour, Hughe Forſtalf
 1388, Thomas Auſteyne, Adam Cathyll
 1389, Johan Walcot, Johan Loveney
 1390, Tho. Vyvent, Johan Fraunces

Years. Sheriffs.
 1391, Johan Chadworth, Henry Vamere
 1392, Gilb. Maſfelde, Tho. Newyngtyn.
 1393, Rich. Whyttington, Drew Barentyne
 1394, Wylliam Brampton, Tho. Knolles
 1395, Roger Elys, Johan Sheryngam
 1396, Thomas Wyllforde, Wyll. Parker
 1397, Wyll. Aſkeham, Johan Wodecok
 1398, Johan Wade, Johan Warner
 1399, Wylliam Waldern, Wylliam Hyde
 1400, Wylliam Wakele, Wylliam Eliot
 1401, Wyll. Venour, Will. Fremyngam
 1402, Richard Marlowe, Robert Chicheley
 1403, Thomas Fawconer, Thomas Poll
 1404, William Lowſte, Steph. Spylman
 1405, Henry Barton, Wylliam Crouner
 1406, Nych. Wotton, Godfrey Brooke
 1407, Henry Pomfret, Henry Hatton
 1408, Thomas Duke, Wylliam Norton
 1409, Johan Lawe, Wylliam Chycheley
 1410, Johan Peane, Thomas Pyke
 1411, Johan Raynewell, Wyll. Cotton
 1412, Rauf. Levenhem, Wyll. Sevyngnok
 1413, Johan Sutton, Johan Micoll
 1414, Johan Mychell, Thomas Aleyn
 1415, Aleyn Everard, Tho. Cambridye
 1416, Rob. Wodtyngdon, Johan Coventre
 1417, Henry Rede, Johan Gedney
 1418, Johan Bryan, Rauffe Barton, Johan Parnaffe
 1419, Robert Whyttingham, Johan Butler
 1420, Johan Boteler, Wylliam Weſton
 1421, Richard Goſſelyn, Willyam Weſton
 1422, William Eſfelde, Robert Taterſale
 1423, Nycholas James, Tho. Wadeſforde
 1424, Symon eman, John Bywater
 1425, Wylliam Mylred, Johan Brokle
 1426, Johan Arnold, Johan Hyghman
 1427, Henry Frowick, Robert Otley
 1428, Tho. Duffhouſe, Rauffe Holand
 1429, Johan Ruffe, Rauffe Holand
 1430, Water Chertſey, Robert Large
 1431, Johan Addyſſe, Stephen Browne
 1432, Johan Olney, Johan Paddyſſey
 1433, Thomas Chalton, Johan Lynge
 1434, Thomas Bernwell, Simond Eyer
 1435, Thomas Catworth, Robert Clopton
 1436, Thomas Morſted, Wyll. Gregory
 1437, Wyll. Chapman, Wyll. Halys
 1438, Hugh Dyke, Nicholas Yoo
 1439, Robert Marchall, Phylp Malpas
 1440, Johan Sutton, Wyll. Whetynhale
 1441, William Cumbyſ, Richard Ryche
 1442, Thomas Beaumont, Rich. Nordon
 1443, Nych. Wyfforde, Johan Norman
 1444, Stephyn Forſter, Hugh Wyche
 1445, Johan Derby, Geoffrey Feldyng
 1446, Robert Horne, Godfrey Boloyne
 1447, Wylliam Abraham, Thomas Scot
 1448, Wyll. Cantlow, Wyll. Marowe
 1449, Wylliam Hulyn, Tho. Canynges
 1450, Johan Mydylton, Wylliam Dere
 1451, Math. Phylp, Chryſtofer Warton
 1452, Richard Lee, Richarde Alley
 1453, Johan Walden, Thomas Cooke
 1454, Johan Felde, Wylliam Taylour
 1455, Johan Yonge, Thomas Oulgrave
 1456, Johan Steward, Rauffe Verney
 1457, Wylliam Edward, Thomas Reyner
 1458, Rauffe Joſelyn, Richard Nedeſham
 1459, Johan Plummer, Wylliam Stocker
 1460, Rych. Hemyngge, Johan Lambarde
 1461, Johan Looke, George Irelande
 1462, Will. Hampton, Bartylmew Jemys
 1463, Robert Baſſet, Thomas Muſchamp
 1464, John Tate, Johan Stone
 1465, Sir Henry Wavyr, James Conſtanyne
 1466, Johan Brown, Henry Bryce, Johan Stockton
 1467, Humffry Heyforde, Tho. Stalbroke
 1468, Wyll. Haryot, Symond de Smyth
 1469, Robert Drope, Richard Gardyner
 1470, Johan Croſby, Johan Warde
 1471, Johan Alleyn, Johan Shelley
 1472, Johan Browne, Thomas Bledlow
 1473, Johan Stocker, Robert Byllyſdon
 1474, Edmond Shaa, Thomas Hylle
 1475, Hugh Bryce, Robert Colwych
 1476, Richard Rawſon, Wylliam Horne
 1477, Johan Stocker, Henry Colet
 1478, Robert Hardyngge, Robert Byfelde
 1479, Thomas Ilam, Johan Warde
 1480, William Danyell, William Bakon
 1481, Robert Tate, Wylliam Wyking, Richarde Chawry
 1482, Wylliam Whyte, Johan Mathewe
 1483, Thomas Norlond, Wyll. Martyn
 1484, Richard Cheſtir, Thomas Bretayn
 1485, Johan

Years.	Sheriffs.	Years.	Sheriffs.	Years.	Sheriffs.
1485,	Johan Tate, Johan Tate	1573,	James Harvie, Thomas Pullifon	1661,	Francis Menhil, Samuel Starling
1486,	Hugh Clopton, Johan Percyvall	1574,	Thomas Blancke, Anthony Gamage	1662,	Sir Thomas Bludworth, Sir Will. Turner
1487,	Johan Fenkyll, Johan Remyngton	1575,	Edward Osborne, Wolstane Dixie	1663,	Sir Richard Ford, Sir Rich. Rives
1488,	Wyllyam Ifaak, Rauf Tilny	1576,	William Kimpton, George Barne	1664,	George Waterman, Charles Doe
1489,	Wyllyam Capell, Johan Brooke	1577,	Nich. Backhouse, Francis Bowyer	1665,	Robert Hanson, William Hooker
1490,	Henry Coote, Robert Revell, Hugh Pemberton	1578,	George Bond, Thomas Starkie	1666,	Sir Robert Vyner, Sir Joseph Sheldon
1491,	Thomas Wood, Wyllyam Browne	1579,	Martin Calthorp, John Hart	1667,	Sir Dennis Gawden, Sir Thomas Davies
1492,	William Purchase, Wyll. Walbek	1580,	Ralph Woodcock, John Alate	1668,	John Froth, Francis Chaplin
1493,	Robert Fabyan, Johan Wyngar	1581,	Richard Martin, William Webbe	1669,	John Smith, James Edwards
1494,	Nycholas Alwyn, Johan Warner	1582,	William Rowe, John Hayden	1670,	Dannet Forth, William Gomeldon, Patience Ward
1495,	Thomas Knefworth, Henry Somyr	1583,	William Masham, John Spencer	1671,	Jonat. Dawes, Robert Clayton, John Moore
1496,	Johan Shaa, Richarde Haddon	1584,	Stephen Slany, Henry Billingsley	1672,	Sir William Prichard, Sir James Smith
1497,	Bartholomew Reed, Thomas Wyndowght	1585,	Anthony Radcliffe, Henry Parnell	1673,	Henry Tulse, Robert Geoffrey
1498,	Thomas Bradbery, Steven Jenyns	1586,	Robert House, William Elkin	1674,	Sir Nathaniel Herne, John Lethieulier
1499,	Jamys Wilforde, Rychard Brond	1587,	Thomas Skinner, John Ketcher	1675,	Thomas Gold, John Shorter
1500,	Johan Hawys, William Stede	1588,	Hugh Ofley, Richard Saltenfall	1676,	John Peake, Thomas Stampe
1501,	Syr Laurence Aylemer, Hen. Hede	1589,	Richard Gurney, Stephen Some	1677,	William Rawstone, Thomas Beckford
1502,	Henry Keble, Nycholas Nynes	1590,	Nicholas Mosley, Robert Broke	1678,	Richard How, John Chapman
1503,	Chrystoffor Hawys, Robert Wattes, Thomas Granger	1591,	William Rider, Benet Barnham	1679,	Jonathan Raymond, Simon Lewis
1504,	Roger Achylly, Wyllyam Browne	1592,	John Gerard, Robert Taylor	1680,	Slingsby Bethell, Henry Cornish
1505,	Richard Shore, Roger Grove	1593,	Paul Banning, Peter Hanton	1681,	Thomas Pilkington, Samuel Shute
1506,	Wyllyam Copynger, Tho. Johnson, Wyllyam Fitz-Wyllyams	1594,	Robert Lee, Thomas Benet	1682,	Dudley North, Peter Rich
1507,	William Butler, Johan Kirkby	1595,	Thomas Low, Leonard Holiday	1683,	Peter Daniel, Samuel Dashwood
1508,	Thomas Exmew, Rychard Smyth	1596,	John Wattes, Richard Godard	1684,	William Gosling, Peter Vandepute
1509,	George Monox, John Doget	1597,	Henry Rowe, John More	1685,	Benjamin Thorowgood, Thomas Kenfey
1510,	John Milborne, John Rest	1598,	Edward Holmeden, Robert Hampson	1686,	Thomas Rawlinson, Tho. Fowles
1511,	Nicholas Skelton, Tho. Mirfne	1599,	Humphrey Weld, Roge Clarke	1687,	Bazil Firebrace, John Parsons
1512,	Robert Aldarnes, Robert Fenrother	1600,	Robert Cambell, Thomas Smith	1688,	Sir Humphry Edwin, John Fleet
1513,	John Dawes, John Bridges	1601,	Henry Anderfon, William Glover	1689,	Christ. Lethieulier, John Houblon
1514,	James Yarford, John Monday	1602,	James Pemberton, John Swinner-ton	1690,	Edward Clarke, Francis Child
1515,	Henry Warley, Richard Grey, William Bailey	1603,	Sir William Rumney, Sir Thomas Middleton	1691,	William Ashurst, Richard Levet
1516,	Thomas Seimer, John Thurston	1604,	Sir Thomas Hayes, Sir Rog. Jones	1692,	Thomas Lane, Thomas Cooke
1517,	Thomas Baldrie, Raph Simondes	1605,	Clement Scudamor, Sir John Jolles	1693,	Thomas Abney, William Hedges
1518,	John Allen, James Spencer	1606,	William Walthall, John Lemon	1694,	John Sweetapple, William Cole
1519,	John Wilkinson, Nicholas Patrich	1607,	Geoffrey Elwes, Nicholas Style	1695,	Edward Mills, Owen Buckingham
1520,	Sir John Skevington, John Kyme	1608,	George Bolles, Richard Farrington	1696,	John Wolfe, Samuel Blewit
1521,	John Breton, Thomas Pargetor	1609,	Sebastion Harvey, Will. Cockaine	1697,	Bartholomew Gracedieu, James Collet
1522,	John Rudstone, John Champneis	1610,	Richard Pyat, Francis Jones	1698,	William Gore, Joseph Smart
1523,	Michael English, Nich. Jenines	1611,	Edward Barkham, George Smithes	1699,	Charles Duncombe, Jeffry Jefferies
1524,	Raph Dodmer, William Roch	1612,	Edward Rotherham, Alexander Prescot	1700,	Robert Beachcroft, Henry Furnese
1525,	John Cauntton, Christopher Alkew	1613,	Thomas Bennet, Henry Jaye	1701,	William Withers, Peter Floyer, James Bateman
1526,	Stephen Peacocke, Nich. Lambert	1614,	Peter Proby, Martin Lumley	1702,	Rob. Bedingfield, Samuel Gerrard
1527,	John Hardy, William Holles	1615,	William Goare, John Goare	1703,	Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Sir Joseph Wolfe
1528,	Raph Warren, John Long	1616,	Allen Cotten, Cuthbert Hacket	1704,	Sir John Buckworth, Sir William Humphreys
1529,	Michael Dormer, Walter Champion	1617,	William Holyday, Robert Johnson	1705,	Sir Charles Thorold, Sir Samuel Sanier
1530,	William Dauntsey, Richard Champion	1618,	Richard Hearne, Hugh Hamersley	1706,	Sir William Benson, Sir Ambrose Crawley
1531,	Richard Gresham, Edward Altham	1619,	Richard Deane, James Cambell	1707,	Benjamin Green, Sir Charles Peers
1532,	Richard Reynoldes, Nich. Pinchon, John Martin, John Priest	1620,	Edward Allen, Robert Ducie	1708,	Charles Hopton, Richard Guy
1533,	William Forman, Sir Tho. Kitson	1621,	George Whitmore, Nich. Rainton	1709,	Sir Richard Hoare, Thomas Dunk
1534,	Nicholas Levifon, Will. Denham	1622,	John Hodges, Humfrey Hanford	1710,	Sir George Thorold, Francis Eyles
1535,	Humfrey Munmoth, John Cootes	1623,	Ralph Freeman, Thomas Moulson	1711,	John Calle, William Stewart
1536,	Robert Paget, William Boyer	1624,	Rowland Heilin, Robert Packhurst	1712,	William Lewen, Sir Samuel Clarke
1537,	Sir John Gresham, Thomas Lewen	1625,	Thomas Westway, Ellis Crispe, John Poole, Christopher Cletherowe	1713,	Francis Forbes, Joshua Sharpe
1538,	William Welkenfon, Nich. Gibfon	1626,	Edward Bromfield, Richard Fenne	1714,	Rob. Breedon, Sir Randolph Knipo
1539,	John Feiry, Thomas Huntlow	1627,	Maurice Abbot, Henry Garway	1715,	Sir John Ward, Sir John Fryer
1540,	Sir William Laxton, Martin Bowes	1628,	Rowland Backhouse, Will. Afton	1716,	Sir Gerard Conyers, Charles Cooke
1541,	Rowland Hill, Henry Suckley	1629,	Humfrey Smith, Edmund Wright	1717,	Sir Peter Delme, Sir Harcourt Masters
1542,	Henry Habberthorne, Henry Amcotes	1630,	Arthur Abdy, Robert Cambell	1718,	Sir John Bull, Sir Thomas Ambrose
1543,	John Toleus, Richard Dobbes	1631,	Samuel Cranmer, Henry Prat	1719,	Sir John Eyles, Sir John Tash
1544,	John Wilford, Andrew Jude	1632,	Hugh Perry, Henry Andrews	1720,	Sir George Caswell, Sir William Billers
1545,	George Barnes, Ralph Alley	1633,	Gilbert Harrison, Richard Gumeay	1721,	Sir George Mertins, Edw. Becher
1546,	Richard Jarveis, Thomas Curteis	1634,	John Highlord, John Cordall	1722,	Humphry Parsons, Francis Child, Esqrs
1547,	Thomas White, Robert Charfey	1635,	Thomas Soame, John Gayer	1723,	Sir Richard Hopkins, Felix Feast, Edward Bellamy, Esqrs
1548,	William Locke, Sir John Ailife	1636,	William Abell, Jacob Gerrard	1724,	Robert Bailis, Joseph Eyles, Esqrs
1549,	Richard Turke, John Yorke	1637,	Thomas Atkyn, Edward Rudge	1725,	Francis Porten, Jeremiah Morden, John Thompson, Esqrs
1550,	Augustine Hind, John Lyon	1638,	Isaac Pennington, John Woollaston	1726,	Sir John Lock, William Ogborne, Esq
1551,	John Lamberd, John Cowper	1639,	Thomas Adams, John Warner	1727,	Sir John Grosvenor, Tho. Lombe, Esq
1552,	William Gerard, John Maynard	1640,	John Towse, Abrah. Reynardson	1728,	Richard Brocas, Richard Levet, Esqrs
1553,	Thomas Ofley, William Huet	1641,	George Garret, George Clarke	1729,	Sir John Williams, John Barber, Esq
1554,	David Woodrofe, William Chester	1642,	John Langham, Thomas Andrews	1730,	John Fuller, Esq; Sir Isaac Shad
1555,	Thomas Leigh, John Machil	1643,	John Fowke, James Bunce	1731,	Samuel Russel, Thomas Pindar, Esqrs
1556,	William Harper, John White	1644,	William Gibbs, Richard Chambers	1732,	Robert Alsop, Henry Hankey, Esqrs
1557,	Richard Malorie, James Aitham	1645,	John Kendrick, Thomas Foote	1733,	Robert Westley, Daniel Lambert, Esqrs
1558,	John Halse, Richard Champion	1646,	Thomas Cullum, Simon Edmonds	1734,	Micajah Perry, John Salter, Esqrs
1559,	Thomas Lodge, Roger Martin	1647,	Samuel Avery, John Bide		
1560,	Christopher Draper, Thomas Row	1648,	Thomas Vyner, Richard Browne		
1561,	Alexander Avenon, Humphrey Baskerville	1649,	Chr. Pack, Rowld. Wilson, John Dethick		
1562,	Will. Alin, Richard Chamberlaine	1650,	Robert Tichborne, Richard Chiverton		
1563,	Edward Bankes, Rowland Heyward	1651,	John Ireton, Andrew Rycard		
1564,	Edward Jakeman, Leonel Ducket	1652,	Stephen Eastwick, William Underwood		
1565,	John Rivers, James Hawes	1653,	James Phillips, Walter Big		
1566,	Rich. Lambert, Ambrose Nicholas	1654,	Edmund Sleight, Thomas Alleyn		
1567,	Thomas Ramsey, William Bond	1655,	William Thompson, John Frederick		
1568,	John Oleph, Robert Harding, James Bacon	1656,	Tempest Milner, Nathanael Temse		
1569,	Henry Becher, William Dane	1657,	John Robinfon, Thomas Chandler, Richard King		
1570,	Frances Bernam, William Bax	1658,	Anthony Bateman, John Lawrence		
1571,	Henry Miles, John Branch	1659,	Francis Warner, William Love		
1572,	Richard Pipe, Nicholas Woodrofe	1660,	William Bolton, William Peake		

1735. Sir John Barnard, Robert Godschall, Esq;
 1736. Sir William Roufe. Sir Benjamin Rawlins
 1737. Sir George Champion, Thomas Russell, Robert Cater, Esqrs
 1738. James Brooks, Esq; W. Westbrook, Esq;
 1739. George Heathcote, Esq; Sir John Le Quefne
 1740. Henry Marshall, Richard Moore, Esqrs
 1741. Robert Willmot, William Smith, Esqrs
 1742. William Benn. Charles Eggleton, Esqrs
 1743. Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir Will. Calvert
 1744. Walter Barnard, Esq; Sir Sam. Pennant
 1745. John Blachford, Edward Cockayne, Esqrs
 1746. Thomas Winterbottom, Robert Alfop, Esqrs
 1747. Crisp Gascoyne, Ed. Davies, Esqrs
 1748. Edward Ironside, Tho. Rawlinson, Esqrs
 1749. J. Whitaker, Steph. Theod. Janssen, Esqrs
 1750. William Alexander, Robert Scott, Esqrs
 1751. Slingsby Bethell, Marsh Dickenson, Esqrs
 1752. Sir Charles Afsell, Sir Rich. Glynn
 1753. Thomas Chitty, Matt. Blakiston, Esqrs
 1754. Samuel Fludyer, John Torriano, Esqrs
 1755. William Bleckford, Ive Whitebread, Esqrs.

Besides the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, there are several other eminent Officers belonging to the City.

The Recorder.

First, There is a Recorder of the City of London, a grave and learned Lawyer, skilful in the Customs of the City: Also he is to be a chief Assistant to the Lord-Mayors, for their better Direction in Matters of Justice and Law. He takes Place in Councils and in Courts before any Man that hath not been Mayor, and learnedly delivers the Sentences of the whole Court.

His Qualifications.

The Qualifications of the Recorder of the City are thus set down in one of the Books of the Chamber: That "He shall be, and is wont to be, one of the most skilful and virtuous Apprentices of the Law of the whole Kingdom: "Whose Office is always to sit on the right Hand of the Mayor, in recording Pleas, and passing Judgments; and by whom Records and Processess, had before the Mayor and Aldermen at *Great St. Martin's*, ought to be recorded by Word of Mouth before the Judges assigned there to correct Errors. The Mayor and Aldermen have therefore used commonly to set forth all other Businessess, touching the City, before the King and his Council, as also in certain of the King's Courts, by Mr. Recorder, as a chief Man endued with Wisdom, and eminent for Eloquence."

The Fee of the Recorder was sometimes more, and sometimes less, according to Time and Merit, as appears in the fourth Book of *Liber Albus*. After, the Recorder's Fee was settled at an hundred Marks: And he was to have of the Chamber such Vesture (*Lineatam vel penulatam*) lined or faced, and as often as the Mayor and Aldermen take every Year. And his Clerk, such as the Serjeants of the Chamber. The Recorder, and his Clerk are wont to sit at the Mayor's Table.

What the Recorder's Office was long ago demanded to be, to wit, in the Year 1304, may be worthy to be read out of a Record, viz. *Die Lunæ*, &c. "On Monday after the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, in the 32d of King Edward, before the Lords, John le Blund, Mayor, John de Burreforch, Sheriff, William de Beton, Walter de Fynchingfield, William de Leyre, Thomas Romeyn, Adam de Folham, John of Canterbury, Simon de Paris, John de Dunstable, Richard de Gloucestre, Henry de Loucestre, Adam de Rokefle, &c. Aldermen,

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"meeting together, John de Wengrave, Alderman and Recorder, was sworn, well and faithfully to render all the Judgments of the Hustings, after the Mayor and Aldermen should meet concerning their Pleas, and agreed together; and also all other Judgments touching the City of London, &c. And that he shall do Justice as well to Poor as Rich. And that all the Pleas of the Hustings, presently after the Hustings is finished, he shall oversee, order, and cause to be enrolled, according to the Things pleaded, &c. And that he shall come prepared to dispatch the Business of the City, &c. when he shall be lawfully warned by the Mayor and Bailiffs. For which Labour the abovesaid Mayor and Aldermen have yielded to give the aforefaid John 10 l. Sterling by the Year out of their Chamber, and 20 d. of each Charter written, and each Testament enrolled in the said Hustings, &c."

The present Recorder is Sir William Moreton, Knight.

The following is a CATALOGUE of the RECORDERS of LONDON, as far back as could be retrieved.

ALDERMEN.

26 Edw. I. A. D. 1298. John de Norton.
 32 Edw. I. A. D. 1304. John de Wengrave.
 13 Edw. II. A. D. 1321. Jeffrey de Hertpoll.
 14 Edw. II. A. D. 1321. Robert de Sawalchyns.
 3 Edw. III. A. D. 1329. Gregory de Norton.
 13 Edw. III. A. D. 1339. Roger de Depham.
 37 Edw. III. A. D. 1363. Thomas Lodelow.
 39 Edw. III. A. D. 1365. William de Halden.
 51 Edw. III. A. D. 1377. William Cheyne.
 One of this Name was made a Justice of the King's Bench, in the Year 1416, and Anno 1424, Lord Chief there.
 13 Rich. II. A. D. 1389. John Tremayne, Common Serjeant.
 16 Rich. II. A. D. 1392. William Makenade.
 18 Rich. II. A. D. 1394. John Cokain.
 22 Rich. II. A. D. 1398. Matthew de Suthworth.
 5 Hen. IV. A. D. 1403. Thomas Thornburgh.
 7 Hen. IV. A. D. 1405. John Preston.
 3 Hen. V. A. D. 1415. John Barton, Senior, afterwards made a Serjeant, 1416.
 1 Hen. VI. A. D. 1422. John Fray, afterwards Lord Chief Baron, 1436.
 5 Hen. VI. A. D. 1426. John Simonds.
 14 Hen. VI. A. D. 1435. Alexander Anne.
 18 Hen. VI. A. D. 1440. Thomas Cockayne.
 18 Hen. VI. A. D. 1440. William (alias John) Borwis.
 20 Hen. VI. A. D. 1442. Robert Danvers, Common-Serjeant.
 29 Hen. VI. A. D. 1451. Thomas Billing, afterwards, 1453, made a Serjeant.
 In 1458, made the King's Serjeant.
 In 1465, made a Justice of the King's Bench.
 In 1469, made Chief Justice.
 33 Hen. VI. A. D. 1455. Thomas Urswyck, Common Serjeant, in the Room of Billing.
 In 1472, made Chief Baron.
 11 Edw. IV. A. D. 1471. Humphrey Starkey, in the Room of Urswyck.
 In 1484, made Chief Baron.
 1 Edw. V. A. D. 1483. Thomas Fitz-William; in 1489, made Speaker of the House of Commons.
 This List hitherto is imperfect, though found so in the Records.

Hereafter follow the Names of the RECORDERS successively.

23 Hen. VII. A. D. 1508. Sir Robert Sheffield, Knt.
 23 Hen. VII. A. D. 1508. John Chalwyner, in the Room of Sheffield.
 2 Hen. VIII. A. D. 1511. Richard Brook, in the Room of Chalwyner.
 In 1521, made a Justice of Common-Pleas.
 In 1526, made Chief Baron.
 11 Hen. VIII. A. D. 1530. William Shelley (one of the Judges) in the Room of Brook.
 In 1522, made a Serjeant.
 In 1527, made a Justice of Common-Pleas.
 18 Hen. VIII. A. D. 1527. John Baker (one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Courts) in the Room of Shelley.

27. Hen. VIII. A. D. 1536. Sir Roger Cholmley, Serjeant at Law, in the Room of Baker.
 In 1545, made King's Serjeant.
 In 1546, made Chief Baron.
 37 Hen. VIII. A. D. 1546. Robert Brook, Common-Serjeant, in the Room of Cholmley.
 In 1552, made a Serjeant.
 In 1554, made Justice of the Common-Pleas.
 1 and 2 P. and M. A. D. 1553. Ranulph Chomley, one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Court, in the Room of Brook.
 Made Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas.
 5 Eliz. A. D. 1563. Richard Onslow, in the Room of Cholmley.
 In 1556, made Queen's Solicitor.
 8 Eliz. A. D. 1566. Thomas Bromley, in the Room of Onslow.
 In 1569, made Queen's Solicitor.
 11 Eliz. A. D. 1569. Thomas Wilbrabam, one of the Common Pleaders, in the Room of Bromley.
 In 1571, advanced into the Court of Wards and Liveries.
 13 Eliz. A. D. 1571. William Fleetwood, in the Room of Wilbrabam.
 In 1580, made a Serjeant.
 In 1592, made Queen's Serjeant.
 34 Eliz. A. D. 1591. Edward Coke, of the Inner Temple, in the Room of Fleetwood, who surrendered.
 In 1606, made Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas.
 In 1613, made Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
 35 Eliz. A. D. 1592. Edward Drew, Serjeant at Law, in the Room of Coke.
 In 1589, made a Serjeant.
 In 1596, made Queen's Serjeant.
 36 Eliz. A. A. 1594. Thomas Flemynge, in the Room of Drew.
 In 1594, made a Serjeant.
 In 1595, degraded.
 37 Eliz. A. D. 1595. John Crooke of the Inner Temple, in the Room of Flemynge.
 1 Jac. I. A. D. 1603. Henry Montagu, of the Middle-Temple, in the Room of Sir John Crooke, employed in the King's Service.
 In 1610, made King's Serjeant.
 In 1616, made Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
 14 Jac. I. A. D. 1616. Thomas Coventry, one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Courts, in the Room of Montagu.
 In 1616, made King's Solicitor.
 14 Jac. I. A. D. 1616. Anthony Benn, of the Middle-Temple, in the Room of Coventry.
 16 Jac. I. A. D. 1618. Richard Martin, of the Middle-Temple, in the Room of Benn.
 16 Jac. I. A. D. 1618. Robert Heath, of Gray's-Inn, in the Room of Martin.
 In 1620, made King's Solicitor.
 18 Jac. I. A. D. 1620. Robert Shute, of Gray's-Inn, in the Room of Heath.
 18 Jac. I. A. D. 1620. Heneage Finch, of the Inner-Temple, in the Room of Shute.
 In 1623, made a Serjeant.
 7 Car. I. A. D. 1631. Edw. Littleton, of the Inner-Temple, in the Room of Finch.
 In 1634, made King's Solicitor.
 10 Car. I. A. D. 1634. Robert Mason, of Lincoln's-Inn, in the Room of Littleton.
 11 Car. I. A. D. 1635. Henry Calthrop, of the Middle-Temple, Queen's Solicitor, in the Room of Mason; afterwards made Attorney of the Court of Wards.
 This Sir Henry Calthrop published an useful Book, being Reports of Special Cases, collected by himself, touching the several Customs and Liberties of the City of London.
 11 Car. I. A. D. 1635. Thomas Gardiner, of the Inner-Temple, in the Room of Calthrop.
 19 Car. I. A. D. 1643. Peter Pheasant, Serjeant at Law, and one of the City's Common Pleaders, in the Room of Gardiner, discharged for long Absence.
 19 Car. I. A. D. 1643. John Glyn, Recorder of Westminster, in the Room of Pheasant who resigned.
 In 1649, made a Serjeant.
 In 1660, again made a Serjeant.
 And afterwards in the same Year, made King's Serjeant.
 25 Aug. A. D. 1649. William Steele, of Gray's-Inn, in the Room of Glyn.
 In 1655, made Lord Chief Baron.
 1 Junii, A. D. 1655. Lisleborn Long, or Lincoln's-Inn, in the Room of Steele.
 18 Martii, A. D. 1658. John Green, one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Court, in the Room of Long, deceased.
 3 Novemb. A. D. 1659. William Wylde, of the Inner-Temple, in the Room of Green, deceased.
 In 1661, made a Serjeant.
 Afterwards, in the same Year, made a King's Serjeant.
 In 1668, made a Justice of the Common-Pleas.
 In 1672, made a Justice of the King's Bench.
 20 Car. II. A. D. 1668. John Howell, Deputy Recorder, in the Room of Wylde.
 29 Car. II. A. D. 1676. William Dolben, of the Inner-Temple, in the Room of Howell, who surrendered.
 In 1677, made King's Serjeant.
 In 1678, made Justice of the King's Bench.

30 Car. II. A. D. 1680. Sir George Jeffreys, Common-Serjeant in the Room of Dolben.
 In 1680, made a Serjeant.
 In 1681, made King's Serjeant.
 In 1683, made Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
 32 Car. II. A. D. 1680. George Treby, of the Middle Temple, in the Room of Jeffreys.
 In 1692, made Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas.
 35 Car. II. A. D. 1683. Sir Thomas Jenner (by Commission) in the Room of Treby.
 1685, made one of the Barons of the Exchequer.
 2 Jac. II. A. D. 1685. Sir John Holt (by Commission) in the Room of Jenner.
 3 Jac. II. Maii 12, A. D. 1687. ——— Tate, Serjeant at Law (by Commission) in the Room of Holt.
 4 Jac. II. Feb. 20, A. D. 1687. Sir Bartholomew Shower (by Commission) in the Room of Tate.
 4 Will. and Mar. Junii 10, A. D. 1692. Sir Salathiel Lovell, Serjeant at Law, in the Room of Treby, who had been restored upon King James's regranting the City's Liberties, and was now made Justice of the Common-Pleas.
 In 1708, made Baron of the Exchequer.
 7 Annæ, A. D. 1708. Sir Peter King, of the Inner-Temple, in the Room of Lovell.
 In 1714, made Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas.
 1 Georgii, A. D. 1714. Sir William Thompson, of the Middle-Temple, in the Room of King.
 In 1716, made King's Solicitor General, and after one of the Barons of the Exchequer.
 13 Georgii II. 13 Nov. A. D. 1739. John Strange, Esq; his Majesty's Solicitor General, in the Room of Thompson, deceased.
 16 Georgii II. 14 Dec. A. D. 1742. Simon Urlyn, Esq; Serjeant at Law, in the Room of Sir John Strange, who resigned.
 19 Georgii II. 14 Maii, A. D. 1746. John Stracey, Esq; Senior Judge of the Sheriffs Court, on the Death of Sir Simon Urlyn.
 21 Georgii II. 17 Jan. A. D. 1749. Richard Adams, Esq; Senior of the four Common Pleaders, on the Death of Stracey; and, being made a Baron of the Exchequer, resigned.
 26 Georgii II. 15 Feb. 1753. William Moreton, Esq; (now Sir William) Senior Judge of the Sheriffs Court, in the Room of Sir Richard Adams.

The following are also Officers of especial Respect in the City.

The Chamberlain of London.

He is an Officer of great Repute and Trust; and tho' annually chosen on Midsummer-day, yet not displaced, but continues during Life, if no just and great Crimes are made out against him. He had the keeping of the Monies, Lands and Goods of the City Orphans, or took good Security for the Payment thereof when the Parties came to Age. And to that End he was deemed in the Law a sole Corporation, to him and his Successors, for Orphans; and therefore a Bond, or a Recognizance made to him and his Successors, was recoverable by his Successors. This Officer hath a Court peculiarly belonging to him, which will be spoken of hereafter. His Office may be termed a Publick Treasury, collecting the Customs, Monies, and yearly Revenues, and all other Payments belonging to the Corporation of the City. The present Chamberlain is Sir Thomas Harrison, Knt.

The Common-Serjeant.

He is to attend the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen on Court-Days, and to be in Council with them, on all Occasions, within and without the Precincts or Liberties of the City. He was to take Care of Orphans' Estates, either by taking Account of them, or to sign their Indentures, before their passing the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen. And likewise he was to let, set and manage the Orphans' Estates, according to his Judgment, to their best Advantage. The present Common-Serjeant is Thomas Garrard, Esq;

The Town-Clerk, or Common-Clerk.

He keeps the Original Charters of the City, the Books, Rolls, and other Records, where-in are registered the Acts and Proceedings of the City;

City; so that he may not be improperly termed the City-Register: He is to attend the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen at their Courts. The present Town-Clerk is *Miles Mann, Esq;*

The Town-Clerk and Common-Serjeant take Place according to their Seniority. The Fees of the Chamberlain, Common-Serjeant, and Common-Clerk, or Town-Clerk, were antiently 10 *l.* per Ann.

The Coroner of London.

The Coroner.

Called so from *Corona*, i. e. a *Crown*, because he deals principally with the Crown, or in Matters appertaining to the Imperial Crown of *England*. As to the Antiquity of this Office; There were Coroners in the Time of King *Alfred*, as appears by the Book, intituled, *The Miroir*. The Lord-Mayor for the Time being is Coroner, but hath his Deputy for the Management thereof. In antient Time this Office was of such great Esteem, that none could execute it under the Degree of a Knight. As the Sheriff may inquire of all Felonies, so the Coroner is to inquire of all sudden Deaths: And to that End he impannels a Jury, takes Evidence upon Oath, and gives the Charge to the Jury.

In former Times this Officer was nominated and appointed by the King. In 51 *Edw. III.* the Citizens prayed, That they might place and displace a Coroner among themselves, answering unto the King what belongs thereunto. It was answered, The King will not depart with his antient Right. The present Coroner is *George Grew, Esq;*

Two Judges of the Sheriffs' Court; four Common Pleaders; Comptroller of the Chamber; Secondary of *Wood-street* Compter; Secondary of the *Poultry* Compter.

The City Remembrancer.

The City Remembrancer.

This Officer is to attend the Lord-Mayor on certain Days, his Business being to put his Lordship in Mind of the select Days he is to go abroad with the Aldermen, &c. He is to attend daily at the Parliament House, during the Sessions, and to report to the Lord-Mayor their Transactions. The present Remembrancer is *R. Cbeslyn, Esq;*

A Register of the Orphans' Fund; a Solicitor; eight Attornies in the Sheriffs' Court; two Bridge-Masters; a Hall-Keeper.

There are also Officers peculiarly belonging to the Lord-Mayor's House. The first are, the four Esquires of the Lord-Mayor's House.

The Sword-Bearer.

The Sword Bearer.

This Officer is to attend the Lord-Mayor at his going abroad, and to carry the Sword before him, being the Emblem of Justice. He hath his Table at the Lord-Mayor's: For the Support of which, there is 1000 *l.* a Year allowed. His Dwelling, allowed him by the City, is at *Justice-Hall* in the *Old-Bailey*. The Gentleman that bears this Office is *Heron Powney, Esq;*

The Sword-Bearer's Place is honourable; in as much as the Sword is needful to be born before head Officers of Boroughs, or other corporate Towns, to represent the State and princely Office of the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the chief Governor. To the Right of bearing which Sword, in the Chamber of *London*, this Observation is to be made, according to an an-

tient Writer of Armoury: "That the Bearer must carry it upright, the Hilts being holden under his Bulk, and the Blade directly up the Midst of his Breast, and so forth between the Sword-Bearer's Brows. This, in Distinction from bearing the Sword in any Town for a Duke, or an Earl, or a Baron. If a Duke, the Blade thereof must lean from the Head between the Neck and the right Shoulder, nearer to the Head than the Shoulder. And for an Earl, the Bearer must carry the same between the Point of the Shoulder and the Elbow: And so there is another different Bearing of the Sword for a Baron."

The Common-Hunt.

The chief Business of this Officer is to take Care of the Pack of Hounds belonging to the Mayor and Citizens, and to attend them in Hunting, when they please. This Officer's House, allowed him, is in *Finsbury-Fields*. He has a yearly Allowance, besides Perquisites. He is to attend the Lord-Mayor on set Days. This Officer is *Michael Lally, Esq;*

The Common-Hunt.

The Common-Crier.

It belongs to him and the Serjeant at Arms to summon all Executors and Administrators of Freemen to appear, and to bring in Inventories of the Personal Estates of Freemen, within two Months after their Decease: And he is to have Notice of the Appraisements. He is also to attend the Lord-Mayor on set Days, and at the Courts held weekly by the Mayor and Aldermen. He has his Dwelling allowed him in *Aldersgate*. This Office is executed by *Peter Roberts, Esq;*

The Common-Crier.

The Water-Bailiff.

This Officer is to look after the Preservation of the River *Thames*, against all Encroachments; and to look after the Fishermen, for the Preservation of the young Fry, to prevent the destroying them by unlawful Nets. For that End there are Juries for each County, that hath any Part of it lying on the Sides or Shores of the said River. Which Juries, summoned by the Water-Bailiff at certain Times, do make Inquiry of all Offences relating to the River and the Fish; and make their Presentments accordingly. He is also bound to attend the Lord-Mayor on set Days in the Week: And has his House in *Cripplegate*. The present Water-Bailiff is *Roger Griffith, Esq;*

The Water Bailiff.

There are also three Serjeant-Carvers; three Serjeants of the Chamber; a Serjeant of the Channel; a Yeoman of the Channel; four Yeomen of the Water-side; an under Water-Bailiff; two Yeomen of the Chamber; two Meal-Weighers; two Yeomen of the Wood-Wharfs; a Foreign Taker; City Marshals. There are besides these, seven Gentlemen's Men; as,

The Sword-Bearer's Man, the Common-Hunt's two Men, the Common-Crier's Man, the Water-Bailiff's two Men, and the Carver's Man.

Nine of the foregoing Officers have Liveries of the Lord-Mayor, viz. the Sword-Bearer and his Man; the three Carvers; and the four Yeomen of the Water-side. All the rest have Liveries from the Chamber of *London*.

The

The following Officers are likewise belonging to the City; Farmer of the Markets; Auditor; Clerk of the Chamber; Clerk to the Commissioners of the Sewers; Clerk of the Court of Conscience; Beadle of the same Court; Clerk of the City Works; Printer to the City; Justice of the Bridge-Yard; Clerk Comptroller of the Bridge-House; Steward of the Borough; Bailiff of the Borough.

The Lord-Mayor's Officers, and their Days of Waiting, according to a Table that hung up in the antient Council-Chamber.

Mr. Sword-Bearer, to wait daily.

Mr. Common-Hunt, to wait Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Mr. Common-Crier, to wait Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Mr. Water-Bailiff, to wait Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

The three Serjeant-Carvers, to wait weekly, all Excuses set apart.

The three Serjeants of the Chamber, to wait weekly, without any Excuse.

The Serjeant of the Channel, to wait daily.

The two Yeomen of the Chamber, one of them to wait daily at Dinner, to usher the Hall.

The four Yeomen of the Water-side, two of them to wait weekly, and not to be absent.

The Yeomen of the Channel, to wait daily.

The Under Water-Bailiff, to wait on Holidays and Court-Days, if he goes not up the River.

The six Young Men, to wait daily.

The three Meal-Weighers, to wait on Holidays and Court-Days.

The two Yeomen of the Wood-Wharf, to wait on General Days.

The Foreign-Taker, to wait likewise on General Days.

The Sheriffs' Officers.

Sheriffs' Officers.

The Sheriffs also of London, as the Mayor, for the State of the City, had their Officers. In the Year 1471, they were appointed each of them to have sixteen Serjeants, every Serjeant to have his Yeoman. And six Clerks, viz. a Secondary, a Clerk of the Papers, and four other Clerks; besides the Under-Sheriffs' Clerks, their Stewards, Butlers, Porters, and others in Household, many.

XX

CHAP. IV.

An Account of the several Courts within the City and Liberties of London.

THE various Opinions concerning the Antiquity of the Commonalty of this City's having a Share in the Government thereof, have occasioned warm Disputes between the Advocates for the Aldermen and Commons, but seemingly to very little Purpose; for instead of determining on either Side, Matters are as much embarrassed as ever. I shall therefore endeavour to come as near the Origin of the same as I can.

That the Government of London by Aldermen is of Saxon Origin, is almost demonstrable, by the Charter of Henry I. granted to the City about thirty-five Years after the Conquest;

wherein all Strangers are expressly commanded to pay no Custom to any Person, save to the Owner of the Soke, or his Deputy: That the Owner of the Soke, or Ward, was the Alderman, I think, is beyond Dispute. But that the Government of the City was not vested in the Aldermen exclusive of the Commons, I think, does in some measure appear by the said Charter; for as the latter were thereby impowered to chuse their own Sheriff and Justiciary, I think, it is not to be questioned, but they were a Part of the City Legislature.

The Common-Councilmen at first returned being only two for each Ward, the City Commons thought it a Number very insufficient to represent their numerous Body; wherefore, in the Year 1347, it was agreed, that each Ward of the City should choose a Number of Common-Councilmen according to its Dimensions, but none to exceed twelve, nor any to have less than six; which has been since increased to the present Number.

The City of London being divided into twenty-five Wards, and they into two hundred and thirty-six Precincts, each thereof send a Representative to the Common Council, who is elected after the same Manner as an Alderman, only with this Difference, that as the Lord-Mayor presides in the Wardmote, and is Judge of the Poll at the Election of an Alderman; so are the Aldermen of the several Wards in all Respects the same at the Choice of Common-Councilmen.

The several Parts which compose the City Legislature very much resemble those which constitute that of the Kingdom; for as the King is the chief Estate of Parliament, so is the Lord-Mayor of the Common Council; and as the Houses of Lords and Commons are subordinate to the former, so are the Aldermen and Common-Councilmen to the latter; but the three Estates of the national Representative enjoying separately the Right of the Negative, that belonging to the Common Council of the City is only vested in two, viz. the Aldermen and Common-Councilmen.

The Court of Common Council.

This Court, as already observed, consists of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Representatives of the several Wards; and being the City Legislature, make By-laws for the good Government thereof: They assemble in Guildhall, as often as the Lord-Mayor by his Summons thinks proper to convene them: They annually select from among themselves a Committee of six Aldermen and twelve Commoners, for letting the City Lands, to which end they usually meet at Guildhall on Wednesdays. They likewise appoint another Committee of four Aldermen and eight Commoners, for transacting the Affairs belonging to the Benefactions of Sir Thomas Gresham, who generally meet at Mercers-hall, at the Appointment of the Lord-Mayor, who is always one of the Number. They also, by virtue of a Royal Grant, yearly appoint a Governor, Deputy and Assistants, for managing the City Lands in Ireland. They have also a Right of disposing of the Offices of Town-Clerk, Common-Serjeant, Judges of the Sheriffs' Court, Common-Crier, Coroner, Bailiff of the Borough of Southwark, and City Garbler.

The Court of Common Council.

The Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen.

The Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen is a Court of Record, wherein is lodged a great Part of the executive Power, whereby all Leases and other Instruments that pass the City Seal are executed, the Assize of Bread ascertained, Contests relating to Water-courses, Lights, and Party-walls, adjusted, and the City Officers suspended and punished according to the Notoriety of their several Offences.

The said Court has not only a Power of electing annually eleven Overseers, or Rulers of the Fraternity of Watermen; but likewise a Right of fixing their several Taxes, with the Approbation of the Privy Council: And also a Right of disposing of most of the Places belonging to the City Officers.

The Court of Husting.

As this Court is of a Saxon Origin, and the most ancient in the Kingdom; so is its Name a Saxon Compound, of *Hus* and *Ding*, the former implying a House, and the latter a Thing, Cause, Suit or Plea; whereby it is manifest, that *Husding* imports a House or Hall wherein Causes are heard and determined; which is farther evinced by the Saxon *Dingere* or *Thingere*, an Advocate or Lawyer.

This, which is a Court of Record, and the supreme Judicature of the City of London, and weekly held on *Tuesdays*, was originally established for the Preservation of the Laws, Franchises and Customs of the City, and wherein presided as Judges the principal Magistrates, as at present do the Lord-Mayor and Sheriffs, who are assisted by the Recorder upon all Causes of Consequence. In this Court two Sorts of Causes are pleadable, *viz.* Pleas of Land, and Common Pleas, which are held distinctly; for one Week Pleas merely real are held, and the next, mixed Actions are decided. Here Deeds are inrolled, Recoveries passed, Writs of Right, Waste, Partition, Dower and Replevins determined.

The Lord-Mayor's Court.

Lex Lond. This is a Court of Record, held before the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Recorder, every *Tuesday* in *Guildhall*, wherein Actions of Debt, Trespass, Attachments, Covenants, &c. arising within the City and Liberties of any Value may be try'd, and Actions from the Sheriffs' Court removed hither, before the Jury be sworn.

Privi. Lond. This is also a Court of Chancery or Equity, respecting Affairs transacted in the City and Liberties; and gives Relief when Judgment is obtained in the Sheriffs' Court, for more than the just Debt. This Court has an Office peculiar to itself, consisting of four Attorneys, by whom all Actions cognizable therein are entered, for the Execution whereof there are six Serjeants of Mace, who daily attend in the said Office.

Lex Lond. This Court, in divers Respects, is the best to commence a Process in, seeing an Action (exclusive of Stamps) may be entered at the small Charge of four Pence, and which, tho' not proceeded upon, never dies, as those in other Courts. Besides, a Suit may be begun and ended here, within the Space of fourteen Days, for so small

No. 102.

a Charge as thirty Shillings. In short, this is the most extensive Court of the Kingdom, for all that's cognizable in the several Courts of *England*, is the same in this.

The Juries for trying Causes in this, and the Sheriffs' Courts, are by the several Courts of Wardmote annually returned at *Christmas*, when each Ward, according to Custom, appoint a sufficient Number of Persons to serve on the said Juries for every Month of the Year, as follow:

Ibid.

Months	Wards.
January	Aldgate, Portoken and Cornhill.
February	Cheap Ward.
March	Bassishaw and Cripplegate.
April	Vintry and Breadstreet.
May	Tower and Billingsgate.
June	Farringdon without.
July	Bridge Ward.
August	Aldergate, Colemanstreet and Broadstreet.
September.	Farringd. within and Caste Baynard
October	Queenhithe, Dowgate and Walbrook.
November	Langbourn and Linestreet.
December	Candlewick, Cordwainer and Bishopsgate.

The Sheriffs' Courts.

These are Courts of Record, held in *Guildhall* every *Wednesday* and *Friday*, for Actions entered at *Woodstreet Counter*, and on *Thursdays* and *Saturdays* for those entered at the *Poultry Counter*, of which the Sheriffs being Judges, each has his Assistant or Deputy, who are commonly called Judges of these Courts, before whom are tryed Actions of Debt, Trespass, Covenant, &c. and where the Testimony of an absent Witness in Writing is allowed to be good Evidence. To each of these Courts belong four Attorneys, who upon their being admitted by the Court of Aldermen, have an Oath administered to them, which for its remarkable Contents I shall subjoin, to remind the Gentlemen of the Faculty of their several Duties.

Ibid.

The Oath.

"Ye shall swear, that ye shall well and lawfully do your Office of Attorney, and well and lawfully examine your Clients, and their Quarrels, without Champarty, and without procuring of any Juries, or any Inquest embracing. And that ye shall change no Quarrel out of his Nature, after your Understanding. Also ye shall plead, ne ley, nor suffer to be pleaded or leyd by your Assent, no foreign Release, Acquittance, Payment, Arbitration, plain Account, whatsoever it be, to put the Court out of his Jurisdiction, nor none other Matter; but it be such as ye may find rightful and true by the Information of your Client, whose Information and Saying upon your Oath and Conscience ye shall think to be true.

Ibid.

"And ye shall not inform ne inforce any Man to sue falsely against any Person by false or forged Action. Ready ye shall be at all times to come and attend at the Warning of the said Maior, and of the Sheriffs of the said City, unless ye be letted about the Business of this City, or for some other reasonable Cause. The Franchises, Laws and Ordinances of this City you shall

"shall keep, and due to be kept to your Power.
"And that well and lawfully ye shall do all
"things that to the Office of Attorney pertaineth
"to do. As God help you."

Ibid. To each of these Courts likewise belong a Secondary, a Clerk of the Papers, a Prothonotary, and four Clerks Sitters. The Secondary's Office is to allow and return all Writs brought to remove Causes out of the said Courts; the Clerk of the Papers files and copies all Declarations upon Actions; the Prothonotary draws and ingrosses all Declarations; the Clerks Sitters enter Actions and Attachments, and take Bail and Verdicts. To each of the Counters or Prisons belonging to these Courts appertain sixteen Serjeants at Mace, with a Yeoman to each, besides inferior Officers, and the Prison-keeper.

The Court of Orphans.

Ibid. This Court is occasionally held by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, who are Guardians to Children that are under the Age of twenty-one Years, at the Decease of their Fathers; and who take upon them not only the Care and Management of their Goods and Chattels, but likewise that of their Persons, by committing them to careful and faithful Tutors, to prevent disposing of themselves during their Minority, without their Approbation.

Privil. Lond. The Common Serjeant is authorized by the said Court, to take exact Accounts and Inventories of all deceased Freemen's Estates; and the youngest Attorney of the Mayor's Court, being Clerk to that of the Orphans, is appointed to take Securities for their several Portions, in the Name of the Chamberlain of London, who is a sole Corporation of himself, for the Service of the said Orphans; and to whom a Recognizance or Bond, made upon the Account of an Orphan, shall, by the Custom of London, descend to his Successor; which is hardly known elsewhere.

LexLond. When a Freeman of London dies, and leaves Children in their Minority, the Clerks of the several Parishes are to give in their Names to the Common-Crier, who is thereupon immediately to summon the Widow, or Executor, to appear before the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, to bring in an Inventory of, and give Security for the Testator's Estate; for which, two Months time is commonly allowed: And in case of Non-appearance, or Refusal of Security, the Lord-Mayor may commit the contumacious Executor to Newgate.

Justice-Hall Court.

Roy. Char. Lond. This Court is held by the King's Commission of Oyer and Terminer, at Justice-hall in the Old-Bailey, eight times a Year, for trying of Criminals; for Crimes committed within the City of London and County of Middlesex; the Judges of this Court are, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen that are past the Chair, and the Recorder, who on all such Occasions are attended by both the Sheriffs, and generally by one or more of the national Judges. All Offences committed in the City are try'd by a Jury of Citizens; and those committed in the County, by one of that. The Crimes and Misdemeanours try'd in this Court, are, High and Petty Treason, Murder, Felony, Per-

jury, Forgery, Petty Larceny, Cheating, Libelling, false Weights and Measures, &c. the Penalties incurred by which, are, the Loss of Life, corporal Punishment, Transportation, Amerciaments, &c. The Charge of a Prosecution in this Court is but a Trifle, for the Encouragement of People to prosecute Rogues.

The Coroner's Court.

The Lord-Mayor being perpetual Coroner of the City, this Court is held before him, or his Deputy, who is to inquire into the Cause of the Death of any Person, who, upon Sight of the Body, is supposed to have come to an untimely End, as he is likewise into the Escape of the Murderer; and also concerning found Treasure, Deodands, and Wrecks at Sea. Ibid. Cok. Inst. p. 4.

The Court of Escheator.

The Lord-Mayor of London being perpetual Escheator within the City, this Court is also held before him or his Deputy, to whom all original Writs of *Diem clausit extremum*, *Mandamus*, *Devenierunt*, *Melius inquirend'*, &c. are directed, to find an Office for the King, after the Death of his Tenant who held by Knight's Service. The Escheator may also find an Office for Treason, Felony, &c. Roy. Char. Lond.

The Court of Conservacy.

This Court is yearly held eight times before the Lord-Mayor, at such Places and Times as his Lordship shall think fit to appoint within the respective Counties of *Middlesex*, *Essex*, *Kent* and *Surrey*; in which several Counties he has a Power of summoning Juries, who for the better Preservation of the Fishery of the River *Thames*, and Regulation of the Fishermen that fish therein, are upon Oath to make Inquisition of all Offences committed in and upon the said River from *Staines-bridge* in the West, to *Yenfleet* in the East; and to present all Persons that are found guilty of a Breach of the Articles recited in Vol. I. Page 60. Ibid.

And for the more effectual Preservation of the Navigation, and Fish in the River *Thames*, the Lord-Mayor, as Conservator thereof, has his Assistant or Deputy, the Water-Bailiff; who, together with his Substitutes, detect and bring to Justice all such Persons as shall presume to destroy either the Current or Fish of the said River.

The Court of Requests.

This excellent Court, from its reasonable and equitable proceedings, is commonly called, *The Court of Conscience*, and which had its Beginning in the Ninth of Henry the Eighth, Anno 1518, by Act of Common Council, whereby it was ordained, that the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen should monthly appoint two Aldermen and four Commoners to be Commissioners thereof, who were to sit weekly in *Guildhall* on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, to hear and decide all Causes brought before them for the Recovery of Debts not exceeding forty Shillings. LexLond.

This, being an experimental Act, was only made for two Years; but upon its being found to be of great Use and Benefit to the Poor, it was renewed and continued by divers Acts of Common Council, and the Number of Commissioners increased to fourteen; in which State it continued till

A^d Parl.
3 Jac. I.

till the Third of King *James* the First, *Anno* 1606; at which Time divers cruel and inexorable Creditors, despising the Authority of the same, commenced Suits in superior Courts against several Citizens for trifling Debts, to the Ruin of them and their poor Families; wherefore the City in the Year aforesaid, applied to Parliament for Redress of this Grievance, by which it was enacted, that all the Citizens, and others inhabiting within the City of *London*, and Liberties thereof, who then had, or thereafter should have any Debt or Debts due, or becoming due to him or them, by any Citizens, &c. as aforesaid, not amounting to the Sum of forty Shillings, that he or they should, or might cause such Debtor or Debtors to be summoned to appear before the Commissioners of the Court of Requests at *Guildhall* by the Officer thereunto belonging; where they, or any three thereof, are impowered to hear and determine all Matters between Citizen and Citizen, &c. touching Debts not amounting to forty Shillings; and in a judicial Manner to administer Oaths to Plaintiffs, Defendants and Witnesses. And for the more effectual preventing all litigious and merciless Creditors from ruining their poor Debtors, it was ordained, that if by any Action of Debt, brought against a Citizen of *London*, in any of the Courts of *Westminster*, or elsewhere (out of the said Court of Requests) it shall appear to the Judge or Judges where such Action shall be prosecuted, that the Debt sued for does not amount to forty Shillings, in such Case, the said Judge or Judges, instead of allowing the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs any Costs of Suit, they shall adjudge the said Plaintiff to pay to the Defendant all such Costs as he shall make appear to have been by him disbursed in defending the said Suit.

A^d Parl.
3 Jac. I.

It was also ordained, by the Authority aforesaid, that if either Plaintiff or Defendant, after having been duly summoned, shall refuse to appear before the said Commissioners in the Court of Requests, or shall refuse to obey the Orders or Decisions of the said Court; in both such Cases, the Commissioners are impowered to commit such Person or Persons to either of the Counters, till he, she, or they shall submit to the Rules and Determinations of the said Court.

LexLond.

Perhaps never a Court of Justice was better adapted than this, for the Ease and Relief both of Debtor and Creditor; for here the first is not exposed to the Payment of exorbitant Charges, and the latter may recover his Debt with the greatest Expedition, at so small an Expence as ten Pence; viz. For the Plaintiff and Summons, six Pence; and for the Order, four Pence. But if the Defendant do not appear the second Court Day, after being regularly summoned, an Attachment is awarded against him; which compelling him to appear, the Charge is thereby enhanced.

Ibid.

And if any Citizen happen to be arrested for a Debt under forty Shillings, this Court grants a Summons for the Plaintiff; who, in case of Non-appearance the first Court Day, has an Attachment granted against him, whereby he is obliged to take his Debt, and pay the Defendant his Costs. And in case any Attorney shall presume to prosecute the Suit after Notice to the contrary, or

shall refuse to adhere to the Order of Court, he shall, upon Complaint thereof to the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, immediately be suspended.

The Court of Wardmote.

This Court is denominated from the Words *Cok. Inst.*
Ward and *Mote*, that is, the Ward Court; P. 4.
for in this City Parishes are as Towns, and Wards as Hundreds; wherefore this Court resembles that of the Leet in the County: For, as the latter derives its Authority from the County Court, so does the former from that of the Lord-Mayor; as is manifest by the annual Precept issued by the Lord-Mayor to the several Aldermen, for holding their respective Leets, for the Election of proper Officers in each Ward; the Tenor whereof is as follows:

To the Alderman of the Ward of —

“ We charge and command you, that upon LexLond.
“ *St. Thomas's Day* the Apostle, next coming, you
“ do hold your Wardmote; and that you have
“ afore us, at our general Court of Aldermen, to be
“ holden the *Monday* next after the Feast of the *Epi-*
“ *phany* next coming, all the Defaults that shall be
“ presented afore you by Inquest in the said Ward-
“ mote; and the said Inquest shall have full Power
“ and Authority, by one whole Year, to inquire
“ and present all such Defaults as shall be found
“ within your said Ward, as oftentimes as shall be
“ thought to you expedient and needful; which we
“ will shall be once every Month at least.

“ 2. And if it happen any of your said Inquest
“ do die, or depart out of your said Ward within
“ the said Year, that then in Place of him or them
“ so dying, or departing out of your said Ward,
“ you cause to be chosen one able Person in his
“ stead, to inquire and present with the other, in
“ Manner and Form abovesaid.

“ 3. And that at the said general Court, you
“ give afore us the Names and Surnames of all of
“ them of your said Ward that come not to your
“ said Wardmote, if they be duly warned, so that
“ due Redress and Punishment of them may be
“ had, as the Case shall require, according to the
“ Law.

“ 4. And that you do provide, that at all
“ Times convenient a sufficient Watch be kept;
“ and that Lanterns with Light by Nightertail,
“ in old Manner accustomed, be hanged forth;
“ and that no Man go by Nightertail without
“ Light, nor with Vizard, on the Peril that be-
“ longeth thereto.

“ 5. And also, that you do cause to be chosen
“ Men, of the most sufficient, honest and dis-
“ creet Men, of your said Ward, to be for your
“ said Ward of the Common Council of this City
“ for the Year ensuing, according to the Custom in
“ that behalf yearly used. And also, that you do
“ cause the said Men, so to be chosen to be of the
“ Common Council, to be sworn before you, and
“ in your Presence, according to the Oath by
“ them used, and of old Time accustomed.

“ 6. And that also in the said Wardmote you
“ cause to be chosen certain other honest Persons,
“ to be Constables and Scavengers, and a com-
“ mon Beadle, and a Raker to make clean the
“ Streets and Lanes of all your said Ward, ac-
“ cording

“ cording to the Custom yearly used in that be-
 “ half; which Constables have, and shall have
 “ full Power and Authority to distrain for the
 “ Salary and Quaterage of the said Beadle and
 “ Raker, as oftentimes as it shall be behind or
 “ unpaid.

“ 7. Also, that you keep a Roll of the Names,
 “ Surnames, Dwelling-places, Professions and
 “ Trades of all Persons dwelling within your
 “ Ward, and within what Constable's Precinct
 “ they dwell; wherein the Place is to be specially
 “ noted by Street, Lane, Alley or Sign.

“ 8. Also that you cause every Constable,
 “ from time to time to certify unto you the Name,
 “ Sirname, Dwelling place, Profession and Trade
 “ of every Person who shall newly come to dwell
 “ within his Precinct, whereby you may make
 “ and keep your Roll perfect; and that you cause
 “ every Constable for his Precinct, to that Purpose,
 “ to make and keep a perfect Roll in like man-
 “ ner.

“ 9. Also, that you give special Charge to
 “ every Innholder, and other Persons within your
 “ Ward, who shall receive any Person to sojourn
 “ in his House above two Days, shall, before the
 “ third Day after his coming thither, give Know-
 “ ledge to the Constable of the Precinct where he
 “ shall be so received, of the Name, Sirname,
 “ Dwelling-place, Profession and Trade of Life,
 “ or Place of Service of such Person, and for
 “ what Cause he shall come to reside there. And
 “ that the said Constable give present Notice
 “ thereof to you. And that the said Innholder
 “ lodge no suspected Person, or Men or Women
 “ of evil Name.

“ 10. Also, that you cause every Constable
 “ within his Precinct, once every Month at the
 “ farthest, and oftener if Need require, to make
 “ diligent Search and Inquiry what Persons be
 “ newly come into his Precinct to dwell, sojourn
 “ or lodge; and that you give special Charge,
 “ that no Innholder or Person shall resist, or deny
 “ any Constable in making such Search or Inquiry,
 “ but shall do his best endeavour to aid and as-
 “ sist him therein.

“ 11. And for that of late there is more Re-
 “ fort to the City, of Persons evil-affected in Reli-
 “ gion and otherwise, than in former Times hath
 “ been; you shall diligently inquire if any Man
 “ be received to dwell or abide within your Ward,
 “ that is not put under Frank-pledge, as he ought
 “ to be by the Custom of the City: And whether
 “ any Person hath continued in the said Ward by
 “ the Space of one Year, being above the Age of
 “ twelve Years, and not sworn to be faithful and
 “ loyal to the King's Majesty, in such Sort as
 “ by the Law and Custom of this City he ought
 “ to be.

“ 12. To all these Purposes, the Beadle of
 “ every Ward shall employ his Diligence, and
 “ give his best Furtherance.

“ 13. Also you are to take Order, that there
 “ be provided and set up a Pair of Stocks, and
 “ a Whipping-post, in some convenient Place in
 “ every Parish within your Ward, for the punish-
 “ ing of Vagrants and other Offenders.

“ 14. Also, that you have special Regard that
 “ from Time to Time there be convenient Provision
 “ for Hooks, Ladders, Buckets, Spouts and En-

“ gines in meet Places, within the several Pa-
 “ rishes of your Ward, for avoiding the Peril of
 “ Fire.

“ 15. Also, that the Streets and Lanes of this
 “ City be from Time to Time kept clean before
 “ every Church, House, Shop, Warehouse, Door,
 “ Deadwall, and in all other common Passages
 “ and Streets of the said Ward.

“ 16. And whereas by divers Acts of Common
 “ Council aforetime made and established for the
 “ Common-weal of this City, among other
 “ things it is ordained and enacted, as hereafter
 “ ensueth:

“ Also it is ordained and enacted, as hereafter
 “ ensueth: That from henceforth no Huckster of
 “ Ale or Beer be within any Ward of the City of
 “ London, but honest Persons of good Name and
 “ Fame, and so taken and admitted by the Alder-
 “ man of the Ward for the Time being; and that
 “ the same Hucksters do find sufficient Surety afore
 “ the Mayor and Aldermen for the Time being,
 “ to be of good Guiding and Rule; and that the
 “ same Hucksters shall keep no Bawdry, nor suffer
 “ no Letchery, Dice-playing, Carding, or any
 “ other unlawful Games to be done, exercised or
 “ used within their Houses; and to shut in their
 “ Doors at nine of the Clock in the Night from
 “ Michaelmas to Easter, and from Easter to Mi-
 “ chaelmas at ten of the Clock in the Night, and
 “ after that Hour sell no Ale or Beer. And if
 “ any Huckster of Beer or Ale, after this Act pub-
 “ lished and proclaimed, sell any Ale or Beer,
 “ within any Ward of the City of London, and
 “ be not admitted by the Aldermen of the same
 “ Ward so to do, or find not sufficient Surety, as
 “ it is above rehearsed, the same Huckster to have
 “ Imprisonment, and make Fine and Ransom for
 “ his Contempt, after the Discretion of the Lord-
 “ Mayor and Aldermen. And also that the said
 “ Hucksters suffer no manner of common Eating
 “ or Drinking within their Cellars or Vaults,
 “ contrary to the Ordinance thereof ordained and
 “ provided, as in the said Act more plainly ap-
 “ peareth at large. We charge you, that you
 “ put the same in due Execution accordingly.

“ 17. And also, that you see all Tipplers, and
 “ other Sellers of Ale or Beer, as well privy Oste-
 “ ries, as Brewers and Innholders within your
 “ Ward, not selling by lawful Measures sealed
 “ and marked with the City Arms, or Dagger,
 “ be presented, and their Names in your said In-
 “ dentures be expressed, with their Defaults, so
 “ that the Chamberlain may be lawfully answered
 “ of their Amerciaments.

“ 18. And also, that you suffer no Alien, or
 “ Son of any born an Alien, to be of the Com-
 “ mon Council; nor to exercise or use any other
 “ Office within this City, nor receive or accept
 “ any Person into your Watch, privy or open,
 “ but *Englishmen* born; and if any Stranger born
 “ out of this Realm, made Denizen by Letters
 “ Patents, or any other, after his Course and Lot
 “ be appointed to any Watch, that then ye com-
 “ mand and compel him, or them, to find in
 “ his stead and place an *Englishman* to supply the
 “ same.”

“ 19. And also, that you cause an Abstract
 “ of the Assize appointed by Act of Parliament
 “ for Billets and other Fire-wood, to be fair
 “ written

“ written in Parchment, and to be fixed or hanged
 “ up in a Table, in some fit and convenient Place
 “ in the Parish within your Ward, where the
 “ Common People may best see the same.

“ 20. And furthermore, we charge and com-
 “ mand you, that you cause such Provision to be
 “ had in your said Ward, that all the Streets and
 “ Lanes within the same Ward be from Time to
 “ Time cleansed, and clearly voided of Ordure,
 “ Dung, Mire, Rubbish, and other filthy Things,
 “ whatsoever be to the Annoyance of the King’s
 “ Majesty’s Subjects.

“ 21. And also, that at all Times, as you
 “ shall think necessary, you do cause Search to
 “ be made within your said Ward for all vagrant
 “ Beggars, suspicious and idle People, and such
 “ as cannot shew how to live; and such as shall
 “ be found within your said Ward, that you
 “ cause to be punished, and dealt with accord-
 “ ing to the Laws and Statutes in such Case or-
 “ dained and provided.

“ 22. And also, we will and charge you the
 “ said Alderman, that yourself certify and present
 “ before us at the said general Court, to be holden
 “ the aforesaid Monday next after the Feast of the
 “ Epiphany, all the Names and Surnames truly writ-
 “ ten of such Persons being and dwelling within
 “ your said Ward, as to be able to pass in a Petty
 “ Jury by themselves; that is to say, every Grand-
 “ juryman to be worth in Goods an hundred
 “ Marks, and every Petty-juryman forty Marks,
 “ according to an Act in that Case ordained and
 “ provided: And the same you shall indorse on
 “ the Backside of your Indenture.

“ 23. Item, For divers reasonable and urgent
 “ Considerations especially moving, we straight-
 “ ly charge and command you, on the King our
 “ Sovereign Lord’s Behalf, that you diligently
 “ provide and foresee, that no manner of Person
 “ or Persons within your said Ward, what Condi-
 “ tion or Degree soever he or they be of, keep-
 “ ing any Tavern or Ale-house, Ale-cellar or
 “ any other Victualling-house, or Place of com-
 “ mon Resort to eat or drink in within the same
 “ Ward, permit or suffer at any Time hereafter,
 “ any common Women of their Bodies, or Har-
 “ lots, to resort and come into their said House,
 “ or other the Places aforesaid, to eat or drink,
 “ or otherwise to be conversant, or abide, or
 “ thither to haunt, or frequent, upon Pain of
 “ Imprisonment, as well of the Tenant and Keeper
 “ of every such House or Houses, and all other
 “ the Places afore-remembered, as of the com-
 “ mon Women and Harlots.

“ 24. Also, that you do give in charge to the
 “ Wardmote Inquest of your Ward, all the Ar-
 “ ticles delivered to you herewith; and that you
 “ may have a special Care of keeping the Peace
 “ and good Order during your Wardmote; and
 “ if any offend herein, you may fine or punish
 “ him or them according to Law.

“ 25. And whereas the Monies received for
 “ the Fines of Persons refusing to hold Ward
 “ Offices within your Ward, ought to be em-
 “ ployed in the Service and for the publick Be-
 “ nefit of the whole Ward, and not of any par-
 “ ticular Precinct or Parish within the Ward;
 “ these are therefore to require you to take Care
 “ that all such Fines be from Time to Time disposed

No. 102.

“ of accordingly, for the Benefit of the whole
 “ Ward, as you, with the Deputy, and Com-
 “ mon-Councilmen of your Ward shall think
 “ most fitting and convenient: And that no such
 “ Fines be received or employed in any particu-
 “ lar Precinct or Parish.

“ Not failing hereof, as ye tender the Common-
 “ weal of this City, and Advancement of good
 “ Justice, and as ye will answer for the contrary
 “ at your uttermost Peril.

“ Dated at under the Seal Office of
 “ Mayoralty of the said City, the Day of De-
 “ cember, in the Year of the Reign of our So-
 “ vereign Lord George the Second, &c.”

By this Precept it does appear, that the Court
 of Wardmote consists of the Alderman and the
 respective Householdors of his Ward, by whom
 are annually elected the several Officers peculiar
 to the same; among whom being those of the In-
 quest, they receive the aforesaid Instructions for
 their better Regulation.

The Chamberlain’s Court.

This is an Office kept in the Guildhall of Lon-
 don, by the Chamberlain of the City, who is
 thereunto annually chosen by the Liverymen of
 the respective Companies on *Midsummer Day*. But
 this Practice is rather a Custom than otherwise;
 for there are no Instances (that I can learn) of
 any of the said Officers being turned out, with-
 out their being found guilty of Mal-Practices.

This being a Place of great Trust, the Cham-
 berlain at his first being chosen, is obliged to
 give Security for his Fidelity. He receives and
 pays all the City Cash, and with whom are de-
 posited all publick Securities, for which he an-
 nually accounts to the proper Auditors.

This Officer attends every Morning for inrolling
 and turning over Apprentices, admits all Persons
 duly qualified into the Freedom of the City, and
 decides all Differences that arise between Masters
 and Apprentices; of the latter about fifteen hun-
 dred are yearly admitted into the Freedom of
 the City.

The Court of Hallmote.

This Court is denominated from the Place
 wherein it is kept, and belongs to the several
 Companies of Citizens, by whom it is occasion-
 ally held in their respective Halls, and wherein
 the Affairs belonging to each of the said Corpo-
 rations are respectively transacted.

Pie-Powder Court.

This Court of Record, denominated *Pepou-* Cok. Int.,
dres, (vulgarly *Pie-powder*) is incident to every P. 4.
 Fair, as a Court-Baron is to a Manor; it is
 derived from *Pedes Pulverisati*, and is so called
 from its expeditious Proceedings in the Decision
 of all Controversies that happen in Fairs, which,
 for the Encouragement of Traders who frequent
 the same, Justice is as quickly administred as
 Dust can fall from the Foot.

This Court is held in *Cloth-Fair* (during the
 time of *Bartholomew-Fair*) by the City of London
 and Mr. Edwards, for hearing and deciding all
 Differences committed against the Tenor of the
 following Proclamation, which is annually made
 before the Lord-Mayor, or the Eve of St. Bar-
 tholomew,

tholomew, for the better Regulation of the said Fair:

Privi.
Lond.

"The Right Honourable Sir *A. B.* Kt. Lord-Mayor of the City of *London*, and his Right Worshipful Brethren the Aldermen of the said City, straightly charge and command, on the behalf of our Sovereign Lord the King, that all manner of Persons, of whatsoever Estate, Degree or Condition they be, having recourse to this Fair, keep the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King.

"That no manner of Persons make any Congregation, Conventicles or Affrays, by the which the same Peace may be broken or disturbed, upon Pain of Imprisonment, and Fine to be made after the Discretion of the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen.

"Also, that all manner of Sellers of Wine, Ale, or Beer, sell by Measures ensealed, as by Gallon, Pottle, Quart and Pint, upon pain that will fall thereof.

"And that no Person sell any Bread, except it keep the Assize; and that it be good and wholesome for Man's Body, upon Pain that will follow thereof.

"And that no manner of Cook, Pie-baker, nor Huckster, sell, or put to sale any manner of Victual, except it be good and wholesome for Man's Body, upon Pain that will fall thereof.

"And that no manner of Person buy, nor sell, but with true Weights and Measures, sealed according to the Statute in that behalf made, upon Pain that will fall thereof.

"And that no manner of Person or Persons take upon him or them, within this Fair, to make any manner of Arrest, Attachment, Summons or Execution; except it be done by the Officers of this City thereunto assigned, upon Pain that will befall thereof.

"And that no Person or Persons whatsoever, within the Limits and Bounds of this Fair, presume to break the Lord's Day, in selling, shewing, or offering to Sale, or in buying or offering to buy, any Commodities whatsoever; or in sitting, tippling or drinking in any Tavern, Inn, Alehouse, Tippling-house, or Cook's-house, or in doing any other Thing that may tend to the Breach thereof, upon the Pains and Penalties contained in several Acts of Parliament, which will be severely inflicted upon the Breakers thereof.

"And, finally, That what Persons foever find themselves grieved, injured, or wronged by any manner of Person in this Fair, that they come with their Complaints before the Stewards in this Fair, assigned to hear and determine Pleas; and they will minister to all Parties Justice, according to the Laws of this Land, and the Customs of this City."

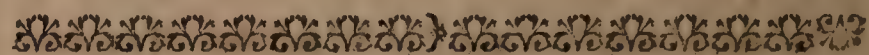
St. Martin's le Grand Court.

This Court, though within the City, is yet without its Jurisdiction, as being in, and belonging to the Liberty of that Name, which is subject to the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*: It is a Court of Record, held weekly on *Wednesdays*, for the Trial of all Personal Actions whatsoever; the principal whereof is a *Capias* against the Body,

or an Attachment against the Goods; so that a Man's Goods may be seized upon in his own House, upon the first Process, if his Person is not secured before; which is according to the Practice of all ancient Liberties or Franchises.

The Court of the Tower of London.

This is a Court of Record held by Prescription, within the Verge of the City, on *Great Tower-bill*, by a Steward appointed by the Constable of the Tower of *London*, by whom are tried Actions of Debt (for any Sum) Damage, and Trespas.



C H A P. V.

An Account of the Settling the Christian Religion in London; with the Progress thereof under divers of its Bishops.

According to the Testimony of an ancient Writer, the Gospel was at first preached in Britain by *St. Paul*; which is seemingly corroborated by the most ancient *British* Historian, who, before the Revolt under *Boadicia*, mentions the planting of Christianity in *Britain*, where it peaceably continued till the dreadful Persecution under *Dioclesian*: The Heat hereof was no sooner over, than it flourished again in great Peace and Amity, except the Disturbance it met with by the Doctrines of *Arius*.

The earliest Account we have of the Christian Religion being settled in the City of *London*, whereon we can depend, is, that in the Year 314 three Bishops were sent from *Britain* to the Council of *Arles*; one whereof was *Restitutus* Bishop of *London*, who is the first Bishop we read of in this City, without regarding the pretended List thereof by *Jocelin of Furnes*, which is not worth mentioning.

Though we have no Account of the Predecessors of *Restitutus* in the See of *London*, it may nevertheless be presumed, that he was not the first Bishop thereof; for if, according to *Gildas*, Christianity was planted in *Britain* in the Reign of *Tiberius*, it is not to be questioned, but there was a regular Succession of Bishops from that Time; and as this City was then the Capital of the Kingdom, it may reasonably be presumed to have had many Bishops before *Restitutus*: And though the Successors of that Bishop are likewise buried in Oblivion, I am nevertheless of Opinion there was a regular Succession from him to *Theon*, the last *British* Bishop of this City, who retired into *Wales* toward the Close of the sixth Century, to avoid the cruel Persecution carried on by the Pagan Saxons.

The Christian Religion, with its Professors the Britons, was obliged to make way for Pagan Idolatry, and their perfidious and cruel Enemies the Saxons, who established their detestable and idolatrous Worship in this City and Neighbourhood, where it continued till the Year 527, when *Austin* the Monk, a Missionary from Pope *Gregory*, together with divers of his Brethren, landed in the Isle of *Thanet*, in the Dominions of *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*; who being soon after converted to

Euseb. De-
mon. Evan.

Epist. Gild.

Simm.
Gal. Con.

Uth. Prit.
Eccl. Ant.

Bed. Eccl.
Hist.

to the Christian Faith, greatly encouraged the Propagation thereof throughout the several Parts of his Kingdom; whereupon *Austin*, in the Year 604, ordained *Mellitus* a Bishop, and sent him to preach the Gospel to the *East Saxons*, whose Kingdom consisted of the Counties of *Middlesex*, *Essex*, and Part of *Hertfordshire*, the Capital City whereof was *London*. But this Kingdom being a Fief of that of *Kent*, *Ethelbert* granted the Investiture thereof to his Nephew *Seberht*, who, upon the Preaching of *Mellitus*, was likewise converted; this was so highly pleasing to *Ethelbert*, that he caused to be erected the first Saxon Christian Church in *London*, and dedicated the same to St. *Paul* the Apostle; since which Time it has been subordinate to, and a Suffragan of, the Archiepiscopal See of *Canterbury*.

ChronSax.
Bed. Eccl.
Hist.

In the Year 616 *Ethelbert* King of *Kent* departing this Life, was soon followed by *Seberht* his Nephew, King of the *East Saxons*; whose three Pagan Sons succeeding him, they expelled *Mellitus* Bishop of *London* their Dominions, who retiring into *France*, the *Londoners* soon returned to their primitive Idolatry. But no sooner were the three Brothers killed in Battle against the *West Saxons*, and *Eadbald* King of *Kent* converted to Christianity, than the Storm abated, and *Mellitus* and *Justus* recalled to their respective Bishopricks. *Justus* was received again by his Flock at *Rocheſter*; but the *Londoners*, chusing rather to live in their ancient State of Paganism, and shewing but little Regard to the Authority of *Eadbald*, rejected *Mellitus*; which *Eadbald*, with Grief was forced to wink at, as being sensible, it was not in his Power to restore him by Force.

By the great Opposition made by the Citizens of *London* to the Return of *Mellitus* their late Bishop, it cannot reasonably be imagined that he had made any great Progress in the Conversion of the *East Saxons*, for, in all Appearance, the Success he met with was owing to the Authority of *Ethelbert* and *Seberht*: For upon their Demise, both their Successors and People returned to Paganism: Wherefore the Conversion of the *East Saxons* cannot properly be dated from this Period, but rather from the Time of *Sigbercht* the Good, their King, who living in great Amity with *Oswy* King of *Northumberland*, frequent Visits passed between them; on which Occasions *Oswy* failed not zealously to inculcate the spiritual and temporal advantages arising from the Christian Religion; which at last so effectually prevailed upon *Sigbercht*, that he was baptized in *Oswy's* Palace, and returning home, brought *Cedda*, a *Northumbrian* Priest, along with him, who, upon his Arrival in these Parts, heartily set about the Work of Conversion; wherein he so happily succeeded, that in a short Time he not only made abundance of Profelytes, but likewise built divers Churches; and returning some Time after into *Northumberland*, to visit Bishop *Finan*, he was, for his great Zeal and Pains in the Propagation of the Gospel, consecrated a Bishop by the said *Finan*, whereupon he became the first Saxon Prelate of *London*.

Ibid.

Ann. 664.

Upon the Murder of *Sigbercht*, and Demise of *Swithelm* his Brother, *Sighere* and *Sebba* succeeded to the Crown, which they held in Fee of *Wulfhere*, King of *Mercia*; at which Time a

dreadful Pestilence raged in this City, which carrying off abundance of People, *Sighere* concluded it was an immediate Judgment sent by the Gods, to punish him and his People for abandoning the Religion of their Ancestors; wherefore he returned to Idolatry, and drew after him such of his Subjects as were not thoroughly confirmed in the Articles of Christianity: But *Sebba*, his Associate in the Government, with the People immediately under his Care, steadfastly adhered to the Christian Faith.

In the Interim *Wulfhere*, King of *Mercia* and Lord Paramount of *East Saxony*, receiving Advice of the Apostacy of *Sighere*, sent *Faruman*, Bishop of *Mercia*, to endeavour the Recovery of the apostatized King and his People: The Labours of this Prelate were crowned with such Success, that in a short Time he not only regained *Sighere* and his Subjects to the Faith, but likewise prevailed upon him to destroy all the Pagan Temples and Altars in his Dominions.

Bed. Eccl.
Hist.

Some Time after, *Wulfhere*, King of *Mercia*, begun to lord it over his Vassals the *East Saxons*, gave the first Instance of Simony in this Island, by selling the Bishoprick of *London*, in the Year 666, to *Wini* (who had some Time been expelled the Bishoprick of *Winchester*, by *Cenwalch* King of the *West Saxons*) who continued Bishop thereof till the Year 675.

Ibid.

To *Wini* succeeded *Earconwald* (the Son of *Offa*, King of the *East Angles*). This Bishop is highly celebrated for his great Devotion, and Works of Piety; in the latter of which he spent his Patrimony, by erecting two Monasteries, viz. One at *Chertsey* upon *Thames* for Men, and the other at *Barking* in *Essex* for Women. He likewise very much enlarged and beautified his Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, increased its Revenues, and obtained for it many great Privileges of divers Kings.

Ibid.

Waldker is supposed to have succeeded *Earconwald* about the Year 685; in whose Time it is pretended, that a Council was held in *London*, wherein, according to *Bale* and *Magdeburgensis*, the Worship of Images and Celibacy of Priests were decreed.

Mag. Cent.
9 cap. 8.
An. 714.

Few or no remarkable Occurrences having happened relating to the Episcopates of the twenty following Bishops, I shall satisfy myself with only inserting their Names, and the supposed Years wherein they were consecrated.

716	<i>Ingwald</i>	795	<i>Heathobert</i>	870	<i>Wulffius</i>
747	<i>Ecgwulfe</i>	802	<i>Osmund</i>	905	<i>Ethelward</i>
754	<i>Wigbed</i>	816	<i>Ethelnoth</i>	922	<i>Healstan</i>
761	<i>Eadbright</i>	830	<i>Ceobright</i>	941	<i>Theodred</i>
768	<i>Eadgar</i>	848	<i>Deorwulf</i>	244	<i>Wulfstan</i>
773	<i>Kenwalch</i>	851	<i>Swithulf</i>	951	<i>Britlem</i>
784	<i>Eadbald</i>	860	<i>Heathstan</i>		

Whart.
Hist. de
Episc.
Godw. de
Præful.
Stow. Sur.
Lond.

958. *Dunstan*. This Man had no sooner finished his Studies, than he was recommended to King *Athelstan*; who sending for him to Court, his Deportment was such, that he was soon expelled the same; but *Athelstan*, dying some Time after, was succeeded by *Edmund*, with whom *Dunstan* had so dextrously ingratiated himself, that he became the sole Director of all his Affairs, and not only continued chief Favourite during his Reign, but likewise so during that of his Successor *Edred*. But *Edwy* succeeding to the Crown, could not bear the imperious Behaviour of

of

of that haughty Abbot; therefore, soon after his Accession, not only banished him the Kingdom, but likewise sequestered the Revenues of the Regulars, his Friends and Followers, in Favour of the Secular Clergy. This Proceeding highly enraged the Monks, to be deprived both of their Patron and Estates at once; who breathed nothing but Revenge against the Authors of their Sufferings, and bitterly inveighed against the Administration of *Edwy*, till, by their enormous Fallhoods, they persuaded their Votaries, that *Edwy* was the most impious and abandoned Wretch upon Earth. This soon had the desired Effect; for great Numbers of Malecontents appearing in *Mercia*, they declared for *Edgar* the King's Brother, by whose Assistance they not only became Masters of all *Mercia*, but likewise of all the Countries on the North Side the River *Thames* (except that of *Essex*); whereof they no sooner proclaimed *Edgar* King, than he recalled *Dunstan*, which made it strongly suspected, that he was the chief Fomentor of the Rebellion.

1 Tim. c. 4.
v. 1 & 3.

Dunstan, highly in Favour again, by soothing the Vices of *Edgar*, soon got the Ascendant over that cruel and vicious Prince; whereby he was enabled effectually to put in Execution the Pope's diabolical Scheme, by expelling the secular Clergy from their several Benefices, on no other Account than that of their being married; which their Enemies would have regarded as the worst of Crimes, and their Wives to be deemed Whores.

Upon the Demise of *Edgar*, many of the Nobility, who had in the late Reign with great Impatience beheld the grievous Power and intolerable Insolence of the Monks, embraced this Opportunity to dispossess them of their ill-gotten Livings; but *Dunstan* having craftily gained divers of the principal to side with him, great Divisions arose, which had like to have ended in Blood. But when they came to deliberate upon the Succession to the Crown, the Breach grew wider, most of the Nobility being for *Ethelred*, the lawful Successor; but *Dunstan*, siding with *Edward*, alledged, he ought to succeed to the Crown, as being thereunto named in *Edgar*'s Will; whereas the principal Motive that induced *Dunstan* to espouse his Interest, was, that he expected the whole Management of Affairs under *Edward*, which there was not the least Room to hope for under his Brother *Ethelred*, seeing his Mother *Elfrida* had no Veneration for the Monks. *Dunstan*, in the interim, observing the contrary Party daily to increase, and that it was vastly superior to that of *Edward*, in an illegal and unprecedented Manner, conducted *Edward* to Church, and anointed him King, amidst his Brethren the Bishops and a mighty Rabble, without the least Regard to Justice or the adverse Party, who, perceiving that it was not in their Power to prevent it, tamely submitted to the arbitrary and imperious Ministry of the haughty *Dunstan*.

The Pope and Monks, in Consideration of the many eminent Services done them by *Dunstan*, have raised him to the Dignity of a Saint, whereby he is intitled to a Place in the *Roman Rubric*; however, he has, by some good Judges, been removed from thence, and ranked among the vilest of Men.

According to the *London Catalogue*, *Dunstan* only held [the Bishoprick of *London* by way of *Commendam*, and where he sat Bishop only one Year.

Elfstan succeeded *Dunstan* about the Year 959, and continued Bishop upwards of thirty Years.

Wulfstan was consecrated Anno 996, and subscribed the Charter of *Rocheſter* two Years after.

Alfhun, Tutor to the Sons of *Ethelred*, succeeded Anno 1004.

Alwy was consecrated to this Bishoprick about the Year 1016.

Elfward, the last of the *Saxon* Bishops, succeeded to the See of *London* about the Year 1034.

Robert, a *Norman*, had the Bishoprick of *London* conferred upon him by *Edward the Confessor*, Anno 1044.

Upon the Translation of *Robert* to the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury*, his Countryman *William* (the great Friend and Benefactor to the Citizens of *London*) was by *Edward* preferred to this See. In some Catalogues of the Bishops of *London*, this Prelate is said to have died in the Year 1067, and by his monumental Inscriptions, Anno 1070. But that both these Accounts are erroneous, is manifest from an Author of good Authority; who shews, that he was present in two Synods at *London* in the Years 1072, and 1075, in the last of which he died.

Hugh de Orivalle was, Anno 1075, promoted to this See by *William the Conqueror*. This Prelate, soon after his Advancement, was seized with a violent Leprosy, who for Cure thereof caused himself to be castrated; but that not having the desired Effect, he continued a Leper during Life.

Maurice, Chaplain and Chancellor to the *Conqueror*, was by him nominated to the See of *London*, Anno 1085. *Maurice*, it seems, had in some sort injured his Cathedral Church; therefore, as an Atonement for the same, he, after the Destruction thereof by Fire, began the Foundation of a magnificent Pile, the Dimensions whereof were so very stupendous, that after a constant Application to the Work for about forty Years, the same appeared to be but little advanced.

Richard de Belmeis, upon the Death of *Maurice*, was promoted to this Bishoprick in the Year 1108, and soon after by *Henry I.* constituted Warden of the Marshes of *Wales*. *Richard* applied himself very assiduously to the Work of *St. Paul's Church*, wherein he employed the whole Revenue of his Bishoprick; but observing that the prodigious Work was thereby but little advanced, became weary thereof, and giving over the same, applied himself to the erecting a College of Regular Canons at *St. Osyth's* in *Essex*, intended to resign his Bishoprick, and become a Canon in his new Monastery; but deferring to put his Resolution in Execution, he died of the Dead Palsy on the sixteenth of *January*, Anno 1127.

Gilbert Universalis, a Canon Regular of *Lyons* in *France*, being elected to this Bishoprick, was consecrated by *William* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, on the 22d of *January*, Anno 1128. This Bishop has different Characters assigned him by Authors; some say he was a very antient, but a very good Man; and others, that he was very rich and covetous, but a very learned Man; however, he seems to have been a Person of considerable Note, seeing

Newc.
Rep.

Whart.
Hist. de
Episc.
Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

God.
Com. de
Præful.
Florent.
Wig.
Chron.

Whart.
Hist. de
Episc.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Dugd.
Hist. S.
Paul.

Whart.
Hist. de
Episc.

Ibid.

God.
Com. de
Præful.

Whart.
Hist. de
Episc.

seeing St. Bernard held an Epistolary Correspondence with him; and is said to have died in a Journey to Rome, Anno 1133, by the London Catalogue Anno 1139, and by Stow in 1141. But that these Authors are all mistaken, is manifest by the Annals of Winchester; wherein it plainly appears, that he died on the tenth of August, Anno 1134.

Ibid.

About two Years after the Decease of Gilbert, King Stephen summoned a Council to meet at Westminster, at the Feast of Easter, Anno 1136, when a Faction of the Canons of St. Paul's, in Opposition to the King and the Dean of St. Paul's, chose for their Bishop Anselm, Abbot of St. Edmund, and Nephew to the late Archbishop Anselm; and the more effectually to support their Election, introned him in St. Paul's Cathedral, and furnished him with Money sufficient to procure from Rome a Confirmation of their Choice. But in the Interim, the Dean and his Party were not unmindful of their Interest; for by their repeated Application to the Pope, they obtained a Decree for setting aside the Election; which divesting Anselm of his new Honour, he not without some Difficulty was re-admitted into his former Station of Abbot.

Ibid.

During the Heat of the Civil War, the See of London was by the Pope, with the Consent of King Stephen, committed to the Care of the Bishop of Winchester; till at length Maud the Empress being received into London, Anno 1141, she conferred the same upon Robert de Sigillo, a Monk of Reading; who being soon after taken Prisoner in his House at Fulham, by Geoffrey de Mandeville, (an Officer of King Stephen's) he was by him committed Prisoner to the Tower of London, whence he was obliged to purchase his Liberty at a very high Rate; however, he kept his Bishoprick till his Death, which was occasioned, as 'tis said, by eating preserved Grapes impregnated with Poison, in the Year 1150.

Ibid.

Richard de Belmeis, the second, who was Nephew to his Predecessor of that Name, and Archdeacon of Middlesex; was consecrated by Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, on the 28th of September, Anno 1150, and is generally believed to have died on the fourth of May, Anno 1156.

Ibid.

After the Decease of Richard, this See continued vacant upwards of two Years; when Richard Fitzneal of Ely, Canon of St. Paul's, Prebend of Kentish-town, Archdeacon of Colchester and Ely, Dean of Lincoln, and Lord High Treasurer of England, was by Richard I. (in pursuance of his Father's Design) nominated to this Bishoprick, and consecrated Bishop thereof at Lambeth, by Baldwin Archbishop of Canterbury, on the 31st of December, Anno 1158, and, after having assigned all the Titles of his Demeans at Fulham and Horseshoe to St. Paul's School, died on the tenth of September, Anno 1162.

Ibid.

Gilbert Foliot being advanced to the See of London, he was translated hither from that of Hereford, on the 24th of March, Anno 1163, being the first English Bishop that ever was canonically translated from one Bishoprick to another. This Prelate gave a Piece of Ground in St. Paul's Church-yard, whereon to erect a House for the Dean; and when he had continued Bishop of this See twenty-three Years, ten Months, and seven-

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teen Days, died in London on the 18th of February, Anno 1187.

William de Sancta Maria, a Canon of York and of St. Paul's, and Dean of St. Martin's le Grand, was elected Bishop of London, September the sixteenth, Anno 1198, and consecrated at Westminster by Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury on the 23d of May, Anno 1199. He was one of the Bishops that interdicted the Kingdom by Command of the Pope, on the 24th of March 1208, for which he and his Associates were expelled the Nation, for the Term of five Years; whereupon King John caused his Castle at Stortford (now Bishop-Stafford in Hertfordshire) to be demolished. But being returned from Exile, the King, it seems, to make him Amends, gave to him and his Successors for ever, the Manor of Stoke near Guildford in Surrey; and being returned to his Bishoprick, he after having sat above twenty-one Years, on the 26th of January, Anno 1221, voluntarily resigned the same.

Ibid.

Eustace de Fauconberge, Prebend of Holborn, one of the King's Justices, Privy Counsellor to King John and Henry III. by whom he was sent Ambassador twice into France, and afterwards constituted Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord High Treasurer, was on the 25th of April, Anno 1221, consecrated Bishop of London at Westminster.

Ibid.

In the Year after, a great Difference was compromised between Eustace and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, on the one Part, and William the Abbot, and Monks of Westminster on the other, by the Arbitration of Stephen, Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Winton and Sarum, and the Priors of Merton and Dunstable; by whom 'twas awarded, that in all Futurity the Monastery of Westminster, and the Church of St. Margaret's adjoining, shall be exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of London, and the Church of Staines given to the said Abbot and Monks; and the Manor and Church of Sunbury, for ever appropriated to the Bishop of London and Canons of St. Paul's. This my Author takes to be the first Exemption the Church of Westminster ever had, from the Authority of the Bishop of London, notwithstanding the many Charters of pretended Privileges alledged by the Monks.

Ibid.

This Bishop, after having appropriated the Church of Bumsted to the Clerks daily officiating at the Altar of the Virgin Mary, died on the 2d of November, Anno 1228.

Ibid.

Roger Niger, Archdeacon of Colchester, being elected Bishop of London, was consecrated as such on the 10th of June, Anno 1229, at Canterbury, by the Bishop of Rochester, &c. This Prelate is said to have been religious, learned and eloquent, an indefatigable Preacher, courteous, hospitable, and of great Courage; the latter whereof appears by his excommunicating the King's Officers for detaining Walter Bishop of Carlisle at Dover, from going beyond Sea without the King's Permission; and also by his Threatening to anathematize his Majesty's Servants, for violently forcing Hubert de Burg, Earl of Kent, from the Altar. His Menaces had so good an Effect, that Hubert was not only restored to the Place from whence he was taken, but soon after to his Liberty.

Newc.
Repert.

Cust.
Lond.

This Prelate made an ecclesiastical Constitution, whereby he enjoined the Citizens of *London* to pay to their respective Parish Priests, on all *Sundays* and *Festivals* whose *Vigils* were to be observed as *Fasts*, one *Farthing* for every *House* of ten *Shillings per Annum* Rent, a *Halfpenny* for one of twenty, and for those of forty *Shillings* one *Penny* each. The last being the highest Rent mentioned in that Ordinance, it occasioned divers *Contests* between the *Citizens* and their *Ghostly Fathers*; for the obviating of which for the future, the *Pope* judged it convenient by his *Bull* to explain the said Constitution, whereby the *Citizens* were obliged to pay to their several *Incumbents* on the *aforesaid Days* a *Pound-Rate* of one *Halfpenny*, for the *Amount* of their respective *Rents*; which was not only confirmed by a *Bull* of *Pope Nicholas* the fifth, but also by an *Act* of *Common Council*, which enforced the *Citizens* to submit to the *Decrees of Rome*.

Arnold's
Chron.Whart.
Hist. de
Episc.

Roger having zealously prosecuted the *Work* of his *Cathedral*, was thereby enabled on the first of *October*, *Anno* 1240, to consecrate the *Choir*, in *Presence* of the *King*, the *Pope's Legate*, and many of the *Nobility* and *Clergy*; and in the *Year* following, on the 18th of *September*, died at his *Manor of Stepney*.

Ibid.

Fulk Bassett, *Dean* of *York* and *Provost* of the *Collegiate Church* of *St. John of Beverley*, was by the *Canons* of *St. Paul's* (contrary to the *King's Intention*) elected *Bishop* of *London* in the *Month* of *December*, *Anno* 1241. But the *See* of *Canterbury* being void, his *Consecration* was deferred for almost three *Years*; but at last he was consecrated in the *Monastical Church* of the *Trinity* in *London*, on the 9th of *October*, *Anno* 1244.

Mat. Par.
Hist.
Angl.

In the *Year* 1255, a mighty *Contest* happened between *Fulk* and *Rustand* the *Pope's Legate*, who by the *King's Permission* held a *Council* of all the *Prelates* of the *Kingdom* at *London*, whom he not only acquainted with the pressing *Occasions* of the *Pope* for *Money*, but likewise with the *Method* he intended to raise the same; which was of so vile a *Nature*, as not to be passed over in *Silence*: viz. The iniquitous *Pope* caused a great *Number* of obligatory *Notes* to be drawn, wherein the several *Bishops* of *England* acknowledged to have received of divers *Merchants* of *Sienna*, *Florence*, and other *Cities* of *Italy*, certain *Sums* of *Money* for the immediate *Occasion* of their respective *Churches*, which they severally bound themselves (as mentioned in the said *Notes*) to repay against a certain *Time*: Wherefore Endeavours were used to prevail upon, or compel each *Man* to sign one of those *Notes*, (as if they had actually received the *Money* therein-mentioned) upon pain of *Excommunication*! An *Oppression* so detestable, that it cannot be paralleled among the most wicked and infamous *Tyrants*! and this too by a *Person* who stiled himself *Christ's Vicegerent*.

Ibid.

This wicked and most iniquitous Proposal greatly alarmed the *Council*, insomuch that our worthy *Prelate* and *Patriot* declared, that rather than submit to such an unjust and tyrannical *Oppression*, he'd sooner lose his *Life*. This generous *Resolution* animated the rest of the *Members* to such a *Degree*, that they resolved not to shew the least *Regard* to the *Authority* of *Rustand*, nor his threatened *Censures*; which so highly enraged

the *Legate*, that he immediately applied to the *King* for *Redress*; intimating, that the *Bishop* of *London* was the chief *Occasion* of the *Clergy's* *Disobedience*.

The *King*, no less nettled at the *Disappointment* than the *Legate*, fell into a violent *Passion* with the *Bishop*, and told him, that since he was neither afraid of his, nor the *Pope's* *Displeasure*, he should quickly feel the *Effects* of both. However, this *Menace* was so far from intimidating our brave *Patriot*, that he replied, he was very sensible that his *Majesty* and the *Pope* were much more powerful than he; and in case he was deprived of his *Mitre*, he would soon find a *Helmet* to wear in its stead.

Mat. Par.
Hist.
Angl.

In the *Year* 1256, *Fulk* began to erect the *Church* of *St. Faith*, at the *East End* of the *Choir* of *St. Paul's Cathedral*, the *Foundation* whereof, according to *Stow*, was laid five *Years* before; and having founded two *Chuntries* in *St. Paul's Church*, one at the *Altar* of the *Virgin Mary*, and the other at that of *St. Catharine*, for his own *Soul*, and those of *Alan* and *Alice*, his *Parents*, he died on the 20th of *May*, *Anno* 1259.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.
Newc.
Repert.

Henry de Wingham, *Prebend* of *Newington*, being in great *Favour*, the *King* conferred on him divers *Offices*, both *spiritual* and *temporal*, first, by constituting him *Chamberlain* of *Gascony*, *Dean* of *Totenhall* and *St. Martin's le Grand*, and soon after *Lord High Chancellor* of the *Kingdom*. In the *Month* of *January*, *Anno* 1259, he was elected *Bishop* of *Winchester*; which he refused to accept, lest the *Plurality* of *Places*, and accumulating of *Riches*, should draw upon him the *Censure* and *Ill-will* of the *People*. However, towards the *Close* of the *Year*, he accepted of the *See* of *London*, to which he was consecrated in the *Church* of *St. Mary Overie*, by *Boniface* *Archbishop* of *Canterbury*, on the fifteenth of *January*, *An.* 1260. He founded a *Chantry* of two *Priests* at the *Altar* of *St. Michael* in his own *Cathedral*, for the *Good* of his *Soul*, and endowed the same out of the *Church* of *Great-Watering* in *Essex*; and died on the thirteenth of *July*, *Anno* 1261.

Ibid.

During the *Vacancy* of the *See* of *London* after the *Death* of *Henry*, the antient *Controversy* revived between the *Archbishop* and the *Chapter* of *St. Paul's*, concerning *Jurisdiction*; which was soon adjusted on the 21st of *August* 1262. The *Composition* whereof being still obligatory, it sets forth, that upon every *Vacancy* of the *See* of *London*, the *Chapter* of *St. Paul's* shall nominate two, three, or four of their *Canons* to the *Archbishop*, of whom he shall appoint one to be his *Official*, to exercise *Jurisdiction* in the *Diocese* of *London*, by his *Authority*. *Richard Talbot*, *Dean* of *St. Paul's*, was elected in the room of *Henry*, on the 18th of *August*, and confirmed *September* 20, *Anno* 1262, but dying before his *Consecration*, he was succeeded by *Henry de Sandwich*, *Prebend* of *Wildland*; who was elected on the sixteenth *Day* of *November* in the same *Year*, and consecrated at *Canterbury* the *May* following, by *John* *Bishop* of *Winchester*; but soon after taking part with the *Barons* against the *King*, he was suspended by the *Pope's Legate*, *An.* 1265, and the *Year* after excommunicated, which obliged him to repair to *Rome* for a *Remission*; when after a *Residence* of about six *Years* in that

Whart.
Hist. de
Episc.

City,

City, he at last, with much Difficulty and great Expence, obtained an Absolution; and returning to *England*, died in the Year 1273; soon after whose Decease, the Controversy was again renewed between the Archbishop of *Canterbury* and the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's* concerning the above-mentioned Agreement, but after an Explication thereof, Matters were soon accommodated.

Whart. Hift. de Episc. *John de Chisboul*, Provost of *Beverley*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, and Lord High Treasurer of the Kingdom, was elected Bishop of this See on the 7th of *December*, Anno 1273, and consecrated at *Lambeth* the *April* following; but becoming infirm, was rendered unable to perform his Pastoral Office: Wherefore the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in his Metropolitcal Visitation, assigned him the Dean and Treasurer of *St. Paul's* for his Coadjutors; but their Commission being soon after revoked, *Fulk Lovell*, Archdeacon of *Colchester*, was assigned his Coadjutor, Anno 1280, which the Bishop only survived a few Days.

Ibid. After the Decease of *John de Chisboul*, *Fulk Lovell*, Prebend of *York* and Archdeacon of *Colchester*, as aforesaid, was elected Bishop of *London*; but renouncing the same, as he had some Time before that of *Lincoln*, *Richard de Gravesend* was elected in his stead, and consecrated at *Coventry* by *John* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, August 11, Anno 1280. Soon after a Contest happened between *Richard* and his Metropolitan, occasioned by the citing of a Rector of his Diocese into the Archiepiscopal Court of Arches, the Bishop insisting that Causes in the first Instance could not be legally brought before the Metropolitan. But this Dispute seems to have been only epistolary.

Ibid. In the Year 1289, the Archbishop of *Canterbury* appointed as Coadjutor to *Richard*, the Dean and Treasurer of *St. Paul's*, not on account of his Incapacity of performing the Office, but rather on that of his being much employed in publick Affairs, both at home and abroad; for, soon after, he was sent Ambassador to *France*, and at his Return constituted one of the National Regents.

Ibid. This Prelate, Anno 1290, instituted in the Church of *St. Paul*, the Office of Sub-Dean; and ordained, that the Chancellor of the said Church should read a Divinity Lecture therein; and that for the future none be admitted Chancellors of the same, but such as were either Bachelors or Doctors of Divinity. *Richard* was a great Benefactor to his Church, wherein he founded a Chantry for the Repose of his Soul; and died on the 9th of *December*, Anno 1303.

Ibid. *Ralph de Baldock*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, was elected to the See of *London* in the Month of *February*, Anno 1304. But his Election being controverted by three of the Canons, who had sometime before been suspended, *Ralph*, to secure his Election, found it necessary to repair to *Rome*; where having succeeded according to his Wish, he was on his Return consecrated at *Lyons* in *France*, by Cardinal *Hispanus*, on the 30th of *January*, Anno 1306.

Ibid. This Prelate, who was some time Lord High Chancellor, was eminently distinguished for his Learning, having wrote a History of *England*, and an Account of the Statutes and Customs of

his own Cathedral: He was also eminent for his Generosity, in appropriating the Church of *Yelling* in *Middlesex* to the Chancellorship of *St. Paul's*, reserving only ten Pounds *per Annum*, as a Stipend for the Vicar. He likewise gave an Annuity of two hundred Marks towards finishing the additional Work of *St. Paul's* Church, wherein he founded and endowed a Chantry for two Priests, at the Altar of *St. Erkenwald*; and died July 14, Anno 1313. During *Baldock's* Government a Provincial Synod was held in this City, Anno 1310, wherein was condemned the Order of *Knights Templars*, for their scandalous and dissolute Lives; upon which Occasion the whole Fraternity were seized in all Parts of the Kingdom, and committed to Prison.

Gilbert de Seagrave, Canon of *Lincoln*, Prebendary of *Portpool*, and Precentor of *St. Paul's*, was elected Bishop of *London* on the 17th of *August*, Anno 1313, and consecrated at *Canterbury* the 25th of *November* following by *Henry* Bishop of *Winchester*. He re-edified *St. Erkenwald's* Shrine, and dedicated several Altars in the new Work of *St. Paul's*; and to fortify the Cross that was to be erected on the towering Spire of his Cathedral against Storms of Wind, Thunder, Lightning, or other Contingencies, put therein a great Quantity of the Reliques of reputed Saints, and died the 15th of *January*, Anno, 1316.

Richard de Newport, Dean of *St. Paul's*, was, on the 27th of *January*, Anno 1317, chosen to succeed to the See of *London*, and to that end consecrated the 15th of *May* following, by *Walter* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and died August 24, Anno 1318.

Stephen Gravesend, Prebendary of *Wenlakebarn* and *Chamberlain-Wood*, was elected Bishop of *London*, Sept. 11, Anno 1318, and consecrated by *Walter* Archbishop of *Canterbury* on the 14th of *January* after.

About the Year 1320, *Walter* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, having obtained a Power of the Pope for the Inlargement of his Authority, in pursuance thereof ordered a Metropolitcal Visitation throughout his whole Province; which was opposed by *Stephen* alone, who, appealing to the Pope, refused to admit the same; but being overpowered by the great Interest of his Metropolitan, was forced to submit.

Upon the Death of the said Archbishop, a Contest arose between *Stephen* and the Convent of *Canterbury*; the Monks whereof, who antiently enjoyed the Archiepiscopal Jurisdiction during the Vacancy of that See, were, by a Composition of the 24th of *June*, Anno 1278, to present two fit Persons to the Bishop of *London*, as Dean of the Province, of whom he was to select one to exercise the said Jurisdiction during the Vacancy: But the Monks proving refractory, chose one of their Brethren to execute that Authority, without ever applying to the Dean, who strenuously opposing their Measures, obliged them to submit, and regulate themselves according to the Tenor of the aforesaid Composition.

Stephen openly opposed the Deposing of *Edward II.* and refused to qualify himself to his Son and Successor. And upon a Report, that the unfortunate Prince was still alive, (but in reality was barbarously murdered some Time before) tho' in Prison

Walsing.
Hift.
Angl.

Whart.
Hift. de
Episc.

Newc.
Repert.

Ibid.

Whart.
Hift. de
Episc.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Prison, he, together with *Edmund* Earl of *Kent*, and *William* Archbishop of *York*, were accused for conspiring his Escape; of which they were convicted, tho' afterwards pardoned. He founded in his Cathedral Church a Chantry of two Priests, for the Celebration of Mass for his Soul and that of his Uncle, and died *April 8, Anno 1338*.

Whart.
Hist. de
Episc.

Richard de Byntworth, or *Wentworth*, Prebendary of *Kentish-town*, and *Bedewynd* in the Church of *Sarum*, was elected to the See of *London*, *May 4, Anno 1338*, on the 6th of *July* appointed Lord High Chancellor, and on the 12th following consecrated at *Lambeth*; and died on the 8th of *December, Anno 1339*.

Ibid.

Radolph de Stratford, Canon of *St. Paul's*, and Prebend of *Blibury* in the Diocese of *Sarum*, succeeded *Richard* on the 26th of *January, Anno 1340*, and was consecrated at *Canterbury* the 12th of *May* following.

Spelm.
Concil.

Some Time after, a Provincial Synod was held at *London*, wherein divers Canons were made; the most remarkable whereof was as follow; viz. the fourth sets forth, That divers Monasteries having Parishes appropriated to them for charitable Uses, did not answer the Ends of such Benefactions, by distributing to the Poor of such appropriated Parishes the several Charities allotted them by the Donors; wherefore the Monks of such Monasteries were strictly enjoined to relieve the Poor of such Parishes, in proportion to the Value of the Donation; and in case of Non-performance, the Bishops of the several Dioceses were impowered to sequester the Profits, and compel the Monks to their Duty.

Newc.
Repert.

Michael de Northburg, Prebendary of *Mapesburg*, was elected to this See *April 23, Anno 1354*, but being confirmed by *Simon*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, before the Arrival of the Pope's Bull of Confirmation, both his Election and Confirmation were deemed void; therefore the Archbishop committed to him the Spiritualities of the Bishoprick, not by virtue of his Election, but of the Pope's Provision.

Whart.
Hist. de
Episc.

This Prelate gave two thousand Pounds towards founding the *Charter-house* near *West Smithfield*, and also Lands for endowing the same. He likewise gave one thousand Pounds, to be deposited in a Chest in the Treasury of his Cathedral, to be lent by ten, twenty, or more Pounds to industrious Persons, upon their giving Security for the same. He died at *Copford* in *Essex*, *September 9, Anno 1361*.

Ibid.

Edward III. granted to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, that during all future Vacancies of their Bishoprick, they shall for ever thereafter enjoy the Temporalities of the same, upon their paying him and his Successors one thousand Pounds per Annum, or pro rata.

Ibid.

Simon de Sudbury, (so denominated from the Place of his Nativity, his proper Name being *Tibald*) Doctor of Laws, domestick Chaplain to Pope *Innocent* the Sixth, and Auditor of the *Rota* at *Rome*, where he was promoted to the Chancellorship of *Sarum*, and soon after by the said Pope to the See of *London* on the 22d of *October, Anno 1361*. to which he was consecrated the *May* following. He founded a College in *Sudbury*, the Place of his Birth; and by the Pope's Bull was translated to *Canterbury, Anno*

1375; and in the Year 1381, was cruelly murdered by *Wat Tyler* in the Tower of *London*, who, without the least Form of Trial, caused him to be beheaded.

William de Courtney was on the 12th of *September, Anno 1375*, translated from the See of *Hereford* to this of *London*; in a Synod held in this City, he opposed the granting a Subsidy to the King by the Clergy, *Anno 1376*, and published the Pope's Bull at *St. Paul's Cross* against the *Florentines*, without the King's Permission; for which he was cited before the Lord High Chancellor, who interrogating him in respect to his undutiful Behaviour, insolently replied, That he did it by the special Command of the Pope: This haughty Answer so irritated the Chancellor, that he bid him take his Choice, either to lose his Temporals, or retract his Words; however, with much Difficulty, he obtained, *Ut per alium revocare possit*. *Courtney*, having re-obtained the King's Favour, was in the Year 1381 appointed Lord High Chancellor, and on the 10th of *August* following translated to the See of *Canterbury*.

Ibid.

Robert de Braybroke, who had enjoyed many profitable Posts in the Church, was by the Bull of Pope *Urban* promoted to the See of *London* on *September 9, Anno 1381*, and consecrated at *Lambeth* the *January* following; and on the 20th of *September* in the same Year was appointed Lord High Chancellor, which he held not above half a Year. He ordained, that the Days of Conversion and Commemoration of *St. Paul* should be celebrated throughout his Diocese, equally with the highest Festivals; and also united and incorporated divers Chantries in his Cathedral, because of their Insufficiency to support themselves single.

Ibid.

A very bad and scandalous Custom had for many Years prevailed in this Church, by the Residentiaries not admitting a Brother Canon to Residence, unless he'd agree to expend in the first Year after his Admission, in Junketting and other Excesses, at least seven hundred Marks. This Epicurean Practice the Bishop had frequently attempted to remove, but without Success; till at last he and the Residentiaries agreed to refer the Affair in Dispute to the King's Arbitration, who awarded, that for the future the Residence of the Church of *St. Paul* should be regulated according to the Statutes and Customs of the Church of *Sarum*. *Braybroke*, having enjoyed this See about twenty Years, died on the 27th of *August, Anno 1404*.

Ibid.

Roger de Waldon, from a very mean Condition, had the Rectory of *Fordham* in *Essex* conferred upon him by King *Richard II.* *Anno 1391*, after which he became so highly in Favour, that having divers Places of great Trust and Profit conferred upon him, was, *Anno 1395*, constituted Lord High Treasurer of the Kingdom, and some Time after advanced to the See of *Canterbury*, which he enjoyed not long; for upon the Deposing of King *Richard*, his great Friend and Patron, he was deprived of all Places of Trust and Honour, and obliged to retire to his former Obscurity, wherein he remained till the 30th of *June, Anno 1405*, when, at the Intercession of *Thomas* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, he had the See of *Lon-*

Dugd.
Hist.
St. Paul.

Godw, de
Præful.
Newc.
Repert.

don conferred upon him, which he did not long enjoy, seeing he died in the Beginning of the following Year.

Whart. Hist. de Episc. *Nicholas de Bubbewith*, who had enjoyed many Preferments in the Church, was appointed Master of the Rolls, then Keeper of the Privy Seal; and being elected Bishop of *London*, was declared Lord High Treasurer of the Kingdom, Anno 1406. But he did not long enjoy this See, for on the 22d of *June*, the Year following, he was translated to *Salisbury*, and on the 5th of *October* after, to that of *Bath and Wells*.

Godw. de Præful. Whart. Hist. de Episc. Hist. Engl. Council. *Richard Clifford*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, Lord Privy Seal, and Bishop of *Worcester*, was translated to this See on the 13th of *October*, Anno 1407; and on the 14th of *January* 1408, a Synod was held at *St. Paul's Church*, for sending Representatives to the Council of *Pisa*, to settle the Peace of the Church, then rent in Pieces by two factious Popes. In the Year 1414, *Richard*, with the Consent of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, by an Ordinance regulated the Form of celebrating Divine Service in his Cathedral, according to the Practice of that of *Sarum*. And in the Year 1416, a Provincial Council was held at *St. Paul's Church*, wherein Delegates were nominated to represent the Church of *England* in the Council of *Constance*; one whereof was *Clifford*; who gave his Suffrage in favour of Cardinal *Columa*, to the Pontificate; and having given a thousand Marks to the Poor-Scholars of *Burnel's-Inn* in *Oxford*, died on the 20th of *August*, Anno 1421.

Coll. Eccl. Hist. During *Clifford's* Government, a Council was held at *London*, wherein the Clergy granted to the King a Tenth, upon the Condition that his Purveyors should not meddle with the Goods of any Ecclesiastical; and that none of their Body be imprisoned for any Crime, but those of Theft and Murder; and when prosecuted for others, to be admitted to Bail: These Privileges, according to *Duck*, were confirmed by Parliament, tho' not mentioned in the printed Statutes.

Newc. Repert. *John Kemp*, at first Rector of *St. Michael's Crooked-lane*, then Dean of the Arches, Doctor of Laws, Dean of *Durham*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, and then of *Chicheſter*; whence he was translated to the See of *London*, Anno 1421, notwithstanding the Dean and Chapter's having previously elected *Thomas Palton*, Bishop of *Hereford*; who was obliged to give place to *John*, who by the Pope's Provision was to succeed *Richard Clifford*.

Coll. Eccl. Hist. In a Convocation held at *London*, Anno 1425, divers Persons were accused of Heresy; among whom was one *William Ruffel*, a Minorite, for asserting that the Payment of Personal Tithes was not commanded by God; therefore Priests could not claim them by Divine Authority: For which Opinion he was censured as a Heretick, and his Notions condemned. And for the more effectual preventing the Propagation of Tenets so destructive to the Priesthood, the University of *Oxford* made an Order, that no Person whatsoever should be admitted to any Degree, without renouncing *Ruffel's* Doctrine in respect to Personal Tithes.

Newc. Repert. *Kemp* was appointed Lord Chancellor in *March* Anno 1426, and soon after translated from this See to that of *York*; where he converted the Church of *Wey* in *Kent*, the Place of his Nativity, into a College of Secular Priests, and gave five hun-

dred Marks to the Divinity School in *Oxford*; and being created a Cardinal, Anno 1439, he was some Time after translated to the Archiepiscopal See of *Canterbury*, where he died on the 22d of *March*, Anno 1454.

Whart. Hist. de Episc. *William Gray*, Doctor of Laws, and Dean of *York*, was, upon the Translation of *Kemp*, elected and confirmed Bishop of this See, and consecrated to the same May 6, Anno 1426, by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, without ever consulting the Pope; who, at last was in a manner forced to consent by his Bull of Provision, July 20, Anno 1426. *Gray*, in the Year 1431, being translated from this See to that of *Lincoln*, restored the College of *Thele* in *Hertfordshire*, for a Master and four Canons, and made it a Cell to *Ely* Spittle in the City of *London*.

Ibid. *Robert Fitz-Hugh* was elected Bishop of *London*, and consecrated as such on Sept. 16, Anno 1431. *Robert*, who had possessed many Places of great Profit and Trust in the Church, and had been Ambassador at *Rome* and *Venice*, was at last elected Bishop of *Ely*, but died at *St. Osyth's* before his Translation, viz. on *January* 15, Anno 1436.

Coll. Eccl. Hist. During *Fitz-Hugh's* Rule, a great Contest having happened between the Council of *Basil* and the Pope, each Party exerted themselves as much as possible, to engage the Archbishop of *Canterbury* in their respective Interests; wherefore he summoned a Provincial Council at *London*, wherein the State of the Controversy was debated, and a Resolution taken to send certain Delegates to compose the Difference in an amicable Manner; but some thereof dying at *Basil*, the Convocation chose eight Doctors of Divinity to supply their Places.

In this Council at *St. Paul's*, for the Encouragement of Learning in *England*, it was decreed, that, for the future, all the greater Ecclesiastical Benefices should be conferred on none other than those educated at the Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*.

Newc. Repert. *Robert Gilbert*, Dean of *York*, was by Pope *Eugenius* advanced to the See of *London* on the 21st of *May* 1386, and on the 28th of the following *October* consecrated at *Lambeth*, by *Henry* Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Ibid. *Thomas Kemp*, Archdeacon of *Middlesex*, and Chancellor of *York*, by virtue of a Bull from Pope *Nicholas*, was preferred to this See August the 21st, Anno 1448, but, in regard of the King's not immediately approving of him, he was not consecrated till a Year and a Half after; however the Ceremony was at last performed by his Uncle *John*, Archbishop of *York*, at *York-place*, since denominated *Whitehall*.

Ibid. This Prelate rebuilt the Pulpit-cross in *St. Paul's Church-yard*; founded and endowed at the Altar of the *Trinity*, a Chantry of one Priest, with the Office of of Penitentiary; to which he annexed the Church of *Chigwell* in *Essex*, and the Prebend of *St. Pancras*, for ever. He also gave one thousand Marks towards finishing the Divinity-School in *Oxford*; and likewise a great Collection of Books to the University; and died *March* the 28th, Anno 1489.

Ibid. *Richard Hill*, Dean of the King's Chapel, Prebendary of *Bemyſter* in the Church of *Sarum*, and Rector of *Fulham*, was elected Bishop of *London*, August

August the 19th, Anno 1489, and on the 15th of November following consecrated at Lambeth, by John, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Whart.
Hist. de
Episc.

Some Time after, a Contest happened between Richard and his Metropolitan, about proving the Wills of such Persons as have left Effects in sundry Dioceses; which the Archhishop claiming to belong to his Court, occasioned the Bishop's appealing to Rome; where it was, to the great Mortification of Richard, decided in favour of his Antagonist, and his Prerogative thereto confirmed by a solemn Diploma. However, he died soon after, on the 20th of February, Anno 1495.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

We are told by Stow, that John Marshal was Bishop of London, from Anno 1489, to 1493, but this is a manifest Mistake, by his taking London for Landaven.

Whart.
Hist. de
Episc.

Thomas Savage, Doctor of Laws, and Bishop of Rochester, was by the Bull of Pope Alexander translated thence to London, August the 3d, Anno 1496, and, by another Provision of the said Pope's, was translated hence to York, Anno 1501.

Ibid.

William Warham, having gone through divers Offices in the Church, was by the King's Gift, and Pope's Provision, advanced to this See on the 20th of October, Anno 1501, and installed on the 5th of October the Year following; and, on the 29th of November the Year after was translated to Canterbury.

Ibid.

This Prelate's Preferments in the State were equal to those in the Church; for he was first made Master of the Rolls, and then Lord High Chancellor of the Kingdom. And having fate Archbishop about twenty-eight Years, died August the 22d, Anno 1532.

Newc.
Repert.

Whart.
Hist. de
Episc.

William Barons being elected Bishop of London, was therein confirmed by the Provision of Pope Julius II. August the 2d, Anno 1504, and consecrated about the 28th of November following; and after a short Episcopate of ten Months and some Days, died about the tenth of October, Anno 1505.

Godw. de
Praeful.

Richard Fitz-Jones, after many Preferments in the Church, was, August the 2d, Anno 1506, translated from the See of Chichester to this of London; where he disbursed considerable Sums, in adorning his Cathedral; and having bestowed large Sums in charitable Uses, died January 15, Anno 1521.

Whart.
Hist. de
Episc.

Cuthbert Tunstal, who was celebrated for his Learning, and Knowledge of the Sciences, was preferred to the See of London; to which he was consecrated October the 9th, Anno 1522, where after having fate about seven Years, was translated hence to Durham, Anno 1530.

Ibid.

This Prelate had been employed in divers Embassies, particularly in that to the Emperor Charles V. for obtaining the Release of Francis the French King, then his Prisoner. He was also Master of the Rolls, and Lord Privy Seal. At the Reformation he was ejected his Bishoprick by Edward VI. restored by Queen Mary, and dispossed again by Queen Elizabeth, and committed to the Custody of the Archbishop of Canterbury. He died November the 18th, Anno 1539.

Newc.
Repert.

Ibid.

John Stokesley, Prebendary of St. Stephen's Chapel at Westminster, being sent Ambassador to Rome about the King's Divorce, was at his Return promoted to the Bishoprick of London, Anno 1530,

and consecrated thereto on the 27th of November, and died September the 8th, Anno 1539.

Ibid.

Edmund Bonner, Natural Son of George Savage, a Priest, and Elizabeth Frodsham, (who, when with Child by Savage, was married to Edmund Bonner, a Sawyer, from whom the Bastard unjustly received its Name) tho' not eminent for Learning, yet by a peculiar Meanness of Spirit, and parasitical Deportment, ingratiated himself so effectually into favour with Cardinal Wolsey, that he made him his Commissary for the Faculties; soon after which he obtained divers Offices of great Profit in the Church.

Ibid.

This Man, to make his Way to further Preferment, hypocritically pretended to favour the Reformation, and the King's Divorce from Catharine of Spain; which probably procured for him the See of Hereford, and soon after this of London, to which he was translated October the 20th, Anno 1539.

Coll.
Eccl. Hist.

In the Year 1549, an Information was preferred against Bonner, by William Latimer, B. D. and John Hooper, afterwards Bishop of Gloucester, for omitting in his Sermon at Paul's-Cross, the Article touching the King's Power during his Minority, tho' expressly thereunto enjoined by his Majesty's special Command. Beside, he was charged with an Omission of Duty, in not searching after Polygamists, and such Persons who either officiated, or were present at any Forms of Divine Worship, not tolerated by the Government; and that, instead of going to the Sermons at Paul's-Cross, and countenancing the same with his Presence, pursuant to the King's Order, he not only left the Congregation at the Beginning of the Discourse, but likewise writ to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the City to persuade them to do the like: Wherefore a Commission was directed to Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of Rochester, Sir William Petre, and Sir Thomas Smith, Secretaries of State, and Dr. Williams, Dean of St. Paul's, before whom Bonner appeared at Lambeth, and, being convicted of the several Charges brought against him, was, on the first of October, Anno 1549, deprived of his Bishoprick.

Yet Bonner, in Expectation of being restored, subtly applied to the King, by way of Petition, wherein he fraudulently set forth his sincere and hearty Attachment to his Majesty, tho' the very Reverse had just before appeared upon his Trial. But this Artifice not succeeding, Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of Rochester, was preferred to this See in his Stead, where he was inthron'd April the 12th, Anno 1550. But upon the Accession of Queen Mary to the Crown, Ridley was not only deprived of his Bishoprick, but likewise committed to Prison, and try'd and condemned at Oxford for the sincere and constant Profession of his Faith, for which he was burnt October the 16th, Anno 1555. This pious Prelate, thro the whole Course of his Sufferings, behaved with such an admirable Patience and Resolution, as even shocked the most cruel of his Persecutors.

Fox. Fe-
cl. Hist.

Ridley being removed, Bonner was restored to his Bishoprick September the 5th, Anno 1553, when, after having glutted himself about five Years with Human Gore, by a grievous Persecution of the Protestants, was, on the 30th of May, Anno

Ibid.

Anno 1559, displaced by Authority of Parliament. and committed Prisoner to the *Marshalsea*, where he ended his wicked Life, Anno 1569.

God. de
Præful.

Edmund Grindal, some Time Master of *Pembroke Hall* in *Cambridge*, Chaplain to the late Bishop *Ridley*, and Precentor of *St. Paul's*, after a voluntary Exile in *Germany* on the Account of Religion, during the Reign of Queen *Mary*, was, at his Return, elected Bishop of this See, July the 26th, Anno 1556, where, after he had sat above ten Years, he was translated to *York*, in the Month of May, Anno 1570.

Newc.
Repert.

This Prelate, for his rare Qualities, was in great Favour with Queen *Elizabeth*, till dispossessed thereof by the malicious Insinuations of his Enemies, who represented him to her Majesty as too great a Favourer of her dissenting Subjects the Puritans; whereas in Truth the real Cause was, for his having condemned the illegal Marriage of *Julio*, an Italian Physician, with the Wife of another, wherein he was strongly opposed by the Earl of *Leicester*, who, it seems, approved of the same.

Ibid.

This worthy Prelate employed the little Wealth he had gathered together in the founding and endowing a Free-School at *St. Bee's* in *Cumberland*, the Place of his Nativity; and towards the Advancement of Learning in both Universities. And having been re-translated from the See of *York* to that of *Canterbury*, February the 15th, Anno 1575, died at *Croydon* in *Surrey*, July the 6th, Anno 1583.

Ibid.

Edwin Sandys, Master of *Catbarine-Hall* in *Cambridge*, and Vice-Chancellor of that University, interesting himself in the Proclamation of the Lady *Jane Grey*, was committed to Prison, where, after a long Durels, he was, at the Intercession of Friends, released, and withdrawing into *Germany*, resided there during the Life of Queen *Mary*; and returning to *England* upon Queen *Elizabeth's* Accession to the Crown, had the See of *Worcester* conferred upon him, to which he was consecrated December 21, Anno 1559, whence he was translated to this of *London*, June 2, Anno 1570, where after he had sat six Years, was preferred to that of *York*, wherein he died August the 8th, Anno 1588.

Ibid.

John Aelmer, Chaplain to Henry Duke of *Norfolk*, was, in the Year 1553, made Archdeacon of *Stow*; but not conforming himself according to the Times, was deprived of his Archdeaconry, and retiring into *Germany*, continued there till the Death of Queen *Mary*, and Accession of Queen *Elizabeth*, by whom he was appointed one of the Protestant Disputants against seven Popish Bishops in a religious Controversy. He was made Archdeacon of *Lincoln*, Anno 1562, and March 12, 1576, elected Bishop of *London*, and on the 24th of the same Month consecrated at *Lambeth*.

Aelmer was a great Enemy to the Puritans whom he opposed to the utmost of his Power, notwithstanding his having been an Exile himself on the Account of Religion. He died June 3, Anno 1584.

Ibid.

Richard Fletcher, Prebendary of *Islington*, and Dean of *Peterborough*, was sent down to *Fotheringhay* in *Northamptonshire*, in order to assist Mary Queen of *Scotland* in her Devotions, and likewise

to prevail upon her to renounce the Errors of Popery before she suffered.

Upon *Fletcher's* Arrival at *Fotheringhay*, the unfortunate Princess was deprived of her Almoner, Confessor, and all spiritual Assistance of her own Communion; and, in lieu thereof, had *Fletcher* forced upon her, to her great Displeasure and Disturbance in her Devotion, by the Company of a Minister whose Religion she abhorred; yet nevertheless she was cruelly and ungenerously denied the Assistance of her Confessor in her last Moments.

Some Time after, *Fletcher* was elected Bishop of *London*, December 30, Anno 1594, but having the Misfortune to fall under the Queen's Displeasure for taking the Lady *Baker*, a beautiful young Widow, to his second Wife, died soon after suddenly, (as 'tis said, by Discontent, and the immoderate Use of Tobacco) June 15, Anno 1596.

Newc.
Repert.

Richard Bancroft, Rector of *St. Andrew's Holbourn*, Treasurer of *St. Paul's*, Prebendary of *Bloomsbury* and *Westminster*, was elected to the See of *London*, April 21, 1597, and consecrated the eighth of May following; and in the Year 1604, was translated hence to *Canterbury*, and died November 2, Anno 1610.

Ibid.

Richard Vaughan, Prebendary of *Holbourn*, Archdeacon of *Middlesex*, then Bishop of *Chester*, was translated to the See of *London* in December, Anno 1604, and died March 30, Anno 1607.

Ibid.

Thomas Ravis, Vicar of *Allhallows Barking*, Canon of *Westminster*, Dean of *Christ-Church*, then Bishop of *Gloucester*, was, from that See, translated to this of *London*, May 18, Anno 1607.

Ibid.

George Abbot, Master of *University College* in *Oxford*, and Dean of *Winton*, being chosen Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, was, translated to the Bishoprick of *London*, January 20, 1609, and, about a Year after, removed to the See of *Canterbury*. This Prelate having the Misfortune at *Bramzil*, to kill the Keeper, instead of a Buck, was so deeply affected therewith, that he retired, in the most inconsolable Condition, to *Guildford*, the Place of his Nativity, where he spun out the Thread of his sorrowful Life, and died August 4, Anno 1633.

Ibid.

John King, Archdeacon of *Nottingham*, Rector of *St. Andrew's Holbourn*, Prebendary of *Sneating* in the Church of *St. Paul*, *London*, Dean of *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, and Vice-Chancellor of that University, was preferred to the See of *London* by King *James* the First (who, by way of Distinction, gave him the Appellation of King of Preachers) in the Year 1611, and died March 30, 1621.

Ibid.

George Montaigne, at first Lecturer at *Gresham College*, then Master of the *Savoy*, and Dean of *Westminster*, from which he was promoted to the Bishoprick of *Lincoln*, to which he was consecrated December 14, Anno 1617, and thence translated to *London*, July 20, 1621, and afterwards to *Durham* and *York*, where he died about the Year 1628.

Ibid.

William Laud, at his first setting out, seems to have been the Darling of Fortune; for before the Year 1628, he had enjoyed no less than eighteen Preferments in the Church, and Fortune still propitious, was elected Bishop of *London*, July 15, in

Ibid.

in the same Year, and thence translated to *Canterbury*, Anno 1633.

This Prelate being regarded as the Head of the *Arminian* Party, and an Enemy to the Puritans, drew upon himself the Resentment of the House of Commons to such a Degree, that they impeached him of High Treason, for which he was tryed, condemned and beheaded on *Tower-hill*, January 10, 1644. Thus died this Prelate, who through the great Favour of his Royal Master King *Charles* the First, enjoyed the chief Management of Affairs both in Church and State for the Term of seven Years.

Newe.
Repert.

William Juxon, Doctor of Laws, President of *St. John's* College in *Oxford*, Dean of *Worcester*, Chaplain and Dean of the Closet to the King, and Bishop of *Hereford*, was promoted to the See of *London*, October 23, Anno 1633. Soon after he was appointed one of his Majesty's Privy Council, and in the Year 1635, Lord High Treasurer of the Kingdom, which he enjoyed till he was by the Parliament divested of all his Places both in Church and State, Anno 1641.

Ibid.

Juxon attended King *Charles* the First at his Execution, Anno 1648, after which he retired to his Estate in *Gloucestershire*, where he continued till the Restoration, when he was restored to his Bishoprick, and soon after viz. September 20, Anno 1660, translated thence to *Canterbury*.

Ibid.

Gilbert Sheldon, Vicar of *Hackney*, Prebendary of *Gloucester*, and Chaplain and Dean of the Closet to the King, succeeded *Juxon* in the See of *London*, to which he was elected October 23, 1660, and translated thence to *Canterbury*, August 30, 1663; and being elected Chancellor of the University of *Oxford*, Anno 1667, died on the 9th of November in the same Year. The charitable Benefactions given by this Prelate are said to have amounted to about sixty-six thousand Pounds.

Ibid.

Humphry Henchman was translated from the See of *Salisbury* to this of *London*, September 15, Anno 1663. He was in great Favour with King *Charles* the Second, whose escape he greatly contributed to after the Battle of *Worcester*. He built the Chapel in *London-House* in *Aldersgate-street*, and died Anno 1675.

Each.Hist.
Engl.

Henry Compton, youngest Son of *Spencer* Earl of *Northampton*, was translated from *Oxford* to *London*, December 18, 1675. This worthy Prelate, by his good Deportment, having gained the Love of the Protestant Churches both at Home and Abroad, became the Butt of the Popish Party at Court, who watched all Opportunities to ennoble their new Ecclesiastical Commission with an illustrious Sacrifice. For King *James*, to facilitate the Introduction of Popery, ordered certain Directions concerning Preachers, published in the Year 1662, to be reprinted, and for the better Observation thereof, wrote to the Archbishops of *Canterbury* and *York*, strictly to prohibit all Ministers in their respective Provinces from preaching upon controverted Points of Religion, in order to prevent the Protestant Clergy from defending their Principles in the Pulpit, whilst the Popish Priests were encouraged to attack them on all Sides. However, the Clergy of the Church of *England*, (without regarding the King's insnaring Letter, or the Menaces attending it) to their

immortal Honour be it remembered, laudably continued to exert themselves in Defence of the Protestant Religion, and to detect the Errors of Popery, both in their Sermons and Writings, with greater Resolution, than ever had at any other Time been done since the Reformation: Upon this Occasion, the learned and ingenious Dr. *Sharp*, Rector of *St. Giles's in the Fields*, did signalize himself in an extraordinary Manner; which so enraged King *James*, that he sent a Letter to the Bishop of *London*, peremptorily commanding him, upon the Receipt thereof, to suspend Dr. *Sharp* from preaching in any Church or Chapel in his Diocese, till he should make Satisfaction for his bad Deportment.

The Bishop perceiving the Design of the King's Letter was absolutely to forbid all preaching against Popery, the Result whereof, in all Probability, would be the Suspension of all the celebrated Preachers of the Kingdom: Wherefore our noble Prelate endeavoured to divert the impending Storm, by the following submissive Letter to the Earl of *Sunderland*, to be communicated to the King, which he sent by the pretended Aggressor, Dr. *Sharp*, to *Hampton-Court*, June 18, Anno 1686.

My Lord,

"I always have, and shall count it my Duty
"to obey the King in whatever Commands he lays
"upon me, that I can perform with a safe Con-
"science; but in this I humbly conceive, I am
"obliged to proceed according to Law, and there-
"fore it is impossible for me to comply, because,
"though his Majesty commands me only to exe-
"cute his Pleasure, yet, in the Capacity I am to
"do it, I must act as a Judge; and your Lord-
"ship knows no Judge condemns any Man be-
"fore he has Knowledge of the Cause, and has
"cited the Party. However, I sent to Mr. Dean,
"and acquainted him with his Majesty's Displea-
"sure, whom I find so ready to give all reasona-
"ble Satisfaction, that I have thought fit to make
"him the Bearer of this Answer, from him that
"never will be unfaithful to the King, nor other-
"wise than, &c."

Ken. Hist.
Engl.

No Answer could be obtained to this Letter; therefore Dr. *Sharp* the Sunday following endeavoured to present a Petition to the King, which was rejected, on a Resolution taken to execute the King's Displeasure upon the Bishop; and in order thereunto, *Compton* was cited to appear before the Commissioners of a new-erected, illegal and arbitrary Ecclesiastical High Commission Court, held in the Council Chamber at *Whitehall*; where having accordingly appeared, and begged Copies of their Commission and his Charge, both were unjustly denied, and only a Week's Time allowed him to prepare for his Trial, though at that Time there was not one Civilian in Town; wherefore his Lordship found himself necessitated humbly to apply for a longer Time; when after some Deliberation, the Commissioners returned him for Answer, that they were resolved to allow him no Time to controvert their Commission; but in other Matters granted him a Fortnight longer.

In the Interim, the Bishop humbly applied for Copies of the several Orders and Minutes that had

Ibid.

had been taken relating to his Process, which were likewise unjustly denied, though never refused in any Court of Justice. However, the Bishop, at the Time and Place prefixed, appeared before the Commissioners, to offer his Plea to their Jurisdiction; which being rejected, he protested against their not receiving it; and offering divers other Things material to his Defence, they were likewise rejected, and the Commissioners in an arbitrary and illegal Manner proceeded to give Sentence; whereby the Bishop was suspended from the Function and Execution of his Episcopal Office, and all Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, during the King's Pleasure, upon Pain of Deprivation. However the pusillanimous King, not long after, thought proper to consult *Compton*, and some of his Brethren, upon the threatened Invasion from *Holland*; and they having faithfully delivered their Opinions at that critical Juncture, he thought proper to accept of their Advice, which at another Time would have been rewarded with Suspensions and Deprivations.

Our Prelate, soon after the Prince of *Orange's* Landing, seems to have changed his Crossier for a Sword; for, mounted on Horseback, compleatly armed, he attended the Princess *Anne* (since Queen *Anne*) of *Denmark* in her Escape from Court to *Nottingham*, and afterward exerted himself in accomplishing the Revolution, *Anno* 1688, the Fruits whereof he happily enjoyed till the Year 1713.

John Robinson, at first Domestick Chaplain to the *English* Ambassador at the Court of *Sweden*, upon the Return of his Master to *England*, was appointed Resident, and soon after Envoy Extraordinary, by King *William*, wherein he was continued by Queen *Anne*; by whom, upon his Arrival in *England*, he was made Dean of *Windsor*, Register of the Garter, and Prebendary of *Canterbury*; and in the Year 1710, preferred to the See of *Bristol*, and the Office of Lord Privy Seal, one of her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of *Utrecht*, Privy Counsellor, and one of the Commissioners for building fifty new Churches within the Bill of Mortality; and upon the Decease of Dr. *Henry Compton*, *Anno* 1713, was preferred to the See of *London*, wherein he died in the Year 1723.

Edmund Gibson was in the same Year translated from the See of *Lincoln* to this of *London*.

He was descended of honest Parentage in the County of *Cumberland*; and by his Learning ingratiated himself so thoroughly with Archbishop *Tenison*, that he was admitted his Chaplain, made Rector of *Lambeth*, and by his Recommendation to King *George I.* consecrated Bishop of *Lincoln*, and thence translated, as he says in his first Pastoral Letter to the Clergy of *London*, without his own seeking to the See of *London*. He in his younger Days distinguished himself among the Clergy, by several Pieces wrote in the Controversy between the Archbishop and the Convocation: And afterwards by his Collection of the Ecclesiastical Laws in that voluminous Work, called by him the *Codex*. He published several Pastoral Letters to the People of his Diocese of *London*, occasioned by the Impiety of *Woolston's* Writings, and the Enthusiasm of the *Methodists*; besides some Pieces of Devotion. He died in the Year 1748, and

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is succeeded by Dr. *Thomas Sherlock*, translated from the See of *Salisbury*.

The Bishoprick of *London*, consisting of the ancient Kingdom of the *East-Saxons*, is composed of the Counties of *Middlesex*, *Essex*, and Part of *Hertfordshire*, and governed by a Bishop, assisted by a Dean, Precentor, Chancellor, Treasurer, five Archdeacons, thirty Prebendaries, twelve Petty or Minor Canons, six Vicars Choral, a Sub-Dean and two Cardinals.

The Precentor or Chanter's Office is to superintend the Church Music, who, as an Assistant, has a Sub-Chanter to officiate in his Absence. To this Officer belongs the second Stall on the North Side of the Choir, and whose Corps is in the Church of *Stortford*, whereof he is perpetual Rector, and Proprietor of the same, and Patron of the Vicarage.

The Chancellor was anciently called *Magister Scholarum*, from his having had the Charge of Literature within the City of *London* committed to him; whereby he was empowered to licence all the School-masters in the City, except those of *St. Mary le Bow* and *St. Martin's le Grand*; but at present he is only Secretary to the Chapter, has the third Stall on the North Side of the Choir, and his Corps in the Church of *Borham* and *Telling*.

The Treasurer has the Custody of every Thing of Value belonging to the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*; for the faithful Keeping of which he is bound by Oath to the Dean and Chapter. This Officer has a Sacrist for an Assistant, whom he presents to the Dean for his Approbation, by whom he is admitted upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of his Office, which is to open the Church Doors at first ringing the Bell for Morning and Evening Prayers, and keeping in Order all things belonging to the Altar.

The Sacrist has three Servants under him called Vergers, who likewise keep Servants for cleansing the Church, tolling the Bell, blowing the Organ Bellows, and other servile Business.

The Treasurer has the third Stall on the South Side of the Choir, and his Corps is in the Church of *Pelham* and *Aldebri*.

The five Archdeaconries are of *London*, *Essex*, *Middlesex*, *Colchester* and *St. Alban's*.

The Appellation of Archdeacon is of primitive Antiquity, and whose Office it is annually to visit the several Cures in their respective Archdeaconries, by inquiring into the Deportment of the several Incumbents, as well as Parish Officers, and with ghostly Advice to reform what is amiss; and in Case of Contumacy, to inflict Pains and Penalties, for which he receives Procuration from every Parish Priest within his Jurisdiction.

The thirty Canons or Prebendaries, with their Head the Bishop, compose the Chapter, which manageth the Affairs of the Church: These Canons have the Election both of Bishop and Dean, yet nevertheless the several Prebends or Canonries are in the Collation of the Bishop, and are as follow: *Holwell* alias *Finbury*, in the Parishes of *St. Giles Cripplegate* and *Shoreditch*; *Chamberlain's-Wood*, in the Parish of *Willesdon*, in the County of *Middlesex*; *Holbourn*, in the Suburbs of *London*; *Harleston*, in the Parish of *Willesdon*, in *Middlesex*; *Portpool*,

Newc.
Report.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Portpool, in the Parish of *St. Andrew Holbourn*, in *Middlesex*; *Mora*, in the Parish of *St. Giles Cripplegate*; *Kentish town*, in the Parish of *St. Pancras*, in *Middlesex*; *Twysford*, in the Parish of *Willesdon*, in *Middlesex*; *Mapelsbury*, in the Parish of *Willesdon* in *Middlesex*; *Oxgate*, in the said Parish of *Willesdon*; *Sneating*, in the Parish of *Kirkeby*, in the County of *Essex*; *Wenlakebarn*, in the Parish of *St. Giles Cripplegate*; *Brownswood*, in the Parish of *Willesdon*, aforesaid; *Rougemere*, in the Parish of *St. Pancras*, aforesaid; *Eald-street* or *Old-street*, in the Parish of *St. Leonard Shoreditch*, in *Middlesex*; *Totenball*, or *Totenbam-court*, in the Parish of *St. Pancras*, already named; *Cadington Minor*, in the Parish of *Cadington*, in *Bedfordshire*; *St. Pancras*, in *Middlesex*; *Reculverland*, in the Parish of *Tillingham*, in the County of *Essex*; *Wildland*, in the said Parish of *Tillingham*; *Hoxton*, in the Parish of *Shoreditch*, aforesaid; *Ealdland*, in the Parish of *Tillingham* aforesaid; *Islington*, in the County of *Middlesex*; *Willesdon*, in the said County; *Consumpt. per Mare*, this Prebend was in the Parish of *Walton* or *Waletome*, on the Coast of *Essex*, three Miles North of the *Gunfleet*; but the same being ingulphed by the Sea, before the Conquest, the present Appellation serves to perpetuate the fatal Catastrophe; *Bromesbury*, in the Parish of *Willesdon*, above-mentioned; *Neasdon*, in the said Parish of *Willesdon*; *Stoke-Newington*, in the County of *Middlesex*; *Cadington Major*, in the Manor of *Astonbury*, in the County of *Bedford*; and *Chiswick*, in the County of *Middlesex*.

Newe.
Repert.

The Petty Canons, twelve in Number, ought to be chosen out of the Ministers and Officers belonging to the Cathedral. They should be of unspotted Characters, with harmonious Voices, and good Judgment in Singing.

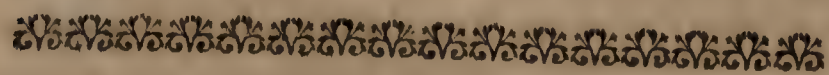
Ibid.

These Canons, after having had divers royal and other Benefactions conferred upon them, were, by Letters Patent of *Richard* the Second, Anno 1399, constituted a Body Politick and Corporate, by the Appellation of *The College of the twelve petty Canons of St. Paul's*; who are to have a common Seal, and one of their Number for a Warden.

Ibid.

The Sub-dean, is, by the Dean, with the Assent of the Chapter, chosen out of the said Petty Canons, whose Office it is to supply the Dean's Place in the Choir, to have a strict Regard to the Deportment of the several Church Officers when on Duty, and with proper Correction to redress what is amiss.

There are likewise two Officers chosen out of the Petty Canons, by the Dean and Chapter, who are denominated Cardinals of the Choir; whose Office it is to superintend the Behaviour and Attendance given by the several Officers belonging to the Choir; and to minute the several Crimes they are guilty of when on Duty, in order to their being corrected for the same by the Dean and Chapter.



CHAP. VI.

An Account of the Military Government of London.

Chron.
Sax.

Though the Origin of the Military Government of *London* cannot be ascertained, it nevertheless appears to be of great Antiquity;

for in the Year 896, the *London* Auxiliaries, having joined *Alfred*, marched to dislodge the *Danes* from a Place in *Hertfordshire*, supposed to have been the Town of *Hertford*. Therefore it is highly probable, that if a Military Government was not at first settled in this City by that great Prince; yet that the same was re-established by him after the Reduction thereof from the *Danes*, in the Year 883, I think may reasonably be presumed; since which Time, by the many gallant Actions performed by the Citizens, in the most dangerous Enterprizes, we may reasonably conclude, that they have always had the greatest Regard to the Support of the Military Art, seeing their Lives and Fortunes so often thereon depended.

But the Citizens being greatly harrassed with incessant Exercises, and endless expensive Musters, occasioned many of the most experienced in Military Discipline to form themselves into a Company; which in less than two Years consisted of almost three hundred of the principal Citizens, who by their frequent Exercises, became such Adepts in that Art, that they were capable of instructing others in all the Branches thereof; wherefore they assumed the Appellation of the *Artillery Company*.

In the Year 1585, a great Storm began to gather in *Spain*, which threatened no less than the intire Destruction of this Kingdom; divers Citizens of *London*, of great Experience in Military Affairs, were by Order of the Government taken out of this Company, and, to their great Honour, were appointed Officers in several Parts of the Kingdom; by whose Care and indefatigable Application, the Militia in most Parts were put into a good State of Defence.

In this Time of common Danger, the City of *London*, (not less mindful of the common Safety, than her above-mentioned brave Sons) the more effectually to prevent all sudden and traiterous Attempts, that might be made by Papists and other Enemies of the Government in favour of the *Spaniards*, in the Year 1586, drew up the following Regulations, intituled,

The Manner of ordering the Citizens of London, to the Safe-keeping and Defence of that her Majesty's City, against the traiterous and sudden Attempts of all Conspirators and Traitors whatsoever.

"1. That every Alderman of his Warde, assisted with the gravest Inhabitants there, do gather and register the Names of all such Household-ers, their Children and Servants, as dwell in the same Warde, who openly profess and shewe themselves to love the Gospel, and hate Poperie, being of sufficient Wealthe to maynteyne their own State, and able to beare Armes.

"2. That of the most apte of those Cittizens, there be chosen out for special Leaders (every of them to lead five and twenty of his Neighbours dwelling next him); and that there be so manye of those Leaders, as after that Rate shall be sufficient to lead four or five thousand Men, or more, or less, as shall be thought meete; and that the said Number of Men be chosen out of those, to be registred as aforesayd.

"3. That of the most Valiant, Grave and Wise amonge the sayd registred Cittizens, there be

“be chosen Captaynes of Bandes, every of them
“under severall Ensignes; to receive Tenne of
“the sayd speciall Leaders, with every of them
“his five and twenty Men. So shall there be
“two hundred and fifty Men under an Ensigne;
“and that they have their severall Ensignes ac-
“cordinglye.

“4. That of the sayd Cittizens there be cho-
“sen to serve under everie suche of their Cap-
“taynes. their severall Lyvetenantes, Ensigne-
“bearers, and Sergeantes, with a fit Drumster:
“And that there be assigned a Place certen
“to every Captayne, whereunto he shall resort
“upon any Sudden Alarme. And that he know
“all his Officers, and those petty Leaders espe-
“ciallie appointed, to bring his Men thither to
“him. And likewise, that those Officers and Le-
“aders know the same Place, and their Captayne.

“5. That after suche Election and Appoint-
“ment as aforesayd, everie one applye himself
“to learn and know how to exercise their feve-
“ral Offices and Roomes, as apperteyneth. And
“that everie Houfholder have readie in his Howse
“all Weapons, and Furniture, for himself, and
“those of his Howse to be appointed in his Service.

“6. That the Watches for the Nighte be kepte
“according to the former Order; but the same
“to be of more sufficient Persons. And that es-
“peciallie there be at every Gate a Watche, from
“nine of the Clocke at Nighte till six in the
“Morning, for the Wynter; and from ten to
“five in the Sommer; and that the Portcullises
“at everie Gate be surveyed, and made readie to
“use at any Suddeyn, yf any Nede be.

“7. That inasmuch as that Syde of the Cytie
“next the River lyeth open; that therefore
“from the *Tower* to *Brydewell*, they do appoint all
“alongest a sufficient Number of Watche-howfes;
“and therein nightlie to be good Watches, to
“come and continue as at the Gate. And that
“all pryvate Kayes, Alleys, and Wharfes, dur-
“ing the Howers aforesayd, be close shut upp.

“8. That as thendes of Streets be prepared
“Chaynes, as shall be thought needfull, for inter-
“rupting thentrie and Passage of anye Adversarie.

“9. For quenching of sudden Fiers, yt will be
“necessarie to have a thousand trustie Persons
“to carry Leather Bucketts and Ladders; and
“that to them of the graver Cittizens, there be
“appoynted Leaders, to lead them as Nede may
“be, by hundreds and fifties, for to be ready to
“releve anye fiered Place. And that likewise,
“under like Leading, there be appointed five
“hundred Pyoners, with Mattocks and Shovels,
“ready to make Trenches, and Rampyers at
“all Occasions.

“10. That the whole ordering and disposing
“of the Premises be at the Direction of the Lord-
“Maier, Sheriffs and Aldermen, and such grave
“Persons as they shall take and chuse of the sayd
“Cytte to assiste them; and so from Tyme to
“Tyme, and not otherwise.

“11. That upon any Alarme to be geven,
“everye Captayne forthwith to repayre to his
“appointed Place, and all his Officers and the
“severall Leaders, with their five and twenty
“Men apeece, forthwith to resort that Place,
“to their special appointed Captayne. And two

“of those Captaynes being placed next to the
“Lord-Maier's Howse for the Tyme being,
“with both their Bandes, to repayre ymmediately
“to his Lordship. And to either of the She-
“riffs in like sorte, to repayre one severall Cap-
“tayne, with his severall Bande; and all other
“Captaynes and their Companies to remayne at
“their appointed Places, till they receive Order
“from the Maier. And that in such case one
“general Watch-word be geven to every Sol-
“dier; and that they have some special Token,
“whereby everye of them may be knowen one
“to another.

“12. That upon any Shewe, or Suspicion of
“any dangerous Attempt descry'd or perceyved
“by any of the Watches; that then forthwith
“they shall geve Knowledge thereof to the Lord-
“Maier, and Sheriffs, and to everye Alderman,
“or his Deputie, in the severall Wardes; that they
“may call so many to Armes, as in case by them
“shall be thought convenient and sufficient.

“13. That upon any Alarme, or Warning
“geven, everie Inhabitant prepare and have rea-
“die in his Howse a Lanthorne with Lighte
“ready to hang oute, when by Authoritie it
“shall be so commanded.

“14. That straighte Order be taken, that yf
“any Alarme be proclaymed, that no Masters
“of Houses goe noe further than the Street Dores
“of their Howses; and that no Servante, or
“other (upon grevous Payne) do then issue into
“the Streete, except the Lord-Maier, Alder-
“men, Sheriffs, Captaynes, Leaders, Officers
“and Soldiers aforesayd, and their Buketiers and
“Pyoners, and their Leaders; and suche others
“as shall be especiallie called or commanded by
“the Lord-Mayor or Sheriffes.

“15. That one of the Watche-howfes at the
“Waterfyde be nere the Engine there that serv-
“eth the Cytie with Water; for that above all
“other is most present, and abundant to that
“Purpose, and most ready for quenching Fyer,
“and therefore is specially to be guarded.

“16. That such Recusants as have greate
“Houses and Lodgings within the Liberties of
“the Citty; and likewise all dangerous and
“suspicious Persons to the State, may by her
“Majestie's Authority be remov'd from lodging
“within the Walles of the Citty (or Suburbs,
“yf that may be); for those Houses are like
“to harbour and cover dangerous Persons, to be
“nearer and readier to make suddeyn Invasion
“upon the Citty.

“17. That some special Consideration may
“be had of all Strangers, having Howses in the
“City, and which are not of the *French* or *Dutche*
“Churches; and that some Order may be sette
“downe, especiallie concerning them, as in this
“Tyme and State shall be found requisite.”

The Queen having received repeated Advices
of the prodigious Preparations carried on in *Spain*,
for the Reduction of *England*, occasioned her Ma-
jesty to redouble her Diligence in putting the
Kingdom into a good State of Defence, but espe-
cially her capital City of *London*; wherefore the
Privy Council ordered *Edmund York* (a Gentle-
man, who, by his long Service in the *Low Coun-
tries*, had attained to a very great Knowledge in
the

the Art Military) to give his Opinion how the same could the most effectually be put in Execution. Wherefore *York*, in Obedience to their Lordships Order, drew up the following Rules, to be made use of for the better Defence of the City, in Case of Necessity.

An Order to be observed for the marshalling of the City of London into a true Form of Discipline, to be used in Time of Occasion.

“ Considering the auncient Government of the
“ Citie hath alwayes depended on the Lord-Maior,
“ and his Brethren; which Course hath alwayes
“ been found so pleasinge to our Prynces, and
“ liking to the People, as to alter were inconven-
“ nient; if therefore your Lordships shall please
“ rather to give them some Authority (by your
“ Directions) Marshall, then to derogate anye
“ thinge from them, it will animate them in their
“ Accounts and Expences: Which Authoritie
“ shall contynue till her Majesty and your Lord-
“ ships shall please to the contrary. Yet con-
“ sideringe their Professions and Nurritures not to
“ performe these Actions; therefore to joine unto
“ the Maior’s Authority some Man of Judgment,
“ Experience, and Fidelitie, it were convenient,
“ as Marshall; by whose Advice, with the Maior’s
“ Consent, all Causes Marshall shall be directed:
“ Then a Serjeant-Maior and a Provost, the one
“ to marshall the Men, and the other to do Jus-
“ tice; wherein the *French* truly saith, that three
“ Things mayneteyne the Warres: Which is,
“ *Bon Chief, Bonne Burse, & Bon Burreau*, mean-
“ ing Justice; all which may be well performed
“ in the Citie: For the Chief, or Marshall, being
“ appointed by your Lordships, there is no doubt
“ of his Sufficiency, upon whom the greatest
“ Weight of Burthen must lie. The Purse, con-
“ sidering the Charges so small, it will soon be
“ performed. The Justice, by your Lordships
“ Directions, and the Provost’s Diligence, shall
“ be duely administred. So as all Things shall
“ proceede to the Glory of God, to the Honour
“ of her Majestie, and to the Benefit of the Peo-
“ ple. Object they canne not, for that the
“ Charges is defrayed by the Entertainment
“ only of three Persons: So as no doubt of
“ the Allowance, in respect to Charges. For
“ infringing the Liberties and Privileges, your
“ Lordships do give them more than ever they
“ had. For Reputation and Trust, her Majestie
“ and your Lordships do put Armes, and the
“ managing of Armes, into their Hands: So as
“ no doubt but of a most gracious Acceptance
“ and Acknowledgment of so an especiall gracious
“ Favour and Trust, and may justly saye them-
“ selves to be the happiest People of the World,
“ in having so gracious a Prynce; who, contra-
“ rie to the Policie of all other Prynces, (who
“ disarme their Subjects) doth put Armes, and
“ managing of Armes, into their Handes. O
“ blessed Prynce, and happie People! By how
“ much therefore are we more bound to her
“ Majestie, than any other Subjects of the World
“ to their Prince; by as much as our Lives, our
“ Wives, our Children, our Goods, our Free-
“ dome, and Posterity is worth!

“ The Marshall, Serjeant-Maior, and Pro-
“ vost, being by your Lordships appointed, the

“ first Thing they are to doe (after the receivinge
“ of their Commissions from your Lordships) is
“ to make a Review general of all the Armes and
“ Munition within the City and Suburbes, and
“ thereof to informe your Lordships.

“ The next is, to make a Review of all the
“ Garners of Corne, as well in private Houses,
“ as in common Magasyns, not onely of Corne,
“ but of all manner of Victuals, and thereof en-
“ forme your Lordships.

“ These Reviewes made by the Maior, his
“ Brethren, and Marshall, (to whom all Provision
“ of Munition, Armes, and Victuall belongeth)
“ then shall they warne everie common Mer-
“ chant of Corne, to have such a Quantity; and
“ to every common Baker and Brewer, to have
“ alwayes in a Readynes such a Quantitie of
“ Corne, as he uttereth in forty Days, over and
“ above his ordinary uttering. And so shall
“ geve like Order of Provision to every severall
“ Person, that lives and gaynes by felling of
“ Victuals. As for the Marchant of Armes and
“ Munitions, the Baker, the Brewer, the Butcher,
“ and all other Trades, have a contynual Getting;
“ so let them be bound to have an Overplus
“ alwayes in their Handes, to serve her Majestie,
“ and to susteyne themselves, upon any Occasion
“ of Warres, Dearth, or the Sustenance of di-
“ stressed Friendes.

“ This done, the City shall be divided into
“ so many Quarters as there is fiftene hundred
“ Men; in everie Quarter shall be chosen one
“ Colonell, a Man there dwellinge, and a Citi-
“ zen of Honestie, Reputation and Wealth,
“ elected by the Maior and Marshall, (after your
“ Lordships Allowance) who shall have under
“ hym tenne Captaynes, all Dwellers in that
“ Quarter; and everie Captayne shall have a
“ hundred and fiftie Men, all Inhabitants of
“ that Quarter; which shall be either the Houf-
“ holder, his Sonne, or his continewd Ser-
“ vant. Provided that the Collonells be none
“ of the Aldermen; because they are already
“ chosen to the Civill Government.

“ The Regiment being all Dwellers together
“ in one Quarter, doth make the Collonell’s Go-
“ vernment easie, and makes the Assemblie of
“ the Souldiers speedie.

“ The Collonells chosen, and the Quarters di-
“ vided, then shall everie Collonell choose six
“ Captaynes, which shall be allowed by the
“ Maior and Marshall, (after they have inform-
“ ed your Lordships) being all Dwellers in the
“ Collonell’s Quarter.

“ After the Captaynes chosen, the Lord-Maior,
“ his Brethren, and the Marshall, shall deliver
“ so many Householders, their Sons, or con-
“ tynewd Servants, as will furnish everie Cap-
“ tayne one hundred and fiftie Men with Wea-
“ pons, thus divided: That is, eight Halbar-
“ diers, sixty armed Pikes, thirty Musketeers,
“ and fiftie Harquebusiers; and the two odd
“ Men shall be for the Sergeants. For to put
“ into these trayned Companyes any Archers,
“ or superfluous Number of short Weapons, it
“ were inconvenient; for that the Multitude,
“ upon any Alarum, will come furnished with
“ those Weapons; and therefore to teach that
“ by Art, which Nature gives, were Tyme lost;
“ and

“ and to charge a People with that which is not
“ wanting, were frivolous.

“ The Companies furnished, as aforesayd,
“ then the Sergeant-Maior, or his Corporals, shall
“ visit every Man's particular Furniture in their
“ private Houses; as well to see the Goodness
“ of their Arms, as to see it in Order, lest they
“ should dishonour their Commanders, for not
“ performing that which apperteynes to Men of
“ Judgment and Souldiers to doe.

“ After your Armes provided and reviewed,
“ a Muster-general of all the Army shall be held,
“ in some convenient Place; at which Musters
“ shall only be the Shew of the Men, with their
“ Armes, without any Exercise; which shall be
“ held in the Presence of such honourable Per-
“ sons as your Lordships shall appoint, joined
“ with the Maior, his Brethren, the Marshall,
“ and Sargeant-Maior: At which Tyme, the
“ Marshall, Sargeant-Maior, and Provost shall
“ be presented unto all the Collonells, Captaynes,
“ and Souldiers, and their Commissions pub-
“ lished.

“ When your Collonells, Captaynes, and Soul-
“ diers know this, then everie Night, at six of
“ the Clock, shall five Companies of severall
“ Regiments put themselves in Armes; and so
“ with their Ensignes shall marche unto the
“ Exchange, and there stand in Battell a Quar-
“ ter of an Houre: To whom the Marshall shall
“ come with the Word, which he shall take from
“ the Maior, who shall have it from her Majestie
“ (if she be neare *London*); which the Marshall
“ shall deliver to the Sargeant-Maior, with
“ great Duty and Respect; and who shall give
“ it to the Captain of the Watch, and to everie
“ Officer that is in Garde that Night. After the
“ Word delivered, a Prayer for her Majestie's
“ Estate and Kingdome, the Lord's Prayer shall
“ be sayed. Then the Sargeant-Maior shall put
“ five Billets in a Hatt, which the Captaynes that
“ are in Garde drawe for their Places of gar-
“ ding; so as he that draweth the Billet of the
“ Exchange, shall that Night be Capitaine of the
“ Watche; he that drawes the Billet of the
“ Bridge, shall garde it, and *St. Catheryne's Gate*
“ by the *Tower*; he that drawes *Aldgate*, shall
“ garde it, and *Bishopsgate*; he that drawes *Cree-
“ plegate*, shall garde it, and *Aldersgate*; he that
“ draws *Newgate*, shall garde it, and *Ludgate*;
“ as for *Moorgate*, it is no Avenew, but a Pas-
“ sage, as the *Posterne* and *Grave-Fryers* are.
“ Why I divide the Companies into two Gardes,
“ is, for not overtoylinge the Souldiers, being
“ Men of Trade; for by this Meanes, they garde
“ but once in twenty Dayes, which else would
“ come everie tenne Dayes.

“ When the Companies are thus entered into
“ Garde, the chief Cor de garde, for the Cap-
“ taine of the Watche, shall be kept at the Ex-
“ change, by his whole Companye; and the
“ other Cor de gards, at the Gates, by Half-
“ Companies. Upon everie Cor de garde, shall
“ continually stand in Armes five or six Soul-
“ diers; who shall be relieved every Half-hour.
“ And considering the continually Stirring and
“ Travayle that is in *London*, it shall not be in-
“ convenient to shut the Gates till tenne of the
“ Clocke, or after; and then at eleven, to put

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“ forth the Centinells; which ought to be placed
“ upon the Walles, as near as they may be;
“ and so shall stand centenelled tyll three in the
“ Morninge, and shall be changed everie
“ Houre; and everie Half-houre they shall
“ make the Round; which is the surest Garde
“ in the World. But considering how impossi-
“ ble it is to place the Centenells, by reason
“ of the disorderlye and dangerous Building of
“ Houses, which are upon the Walles; by which
“ Meanes I have known many Townes sur-
“ prized, and great Intelligence passed, to their
“ utter Ruine; for where your Centenells canne
“ not come to the Walles, nor your Round
“ have free Passage, it is impossible of any cer-
“ ten Safetie: Which Manner of Building ought
“ carefully to be looked unto, especially in any
“ Place of Importance, as the *Towers* and such
“ like Forts are. Therefore must the Centenells
“ be placed in the Streetes; who, after they
“ are once pozed, shall not suffer any to pass
“ without the Worde. Which Manner of severe
“ Gardinge shall be used tyll the Companies
“ have one all gone over: Which is onelye to
“ teache them to know how to stande upon
“ their Gardes; during which Tyme onelye the
“ Gattes shall be shutt, and the Keyes delivered
“ to the Maior; and no Man to come in, but
“ by Commandment from your Lordships, is as
“ good and orderly Forme, as in any Towne of
“ Warre.

“ And the Orders and Ordynances for this
“ Disciptyne shall be published by the Provost
“ that in offending no Man pleade Ignorance
“ hereafter. At this Muster, a perfect Rolle
“ shall be made by some sufficient Person, of all
“ Persons and Weapons in their Army; which
“ shall be delivered to your Lordships, and re-
“ gistered in *Guildhall*. And at these Musters
“ everie Collonell shall bringe his Stampe and
“ Marke particular, with the which everie Cor-
“ net, Pike, Harquebuz, Musket, Mufrion,
“ and Furniture of his Regiment shall be
“ marked, to avoyde this unmeet Lending of
“ Armes; whereby they neglect their Duties to
“ her Majestie, dishonour their Commanders,
“ and utterly deceave themselves. I remember
“ when I was first brought up in *Piemount*, in
“ the Count of *Brisack's* Regiment of the Old
“ Bandes, we had our particular Calibre of
“ Harquebuz to our Regiment; both that for
“ one Bullet should serve all the Harquebuzes of
“ our Regiment, as for that our Collonell would
“ not be deceived of his Armes: Of which
“ Worde of *Calibre*, came first this unapt Term
“ we use to call a Harquebuz a *Calliver*;
“ which is the Height of the Bullet, and not
“ of the Piece. Before the Battell of *Moun-
“ gunter*, the Prynces of the Religion caused fe-
“ ven thousand Harquebuzes to be made, all of
“ one Calibre; which were called *Harquebuz du
“ Calibre de Monsieur le Prince*. So as I think
“ some Man not understandinge *Frenche*, brought
“ hither the Name of the Height of the Bullet
“ for the Piece: Which Worde of *Calibre*, is
“ yet continued with our good Cannoniers.

“ After the Musters passed, the Maior, the
“ Marshall, and the Sargeant-Maior shall ride
“ round about the Citie, to see all the Wayes,

“or Avenues that come into the Towne, to
 “looke what Places are most fitt to place Gardes
 “upon, what Streetes are most convenient to
 “make Places of Armes, or Rendevous general,
 “for Assembly upon any Alarum in; which
 “I think will be most necessary in two Places:
 “That is, one Place of Assembly shall be at
 “*Leadenhall*; which answeres *Aldgate*, *Bishopsgate*,
 “the Bridge, and directly into *London*.
 “The other shall be without *Newgate*; which
 “answeres *Holbourn*, *Smithfield*, *Ludgate*, and
 “directly into *London*. To everie one of these
 “Rendevouses shall, upon any Alarum, assemble
 “five Companies of five particular Regiments;
 “The other five Companies of every one of
 “those five Regiments shall be thus employed;
 “that is, one Company shall go to *Aldgate*, an-
 “ther to *Bishopsgate*, and the other three Com-
 “panies of the Regiment shall stand in Armes
 “in their Quarter, tyll the Marshall, or Sar-
 “geant-Maior shall command them; so as,
 “upon any sodeyne Alarum, your Soldiers
 “knowe whither and how to assemble without
 “Confusion; which is a Matter of great Weight.
 “By this Means, your Lordships have two
 “whole Companies at everie Gate, twenty Com-
 “panies at either of the Places of Assembly,
 “and one Companye in everye Streete of Im-
 “portance in *London*.

“When your Collonells and Captaynes knowe
 “whither to assemble, upon any Alarum, (with-
 “out Confusion) which shall be shewed by the
 “Marshall, or Sargeant-Maior; then shall the
 “Sargeant-Maior, and his Corporalls, have five
 “Companies everie Day abroad, in some pri-
 “vate Place, to teache them to weare their Fur-
 “nitures, and to use their Armes; so as in
 “twenty Dayes the whole fifteen thousand
 “will know how to weare their Furniture,
 “and to carrye their Armes, (which Number
 “I esteeme easye to be leavyed, of the best and
 “honestest Sort) which is asmuche as for this
 “Tyme is requisite.

“As you have here the Forme, howe these
 “Companies shall enter into Garde, how to
 “divide themselves to their Gardes, howe to
 “place their Centenells, and how to make the
 “Ground (which Forme shall everye Night be
 “observed; and when the Drums sounde, to
 “put the Companies that enter into Garde in
 “Armes); then shall the Companies that are in
 “Garde put themselves in Armes, and so stand
 “upon their Cordegarde, tyll the Companye
 “that enters into Garde, be possessed of the
 “Cor de garde. Then shall they depart, and
 “marche orderlye to garde home their Colours:
 “All which is onelye done to teache your
 “Captaynes, Officers, and Souldiers, to knowe
 “how to enter into Garde, how to place their
 “Gardes; which is the most assuredst Thing
 “that ever was devized for the Safetie of
 “anye Citie, Town, Place, Camp or Armye;
 “which in the open Field, without any Covert
 “in the World, of Wall, Trench, or Carriage,
 “will be as orderly and safely performed, as
 “in any Towne, if the Maister of the Campe
 “have Judgment in placing of the Armye, and
 “the Sargeant-Maior Discretion in placing of
 “the Gardes.

“By this Meanes, there is everie Night at
 “at fix of the Clock, tenné Ensignes marching
 “in *London*; which is drawn out of severall
 “Regiments, and severall Quarters, to make
 “the greater Stirring, and greater Showe. And
 “because Townes Men love Ease and Profit;
 “therefore there shall onely remayne all Night,
 “twenty-five at everye Gate, and fifty at the
 “Exchange; so as they enter into Garde but
 “once every twenty Dayes, and stand upon
 “their Garde but once in sixty Dayes, which
 “is notinge.

“When the Gates, and chief Bodie of the
 “Watche by the Exchange is possessed, (for that
 “you must never carrye out your Souldiers, but
 “that you are first possessed of your Gardes, for
 “the Assurance of your Retreate) then shall the
 “Sergeant-Maior have five Companies every
 “Day abroad, and the Sargeant-Maior of
 “everye Regiment shall have one Companye
 “abroad; to teach them to use their Armes, to
 “march, assaile, defend; so by this meanes
 “there is everye Day in armes nine particular
 “Companies, with their Sargeant-Maior, and
 “five Companies with the Sargeant-Major Ge-
 “neral, and tenné Companies entering into
 “Garde, and in Garde; so that there is twenty-
 “four Companies everie Day in Armes.

“Once everie twentie Days, the Marshall and
 “Sergeant-Maior shall have one whole Regiment
 “abroad, to teache them to marche, and range
 “them in Battell, and to use their armes; and
 “once everye two Months, the Maior, the Mar-
 “shall, the Sargeant-Maior, and the Provost,
 “shall have all the Armye abroad for two Days
 “(saving the Companies in Garde, and those
 “that must enter the next Dayes into Garde;
 “for you must never leave the Gardes unguarded,
 “or unprovided of those that shall susteyne
 “the Gardes; whereby they shall knowe how to
 “marche, how to garde in Camp, how to range
 “in Battell, and how to lodge in the Feeld; for
 “on their Marches it were good they should
 “learne how to marche in Covert and Cham-
 “pion, how to attack a Skyrmise, how to range
 “suddenly in Battell, and how to assaile and de-
 “fend; so as if her Majestie, upon any sodden
 “Occasion, shall please to use this Armye, they
 “are at all Tymes readie to marche, and know
 “how to marche, how to lodge, how to garde,
 “and how to use their Armes, and (which
 “is more) knowe how to command, and how to
 “obey; which is onely brought unto them by
 “her Majestie's great Care, and special Favour
 “and Trust, with your Lordship's Directions,
 “and not anye wayes to their Charges; for
 “they onelye are charged with the Enterteynment
 “of three Persons. Synce therefore it pleaseth
 “her Majestie and your Lordships, to laye upon
 “upon them this especiall Honour and Trust,
 “as to make the Maior Lieftenant, in making
 “Collonells, Captaynes, Officers and Souldiers,
 “being all Citizens, is suche an Honour, such
 “a Truste, and suche a gracious Favour, as ne-
 “ver happened unto anye People, neither was
 “the like ever heretofore done unto them, or
 “anye other, by anye Prynce.

“As your Lordships have provided for the
 “marshalling of the Citie, so to prevent anye
 “Incon-

“ Inconvenience that by anye Foreign Enemy
 “ may happen, which no wayes canne annoye
 “ *London*, (in respect of the Multitude of People
 “ therein) but by some foodeyne Attempt, which
 “ may breede a verye great Amazement and
 “ Fright, with most assured Daunger: If there-
 “ fore, to prevent anye foodeyn Furye, either
 “ of Horse or Foot, your Lordships shall please
 “ to give Directions, that at everie End of everie
 “ Suburbe, there be thirty or forty emptye
 “ Pipes, which shall be kept in some Place
 “ tyll Occasion serve, and then to place them
 “ in such Manner, (as I will hereafter shew unto
 “ your Lordships, when it shall please you to
 “ command) so as a hundred shall withstand anye
 “ two thousand, till further Ayde shall be in a
 “ Readynes.

“ My Meaning is not, that these Forces con-
 “ tinually use this Trayning and Gardinge, but
 “ onely during such Tyme as your Lordships
 “ shall best like; and that they be once well and
 “ orderly marshalled, and reduced into good
 “ Form, being divided into Regyments and
 “ Companies; that every Capteyne may know
 “ his Collonell, everie Souldier know his Cap-
 “ teyne and Officer, whither to assemble upon
 “ anye Alarum, and how to assemble, to avoyde
 “ that dangerous Mischiefe of assembling in Con-
 “ fusion, and to put them in true Order and
 “ Forme of the Use of their Armes, and in
 “ their Gardes. So as if at any Instant here-
 “ after, her Majestie and your Lordships shall
 “ please to use their Service, they are at all
 “ Tymes readie without further Direction or
 “ Trouble to performe their Duties, and to
 “ obey her Majesty and your Lordships Com-
 “ mandements, havynge only a Sergeant and
 “ two Corporalls to every Regiment; which
 “ three shall bringe the whole Regiment in
 “ order, being Souldiers of worth; without the
 “ which, it is impossible to reduce them into anye
 “ Order; so as by this meanes her Majestie shall
 “ contynuallie have thirty Souldiers of worth in a
 “ readyness.

“ Thus to obey your Honours Commande-
 “ ments, I shew my Wants, which I will rather
 “ do then disobey you, knowing your honourable
 “ Vertues such, and your Care of me so favou-
 “ rable, as that which is superfluous you will
 “ forget, and that which is wanting, you will
 “ with your honourable Favour help: Being
 “ therefore neither Scholar nor Learned, I hope
 “ your Honours will bear with my Imperfecti-
 “ ons; but fearing you should try the Opinion
 “ of a great Man of Warre, who sayed, a
 “ Souldier ought never to be without his Sword
 “ or his Penne in his Hand, (meaning in Tyme
 “ of Warre to follow those Accounts, and in

“ Tyme of Peace, or idle Tyme, which I have,
 “ whereof I am ashamed) to observe that which
 “ by Experience he hath learned, wherein I finde
 “ my self farre unable to accomplish your Lord-
 “ ships Expectation; yet rather than neglect my
 “ Dutie, I bewraye my Ignorance. Thus be-
 “ seeching God to geve you long Life, and greate
 “ Honour, I commit your Lordships to his Tui-
 “ tion, and my self to your Direction, this Day
 “ of *March*, 1588, &c.”

The Danger being over, (by the Destruction of
 the *Spanish* Fleet, which from its vast Number of
 Ships of great Force, was stiled *The Invincible*)
 the laudable Practise of instructing the Citizens in
 the Art Military, was discontinued till the Year
 1610, when it was revived, and the Promoters
 thereof, to encourage Practitioners in that Art,
 erected a handsome Armoury, and furnished it
 with a Variety of Arms; and, reassuming the an-
 cient Appellation of the Artillery Company, in-
 creased to such a Degree, that in the late Civil
 War they supplied the Parliament with a great
 Number both of Officers and Soldiers, who for
 Courage and Conduct were not to be excelled.

At present the Military Government of *Lon-
 don* is managed by a Lieutenancy, which is com-
 posed of a certain Number of Citizens, the
 principal whereof are the Lord-Mayor and Al-
 dermen: The Commissioners appoint the Officers
 for the City Trained Bands, who are ranked into
 six Regiments; first, the *Blue*, containing eight
 Companies and 1411 Men; second, the *Green*,
 eight Companies and 1566 Men; third, the
Yellow, eight Companies and 1526 Men; fourth,
 the *Orange*, eight Companies and 1740½ Men;
 fifth, the *White*, eight Companies and 2088½
 Men; sixth, the *Red*, eight Companies and 1630
 Men; including Officers and Drums.

In the out Parts, not subject to the Government
 of the City, there is also a Military Government
 in this Form:

Two Regiments of Trained Bands belonging
 to the Tower Hamlets; the first Regiment con-
 taining 2299½ Men; the second 1898 Men; in-
 cluding Officers and Drums.

Two Regiments of Trained Bands belonging
 to the City of *Westminster*, and County of *Mid-
 dlesex*: The *Westminster* Regiment containing
 twelve Companies and 4182 Men; the *Middlesex*
 Regiment nine Companies and 2597 Men.

Besides the above-specified eleven Regiments
 of Trained Bands, the Artillery Company, of
 about four hundred Men, is still subsisting, and
 serves as a Nursery of Officers for the said Regi-
 ments; whereby it appears, that the Number of
 Troops for the Defence of this City and Suburbs
 amount to twenty-four thousand six hundred and
 twenty-one.

BOOK V.

Containing an Account of the City-Incorporations, its Commerce, and the several Offices, &c. thereon depending.

CHAP. I.

An Account of the several Incorporations of the Arts and Mysteries of the Citizens of London; the twelve first whereof are set down according to Precedence, and the others in alphabetical Order digested, with their respective Numbers, shewing their several Degrees of Pre-eminence.

Tac. Ann.
lib. 14.

TH O' London had not then the Honour of being called a Colony, it was nevertheless much celebrated for its great Commerce and Number of Merchants, in the Year, according to the Christian Æra, 63.

Bed. Eccl.
Hist.

One of the most antient *English* Historians tells us, that this Metropolis, in the Year 604, was famous for being the Mart of many Nations that traded hither by Sea.

Spel. Con-
cil

And for the greater Encouragement of the Trade and Navigation of this City and Kingdom, King *Ethelstan*, in the Year 928, made a Law, that, *If a Merchant on his own Account make three Voyages into the Straights, he shall be advanced in Honour, and enjoy the Privilege of a Gentleman.* And as an Encouragement to Foreign Merchants to frequent the Ports of this Kingdom, it was granted by *Henry III.* in his great Charter, that they (exclusive of such as were previously precluded) should not only have free *Egrefs* and *Regrefs* from and to all the Ports of the Kingdom, but likewise the Liberty of travelling into all Parts thereof, to negotiate their Trade, Toll-free, except in Time of War.

Mag.
Chart.

GUILDS, COMPANIES, OR INCORPORATIONS were antiently either Secular or Religious, established by the King.

Mad.
Firm.
Burg.

Ibid.

The Secular Guilds were either *Gilda Mercatoria*, a Merchant-Guild, or *Gilda Mercatorum*, a Guild of Merchants, Tradesmen and Artizans; each of which Guilds were composed of an Alderman, Chaplain, Eschevins, Elders and inferior Members, as appears by a Convention made between the Dean and Canons of *St. Martin's le Grand*, and the Guild or Company of *Sadlers*, towards the Close of the twelfth Century. And the Religious Guilds, founded for Devotion and Almsdeeds, consisted of an Alderman, Master, Brothers and Sisters.

That Guilds or Gilds are of great Antiquity in this City, is apparent by the Devotional Guilds of *St. Andrew Wardrobe*, *St. Dunstan's in the East*, and *St. Laurence Poulteney*. But that the Secular are of a more antient Date, is manifest from the Companies of Weavers and Bakers.

And as the said Guilds are the Basis of Commerce, I shall give an Account of the several Companies and Fellowships of Trades belonging to the Citizens; and by proper Numbers shew their respective Precedence.

Mercers, I.



This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the seventeenth of *Richard II.* Anno 1393, by the Name of *The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of the Mercers of the City of London*; with a Licence to purchase

Rec. Tur.
Pat. 17.
Rich. II.
P. 2. m. 4.

in Mortmain an Estate of twenty Pounds *per Annum*; which, by numerous Gifts, and additional Grants, did so vastly increase, that when the Company, in the Year 1698, accepted of *Dr. Ashton's* Project for providing a Maintenance for Clergymen's Widows, &c. they settled for that Purpose a Fund of about fourteen thousand Pounds *per Annum*, for securing to the Widow of each Subscriber thirty *per Cent. per Annum*, during Life. But the Company soon perceiving that this was more than they could afford to pay, reduced the same to twenty Pounds *per Annum* for each hundred Pounds. Thus stood the State of these Annuities in the Year 1738. But in the Year 1750, 24 *George II.* the Circumstances of the Company failing, an Act of Parliament was obtained for their further Relief. The Revenues of this Corporation seem to be better applied than some of the other Incorporations of this City; for the Members of the Company are not only exempt from Quarterage, but at their Admission upon the Livery pay only a Fine of two Pounds thirteen Shilling and four Pence. Exclusive of the above-mentioned great annual Income, the Company pay in charitable Benefactions about three thousand Pounds *per Annum*.

Ac. Ashton's
Proposals.

The Fraternity is governed by a Prime and three other Wardens, and forty Assistants, with two hundred and thirty-two Liverymen, who pay a Fine at their being admitted as abovementioned. They have a stately Hall in *Cheapside*, to manage their Affairs in.

Clerk. Re-
tur. Parl.
and Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

Grocers, 2.



This Fraternity, antiently denominated *Pepperers*, having changed their Name to that of *Grocers*, were, under that Denomination, incorporated by Letters Patent of *Edward the III.* Anno 1345, by the Name of

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of the Grocery of the City of London; which was confirmed by *Henry VI.* Anno 1429.

These Grants were confirmed by a new Charter of *Charles I.* in the Year 1640, with an additional

Rec. Tur.
Pat. 7.
Hen. VI.
p. 1. m. 25.
Rec. Roll.
Pat. 15.
Car. p. 4.
no. 3.

ditional Power of searching and inspecting the Goods and Weights of all Grocers within the City and Suburbs of *London*, and three Miles round the same. They had antiently the Management of the King's Beam in this City, with a Right of appointing a Master-weigher and four Porters to attend it.

Cler. Re-
tur. Parl.
& Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

This Company consists of a Prime and three other Wardens, fifty-two Assistants, and one hundred and twenty-seven Liverymen, whose Fine upon Admission, is twenty Pounds. They have a spacious Hall in *Grocers-alley*, wherein they treat of their Affairs; with a great Estate, out of which is yearly paid to the Poor about seven hundred Pounds.

Drapers, 3.

Rec. Tur.
Pat. 17.
Hen. VI.
p. 1. m. 15.



This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of *Henry VI.* Anno 1439, by the Title of *The Master, Wardens, Brethren and Sisters of the Guild or Fraternity of the blessed Mary the Virgin, of the Mystery of Drapers of the City of*

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

London. At which Time their Arms were granted by *Sir William Brugges*, Garter King at Arms; and confirmed by *Clarencieux King at Arms*, Anno 1561.

Clerk.
Retur.
Parl.
& Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

The Fraternity is governed by a Master, four Wardens and thirty Assistants; and the Number of Members upon the Livery are one hundred and forty; who, when admitted, pay a Fine of twenty-five Pounds. They have a magnificent Hall in *Throgmorton-street*, to manage their Affairs in; and pay to charitable Uses about four thousand Pounds *per Annum*.

Fishmongers, 4.

Act. Parl.
7 Ric. II.



The Fishmongers, as well as the other Victualers of this City, were antiently under the immediate Direction of the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, which Power was confirmed to the said Magistrates by Act of Par-

liament, in the seventh of *Richard II.* Anno 1384.

The Dealers in Fish of this City then consisted of two Communities, viz. The Salt-Fish and Stock-Fishmongers; the former were incorporated by Letters Patent of the eleventh of *Henry VI.* Anno 1433, and the latter by Charter of the twenty-fourth of *Henry VII.* Anno 1509. But this Division proving prejudicial to the Profession in general, they united, and were incorporated by Letters Patent of the twenty-eighth of *Henry VIII.* Anno 1536, by the Appellation of *The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Fishmongers of the City of London.*

Rec. Tur.
Pat. 11.
Hen. VI.
p. 2. m. 12.
Rec. Roll.
Pat. 24.
Hen. VII.
p. 3.
Mund. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Cler. Re-
tur. Parl.
& Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.
Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

This Corporation consists of a Prime and five other Wardens, twenty-eight Assistants, and one hundred and forty Liverymen; who, when admitted, pay each a Fine of thirteen Pounds six and eight Pence. They have a very stately and magnificent Hall in *Thames-street*, to transact their Affairs in; and pay to charitable Uses about eight hundred Pounds *per Annum*.

No. 104.

Goldsmiths, 5.



This Fraternity appears to be of great Antiquity; for in the twenty-sixth of *Henry II.* An. 1180, 'twas among other Guilds amerced for being *Adulterine*, that is, set up without the King's special Licence.

Mad.
Firm.
Burg.

Rec. Tur.
Pet. 1.
Edw. III.
p. 1. m. 13.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Edward III. in consideration of the Sum of ten Marks, incorporated this Company by his Letters Patent, Anno 1327, by the Name of *The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Goldsmiths of the City of London*; with a Privilege of purchasing in Mortmain an Estate of twenty Pounds *per Annum*, for the Support of their valetudinary Members; which, in the Year 1394, was confirmed by *Richard II.* for the Sum of twenty Marks.

Edward IV. in the Year 1462, not only confirmed the aforesaid Grants, but likewise constituted the Society a Body Politick and Corporate, to have perpetual Succession, and a common Seal for transacting the Company's Business. By the said Grant, *Edward* invested the Corporation with a Privilege of inspecting, trying, and regulating all Gold and Silver Wares, not only in this City, but likewise in all other Parts of the Kingdom; with a Power to punish all Offenders concerned in working adulterated Gold or Silver, and a Privilege of making By-laws for their better Government.

Ibid.

This Company is governed by a Prime and three other Wardens, and ninety-eight Assistants; with a Livery of one hundred and ninety-eight Members, whose Fine, when admitted, is twenty Pounds. They have a very magnificent Hall in *Foster-lane*, to manage their Affairs in; with a very great Estate, out of which, according to the Directions of the several Benefactors, is annually paid to charitable Uses above one thousand Pounds *per Annum*.

Clerk.
Return.
Parl.
& Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Skinners, 6.



This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the first of *Edward III.* Anno 1327, by the Appellation of *The Master and Wardens of the Guild or Fraternity of the Body of Christ, of the Skinners of London*; which was con-

Rec. Tur.
Pat. 1.
Ed. III.
p. 1. m. 18.

firmed by *Henry VI.* Anno 1438, whereby every Person, upon his being admitted into the Freedom of the Company, is to be presented to the Lord-Mayor. And by these Grants the Corporation was restrained from making By-laws.

Clerk.
Return.
Parl. and
Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

The Government of this Company is vested in a Master, four Wardens, and sixty Assistants; with a Livery of one hundred and thirty-seven Members, who pay each, upon their being admitted, a Fine of fifteen Pounds. They have a stately Hall on *Dowgate-hill*, to transact their Affairs in.

Ib. Pat. 16.
Hen. VI.
p. 2. m. 10.

The Members of this Company's paying no Quarterage is owing to the great Estate they are possessed of; out of which, according to the Wills of the several Donors, they annually pay to charitable Uses about seven hundred Pounds.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Merchant-Taylors, 7.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.Rec. Tur.
Pat. 5.
Edw. IV.
p. 2 m. 24.Stow. Sur.
Lond.Clerk.
Return.
Parl.
& Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

This Society, antiently denominated *Taylors and Linen-Armorers*, was incorporated by Letters Patent of the fifth of *Edward IV.* Anno 1466. But many of the Members of the Company being great Merchants, and *Henry VII.* a

Member thereof; he for his greater Honour, by Letters Patent of the eighteenth of his Reign, Ann. 1503, re-incorporated the same, by the Name of *The Master and Wardens of the Merchant-Taylors, of the Fraternity of St. John the Baptist, in the City of London.*

They consist of a Master, four Wardens, thirty-eight Assistants, and three hundred and ninety-four Liverymen; whose Fine is twenty Pounds, when admitted. To whom belongs a spacious and stately Hall in *Tbreadneedle-street*, to treat of the Business of the Company in. They are possessed of a great Estate; out of which they pay to charitable Uses, pursuant to the Wills of the respective Donors, about two thousand Pounds *per Annum.*

Haberdashers, 8.

Rec. Tur.
Pat. 26.
Hen. VI.
p. 2 m. 23.Clerk.
Return.
Parl.
& Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

This Fraternity, antiently, was indifferently called *Hurrers* and *Milleners*; the latter from the Merchandizes they chiefly dealt in, which came from the City of *Milan, in Italy.* But they were incorporated by Letters Patent of the

twenty-sixth of *Henry VI.* Anno 1407, by the Style of *The Fraternity of St. Catharine the Virgin, of the Haberdashers of the City of London.* But at present they are denominated *The Master and four Wardens of the Fraternity of the Art or Mystery of Haberdashers in the City of London.*

This Corporation is governed by a Master, four Wardens, and ninety-three Assistants, with a Livery of three hundred and forty-two Members, who, upon their Admission, pay each a Fine of twenty-five Pounds. They have a stately Hall in *Maiden-lane*, to dispatch their Affairs in; and unto whom belongs a great Estate, out of which, according to the generous Benefactions of the several Donors, they annually pay to charitable Uses about the Sum of three thousand five hundred Pounds.

Salters, 9.

Clerk.
Return.
Parl.
& Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

That this Fraternity is of considerable Antiquity, is manifest, by the Grant of a Livery by *Richard II.* Anno 1394, but I cannot learn that they were incorporated before the 1st of *Elizabeth*, 20 July, Anno 1558, when by Letters

Patent they were incorporated by the Title of *The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Salters of London.*

They consist of a Master, two Wardens, twenty-seven Assistants, and a Livery of one hundred and ninety Members; whose Fine upon their being admitted is twenty Pounds. And for a Convenience to manage the Publick Business in, they have a beautiful Hall in *St. Swilkin's-lane.*

This Company has a very considerable Estate; out of which they pay to charitable Uses about five hundred Pounds *per Annum.*

Ironmongers, 10.

Rec. Tur.
Pat. 3.
Edw. IV.
p. 2 m. 6.

This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the 3d of *Edward IV.* Anno 1464, by the Appellation of *The Master and Keepers, or Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Ironmongers of London.*

They consist of a Master, two Wardens, and the whole Livery are Assistants, which contains eighty-four, whose Fine is fifteen Pounds. They have a most stately and spacious Hall in *Fenchurch-street*, to transact their Affairs in; with a great Estate, out of which, according to the Directions of the several Donors, is annually paid to charitable Uses about eighteen hundred Pounds.

Besides this great Charity, *Mr. Thomas Betton*, a *Turkey Merchant*, by Will, in the Year 1724, devised to this Company, in Trust, about twenty six thousand Pounds; one Moiety of the Profits thereof to be perpetually employed in the Redemption of *British Captives* from *Moorish Slavery*; and the other Half, to be equally distributed between the Poor of the Company, and the several Charity-Schools within the City and Liberty thereof.

Clerk.
Return.
Parl.
& Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Vintners, 11.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

This Fraternity, antiently denominated *Merchant Wine-Tunners of Gascoyne*, was of two Sorts of Dealers, viz. the *Veneatrii* and the *Tabernarii*; the former whereof were Merchants Importers, and the latter Retailers, who ei-

ther kept Taverns or Cellars.

Divers Authors have vainly imagined, that the Craft of Vintners were incorporated by *Edward III.* This Mistake arises from his Charter granted them in the thirty-eighth of his Reign, 15 July, Anno 1365, for their carrying on an exclusive Trade to *Gascoyne*, for the Importation of Wines.

This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent, of the fifteenth of *Henry VI.* Anno 1437, by the Name of *The Master, Wardens, and Free-men and Commonalty of the Mystery of Vintners of the City of London*; but without a Power of making By-laws. However, they had a Coat of Arms granted them by *Clarencieux King at Arms*, in the Year 1442.

Rec. Tur.
Pat. 15.
Hen. VI.
m. 3.

They

Clerk.
Return.
Parl.
& Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

They consist of a Master, three Wardens, twenty eight Assistants, and a Livery of one hundred and ninety-four Members; whose Fine is thirty-one Pounds, thirteen Shillings, and four Pence; to whom belongs a stately Hall in *Thames-street*, to transact their Affairs in. They are likewise possessed of a very considerable Estate, out of which is annually paid to charitable Uses about six hundred Pounds.

Clothworkers, 12.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.



This Fraternity was at first incorporated by Letters Patent of *Edward IV.* April 28, Anno 1482, by the Appellation of *The Fraternity of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of the Sheermen of London*; which was con-

Clerk.
Return.
Parl.

firmed by *Henry VIII.* Anno 1528. But they being re-incorporated by *Queen Elizabeth*, she changed their first Title to that of *The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of Freemen of the Art and Mystery of Clothworkers of the City of London*: Which Charter was confirmed by *Charles I.* Anno 1634.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

This Company has a very large Estate; out of which is annually paid to the Poor about fourteen hundred Pounds. And for the Government of the Incorporation, they have a Master, four Wardens, and thirty-three Assistants; with a Livery of one hundred and fifty-four Members, each of whom, upon his Admission, pays a Fine of twenty Pounds. They have a stately Hall in *Mincing-lane*, to transact their Affairs in.

Clerk.
Return.
Parl.
& Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

Apothecaries, 58.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 4. Jac.
p. 17.
Ib. Pat. 15.
Jac. p. 7.
n. 17.



This Company was incorporated with that of the Grocers, by *James I.* 9 April, Anno 1606, which not answering their Expectation, they were separated; and the Apothecaries, by Letters Patent of the said King, 6 December, 1617, were incorporated by the Appellation of *The Master, Wardens, and Society of the Art and Mystery of Apothecaries of the City of London*. At which Time, the Masters, or Shop-keepers of the Trade, within this City and Suburbs, only amounted to one hundred and four.

Clerk.
Return.
Parl.
& Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

The Members of this Company, who by divers Acts of Parliament are exempt from Ward and Parish Offices, are governed by a Master, two Wardens, and twenty-one Assistants; to whom belong a Livery of one hundred and forty-four Members, whose Fine is sixteen Pounds; and have a beautiful Hall in *Black-friars*, to dispatch their Affairs in. In this Hall are contained two large Laboratories; one for Chymical, the other for Galenical Preparations. Here are likewise prepared vast Quantities of the best Medicines, not only for the Use of the Faculty, but likewise for others; but more especially for Surgeons of the Royal Navy, whose Chests are here furnished with all useful and necessary Medicines.

To this Corporation belongs a spacious and beautiful Physick-garden at *Chelfsey*, enriched with a vast Variety of Plants, both domestick and exotick, which at first were planted in the Reign of King *Charles II.* For *Charles Cheyne*, Esq; then

Lord of the Manor of that Village, in the Year 1673, demised to the Company a Spot of Ground, containing three Acres, one Rood, and thirty-five Perches, upon Lease for the Term of sixty-one Years, at the yearly Rent of five Pounds; which Lease being to expire Anno 1734, Sir *Hans Sloane*, Bart. the Lord of the Manor, did, in the Year 1721, grant the said Spot of Ground for ever to the said Company, upon the Conditions following:

Dupl.
Grant.

1. That the Company pay a Quit-rent of five Pounds *per Annum* for the said Piece or Parcel of Ground; and for ever to employ the same for a Physick-garden.

Ibid.

2. That the Company shall annually deliver to the President and Fellows of the Royal Society, at one of their publick Meetings, fifty Specimens or Samples of different Sorts of Plants, well cured, and of the Growth of the said Physick-garden, till the Number of such Specimens amount to two thousand. But in case of Non-performance, the said Parcel of Ground, or Garden, to go to the President and Fellows aforesaid, to be held by them upon the same Conditions; other than that the Society are to deliver the above-mentioned Number of Specimens of Plants to the President and Commonalty of the Faculty of Physick of the City of London. And in case of Non-performance of the said Conditions by the Royal Society, then the said Spot of Ground, or Garden, to devolve to the Faculty of Physick aforesaid.

Ibid.

Armourers, 22.



The Fraternity of Armourers were not only incorporated by *Henry VI.* about the Year 1423, by the Style or Title of *The Master and Wardens, Brothers and Sisters of the Fraternity or Guild of St. George, of the Men of the Mystery of Armourers of the City of London*; but he likewise greatly

Mund. Ed.
Stow. Sur.
Comp.
Chart.

honoured them, by becoming one of their Members.

The Arms of this Company seem to be coeval with its Creation; for it appears, that they were only confirmed by *Clarencieux King at Arms*, in the Year 1556. To this Company is united that of the Brasiers; who are jointly governed by a Master, two Wardens, and twenty-one Assistants; together with a Livery of eighty Members, whose Fine is fifteen Pounds; and to whom belongs a convenient Hall in *Coleman-street*, to transact their Affairs in.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Clerk.
Return.
Parl.
& Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

Bakers, 19.



This Fraternity appears to be of great Antiquity (and was antiently in French denominated *Bolengarii*); for in the Beginning of *Henry II's* Reign, Anno 1155, it was charged in the great Roll of the Exchequer, with a Debt of one Mark of Gold, for their Guild: Which seems as if the antient Guilds had held their Privileges in Fee-Farm of the Crown; which in some measure will hereafter be evinced. However, this Company does not appear to have been incorporated, till about the Year 1307, by Letters Patent of *Edward II.* which Charter was renewed by *Henry VII.* and confirmed by divers of his Successors. But when, or by whom their Arms were at first granted, does not appear; tho' it must have been

Mad.
Firm.
Burg.

New View
Lond.

Stryp. Ed. been before *Anno* 1590, seeing in that Year their
Stow. Sur. Crest and Supporters were granted by *Clarencieux*
King at Arms.

Clerk. Re- This Company is incorporated by the Name
turn. Parl. of *The Master and Wardens of the Mystery or Art of*
and Scrut. *Bakers of the City of London*; and is governed
Chamb. by a Master, four Wardens, and thirty Assistants;
Lond. to whom belong a Livery of one hundred and
Ninety-five, whose Fine is ten Pounds; with a
handsome Hall in *Harp-lane*, to transact their Af-
fairs in.

The Bakers probably observing, that great
Profits arose to the Clergy, by the Use of the
Symbols of the Cross, *Agnus Dei's*, and Name of
Jesus, to oblige their Customers, (for their own
Interest) began to imprint upon their Bread the
like Representations: Which induced *Henry* the
Third, by his Mandate from *St. Edmund's-Bury*,
of *September 1, Anno* 1252, strictly to injoin all
Bakers, thenceforth not to put any of those sacred
Representations upon their Bread.

Barber-Surgeons, 17.



The Art of Surgery,
anciently, being solely prac-
tised by the Barbers of this
City, they were, by Let-
ters Patent of *Edward* the
Fourth, *Anno* 1461, incor-
porated by the Name of
The Masters, or Governors
of the Mystery or Commonalty
of the Barbers of London.

Ast Parl. Sometime after, others assuming the Practice
3 H.VIII. of Surgery, the Barbers, in the third of *Henry* the
Eighth, *Anno* 1512, obtained an Act of Parlia-
ment, to prevent all Persons from practising Sur-
gery, within the City of *London* and seven Miles
of the same.

Ibid. In the sixth Year of the said Reign, *Anno* 1515,
the practising Barbers, or Surgeons of this City,
in Number nineteen, were, in Consideration of
their constant Attendance upon Patients, not only
by Parliament exempted from serving Ward and
Parish Offices, but likewise from all Military
Services.

Ibid. By Virtue of the first-mentioned Act of Parlia-
ment, divers Persons (not Barbers) being ex-
amined and admitted as Practitioners in the Art
of Surgery, they soon erected themselves into a
Society, separate from that of Barbers; which
the Parliament taking into Consideration, for their
mutual Interest, united them, by the Appellation
of *The Masters, or Governors of the Mystery or Com-
monalty of Barbers and Surgeons of London*. And
as the said Act strictly enjoins all Persons prac-
tising the Art of Shaving, not to intermeddle with
that of Surgery, except what belongs to the
drawing of Teeth; so does it likewise all Sur-
geons, from following the Practice of Shaving.

Ibid. However, all the above-mentioned Encourage-
ments could not prevent the Surgeons from fall-
ing into a scandalous Ignorance and Extortion,
whereby the Lives of many were destroyed, and
the Substance of others basely extorted. Yet
nevertheless they shamefully continued to harraß
Persons more worthy and skilful than themselves;
and that for no other Reason, than their exten-
sive Charity and universal Benevolence, in admi-
nistring proper Remedies to Objects of Commise-
ration, at their own Expence. Which the Par-
liament in the Year 1544, taking into considera-
tion, occasioned their laying open the Practice of
Surgery, as an Encouragement for all Persons
skilled in the Nature of Herbs, Roots, and Wa-
ters, to exert themselves in the Exercise thereof,
for the Relief and Cure of wounded and distres-
sed Objects of Compassion.

All which will appear more fully by the Pre-
amble of the following Act of Parliament, 18
Geo. II. whereby the said Corporation of Barber-
Surgeons is dissolved.

Preamble,
reciting
Letters
Patent of
1 Edw. 4.
granted to
Barber-
Surgeons.
“Whereas in and by certain Letters Patent,
“under the great Seal of *England*, bearing Date
“the twenty-fourth Day of *February*, in the first
“Year of the Reign of his then Majesty King
“*Edward* the Fourth, after reciting, that the
“Freemen of the Mystery of Barbers of the City
“of *London*, using the Mystery or Faculty of
“Surgery, had for a long Time exercised and
“sustained, and still continued to exercise and
“sustain great Application and Labour, as well
“about the Curing and Healing Wounds, Blows,
“and other Infirmities, as in the Letting of Blood,
“and Drawing of Teeth; and that by the Ig-
“norance and Unskillfulness of some of the said
“Barbers, as well Freemen of the said City, as
“of others, being foreign Surgeons, many Mis-
“fortunes had happened to divers People, by the
“Unskillfulness of such Barbers and Surgeons,
“in healing and curing Wounds, Blows, Hurts,
“and other Infirmities; and that it was to be
“feared, that the like or worse Evils might
“thereafter ensue, unless a suitably Remedy was
“speedily provided in the Premises; his said
“then Majesty did therefore, at the Supplica-
“tion of the Freemen of the said Mystery of Bar-
“bers, in the said City of *London*, grant to them,
“amongst other Things, that the said Mystery,
“and all the Men of the same Mystery of the
“said City, should be one Body, and one per-
“petual Community; and that two Principals of
“the same Commonalty, of the most expert Men
“in the Mystery of Surgery, might, with the
“Assent of twelve or eight Persons at the least,
“of the same Community, every Year, elect,
“and make out of the Community two Masters
“or Governors, being the most expert in the
“Mystery of Surgery, to oversee, rule, and go-
“vern the Mystery and Commonalty aforesaid,
“and all Men of the same Mystery, and the Af-
“fairs of the same; and that the aforesaid Ma-
“sters or Governors, and Commonalty, and their
“Successors, might make Statutes and Ordinan-
“ces for the Government of the said Myste-
“ries; and that the Masters or Governors for
“the Time being, and their Successors, should
“have the Survey, Search, Correction and Go-
“vernment of all the Freemen of the said City,
“being Surgeons, using the Mystery of Barbers
“in the same City, and of other Surgeons what-
“soever, being Foreigners, practising and using
“the Mystery of Surgery, within the same City,
“and Suburbs of the same, and the Punishment
“of them, as well Freemen as Foreigners, for
“their Offences in not perfectly executing, per-
“forming, and using that Mystery; and should
“also have the Survey and Search of all manner
“of Instruments, Plaisters, and other Medicines,
“and the Receipts to be given, applied, and
“used by the said Barbers and Surgeons, for the
“Curing and Healing of Sores, Wounds, Hurts,
“and such like Infirmities; and that no Barber,
“using the said Mystery or Surgery, within the
“said City, or Suburbs thereof, or other foreign
“Surgeon whatsoever, should be in any manner
“thereafter admitted to execute, perform, and
“exercise the same Mystery of Surgery, unless
“he had first been approved of, as well in-
“structed in that Mystery, by the said Masters
“or Governors, or their Successors, sufficiently
“qualified in that Behalf: And his said Majesty
“did further grant, that the said Masters or
“Governors, and Commonalty of the said My-
“stery of Barbers, and their Successors, nor any
“of them, should in any Manner thereafter be
“sum-

and 32
Hen. VIII.
incorporating and
uniting
Barbers of
London
and Sur-
geons of
London.

“summoned or put upon any Affizes, Juries, Inquests, Inquisitions, Attaints, or other Recognizances, to be taken within the said City and Suburbs thereof, before the Mayor or Sheriffs, or Coroners of the same City, for the Time being, or summoned by any of his Officer or Officers, Minister or Ministers, although such Juries, Inquisitions, or Recognizances should be summoned upon a Writ or Writs of Right; but that the said Masters or Governors, and Commonalty of the aforesaid Mystery, and their Successors, and every of them, should be thereof acquitted, and wholly discharged for ever; and his said then Majesty thereby further granted unto the aforesaid Masters or Governors, and Commonalty of the said Mystery of Barbers, and to their Successors, the following Liberty; to wit, that they at all Times thereafter, should and might admit Persons able and sufficiently learned and instructed in the said Mystery of Surgery, and by them approved of in Form, and presented to the Mayor of the said City for the Time being, and no other Persons, or in any other Manner, into the said Mystery of Barber-Surgeons, and Liberty of the said City: And whereas, by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the thirty-second Year of the Reign of the late King Henry the Eighth, intituled, *For Barbers and Surgeons*, after taking Notice that it was very expedient and needful to provide for Men expert in the Science of Physick and Surgery for the Health of Man's Body when Infirmities and Sicknes should happen; for the due Exercise and Maintenance whereof, good and necessary Acts had theretofore been made and provided, and that within the City of London, Men of great Experience, as well in Speculation as in Practice of the Science and Faculty of Surgery, were abiding and inhabiting, and had more commonly the daily Exercise and Experience of the same Science of Surgery than was had and used within any Parts of the Realm; and by Occasion thereof, many expert Persons were brought up under them as their Servants, Apprentices, and others, who, by the Exercise and diligent Information of their Masters, might exercise the said Science within divers other Parts of the Realm, to the great Relief, Comfort and Succour of much People, and to the Safeguard of their bodily Health, Limbs, and Lives; and reciting, that within the said City of London there were then two several and distinct Companies of Surgeons occupying and exercising the Science and faculty of Surgery, the one Company being commonly called *The Barbers of London*, and the other Company called *The Surgeons of London*; and that the said Company of Barbers were incorporated to sue and be sued by the Name of Masters or Governors of the Mystery or Commonalty of the Barbers of London, by Letters Patents under the great Seal of King Edward the Fourth, dated the twenty-fourth Day of February, in the first Year of his Reign, and which were confirmed by several subsequent Letters Patents in the said Act mentioned and referred to; and that the other Company, called the *Surgeons*, had not any Manner of Corporation; and that the said two several and distinct Companies of Surgeons were necessary to be united and made one Body Corporate, to the Intent that by their Union and often Assembly together, the good and due Order, Exercise, and Knowledge in the said Science or Faculty of Surgery, should be, as well in Speculation as in Practice, both to themselves and their Servants and Apprentices, and by their Learning

No. 104.

“and diligent and ripe Informations, more perfect, speedy, and effectual; it was therefore enacted, that the said two several and distinct Companies of Surgeons, that is to say, both the Barbers and the Surgeons, and every Person of them, being a Freeman of either of the said Companies, after the Custom of the said City of London, and their Successors, should from thenceforth be immediately united and made one entire and whole Body Corporate; and one Commonalty Perpetual; which at all Times hereafter should be called by the Name of Masters or Governors of the Mystery and Commonalty of Barbers and Surgeons of London, and by the same Name to implead and be impleaded before all manner of Justices in all Courts, in all manner of Actions and Suits; and also to purchase, enjoy, and take to them and their Successors, Lands, Tenements, Rents, and other Possessions whatsoever; and it was also thereby enacted, that they should have a common Seal to serve for the Business of the said Company and Corporation: and that they should, by the same Name, peaceably, quietly and indefeazibly, have, possess, and enjoy to them and their Successors for ever all such Lands and Tenements, and other Hereditaments whatsoever, which the said Company or Commonalty of Barbers then had and enjoyed, to the Use of the said Mystery and Commonalty of Barbers of London; and should also peaceably and quietly have and enjoy all and singular Benefits, Grants, Liberties, Privileges, Franchises, and free Customs, and also all manner of other Things at any Time given or granted unto the said Companies of Barbers or Surgeons, by whatsoever Name or Names they, or any of them were called, or which they, or any of them, or any of their Predecessors, then or therefore had by Acts of Parliament, Letters Patents, or otherwise, by any lawful Means at any Time before the said Act, in as large and ample Manner and Form as they, or any of them had, might, or should enjoy the same, notwithstanding the said Union or Conjunction of the said Companies, and as if the same were and had been specially and particularly expressed and declared, with the best and most clearest Words and Terms of Law, to all Intents and Purposes: And it was thereby also enacted, that all Persons of the said Company incorporated by the said Act, and their Successors, that should be lawfully admitted and approved to occupy Surgery after the Form of the Statute in that Case made and provided, should be exempt from bearing of Armour, or to be put in any Watches or Inquests; and that they, and their Successors, should have the Search, Oversight, Punishment, and Correction, as well of Free-men as of Foreign, for such Offences as they, or any of them should commit against the good Order of Barbery or Surgery, as theretofore among the said Company of Barbers of London had been used and accustomed, according to the Rules and Ordinances by them made and approved of, pursuant to the Statute in that Behalf ordained and provided: And it was thereby further enacted, that no Person within the City of London, Suburbs of the same, and one Mile Compass of the said City, using any Barbery or Shaving, should occupy any Surgery, Letting of Blood, or any other Thing belonging to Surgery, except drawing of Teeth only; and that whosoever should use the Mystery or Craft of Surgery within the Circuit aforesaid, should, as long as he should use the said Mystery or

14 L

“Craft,

and Letters
Patents of
5 Car. I.
confirming
and en-
larging
their Pri-
vileges, &c.

“ Craft, in no wise occupy or exercise the Feat
“ or Craft of Barbery or Shaving: And where-
“ as in and by certain Letters Patents under the
“ Great Seal of *England*, bearing Date the fif-
“ teenth Day of *August*, in the fifth Year of the
“ Reign of his late Majesty King *Charles* the
“ First, reciting the said Act of Parliament of the
“ thirty-second Year of the Reign of King *Henry*
“ the Eighth; and that the Men of the same
“ Societies, as well from the Time of their said
“ Union and Incorporation as before, respec-
“ tively had held, used, and enjoyed divers
“ Liberties, Franchises, Immunities, Customs,
“ and Preheminencies within the City of *London*,
“ the Suburbs and Liberties thereof, and cer-
“ tain Villages and Places thereto adjacent, as
“ well on account of the said Act of Parliament,
“ and other Acts of Parliament, as by Virtue
“ and on account of divers Charters and Letters
“ Patents made and granted by the late King
“ *James* the First, and other Kings and Queens
“ of *England*, his said Majesty King *Charles* the
“ First did thereby grant, ratify, and confirm
“ unto the said Masters and Governors of the
“ Mystery and Commonalty aforesaid, and their
“ Successors, all and singular the Manors, Mes-
“ suages, Lands, Tenements, Customs, Liber-
“ ties, Franchises, Immunities, Jurisdictions, and
“ Hereditaments whatsoever, as well within the
“ City of *London*, the Liberties and Precincts
“ therein after mentioned, which the Men of
“ the aforesaid Societies of Barbers and Surgeons,
“ or either of them, then lawfully had, held,
“ used, and enjoyed, by reason of any Letters
“ Patents of any of the former Kings and Queens
“ of *England*, or by Colour of any lawful Pre-
“ scription, Use, or Custom, or by any other
“ lawful Means, Right, or Title theretofore
“ had, used, or accustomed: And is said late
“ Majesty King *Charles* the First did thereby
“ give Power to the said Company and Corpora-
“ tion to make By-laws for the good Order and
“ Government of the said Society, in such Man-
“ ner, and under such Restrictions, as is therein
“ mentioned; and to make annual Elections of
“ Masters or Governors of the said Commo-
“ nalty, whereof two to be Professors in the
“ Art and Science of Surgery; and also to elect
“ and constitute ten of the Freemen of that So-
“ ciety to be Examiners of the Surgeons of
“ *London*, during their Lives: And it was there-
“ by further granted, that no Person or Persons
“ whatsoever, whether a Freeman of the said
“ Society, or a Foreigner, or a Native of *Eng-
“ land*, or an Alien, should use or exercise the
“ said Art or Science of Surgery within the said
“ Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, or either of
“ them, or within the Distance of seven Miles
“ of the said City of *London*, for his or their
“ private Lucre or Profit (except such Phyfi-
“ cians as are therein mentioned) unless the said
“ Person or Persons were first tried and exa-
“ mined in the Presence of two or more of the
“ Masters or Governors of the Mystery and
“ Commonalty aforesaid for the Time being, by
“ four or more of the said Examiners so to be
“ elected and constituted as aforesaid, and by
“ the publick Letters Testimonial of the same
“ Masters or Governors under their common Seal
“ approved of, and admitted to exercise the
“ said Art or Science of Surgery, according to
“ the Laws and Statutes of the Kingdom of *Eng-
“ land*, under the Penalty in the said Letters
“ Patents mentioned; and that all and every other
“ the said Feemen and Surgeons so examined,
“ approved of, and admitted, as aforesaid, might
“ lawfully use and exercise the same Art and

“ Science of Surgery, as well within the Cities
“ of *London* and *Westminster*, the Liberties and
“ Suburbs thereof, as in any other Cities,
“ Towns, Boroughs, and Places whatsoever of
“ the Kingdom of *England*: And it was there-
“ by further granted and provided, that the
“ said Masters and Governors of the Mystery
“ and Commonalty aforesaid, and their Succes-
“ sors, might appoint and have a publick Lec-
“ ture for the Art and Science of Surgery in
“ their common Hall, or other convenient Place,
“ every Week, or otherwise, at the Discretion
“ of the said Masters or Governors, and their
“ Assistants, or the major Part of them for the
“ Time being, to be held for the better In-
“ struction and Information in the Principles
“ and Rudiments of the Art and Science of
“ Chirurgery of all and singular as well Free-
“ men as Foreigners, whether native Subjects
“ of *England* or Aliens, to be entered and ad-
“ mitted as therein mentioned: And it was there-
“ by also constituted and ordained, that no one,
“ whether a Freeman of the Mystery or Com-
“ monalty aforesaid, or a Foreigner, whether a
“ Native of *England*, or an Alien, exercising the
“ Art of Surgery within the Cities of *London* and
“ *Westminster*, or the Suburbs or Liberties thereof,
“ or within seven Miles of the said City of *Lon-
“ don*, should go out from the Port of *London*,
“ send out any Apprentice, Servant, or other,
“ Person whomsoever, from the same Port, to
“ execute or undertake the Place or Office of a
“ Surgeon for any Ship, whether in the Service
“ of the Crown, or of any Merchant or others,
“ unless they, and their Medicines, Instruments
“ and Chests respectively, were first examined,
“ inspected, and allowed by two such Masters
“ or Governors of the Mystery and Commonalty
“ aforesaid for the Time being, as were skilled,
“ knowing, and Professors in the same Art of
“ Surgery, under the Penalty therein mentioned:
“ And whereas, since the said Act for Incorpo-
“ ration of the said two Companies, those of
“ the said Company practising Surgery, have,
“ from their sole and constant Study of and
“ Application to the said Science, rendered the
“ Profession and Practice thereof of great Bene-
“ fit to this Kingdom: And whereas the Bar-
“ bers belonging to the said Corporation are
“ now, and for many Years have been engaged
“ and employed in a Business foreign to, and
“ independent of the Practice of Surgery; and
“ the Surgeons belonging to the same Corpora-
“ tion being now become a numerous and con-
“ siderable Body, and finding their Union with
“ the Barbers inconvenient in many Respects, and
“ in no Degree conducive to the Progress or Im-
“ provement of the Art of Surgery; and that a
“ Separation of the Corporation of Barbers and
“ Surgeons, and making two Corporations of
“ the present united Company of Barbers and
“ Surgeons, will contribute much to the Im-
“ provement of Surgery, and thereby become a
“ Matter of publick Utility, are therefore de-
“ sirous, that the Surgeons, being Freemen of
“ the said Company, may be made a Corpora-
“ tion separate and distinct from, and indepen-
“ dent of the Barbers of and belonging to the
“ said Company; may it therefore please your
“ most excellent Majesty, that it may be enacted;
“ and be it enacted by the King’s most excel-
“ lent Majesty, by and with the Advice and
“ Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal,
“ and Commons in this present Parliament as-
“ sembled, and by the Authority of the same,
“ that the said Union and Incorporation of the
“ Barbers and Surgeons of *London*, made and ef-
“ fected

Union and
Incorporation
of
Barbers
and Sur-
geons of
London.
dissolved
after June

“fected by the said recited Act of the thirty-
 “second Year of King *Henry* the Eighth, shall
 “from and after the twenty-fourth Day of *June*,
 “one thousand seven hundred and forty-five, be,
 “and the same is hereby dissolved, vacated and
 “declared to be void and of no Effect; and
 “that such of the Members of the said united
 “Company or Corporation, who are Freemen
 “of the said Company, and admitted and ap-
 “proved Surgeons within the Rules of the said
 “Company and Corporation, and their Succes-

“sors, shall from thence-
 “forth be made, and they
 “are hereby made and
 “constituted a separate
 “and distinct Body Cor-
 “porate, and Commonal-
 “ty Perpetual, which, at
 “all Times thereafter,
 “shall be called by the
 “Name of *Master, Go-*
 “*vernors and Commonalty*
 “*of the Art and Science of*

“*Surgery of London*; and, by the same Name,
 “shall and may implead and be impleaded be-
 “fore all Manner of Justices, in all Courts, and
 “in all Manner of Actions and Suits, and pur-
 “chase, enjoy, and take to them, and their Suc-
 “cessors, any Lands, Tenements, Rents, or
 “Hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly Rent
 “or Value of two hundred Pounds in the whole,
 “without incurring any of the Penalties or For-
 “feitures of the Statutes of Mortmain.

“And it is hereby further enacted by the
 “Authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be
 “lawful to and for the said Company and Cor-
 “poration herein before established and incorpo-
 “rated, from Time to Time, in the Manner
 “herein after mentioned, to elect, choose, and
 “appoint one principal Master or Governor,
 “two other Governors or Wardens, ten Exa-
 “miners of Surgeons, and twenty-one Persons
 “to be the Court of Assistants of the said Com-
 “pany or Corporation, to be respectively qua-
 “lified and admitted in such Manner, and to
 “continue in the said Offices respectively, for
 “such Time and Times respectively, as by
 “the By-laws, Rules, Ordinances, and Con-
 “stitutions of the said Company or Corporation,
 “shall be, from Time to Time, ordered, di-
 “rected, provided, and appointed.

“And it is hereby further enacted, that it
 “shall and may be lawful to and for the Master
 “and Governors of the said Company or Cor-
 “poration for the Time being, or any two of
 “them, with nine or more of the Members of
 “the said Court of Assistants of the same Com-
 “pany for the Time being, when and as often
 “as two of the said Master and Governors shall
 “seem meet, to hold Courts and Assemblies, in
 “order to treat and consult about and concern-
 “ing the Rule, Order, State, and Government
 “of the said Company or Corporation herein be-
 “fore established and incorporated as aforesaid;
 “and also that it shall and may be lawful to and
 “for the said Master and Governors and Court
 “of Assistants so assembled, or the major Part
 “of them, to make, ordain, constitute, establish,
 “ratify, confirm, annul, revoke, or abrogate,
 “from Time to Time, such By-laws, Ordinan-
 “ces, Rules, and Constitutions, as to them shall
 “seem requisite, profitable, and convenient for
 “the Regulation, Government, and Advantage
 “of the said Company or Corporation; so as such
 “By-laws, Ordinances, Rules, and Constitutions
 “be examined, approved of, and allowed, as
 “by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm is
 “provided and required.

“Provided always, and it is hereby enacted
 “and declared, that the several By-laws, Ordi-
 “nances, Rules, and Constitutions, made and
 “established for the Regulation and Government
 “of the said united Company or Corporation,
 “so far as the same relate to, or concern the
 “Art and Science of Surgery only, and which,
 “on the twenty-third Day of *June*, one thousand
 “seven hundred and forty-five, shall be sub-
 “sisting, and in Force, and shall not be repealed,
 “annulled, or abrogated by Virtue of this pre-
 “sent Act, shall continue and be in Force; and
 “shall be exercised, observed, and executed by
 “the said Company of Surgeons established and
 “incorporated by this Act, until such Time and
 “Times respectively as the same By-laws, Or-
 “dinances, Rules, and Constitutions shall re-
 “spectively be repealed, annulled, and made void,
 “by Virtue and under the Authority of this
 “present Act.

“And it is hereby further enacted, That it
 “shall and may be lawful to and for *John Ranby*,
 “*Joseph Sandford*, *William Cheselden*, *Ambrose*
 “*Dickins*, *William Petty*, *John Shipton*, *John Hay-*
 “*ward*, *John Freke*, *William Pyle*, *Legard Sparham*,
 “*James Hickes*, *Peter Saintbill*, *Noah Roul*, *John*
 “*Westbrook*, *William Singleton*, and *James Phil-*
 “*lips*, to meet at or in such Place as the said
 “*John Ranby*, *Joseph Sandford*, and *William Che-*
 “*selden*, or any two of them, shall appoint, on
 “the first Day of *July*, one thousand seven hun-
 “dred and forty-five, between the Hours of ten
 “and two of the Clock of the same Day; and
 “then and there to elect, choose, and appoint,
 “out of the Freemen of the said Company or
 “Corporation of Surgeons established and incor-
 “porated by this Act, by the Majority of Votes
 “of such of the said sixteen Persons herein be-
 “fore appointed to be of the Court of Assistants,
 “who shall be present at such a Meeting, so
 “many other Persons to be of the Court of As-
 “sistants of the same Company or Corpora-
 “tion, as will make the Number twenty-one,
 “to continue in the said Office for and du-
 “ring their natural Lives respectively, or un-
 “til they shall be respectively removed out of
 “the said Office.

“And it is further enacted, that the Master,
 “Governors, and Court of Assistants for the Time
 “being, of the said Company of Surgeons, made,
 “established, and incorporated by this Act, shall
 “upon the first *Thursday* in the Month of *July*,
 “in the Year one thousand seven hundred and
 “forty-six; and on the first *Thursday* in the
 “Month of *July* in every succeeding Year, meet
 “at such Place as the Master and Governors of
 “the same Company for the Time being, or
 “any two of them, shall appoint; and then and
 “there elect, choose, and appoint, out of their
 “Body, by the Majority of Votes of such of
 “the said Master, Governors, and Court of
 “Assistants, who shall be then present, one
 “Person to be the principal Master or Go-
 “vernor, and two other Persons to be Governors
 “or Wardens of the said Company or Corpora-
 “tion of Surgeons, established and incorporated
 “by this Act, for the then succeeding Year; and
 “then and there also, in like Manner, elect,
 “choose and appoint, out of their own Body,
 “such other Person or Persons, to be Examiner
 “or Examiners of Surgeons, for the same Com-
 “pany, in the Place or Stead of such Examiner
 “or Examiners, as shall have happened to die,
 “or have been removed from the said Office of
 “Examiner, in the then next preceding Year;
 “and also in like Manner elect, choose, and ap-
 “point, out of the Freemen of the said Com-
 “pany or Corporation of Surgeons established
 “and

*By-laws
 of the u-
 nited Com-
 pany relat-
 ing to Sur-
 gery con-
 tinued;*

*until re-
 pealed by
 Virtue of
 this Act*

*Master,
 &c. to meet
 on July 1,
 1745.*

*to compleat
 the Court
 of Assis-
 tants to
 the Num-
 ber of 21.*

*Annual
 Meeting
 to choose
 Officers.*

*Surgeons
 of London
 made a
 separate
 Body;*



*and may
 enjoy Rents
 not exceed-
 ing 200l.
 per Ann.*

*The Corpo-
 ration may
 choose Of-
 ficers.*

*Any two
 of the
 Master
 and Go-
 vernors,
 with As-
 sistants,
 may hold
 Courts;*

*and make
 or annul
 By-laws,
 &c.*

*Company of
Surgeons to
enjoy the
same Pri-
vileges,
&c. as by
former Acts
or Letters
Patent.*

*Surgeons
exempted
from
Parish,
Ward, and
Leet Offi-
ces, and
Juries.*

“and incorporated by this Act, such Person or
“Persons to be of the Court of Assistants of the
“same Company or Corporation, in the Place
“and Stead of such Person or Persons who shall
“have happened to die in, or have been removed
“from, the said Office of Court of Assistants,
“in the then next preceding Year.

“And it is hereby further enacted, That the
“said Company of Surgeons made, established
“and incorporated by this Act, and their Suc-
“cessors, and all Persons who shall be Freemen
“of the said Company or Corporation, shall and
“may, from Time to Time, and at all Times
“for ever hereafter, have, hold, and enjoy all
“and every such and the same Liberties, Pri-
“vileges, Franchises, Powers, and Authorities,
“as the Members of the said united Company or
“Corporation, being Freemen of the said Com-
“pany, and admitted and approved Surgeons,
“within the Rules of the said Company and
“Corporation, could or might respectively have
“had, held, and enjoyed, by virtue of the said
“recited Act of Union or Incorporation, and the
“said Letters Patent of his said late Majesty
“King Charles the First respectively, and other
“the Royal Grants, Charters, and Patents,
“therein mentioned and referred to, so far as
“the same relate to the Art or Science of Sur-
“gery only, and not otherwise; and that in as
“full, ample, and beneficial Manner, to all
“Intent and Purposes, as if the same had, in
“and by this present Act, been expressly repeated
“and re-enacted; and that they, and all such
“who already have been, or hereafter shall be,
“examined and approved, pursuant to the Rules
“of the said Company, shall be intitled to prac-
“tise freely, and without Restraint, the Art
“and Science of Surgery, throughout all and
“every his Majesty's Dominions; any Law or
“Custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

“And it is hereby further enacted by the Au-
“thority aforesaid, That all and every Person
“and Persons, being Freemen of the said Com-
“pany or Corporation of Surgeons established
“and incorporated by this Act, and who already
“have been or hereafter shall be, examined and
“approved pursuant to the Rules and Orders of
“the said Company, and every of them, for so
“long Time as he and they shall use and exer-
“cise the said Art or Science of Surgery, and no
“longer, shall and may, at all Times hereafter,
“be freed and exempted from the several Of-
“fices of Constable, Scavenger, Overseer of the
“Poor, and all other Parish, Ward, and Leet
“Offices, and of and from the being put into or
“serving upon any Jury or Inquest: And if at
“any Time hereafter, any such Person or Per-
“sons, using and practising the said Art or
“Science of Surgery, and being qualified as a-
“foresaid, shall be chosen and elected into any
“of the said Offices, or returned, required, or
“appointed to serve on any Jury, Leet, or In-
“quest, or be disquieted or disturbed by Rea-
“son thereof; that then such Person or Persons,
“producing a Testimonial, under the common
“Seal of the said Corporation, of such his Ex-
“amination, Approbation, and Freedom, to the
“Person or Persons by whom he shall be so
“elected or appointed, or by or before whom he
“shall be summoned, returned, or required to
“serve or hold any of the said Offices or Duties,
“shall be absolutely discharged from the same;
“and such Nomination, Election, Return, and
“Appointment, shall be utterly void, and of
“no Effect; any Order, Custom, Law, or Sta-
“tute to the contrary in any wise notwithstand-
“ing.

“Provided always, and be it hereby enacted
“by the Authority aforesaid, That this Act,
“or any Thing therein contained, shall not ex-
“tend, or be construed or taken to prejudice,
“abridge, or infringe any of the Privileges, Au-
“thorities, Powers, Rights, Liberties, or Fran-
“chises heretofore granted by any Act or Acts
“of Parliament, or by any Letters Patents,
“Charters or Charter of any of his Majesty's
“Royal Predecessors, Kings or Queens of Eng-
“land, to the President and College, or Com-
“monalty, of the Faculty of Physick in London.

“And it is hereby further enacted by the Au-
“thority aforesaid, That such of the Members of
“the said united Company or Corporation, who
“are Freemen of the said Company, and are not
“admitted or approved Surgeons, and their Suc-
“cessors, shall, from and after the said twenty-
“fourth Day of June, one thousand seven hun-
“dred and forty-five, be, and they are hereby
“made and constituted, a Body corporate, and
“Commonalty perpetual, which, at all Times
“hereafter, shall be called by the Name of *The*
“*Master, Governors, and Commonalty of the Mystery*
“*of Barbers of London*; and, by the same Name,
“shall plead and be impleaded before all manner
“of Justices, in all Courts, and in all manner
“of Actions and Suits; and also purchase, enjoy,
“and take to them, and their Successors, any
“Lands, Tenements, Rents, or Hereditaments,
“not exceeding the yearly Rent or Value of two
“hundred Pounds in the whole, without incur-
“ring any of the Penalties or Forfeitures of the
“Statutes of Mortmain.

“And it is hereby further enacted by the
“Authority aforesaid, That Master *Jonathan*
“*Medley*, the present first Master or Governor
“of the said united Company or Corporation,
“and Master *Humphrey Negus*, the present third
“Master or Governor of the said united Compa-
“ny, and such two other Persons as shall here-
“after be elected and appointed for that Purpose,
“in pursuance of this Act, and as is herein after
“mentioned, shall be, and they are hereby
“respectively established and confirmed, the
“Master and Governors of the Company or
“Corporation of Barbers of London, established
“and incorporated by this Act; and shall con-
“tinue in, and hold, exercise, and enjoy the
“said Offices respectively, until others shall be
“chosen, elected, and appointed in and to the
“same Offices respectively, pursuant and accord-
“ing to the By-laws, Rules, Orders, and Con-
“stitutions of the same Company; and also, that
“the said *Jonathan Medley*, *Humphrey Negus*, and
“*William Parker*, *Luke Maurice*, *John Barnwell*,
“*John Truelove*, *William Haddon*, *John Negus*,
“*Edward Boxley*, *Samuel Rutter*, *Robert Scrooby*,
“*Richard Swithin*, *Edward Colebeck*, *Togarmah*
“*Jones*, and *John Gurney*, being fifteen of the
“present Court of Assistants of the said united
“Company, and such nine other Persons as shall
“hereafter be elected and appointed for that
“Purpose, in pursuance of this Act, and as is
“herein after mentioned, shall be, and they are
“hereby constituted and appointed, the Court
“of Assistants of the Company of Barbers,
“made, established, and incorporated by this
“Act; and shall continue in, and hold, enjoy,
“and exercise the said Office during their natural
“Lives respectively, or until they shall be re-
“spectively removed out of the said Office, pur-
“suant and according to the said By-laws, Rules,
“Ordinances, and Constitutions of the said Com-
“pany of Barbers of London.

“And it is hereby further enacted, That it
“shall and may be lawful to and for the said
“*Jonathan* Meeting.

*This Act
not to pre-
judice the
President,
College,
&c. of Phy-
sicians,
London.*

*Freemen of
the united
Company,
not admit-
ted Sur-
geons, in-
corporated,*

*under a
different
Name.*

*may enjoy a
Rent not
exceeding
200 l. per
Annum.*

*Names of
the Master,
&c. of the
Company of
Barbers of
London.*

“ Jonathan Medley, Humphrey Negus, William Parker, Luke Maurice, John Barnwell, John Truelove, William Haddon, John Negus, Edward Boxley, Samuel Rutter, Robert Scrooby, Richard Swithin, Edward Colebeck, Togarmab Jones and John Gurney, or the major Part of them, to meet at or in the Hall now belonging to the said united Company, situate in Monkwell-street in the City of London; on the twenty-fifth Day of June, one thousand seven hundred and forty-five, between the Hours of nine in the Morning and one in the Afternoon of the same Day, and then and there to elect, choose and appoint out of the Freemen of the said Company or Corporation of the Barbers of London, established and incorporated by this Act, by Majority of the Votes of such of the said fifteen Persons last mentioned, who shall be present at such Meeting, so many other Persons to be of the said Court of Assistants of the Company or Corporation of the Barbers of London, as will make the Number twenty-four, to continue in the said Office respectively for and during their natural Lives, or until they shall be respectively removed out of the said Office; and also that immediately after such Court of Assistants shall be made up the said Number of twenty-four Persons, the said Court of Assistants shall then and there, by the Majority of Votes of such of the said Court of Assistants, as shall be then present, elect, choose, and appoint, from among themselves, two Persons, to be the third and fourth Governors of the said Company or Corporation of the Barbers of London, to continue in, hold, exercise, and enjoy, the said Offices respectively as aforesaid.

to make up
the Court
of Assist-
ants of the
Barbers
Company,
the Num-
ber 24;

and to elect
the third,
and fourth
Governors
thereof.

Any two
of the
Master
and Go-
vernors,
and Assist-
ants may
hold
Courts;

and make
or repeal
By-laws,
&c.

By-laws
of the
United
Company,
not rela-
to Surgery,
continued;

“ And is hereby further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Master and Governors for the Time being of the said Company or Corporation of Barbers, or any two or more of them, with eleven or more of the Members of the said Court of Assistants for the Time being, when, and as often as to two or more of the said Master and Governors shall seem meet, to hold Courts or Assemblies at or in the Hall of the said Company for the Time being, in order to treat and consult about the Rule, State, Order, and Government of the said Company or Corporation of Barbers; and also, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Master and Governors, and Court of Assistants, so assembled, or the major Part of them, to make, constitute, ordain, establish, ratify, and confirm all or any such By-laws, Ordinances, Rules, and Constitutions, as to them shall seem requisite, proper, or convenient for the Regulation, Government, Profit, or Advancement of the said Company or Corporation of the Barbers of London, and the Members thereof, and the same, from Time to Time, to alter or repeal; so as the By-laws, Ordinances, Rules, and Constitutions so to be made and established, shall be examined, approved, and allowed of, as by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm is provided and required.

“ Provided always, and it is hereby enacted and declared, That the several By-laws, Ordinances, Rules, and Constitutions, made and established for the Regulation and Government of the said United Company or Corporation, so far as the same do not relate to or concern the Art or Science of Surgery, and which, on the said twenty-third Day of June, shall be subsisting and in Force, and shall not

“ be repealed, annulled, or abrogated, by virtue of this present Act, shall continue and be in Force, and shall be exercised, observed, and executed by the said Company of Barbers established and incorporated by this Act, until such Time and Times respectively as the same By-laws, Ordinances, Rules, and Constitutions, shall respectively be repealed, annulled, and made void, by Virtue and under the Authority of this present Act.

until re-
pealed by
virtue of
this Act.

“ And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Master and Governors of the Company or Corporation of Barbers of London shall be yearly elected and chosen on the second Thursday in August, by the Court of Assistants, or the major Part of them, or in such Manner as by the By-laws, Rules, Orders, and Constitutions of the same Company or Corporation shall be ordained or provided; and that when and as often as any Member of the said Court of Assistants of the said Company of Barbers shall happen to die, or be removed, it shall and may be lawful to and for the surviving Members of the said Court of Assistants, or the major Part of them, to nominate and elect one other Person, being a Freeman of the same Company, to be a Member of the said Court of Assistants, in the Room of the Person so deceased or removed; and the Person so nominated or elected shall continue in, hold, and exercise the said Office for and during his natural Life, or until he shall be removed out of the same.

Master
and Go-
vernors
when and
by whom
to be cho-
sen;

Member of
the Court
of Assist-
ants dying
or being
removed,
to be sup-
plied.

“ And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Master, Governors, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Barbers of London, hereby made, established, and incorporated as aforesaid, and their Successors, and all Persons who shall be free of the same Company or Corporation, shall and may, from Time to Time, and at all Times for ever hereafter, have, hold, and enjoy all and every such and the same Liberties, Privileges, Franchises, Powers, and Authorities, as the said united Company or Corporation, with respect to every Thing but Surgery, and the Members of the said united Company, occupying the Feat or Craft of Barbary or Shaving, could or might respectively have had, held, and enjoyed by virtue of the said recited Act of Union or Incorporation, and Letters Patents of his late Majesty King Charles the First, and other the Royal Grants, Charters, and Patents therein respectively mentioned and referred to, so far as the same do not concern or relate to the Art and Science of Surgery; and that in as full, ample, and beneficial Manner, to all Intents and Purposes, as if the same had been expressly repeated, set down, and enacted in and by this present Act.

Company
of Barbers
to enjoy the
same Pri-
vileges,
&c. as be-
fore, ex-
cept in
Surgery.

“ Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Person who hath been bound Apprentice to any Member of the said united Company, and by the Laws or Custom of the City of London, or otherwise, is or would be intitled to his Freedom of the said united Company, and to the Freedom of the said City, in case this present Act had never been made, shall be intitled and admitted to his Freedom in the said Company or Corporation of Surgeons, if his Master is or was an examined Surgeon, or else to his Freedom in the said Company of Barbers; and in either Case shall be intitled and admitted to his Freedom of the said City

Appren-
tices enti-
tled to
Freedom as
before this
Act.

"of London; any Law, Usage, or Custom to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding."

The Company of Barbers are possessed of their former magnificent Hall in *Monckwell-street*, to transact their Affairs in: And the Company of Surgeons have built a new and elegant Hall in the *Old-Bailey*, where they have a Theatre for the Dissection of human Bodies; all Parts whereof are explained by an anatomical Lecture, for the Instruction of the juvenile Part of the Science.

Basket-Makers, 52.



makers of the City of London.

This Community is governed by two Wardens and forty-eight Assistants, but has neither Livery, nor Hall to manage their Affairs in.

Black-smiths, 40.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 13.
Eliz. p. 4.



confirmed by King *James the First*.

Clerk. Re-
turn. Parl.
and Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

This Corporation is governed by a Master, three Wardens, and twenty-one Assistants; to which belongs a Livery of two hundred and twenty Members, whose Fine is eight Pounds; with a pleasant Hall on *Lambert-Hill*, for the Dispatch of their Affairs.

Bowyers, 38.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 18.
Jac. I. p.
18. no. 19.



This was a Fraternity by Prescription, till the 18th of *James the First*; who incorporated the same by his Letters Patent 25 May, Anno 1620. By the Name of *The Master, Wardens and Society of the Mystery of Bowyers of the City of London*.

That the incorporating of this Fraternity should be deferred to this Time, is somewhat surprizing; tho' not so much, as that of its being incorporated then, when the Military Engine called the Bow was almost rendered useless, by the Invention of Fire-Arms. The first Mention I find of this Fraternity is in the Reign of *Edward the Fourth*; when the Prices of the best Bow-staves were, by Act of Parliament, fixed at three Shillings and fourpence each. But this not answering according to Expectation, the same was repealed in the Year 1560, when the Prices of the several Sorts of Bows were settled by Parliament, as followeth: viz. each Bow of the best foreign Yew, at six Shillings and eight Pence; the second Sort, three Shillings and four Pence; and the coarser Sort, and those made of *English Yew*, at two Shillings.

This Company, for the Management of their Affairs, have a Master, two Wardens, and twelve Assistants; with thirty Liverymen, each whereof, at the Time of his Admission, pays a Fine of eight Pounds. They have at present no Hall, tho' anciently they had one in *Noble-street*.

Clerk. Re-
turn. Parl.
and Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

Brewers, 14.



Fourth, in the Year 1480, with an additional Privilege of making By-laws.

This Corporation anciently bore the Arms of *Thomas a Becket*, (sometime Archbishop of *Canterbury*) impal'd with their own; from which they were separated by *Clarencieux King at Arms*, Anno 1544, in lieu of which he added a Crest to theirs.

This Company is governed by a Master, three Wardens, and twenty-eight Assistants; with a Livery of one hundred and Eight of their Members, who, upon their Admission into the same, pay each the Sum of six Pounds, thirteen Shillings and four Pence. They have a handsome Hall in *Addle-street*, to transact their Affairs in.

Rec. Tur.
Pat. 16.
Hen. VI.
p. 1. m. 1.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Clerk. Re-
turn. Parl.
and Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

Broderers, 48.



They are governed by two Keepers or Wardens, and forty Assistants; and the Livery consists of one hundred and fifteen Members, whose Fine, upon Admission, is five Pounds. They have a small, but convenient Hall in *Gutter-lane*, to manage their Affairs in.

This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of the Third of *Elizabeth*, 25 October, Anno 1591, by the Name of *The Keepers, or Wardens, and Company of the Art or Mystery of the Broderers of the City of London*.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 3. Eliz.
p. 6.

Clerk. Re-
turn. Parl.
and Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

Butchers, 24.



This appears to be a very ancient Fraternity; for in the twenty-sixth of *Henry the Second*, Anno 1180, it was fined in the Exchequer, as an *Adulterine Guild*, for being set up without the King's Licence. However, it was not incorporated till the Third of *James I*, who by his Letters Patent 16 September, Anno 1605, incorporated the same by the Title of *The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Butchers of the City of London*.

This Corporation consists of a Master, five Wardens, twenty-one Assistants, and two hundred and fourteen Liverymen, who pay a Fine of two Pounds each, upon their Admission into the Livery; and to which belongs a very neat and convenient Hall in *Pudding-lane*, to dispatch their Affairs in.

Mad. Firm
Burg.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 3. Jac.
p. 14.

Clerk. Re-
turn. Parl.
and Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

Card-makers, 83.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 4. Car.
p. 22. n. 6.



This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of Charles the First, 22 October, Anno 1629, by the Name of *The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery of the Makers of Playing-cards of the City of London.*

This Corporation is governed by a Master, two Wardens, and eighteen Assistants; but have neither Livery, nor Hall to transact their Affairs in.

Carmen, 89.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

In the Reign of Henry the Eighth, the Carmen, by an Act of Common Council, were constituted a Fellowship of this City; and by Letters Patent of James the First, Anno 1606, were incorporated with the Fraternity of Fuellers, under the Appellation of Wood-mongers, with whom they continued till the Year 1668, when the Wood-mongers were by Parliament convicted of many enormous and grievous Frauds in the Sale of Coals, and other Fuel; and being apprehensive of a Punishment adequate to their detestable Crimes, threw up their Charter to avoid the same. Whereupon the Carmen were, by an Act of Common Council, re-appointed a Fellowship of this City, under the Title of *The Free Carmen of the City of London.*

They are governed by a Master, two Wardens, and forty-one Assistants; under the Direction of the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen; but have neither Hall, nor Livery.

To this Fellowship belong four hundred and twenty Cars, or Carts, for the carrying of Goods and Merchandize to and from all Parts within the City and Suburbs; the Rule and Government of which are, by an Act of Common Council, vested in the President and Governors of *Christ's Hospital*, under the following Regulations and Restrictions.

1. That no more than four hundred and twenty Cars, or Carts, be allowed to work within the City of London, and Liberties thereof; every Person presuming to work a supernumerary Car, or Cart, contrary to the Tenor of this Injunction, shall, for every such Offence, forfeit forty Shillings.

2. That no Car, or Cart, be kept by any Wharfinger, Wood-monger, &c. but such as shall be duely licensed by the President and Governors of the aforesaid Hospital, upon Penalty of forty Shillings.

3. That a Fine of twenty Shillings be paid upon the Admittance, or Alienation of every Car or Cart; and that each of the Owners thereof do annually pay to the President and Governors of *Christ's Hospital*, for a Licence to work, the Sum of seventeen Shillings and four Pence; in default of which, every Offender to be suspended, and disabled from working.

4. And for the more effectual preventing all Abuses and Impositions upon the Citizens, by the Carmen, or Workers of the said Carts, every Car, or Cart, is to have a Number cut in Brass put upon it. And the following Rates, or Prices, ascertained by an Act of Common Council, are to be paid for the Carriage of Goods from and to the under-mentioned Places: *viz.*

1. From any Wharf between the Tower and London-bridge, to Tower-street, Gracechurch-street, Fenchurch-street, Leadenhall-street, Cornhill, Bishopsgate-street within, and Places of the like Distance, up-hill, with 1800 Weight, not exceeding 2000 Weight, two Shilling and two Pence.

And being above 2000 Weight, two Pence for every hundred. Provided the Carmen for this Rate, and all other Rates herein contained, help to load and unload their Carts.

2. From any Wharf aforesaid, to Broad-street, Lotbury, Old-jewry, Bassishaw, Coleman-street, Ironmonger-lane, St. Laurence-jewry, Milk-street, Aldermanbury, Cheapside, Wood-street, Friday-street, Bread-street, and Places of like Distance, for the like Weight as aforesaid, two Shillings and six Pence.

3. For every Half-Chaldron of Coals, and for every Hundred of Faggots, one Shilling and four Pence.

4. From any of the Wharfs aforesaid, to Smithfield-bars, Holbourn-bars, Temple-bar, or any of the Bars on the North Side of the City, and Places of like Distance, up the Hill, with 1800 Weight, for every Load, three Shillings and four Pence. And going beyond the said Places, the Parties to agree with the Carmen.

5. From any of the Wharfs aforesaid, to Tower-street, Fenchurch-street, Leadenhall-street, Bishopsgate-street, &c. with a Load of 1500, not exceeding 1800 Weight, one Shilling and eight Pence, and so in Proportion for the rest.

Carpenters, 26.



for their better Regulation,

This Company is governed by a Master, three Wardens, and twenty Assistants; to which belongs a Livery of one hundred Members, who, upon their Admission into the same, pay each a Fine of eight Pounds. They have a beautiful Hall at *London-Wall* to manage their Affairs in.

Rec. Tur.
Pat. 17.
Ed. III.
p. 1. m. 8.

Clerk. Re-
turn. Parl.
and Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

Clock-makers, 61.



This Incorporation consists of a Master, three Wardens, and twenty-eight Assistants; but have neither Livery, nor Hall.

This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of Charles the First, 20 August, Anno 1632, by the Name of *The Master, Wardens and Society of the Art of Clock-makers of the City of London.*

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 7. Car.
p. 9 n. 1.

Coach-makers, 79.



They were incorporated by Letters Patent of Charles the Second, 21 May, Anno 1677, by the Name of *The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Commonalty of the Company of Coach and Coach-Harness-makers of London.*

This Company has a Master, three Wardens, twenty-three Assistants, and one hundred and four Liverymen, who, upon their Admission, pay each a Fine of ten Pounds. They have a spacious Hall in *Noble-street* to dispatch their Affairs in.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 29.
Car. II.
p. 7. n. 17.

Clerk. Re-
tur. Parl.
and Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

Comb-

Comb-makers, 63.

Comp.
Chart.

This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of Charles the First, 4 April, Anno 1636, by the Title of *The Master, Wardens and Fellowship of the Comb-makers of London*.

This Company consists of a Master, two Wardens, and thirteen Assistants; but have neither Hall, nor Livery.

Cooks, 35.

Rec Tur.
Pat. 22.
Ed IV.
p. 1. n. 1.

This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the twenty-Second of Edward the Fourth, 11 July, Anno 1480, by the Name of *The Masters, and Governors, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Cooks in London*; by which Charter, every Member of the Company before he is admitted into the Freedom is to be presented to the Lord-Mayor.

Clerk Re-
tur Parl.
and Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

This Corporation has two Masters, two Wardens, twenty-five Assistants, and seventy-eight Liverymen, who, upon their Admission into the Livery, pay each a Fine of ten Pounds. They have a convenient Hall in *Aldersgate-street* to manage their Affairs in.

Coopers, 36.

Rec Roll.
Pat 16.
Hen. VII.
p. 2.

This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the sixteenth of Henry the Seventh, 29 April, Anno 1501, by the Style of *The Master, Wardens and Assistants of the Company of Coopers of London, and Suburbs of the same City*; and who, by an Act of Par-

A& Parl.
20 Hen.
VIII.

liament in the succeeding Reign, were impowered to search and gauge all Beer, Ale, and Soap Vessels within the City of London, and two Miles round the Suburbs of the same; for which they were allowed one Farthing for each Cask.

Clerk. Re-
tur. Parl.
and Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

They are governed by a Master, three Wardens and twenty Assistants, who have a Livery of two hundred and forty-four of their Members, whose Fine of Admission is fifteen Pounds; with a stately Hall in *Besingball-street* to transact their Affairs in.

Cordwainers, 27.

Rec. Tur.
Pat. 11.
Hen. IV.
p. 1. m. 9.

This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the eleventh of Henry the Fourth, Anno 1410, by the Name of *Cordwainers and Coblers*, the latter whereof at that Time was no despicable Epithet, as at present; for the genuine Meaning thereof then was, that it not only signified a Shoe-maker, but likewise a Seller or Dealer in Shoes; for it does not appear that the Word Shoe-maker was then in Use.

Some Time after, the Fashion of Shoes was so preposterous, that it occasioned the making of an Act of Parliament to restrain the same, wherein it was enacted, that no Cordwainer or Cöbler within the City of London, or three Miles of

the same, shall make any Shoes, Galoshes or Hufeans (Boots or Buskins) with any Pyke or Poleyn, passing the Length of two Inches, to be adjudged by the Wardens or Governors of the same Mystery in London, nor shall they presume to sell, or put upon the Legs, or Feet of any Person, any Shoes, Boots, or Buskins on Sundays, or Feasts of the Nativity and Ascension of our Lord, or *Corpus Christi*, on the Penalty of twenty Shillings for each Offence.

The Title of this Company, by a late Charter, is, *The Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Cordwainers of the City of London*; and is governed by a Master, four Wardens, and sixteen Assistants, to which belongs one hundred and eight Liverymen, whose Fine of Admission is ten Pounds; with a commodious Hall in *Distaff-lane* to manage their Affairs in.

Clerk. Re-
tur. Parl.
and Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

Curriers, 29.



This Society appears to be of considerable Antiquity, by their having founded a Guild or Religious Fraternity in the Conventual Church of *White-Friers* in *Fleetstreet* in the Year 1367. However, they were only incorporated by Letters Patent of James the First, 30 April, Anno 1605, by the Appellation of *The Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of the Curriers of the City of London*.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.Rec. Roll.
Pat. 3 Jac.
p. 5.

This Company consists of a Master, two Wardens, twelve Assistants, and one hundred and three Liverymen, who, upon their Admission, pay each a Fine of nine Pounds, thirteen Shillings, and four Pence. They have a handsome Hall at *Cripplegate* to dispatch their Affairs in.

Clerk Re-
turn. Parl.
and Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

Cutlers, 18.



This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of Henry the Fifth, Anno 1417, by the Name of *The Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Cutlers, London*; and being united to the Haft and Sheath-makers some Time after, their Arms were granted by *Clarencieux* King at Arms, Anno 1477.

Rec. Tur.
Pat. 4.
Hen. V.
m. 7.

This Fraternity is governed by a Master, two Wardens and twenty one Assistants; to which belongs a Livery of one hundred and ten Members, who, upon their being admitted, pay a Fine of ten Pounds each. They have a convenient and beautiful Hall in *Cloak-lane* to transact their Affairs in.

Clerk Re-
turn. Parl.
and Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

Distillers, 74.



This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of Charles the First, 9 August, Anno 1638, by the Style of *The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Commonalty of the Trade, Art or Mystery of Distillers of London*.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 14.
Car. p. 21.
n. 1.

This Corporation consists of a Master, three Wardens, nineteen Assistants, and one hundred and twenty-two Liverymen, who pay each upon his Admission a Fine of thirteen Pounds, six Shillings and eight Pence.

Clerk Re-
turn. Parl.
and Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

Dyers,

Dyers, 13.

Rec. Tur.
Cart. 11.
Ed. IV.
n. 7.



This Company, which was anciently one of the twelve, was incorporated by Letters Patent of the eleventh of *Edward the Fourth*, Anno 1472, by the Name of *The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Dyers, London*. Among other Privileges granted this Society, that of keeping Swans upon the River *Thames* is one.

Clerk Return
Parl. and Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

This Corporation consists of two Wardens, thirty Assistants, and one hundred and forty-seven Liverymen, who pay a Fine of fifteen Pounds upon Admission. This Company's Hall, which was situate near the *Old Swan Lane*, in *Thames-street*, being destroyed by the late Conflagration in the Year 1666, and the same not rebuilt, a Number of Warehouses are erected on the Site thereof; wherefore the Company has converted one of their Houses in *Little Elbow-Lane, Dowgate-Hill*, into a Hall to transact their Affairs in.

Fan-makers, 84.

Rec. Guild.
Chart.
Comp.



round the same.

This Company consists of a Master, two Wardens and twenty Assistants, but have neither Livery nor Hall.

Farriers, 55.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 25.
Car. II.
p. 4. n. 8.



Clerk. Re-
tur. Parl.
and Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the twenty-fifth of *Charles the Second*, 17 Jan. 1673, by the Style of *The Master Wardens, Assistants and Commonalty of the Company of Farriers, London*. They consist of a Master, three Wardens, twenty-four Assistants, and seventy-six Liverymen, who pay a Fine of five Pounds at their Admission. But having no Hall, are obliged to meet elsewhere to treat of their Affairs.

Felt-makers, 64.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 2 Jac.
p. 10.



Clerk. Re-
tur. Parl.
and Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

The Felt or Hat-makers being anciently a Branch of the Company of Haberdashers, they applied in the Year 1576, for an exclusive Charter; but being opposed by the Haberdashers, their Endeavours proved abortive; but all Disputes at last being happily adjusted, they were by Letters Patent of the Second of *James the First*, 2 Aug. Anno 1604, incorporated by the Name of *The Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Felt-makers of London*.

This Company is governed by a Master, four Wardens, and twenty-five Assistants, with a

No. 105.

Livery of sixty Members, who at their Admission pay a Fine of five Pounds each; but have no Hall to manage their Affairs in.

Fishermen, 87.

This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the third of *James the Second*, Anno 1687, by the Name of *The Free Fishermen of London*; but have neither Livery, Hall nor Arms, that I can learn. See *K. Charles's Charter in Griffith's Conservancy*, Page 134, &c.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 3.
Jac. II.
p. 6. n. 28.

Fletchers, 39.



incorporated by the Royal Letters Patent.

This Fraternity consists of two Wardens, ten Assistants and twenty-five Liverymen, who pay a Fine of ten Pounds each upon their being admitted. They have a small, but convenient Hall in *St. Mary-Ax*, to manage their Affairs in.

Clerk's
Acc.

Cler. Re-
turn. Parl.
& Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

Founders, 33.



And to prevent all Frauds in the making and marking of Weights, all Makers of Brass Weights within the City of *London*, and three Miles thereof, are obliged to have their several Weights sized by the Company's Standard, and marked with their common Mark; and such of the said Weights as are of *Averdupois*, to be sealed at the *Guildhall* of this City, and those of *Troy* at *Goldsmiths-Hall*. The Company by their Charter, are also empowered to view and search all Brass Weights, and Brass and Copper Wares, within the District aforesaid.

This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of the twelfth of *King James I.* 14 Septem. Anno 1614, by the Name of *The Master Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Founders of the City of London*.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 12.
Jac. p. 20.
n. 11.

Cler. Re-
tur. Parl.
& Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

They consist of a Master, two Wardens, twenty-four Assistants, and one hundred and thirty-two Liverymen, who pay a Fine of eight Pounds, seven Shillings and six Pence when admitted. They have a convenient Hall in *Lotburi* to manage their Affairs in.

Framework-knitters, 65.



and Westminster, the Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales.

This Company consists of a Master, two Wardens, eighteen Assistants, and fifty-eight Liverymen, whose Fine for the Livery is ten Pounds. They have a small, but convenient Hall in *Redcross-street*, to dispatch their Affairs in.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 15.
Car. II.
p. 15. n. 7.

Clerk. Re-
turn. Parl.
and Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

Fruit-

Fruiterers, 45.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 3. Jac.
p. 6.



Clerk.
Return.
Parl.
and Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of the third of *James I.* 9 February, Anno 1605, by the Style of *The Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Fruiterers of London.*

They are governed by a Master, two Wardens and thirty Assistants, with a Livery of sixty-three Members, whose Fine of Admission is five Pounds: But having no Hall, usually meet at that of the Parish-Clerks to treat of their Affairs.

Gardeners, 70.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 14.
Jac. p. 4.
n. 5.



and eighteen Assistants, but have neither Hall, nor Livery.

This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the fourteenth of *James I.* 9 November, Anno 1616, by the Title of *The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Commonalty of the Company of Gardeners of London;* who are governed by a Master, two Wardens,

Girdlers, 23.

Rec.
Comp.
Clerk.



Return.
Parl.
and Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the twenty-seventh of *Henry VI.* 6 August, Anno 1449, which were confirmed by *Queen Elizabeth,* 12 October, Anno 1568, when the Pinner and Wire-drawers were incorporated with them, by the Appellation of *The Master and*

Wardens, or Keepers, of the Art or Mystery of the Girdlers of London.

Ibid.

This Company consists of a Master, three Wardens, twenty-four Assistants, and seventy-seven Liverymen, whose Fine of Admittance is ten Pounds. They have a handsome and convenient Hall in *Basinghall-street* to treat of their Affairs in.

Glaziers, 53.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 13.
Car. p. 27.
n. 4.



Clerk.
Return.
Parl.
and Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

This Fraternity was incorporated with that of *Glass-painters* by Charter of the thirteenth of *Charles I.* 6 November, Anno 1637, by the Appellation of *The Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Glaziers and Painters of Glass of the City of London.*

They consist of a Master, two Wardens, twenty-one Assistants, and ninety-one Liverymen, whose Fine is three Pounds. But their Hall being consumed in the great Conflagration, Anno 1666, and the Site converted to another Use, they meet elsewhere to treat of their Affairs.

By an Act of Common Council, 14 Jac. I. Sir *John Folles*, Mayor, "it was enacted, ordained, and established by the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor, the Aldermen his Brethren, and the Commons in this present Common Council assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That all Persons free of this City, of what Company soever they be, using the said Art of Glazing within this City and Liberties thereof, and making Gain thereby, shall from henceforth be under the Survey and Search of the Master and War-

dens of the said Company of Glaziers for the Time being: And shall from Time to Time be subject to the Ordinances of the said Company, touching the exercising of the said Art of Glazing only.

"And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person or Persons whatsoever, being Free of any Company of the City whatsoever, other than of the said Company of Glaziers which doth or shall use, or practise the said Art of Glazing within this City or Liberties thereof, and shall make Gain thereby, shall from henceforth take and bind any Apprentice or Apprentices to him or themselves; but within one Month after the taking of such Apprentice, and before the Binding of such Apprentice or Apprentices shall first present him or them before the Master and Wardens of the said Company of Glaziers at the Common-Hall of the said Company. And upon such Presentation of any Apprentice or Apprentices at the Place aforesaid, the same Apprentice or Apprentices shall become bound by Indenture to the Master, or one of the Wardens of the said Company for the Time being, for the Term and Number of Years agreed upon between the said Apprentice or Apprentices and the Party so presenting him or them. And that after the Binding of such Apprentice or Apprentices in Form before declared, the said Apprentice or Apprentices shall, at the Charges of the Master so presenting the same Apprentice, be, by the Party to whom he was bound, set over, before the Chamberlain of the said City of London for the Time being, to the Party by whom he shall be so presented, and him shall serve the Residue of his Time. To the Intent that, at the Expiration of the said Term, the said Apprentice or Apprentices may be made Free of the said Company of Glaziers.

"And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons using the Art of Glazing within this City or Liberties thereof, and not being Free of the said Company of Glaziers, shall at any Time or Times hereafter take any Apprentice or Apprentices bound unto himself, or in any other Manner than is before declared, he or they shall forfeit for every Apprentice so bound the Sum of twenty Pounds of lawful Money of England, to be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill or Plaint, to be commenced and prosecuted in the Name of the Chamberlain of the said City of London for the Time being, in the King's Majesty's Court to be holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the said City, before the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the said City, wherein no Essoign or Wager of Law shall be admitted or allowed for the Defendant. And the Chamberlain of the said City for the Time being, in all Suits to be prosecuted by vertue of this present Act against any Offender, shall recover the ordinary Costs of Suit to be expended in and about the Prosecution of the same.

"And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That one Moiety of all Forfeitures to be recovered by vertue of this Act (the Charges of Suit for Recovery of them being deducted and allowed after the Recovery and Receipt thereof) shall be paid and delivered to the Chamberlain of the said City for the Time being, to the Use of the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City: And the other Moiety of the same Forfeitures (the Charges of Suit deducted as aforesaid) to be paid and delivered over to the Master and Wardens of the said Company of Glaziers

"for

"for the Time being, to the Use of the said Company. To the Intent that the said Master and Wardens of the said Company for the Time being, may be more careful to prosecute Suit against the Offenders in this Behalf, in Name of the Chamberlain of this City for the Time being."

Glass-fellers.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 16.
Car. II.
p. 13. n. 2.



The Glass-fellers and Looking-glass Makers were incorporated by Letters Patent of the sixteenth of Charles II. 25 July, Anno 1664, by the Style of *The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Commonalty of Glass-fellers of the City of London.*

Clerk.
Return.
and Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

There are, besides the Commonalty, a Master, two Wardens, twenty-four Assistants and forty-four Liverymen, whose Fine is five Pounds. But having no Hall, treat of the publick Business where they conveniently can.

Glovers, 62.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 14.
Car. p. 25.
n. 2.



This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of the fourteenth of Charles I. 5 September, Anno 1638, by the Title of *The Master, Wardens and Fellowship of the Company of Glovers of the City of London.*

Clerk.
Return.
Parl.
and Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

They are governed by a Master, four Wardens, and thirty Assistants, with a Livery of one hundred and thirty Members, who, upon their Admission, pay a Fine of five Pounds, thirteen Shillings and four Pence. They have a Hall in *Beech-lane* to manage their Affairs in.

Gold and Silver Wire-drawers, 81.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 21.
Jac. p. 1.
n. 8.
Rec.
Guild.



This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the twenty-first of James I. 14 June, Anno 1623, by the Style of *The Governor, Assistants and Commonalty, &c.* but being reincorporated by Charter of the fifth of William and Mary, 16 June, Anno 1693, the Title was changed to that of *The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Commonalty of the Art and Mystery of drawing and flatting of Gold and Silver Wire, and making and spinning of Gold and Silver Thread and Stuffs in our City of London.*

This Fraternity consists of a Master, two Wardens, and eighteen Assistants, but have neither Hall nor Livery.

Gun-smiths, 80.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 13.
Car. p. 26.
n. 5.



This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of the thirteenth of Charles I. Anno 1638, by the Name of *The Master, Wardens and Society of Gun-makers of the City of London.*

They consist of a Master, two Wardens, and eighteen Assistants, but have neither

Livery nor Hall.

Hatband-makers, 75.



This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the thirteenth of Charles I. 12 December, Anno 1638, by the Name of *The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Fellowship of the Mystery of Hatband-Makers of the City of London.*

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 13.
Car. p. 27.
n. 3.

They consist of a Master, two Wardens, and twelve Assistants, but have neither Livery, nor Hall.

The Company, during the Wear of rich Hatbands, was in a very flourishing Condition; but the same having for many Years been in disuse, the Trade is almost dwindled to nothing, inso-much, that there at present but two or three of the Profession.

Horners, 54.



This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the thirteenth of Charles I. 12 January, Anno 1638, under the Appellation of *The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Commonalty of the Art and Mystery of Horners of the City of London;* they consist of a Ma-

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 13.
Car. p. 32.
n. 4.

ster, two Wardens and Nine Assistants; but have neither Livery, nor Hall.

In the Reign of Henry IV. this Fraternity was reduced to great Straights by the almost general Exportation of Horns; therefore, upon their Application to Parliament in the Year 1465, 'twas, in Compassion to their Grievances, enacted, That thenceforth no other Horns should be exported, but such as were refused by the Horners of this City and Kingdom, on the Penalty of Forfeiture: And for the more effectual Execution of the said Law, the Wardens of the Company of Horners of this City, were impowered to search for all such Goods and Merchandize, both wrought and unwrought, not only in the City, but within twenty-four Miles of the same, and also in the Fairs of *Sturbridge* and *Ely*; when all such Goods as were found bad and unmarketable were to be forfeited.

Act Parl.
4 Ed. IV.

Inn-holders, 32.



This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of the sixth of Henry VIII. 21 December, 1515; by the Title of *The Master, Wardens and Company of the Art or Mystery of Inn-holders of the City of London.*

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 6.
Hen. VIII
p. 1.

They consist of a Master, three Wardens, twenty Assistants, and one hundred and thirty-nine Liverymen, whose Fine is ten Pounds. They have a beautiful and convenient Hall in *Elbow-lane* to manage their Affairs in.

Clerk.
Return.
Parl.
and Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

Joyners, 41.



This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the thirteenth of Queen Elizabeth, 18 April, Anno 1569, by the Name of *The Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Faculty of Joyners and Cielers of London.*

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 13.
Eliz. p. 3.

They are governed by a Master, two Wardens and

Clerk.
Return.
Parl.
and Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

and twenty-four Assistants, with a Livery of three hundred and twenty-three Members, whose Fine of Admission is eight Pounds. They have a handsome Hall in *Friars-lane, Thames-street*.

Leather-sellers, 15.

Rec. Tur.
Pat. 22.
Hen. VI.
p. 2. m. 6.



This Society was incorporated by Letters Patents of the twenty-second of Henry VI. Anno 1442, by the Name of *The Wardens and Society of the Mystery or Art of Leather-sellers of the City of London*.

Clerk.
Return.
Parl.
and Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

They consist of a Prime and three Wardens, twenty-six Assistants, and one hundred and fifty-six Liverymen, who at their Admission pay a Fine of twenty Pounds each. They have a stately Hall in *Little St. Helen's* to treat of their Affairs in.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

By a Grant of Henry VII. the Wardens of this Corporation, or their Deputies, were empowered to have the Inspection of Sheep, Lamb and Calves Leather throughout the Kingdom, for the more effectually preventing Frauds in these several Commodities.

Long-bow String-makers, 82.



This is a Company by Prescription, and not by Charter; therefore may justly be deemed an adulterine Guild. However, it has obtained a Coat of Arms, and in Point of Precedence, among the City Corporations, has the eighty-second Place.

This Fraternity consists of two Wardens and nineteen Assistants, but have neither Hall nor Livery.

Loriners, 57.

Rec.
Guild.



Tho' this appears to be an antient Fraternity, yet they were only incorporated by Letters Patent of the tenth of Queen Anne, 3 December, Anno 1712, by the Appellation of *The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Commonalty of Loriners, London*.

Clerk.
Return.
Parl.
and Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

They are governed by a Master, two Wardens and twenty-four Assistants, with a Livery of sixty-nine Members, whose Fine is ten Pounds. They have a small but convenient Hall at *London-wall* to dispatch their Affairs in.

Masons, 30.

Stryp Ed.
Stow. Sur.



Rec. Roll.
Pat. 29.
Car. II.
p. 10. n. 3.

Clerk.
Return.
Parl.
and Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

By the Arms granted this Society by William Hanckeslow, Clarencieux. King at Arms, in the Year 1477, it appears to be of considerable Antiquity; however, 'twas only incorporated by Letters Patent of the twenty-ninth of Charles II. 17 September, Anno 1677, by the Name of *The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Commonalty of the Company of Masons of the City of London*.

They consist of a Master, two Wardens, twenty-two Assistants, and seventy Liverymen, whose Fine of Admission is five Pounds. They have a small, but convenient Hall in *Masons-alley, Basinghall-street*.

Musicians, 50.



This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the second of James I. 8 July, Anno 1604, by the Title of *The Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Art or Science of the Musicians of London*.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 2.
Jac. p. 6.

They are governed by a Master, two Wardens and twenty Assistants, with a Livery of thirty-one Members, whose Fine of Admission is forty Shilling. But having no Hall, they occasionally meet elsewhere to treat of their Affairs.

Needle-makers, 69.



This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of Oliver Cromwell, 10 November, 1656, by the Style of *The Master, Wardens and Society of the Art or Mystery of Needle-makers of the City of London*.

Rec.
Guild.

They consist of a Master, two Wardens, eighteen Assistants and forty-eight Liverymen, who, when called upon the Livery, pay a Fine of three Pounds, six Shillings and eight Pence; but having no Hall, transact their Business in *Guildhall*.

By an Act of Common Council, A. D. 1658, Richard Chiverton, Mayor, "it was enacted, "ordained and established by the Right Honorable the Lord-Maior, Aldermen and Commons in this present Common Council assembled, and by the Authority of the same, that "all Persons Free, or that shall hereafter be "made Free of this City, of what Company "soever they be, or shall be, using the Art, "Trade, Mystery, or Manual Occupation of a "Needle-maker within this City and Liberties "thereof, shall from henceforth be under the "Search and Survey of the Master and Wardens "of the said Company of Needle-makers for the "Time being, and shall from Time to Time be "subject to the Ordinances of the said Company, "touching the exercising of the said Trade of a "Needle-maker. And be it further enacted by "the Authority aforesaid, That no Person or "Persons whatsoever being, or which shall be "Free of any Company of this City whatsoever, other then the said Company of Needle-makers, which doth, or shall use, or practise "the said Art of a Needle-maker within this "City or Liberties thereof, shall from henceforth take and bind any Apprentice or Apprentices, to him or themselves, but within one "Month after the agreeing and contracting for "an Apprentice, and before the Binding of such "Apprentice or Apprentices, shall first present "him or them before the said Master and Wardens of the said Company of Needle-makers "at the common Hall of the said Company; "and upon such Presentation of any Apprentice "or Apprentices, such Person so presented, shall "become bound by Indenture unto the Master, "or one of the Wardens or Assistants of the "said Company for the Time being, for the "Term and Number of Years agreed upon between the said Apprentice or Apprentices, "and the Party so presenting him, or them, being for seven Years, or above: And that after "the Binding of such intended Apprentice or Apprentices, in Form before declared, the said "Apprentice or Apprentices shall, at the Charge "of the Master so presenting the same Apprentice, be, by the Party to whom he was bound, "set over, before the Chamberlain of the said "City

"City of London for the Time being, to the
 "Party by whom he shall be so presented, him
 "to serve the Residue of his Term of Years.
 "To the Intent that, at the Expiration of the
 "said Term, the said Apprentice or Appren-
 "tices may be made Free of the said Company
 "of Needle-makers. And be it further enacted
 "by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Per-
 "son or Persons using, or which shall use the
 "Art of a Needle-maker, within this City of
 "London or Liberties thereof, (and not being
 "Free of the said Company of Needle-makers)
 "shall at any Time hereafter take any Appren-
 "tice, or Apprentices, bound unto himself, or
 "in any other Manner then is before declared,
 "he, and they shall forfeit and pay for every
 "Apprentice so bound, the Sum of twenty
 "Pounds of lawful Money of England, to be
 "recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, or Plaint,
 "to be commenced or prosecuted in the Name
 "of the Chamberlain of the said City of Lon-
 "don for the Time being, in the Court of his
 "Highness the Lord Protector, to be holden
 "in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the said
 "City of London, before the Mayor and Alder-
 "men of the said City; and the Chamberlain
 "of the said City for the Time being, in all
 "Suits to be prosecuted by vertue of this present
 "Act against any Offender, shall recover the ordi-
 "nary Costs of Suit to be expended in and about
 "the Prosecution of the same. And be it fur-
 "ther enacted by the Authority aforesaid,
 "That one Moiety of all Forfeitures to be re-
 "covered by vertue of this Act, the Charges
 "of Suit for Recovery of them being deducted
 "and allowed after the Recovery and Receipt
 "thereof, shall be paid and delivered to the
 "Chamberlain of the said City for the Time
 "being, to the Use of the Mayor, and Commo-
 "alty and Citizens of the same City; and the
 "other Moiety of the same Forfeitures (the
 "Charges of Suit deducted as aforesaid) to be
 "paid and delivered to him, or them that shall
 "sue for the same. And for the better Execution of
 "the Statute concerning Handicrafts and Manual
 "Occupations; and that every several Artift
 "may have Skill in the several Trades: It is
 "further enacted by the Authority aforesaid,
 "That no Person or Persons, who now is, or
 "hereafter shall be bound Apprentice unto any
 "Freeman of the City of London, who do, or
 "shall use, or exercise the Trade or Occupation
 "of a Needle-maker, or who being the Son of
 "such Needle-maker, shall be brought up in
 "Trade as an Apprentice, though not bound,
 "shall be from henceforth made Free, or admit-
 "ted by the Chamberlain of the City of London
 "for the Time being, into the Liberties of the
 "said City of any other Company of the City
 "of London, then of the said Company of
 "Needle-makers of London. But it shall be
 "lawful for the Chamberlain of the City of
 "London for the Time being, to admit such
 "Person or Persons that now is, or who here-
 "after shall be an Apprentice unto any Freeman
 "of London, using, or who shall use the Trade
 "or Occupation of a Needle-maker, for the
 "Space of seven Years, or who is, or shall be
 "the Son of a Freeman of London, and is, or
 "shall be brought up in that Trade or Occupa-
 "tion by the Space of seven Years, in the Li-
 "berties of the City of London, of the Company
 "of Needle-makers, upon Testimonial, that he,
 "or they have served so, or used the said Trade
 "for the Space of seven Years at the least."

No. 105.

Painters-Stainers, 28.



City of London.

This Corporation is governed by a Master, two Wardens, and nineteen Assistants; to which belongs a Livery of one hundred and twenty-four Members, whose Fine is fourteen Pounds. They have a handsome Hall in Little Trinity-lane.

Rec. Roll.
 Pat. 24.
 Eliz. p. 13.

Clerk. Re-
 tur. Parl.
 and Scrut.
 Chamb.
 Lond.

Parish-Clerks, 88.



This Fraternity was in-
 corporated by Letters Pa-
 tent of the seventeenth of
 Henry III. Anno 1233, by
 the Name of *The Fraternity
 of St. Nicholas*; by which
 they were known till re-
 incorporated by Charter of
 the ninth of James I. 19
 Jan. Anno 1611.

Mund. Ed.
 Stow. Sur.

In the Year 1625, this
 Company, by a Decree of the Court of Star-
 Chamber, obtained a Privilege of keeping a
 Printing-press in their Hall, for printing the Bill
 of Mortality; for which Purpose a Printer is
 assigned them by the Archbishop of Canterbury.
 Yet notwithstanding this Advantage, it is one of
 the most defective of any of its kind; none being
 mentioned therein but such as are buried in
 Parochial Grounds.

Comp.
 Rec.

This Company is by Charter strictly enjoined
 to make Report of all the weekly Christenings
 and Burials in their respective Parishes, by six
 o'Clock on Tuesday in the Afternoon; but this is
 by a By-law changed to two o'Clock of the same
 Day, that the King and the Lord-Mayor may
 have an Account thereof the Day before its Pub-
 lication.

Ibid.

The above-mentioned Grants to this Company
 were confirmed by Letters Patent of the eleventh
 of Charles I. 27 February, Anno 1636, by the
 Title of *The Master, Wardens, and Fellowship
 of Parish-Clerks of the Cities of London, West-
 minster, Borough of Southwark, and fifteen Out-
 Parishes.*

Rec. Roll.
 Pat. 11.
 Car. p. 9.
 n. 19.

This Company consists of a Master, two
 Wardens, seventeen Assistants, and the whole
 Body of Parish-Clerks within the Bills of Mor-
 tality; who have a convenient Hall in Wood-street,
 to treat of their Affairs in.

Patten-makers, 76.



This Company was in-
 corporated by Letters Pa-
 tent of the twenty-second
 of Charles II. 2 August,
 Anno 1670, by the Name
 of *The Master, Wardens, As-
 sistants and Fellowship of the
 Company of Patten-makers of
 the City of London.*

Rec. Roll.
 Pat. 13.
 Car. II.
 p. 1. n. 5.

They consist of a Master,
 two Wardens, twenty-four Assistants, and forty-
 six Liverymen; who, when admitted, pay a Fine
 of six Pounds; but have no Hall.

Paviours,

Paviours, 56.



This is a Fellowship by Prescription, and not by Charter; wherefore it may be justly presumed to have been one of the antient Adulterine Guilds, that were erected without a Royal Licence.

This Community consists of three Wardens, and twenty-five Assistants; but have neither Livery, nor Hall to manage their Affairs in.

Pewterers, 16.

Rec. Tur.
Pat. 13.
Ed. IV.
p. 2. m. 5.



Act. Parl.
25 Hen.
VIII.

This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the thirteenth of Edward IV. January 20 Anno 1474, by the Title of *The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Pewterers of the City of London.*

In the twenty-fifth of Henry VIII. Anno 1534, the Wardens of this Company, or their Deputies, were by Act of Parliament impowered to have the Inspection or Search of Pewter in all Parts of the Kingdom, not only for preventing the Sale of adulterated Goods, but likewise the Importation of foreign Pewter Wares. And as a farther Encouragement to this Company, all *Englishmen* are by the said Act strictly enjoined, not to repair into any foreign Country to teach the Art or Mystery of Pewterers, on Pain of Disfranchisement. And for the more effectual preventing the Art from being carried abroad, no Pewterer shall take as an Apprentice the Son of an Alien.

This Corporation has a Master, two Wardens, twenty-eight Assistants, and seventy-eight Liverymen, who pay, upon their being admitted, twenty Pounds each. They have a convenient Hall in *Lime-street*, to treat of their Affairs in.

Pin-makers, 68.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 11.
Car. I.
p. 18. n. 2.



This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent in the eleventh of Charles I. 20 August, Anno 1636, by the Name of *The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Pin-makers of the City of London.*

They consist of a Master, two Wardens, and eighteen Assistants; but without either Hall or Livery.

Plasterers, 46.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 16.
Hen. VII.
p. 1.



Ibid.

Clerk.
Return.
Parl.
and Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

They consist of a Master, two Wardens, thirty-two Assistants, and seventy-seven Liverymen, whose Fine is eight Pounds. And to manage their Affairs in, have a handsome Hall in *Addle-street*.

Plumbers, 31.



Though this Fraternity be of a considerable Standing, it was incorporated by Letters Patent of the ninth of King James I. 12 April, in the Year 1611, by the Appellation of *The Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Plumbers of the City of London.*

This Company, which is governed by a Master, two Wardens, and twenty-four Assistants, has a Livery consisting of fifty-seven of its Members, who severally, upon their Admission, pay a Fine of ten Pounds. And to transact their Affairs in, have a small, but convenient Hall in *Chequer-yard, Dowgate-hill*.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 9. Jac.
p. 29. n. 3.

Clerk.
Return.
Parl.
and Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

Porters, 90.

This Fellowship, consisting of Tackle and Ticket-Porters, was constituted a Fraternity by Act of Common Council, Anno 1646, with a Power of annually chusing from among themselves twelve Rulers, viz. six of each Denomination, (two whereof to be Registers) for the good Government of the Community, and for hearing and determining all Differences that may arise between the Members of the united Body. However, the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen have reserved to themselves a Power of appointing one of their own Body, as the chief Judge of all Controversies. This Fraternity have neither Hall, Livery nor Arms.

Act. Com.
Counc.

Poulters, 34.



This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the nineteenth of Henry VII. 23 January, Anno 1504, by the Style of *The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of Poulters, London.*

They consist of a Master, two Wardens, twenty-three Assistants, and a Livery of one hundred and six Members, whose Fine is twenty Pounds. But having no Hall, they meet elsewhere to treat of their Affairs.

Mund. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Sadlers, 25.



This appears to be a Fraternity of great Antiquity, by a Convention agreed upon between them and the Dean and Chapter of *St. Martin's le Grand*, about the Reign of *Richard I.* at which Time I imagine it to have been an Adulterine Guild, seeing it was only incorporated by Letters Patent of *Edward I.* by the Appellation of *The Wardens, or Keepers and Commonalty of the Mystery or Art of Sadlers, London.*

This Company is governed by a Prime and three other Wardens, and eighteen Assistants; with a Livery of seventy Members, whose Fine of Admission is ten Pounds. They have a beautiful Hall in *Cheapside* to dispatch their Affairs in.

His Royal Highness *Frederick* late Prince of *Wales*, the 18th of November, Anno 1736, was pleased to accept the Freedom of this Company.

Mad.
Firm.
Burg.

Clerk.
Return.
Parl.
and Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

Scriveners,

Scriveners, 44.

Comp.
Regist.
Rec. Roll.
Pat. 14.
Jac. p. 4.
n. 5.



This Fraternity, antiently denominated *The Writers of the Court Letter of the City of London*, was incorporated by Letters Patent of the fourteenth of James I. 20 January, Anno 1616, by the Name of *The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Society of Writers of the City*

of London.

Clerk.
Return.
Parl.
and Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

They are governed by a Master, two Wardens, and twenty-four Assistants; with a Livery of fifty-three of their Members, whose Fine, upon their Admission, is five Pounds. This Company being reduced to low Circumstances, thought proper to sell their Hall in *Noble-street*, to the Incorporation of Coach-makers. They are at present endeavouring by Course of Law to oblige all Attorneys of this City to take up their Freedom in this Company.

Ship-wrights, 59.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 3. Jac.
p. 22.



This, which had been a Society by Prescription for divers Ages, was incorporated by Letters Patent of the third of James I. 22 April, Anno 1605, by the Style of *The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Ship-wrights, London*.

They consist of a Master, two Wardens, and sixteen Assistants; but without either Livery or Hall; the latter whereof, which antiently stood near *Ratcliff cross*, being gone, they occasionally meet at different Places, to treat of their Affairs.

Silkmen, 67.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 7.
Car. I.
p. 3. n. 1.



This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the Seventh of Charles I. 23 May, Anno 1631, by the Name of *The Governor, Commonalty, and Assistants of the Art or Mystery of Silkmen of the City of London*.

This Fraternity is governed by a Governor, and twenty Assistants; but having neither Livery, nor Hall to manage their Affairs in, occasionally meet at different Places, to treat of the Company's Affairs.

Silk-throwers, 66.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 5.
Car. p. 13.
n. 32.



The Art of Silk-throwing, which was first practised in London in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Foreigners, whose Descendants, and others, Anno 1622, were constituted a Fellowship of this City, and by Letters Patent of Charles I. the 23d of April, 1630, were incorporated by the Title of *The Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Trade, Art, or Mystery of Silk-throwers of the City of London*.

They are governed by a Master, two Wardens, and twenty Assistants; but have neither Hall nor Livery.

Sope-makers, 71.



This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of the thirteenth of Charles I. 22 May, Anno 1638, by the Name of *The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of Sope-makers of London*.

They consist of a Master, two Wardens, and eighteen Assistants; but having neither Livery, nor Hall, treat of their Affairs in *Guildball*.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 13.
Car. p. 39.
n. 11.

Spectacle-makers, 60.



This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the fifth of Charles I. 16 May, Anno 1630, by the Style and Title of *The Master, Wardens and Fellowship of Spectacle-makers of London*.

They consist of a Master, two Wardens, and fifteen Assistants; but have neither Livery, nor Hall.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 5.
Car. p. 5.
n. 7.

Starch-makers, 86.



This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the 13 May, Anno 1622, the twentieth of James I. by the Name of *The Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Starch-makers*; which is governed by a Master, two Wardens, and twenty-four Assistants; but have neither Livery, nor Hall to manage their Affairs in.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 20.
Jac. p. 10.
n. 13.

Stationers, 47.



This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the third and fourth of Philip and Mary, 4 May, Anno 1557, by the Title of *The Master and Keepers, or Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery or Art of Stationers of the City of London*.

They are governed by a Master, two Wardens, and twenty-seven Assistants; with a Livery of two hundred and eight Members; who, when admitted, pay a Fine of twenty Pounds. They have a stately Hall near *Ludgate-street*, to treat of their Affairs in.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 3, 4.
Phil. &
Mar. p. 10.

Clerk.
Return.
Parl.
and Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

This Company, consisting of Stationers, Book-fellers, Letter-founders, Printers, and Book-binders, has a Stock of about fifteen thousand Pounds, denominated the *English Stock*; which is employed in printing Almanacks, ABC's, Primers, Psalters, School-books, and privileged Ware, the sole Printing whereof is confirmed to them by Letters Patent of divers Kings.

This Stock consists of, nineteen whole Shares, of three hundred and twenty Pounds each, which are generally possessed by those who are of the Court of Assistants: The second are thirty-eight Half-shares, of one hundred and sixty Pounds each; the third are forty-eight Quarter-shares, of eighty Pounds each; the fourth are fifty-six Half-Quarter-shares, of forty Pounds each; all which are divided among such as have fined for, or served Renter-Warden.

Upon

Upon the Death of any of the married Possessors of this Stock, the Profits arising from his Share devolve to his Widow; which she enjoys during her Widowhood or Life: At the Expiration of either, another Person is chosen to enjoy the Profits of the said Share.

The Dividends upon the Stock are made at *Christmas*; which are increased or decreased, according to the Expence of the preceding Year; however, 'tis seldom less than forty Pounds upon a whole Share. The Master and Wardens of the Company are always in the Direction of the Stock; to them are joined six other Members, annually elected, who adjust all Accounts relating thereto; and at *Christmas* report the State thereof to the Board, who regulate the Dividends already mentioned accordingly.

This Company are by Charter to pay in Pensions, and other Charities, two hundred Pounds *per Annum*, but they generally make it above.

Tallow-chandlers, 21.

Rec. Tur.
Pat. 2.
Edw. IV.
p. 3 m. 16.



Act. Parl.
3 Hen.
VIII.

This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of the second of *Edward IV.* Anno 1463, by the Name of *The Master, and Keepers, and Commonalty of the Art and Mystery of Tallow-chandlers of the City of London.* The Tallow-chandlers of this City, antiently, not only dealt in Candles, but likewise in Oil, Vinegar, Butter, Hops, Sope, &c. at which Time great Frauds were committed by adulterating Oil; for the preventing of which, this Company was, by Act of Parliament, impowered to search the same, and to destroy all such as should be found bad. But no Reward being ascertained for the Searchers, it was soon neglected.

Clerk.
Return.
Parl.
& Serut.
Chamb.
Lond.

This Company is governed by a Master, four Wardens, and thirty-eight Assistants; with a Livery of one hundred and seventy Members; who, when admitted, pay a Fine of fifteen Pounds each. They have a stately Hall on *Dowgate-hill*, to manage their Affairs in.

Tin-Plate-workers, 72.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 22.
Car. II.
p. 7. n. 9.



This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the twenty-second of *Charles II.* 29 December, Anno 1670, by the Name of *The Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Art and Mystery of Tin-plate-workers, alias Wire-workers, of the City of London.*

They consist of a Master, two Wardens, and twenty Assistants; but have neither Hall, nor Livery.

Tobacco-Pipe-makers, 78.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 15.
Car. II.
p. 9. n. 7.



This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the fifteenth of *Charles II.* 29 April, Anno 1663, by the Style of *The Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Fellowship of the Company of Pipe-makers of the Cities of London and Westminster.*

They have a Master, two Wardens, and eighteen Assistants, but have neither Livery, nor Hall to transact their Affairs in.

Turners, 51.



This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of the second of *James I.* 12 June, Anno 1604, by the Appellation of *The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery de lez Turners of London.*

They are governed by a Master, two Wardens, and twenty-four Assistants; with a Livery of one hundred and forty-four Members, whose Fine, upon Admission, is eight Pounds. They have a convenient Hall on *College-hill*, to manage their Affairs.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 2. Jac.
p. 18.

Clerk.
Return.
Parl.
& Serut.
Chamb.
Lond.

Tilers and Bricklayers, 37.



Though this Fraternity appears to be of a considerable Standing, yet the same was not incorporated till the Time of *Queen Elizabeth*; who, by her Letters Patent of the tenth of her Reign, August the third, Anno 1568, incorporated them by the Style and Title of *The Master, and Keepers, and Wardens of the Society of Freemen of the Mystery or Art of Tilers and Bricklayers of London.*

This Company consists of a Master, two Wardens, thirty-eight Assistants, and one hundred and three Liverymen, who, when admitted into the Livery, pay each a Fine of twelve Pounds. They have a handsome and convenient Hall in a Court in *Leadenhall-street*, to transact their Affairs in.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 10.
Eliz. p. 12.

Clerk.
Return.
Parl.
& Serut.
Chamb.
Lond.

Upholders, 49.



This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the 2d of *Charles I.* 14 June, Anno 1627, by the Name of *The Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery or Art of the Upholders of the City of London.*

They are governed by a Master, two Wardens, and twenty-eight Assistants; with a Livery of one hundred and thirty-one Members; who, upon their being admitted, pay a Fine of four Pounds, ten Shillings; but have no Hall to treat of their Affairs in.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 2.
Car. p. 13.
n. 7.

Clerk.
Return.
Parl.
& Serut.
Chamb.
Lond.

Watermen, 91.



By a Stat. 2 and 3 *Phil.* and *Mar.* it was enacted, That at the first Court of Aldermen in *London*, next after the first of *March*, out of the Watermen, betwixt *Gravesend* and *Windsor*, eight Overseers are to be chosen, to keep Order among the rest.

That two Watermen shall not carry any, but where one of them hath exercised that Profession two Years before that Time, and hath been allowed by the greater Part of the Overseers, under the known Seal, on Pain to be committed to one of the Compters, by the

Rules and
Orders re-
lating to
the Com-
pany of
Water-
men.

the said Overseers for a Month, or a less Time, as the Offence shall deserve.

That no single Man, that is no Householder, nor retained as an Apprentice, or as a Servant, for one Year, at least, shall exercise that Profession betwixt the Places aforesaid, on Pain of like Punishment.

The Lord-Mayor, and Aldermen of London, and the Justices of Peace, within the Counties adjoining to the River *Thames*, upon Complaint of any two of the Overseers, or of any Waterman's Master, have Power, not only to hear and determine any Offence committed against this Act, and to enlarge any Waterman unjustly punished by the said Overseers, but likewise to punish the Overseers themselves, in Case they unjustly punish any Person, by Colour of this Act.

Also, a Wherry, that is not twelve Feet and a half long, and four Feet and a half broad in the Midship, and sufficient to carry two Persons, on one Side right, shall be forfeited; and the King shall have one Moiety, and the Informer the other.

Again, That Waterman that withdraws himself in Time of Pressing, (it being proved by two Witnesses, before the said Mayor, Aldermen, or Justices, and two of the said Overseers) shall suffer a Fortnight's Imprisonment; and shall be prohibited to Row any more upon the *Thames*, for a Year and a Day after.

Also, The overseers shall not only call the Watermen before them, and direct them, and Register their Names, but likewise examine their Boats before they be launched, whether they have due Proportion and Goodness, according to this Act; and if the Overseers refuse, or neglect their Office, they shall forfeit 5*l.* between the King and Informer.

Also, The Court of Aldermen shall assess the Fares of Watermen, which being subscribed by two of the Privy Council, (at least) shall be set up in *Guildhall*, *Westminster-hall*, &c. and the Waterman that takes more, than according to the Fare so assessed, shall, for every such Offence, suffer half a Year's Imprisonment, and forfeit 40*s.* to be divided as before.

And by the 1 *Jac. I.* 16, no Waterman shall retain any Servant, or Apprentice, unless he himself hath been an Apprentice to a Waterman by the Space of five Years before, and not an Apprentice under the Age of eighteen Years, or for less Time than seven Years, in Pain to forfeit for every such Offence 10*l.* to be divided between the King and the Prosecutor.

But this Act shall not restrain Watermen's Sons, of convenient Growth and Strength, and formerly trained up in Rowing; but that they be allowed to serve as Apprentices, and to carry Passengers from Place to Place, at the Age of sixteen Years.

Also, That eight Overseers shall yearly, upon the first Day of *March*, and the first Day of *September*, cause openly to be read in the Common Hall, all their Orders, made, or to be made, in Pain that every of them, for every such Default, shall forfeit twenty Nobles, to be divided betwixt the King and the Prosecutor.

The Lord-Mayor, for the Time being, may cause any Person, inhabiting within London, or the Liberties, to be summoned to appear before his Lordship, upon the Complaint of any Citizen; and for Non-appearance, may grant his Warrant to bring such Person before him; and hath Power to hear and determine Differences between Party and Party.

If any Apprentice, or other Person, shall be carried aboard of Ship, or there detained against his Will, the Lord-Mayor may send his Warrant

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by his Water-Bailiff, and compel the Captain, or Commander, of the Vessel to release such Person.

By a late Statute, made *Anno 11 and 12 Will. III. Cap. 21.* for the better Ordering and Governing the Watermen, Wherry-men, and Lightermen, on the River *Thames* between *Gravesend* and *Windsor*, it is enacted, That all Laws in Force touching Watermen and Wherry-men, not thereby altered, or repealed, shall be duly put in Execution, under the Penalties therein contained. And that every Lighterman, or Owner, Keeper, or Worker of any Lighter, or other large Craft on the *Thames*, between *Gravesend* and *Windsor*, shall be taken to be of the Society, or Company, of Wherry-men and Lightermen, which Wherry-men, Watermen, and Lightermen, are, by this Act, made a Society, or Company, to be under the Direction of the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this City; who are thereby impowered yearly to appoint eight Persons, of the best Sort of Watermen, and three Persons out of twelve to be yearly nominated by the Lightermen; which eleven Persons are to be named and styled *The Overseers and Rulers of all the Wherry-men, Watermen, and Lightermen, that shall use, occupy or exercise any Rowing upon the River of Thames, between Gravesend and Windsor*; who shall keep good Order and Obedience amongst the said Watermen and Lightermen.

And by the said Act the Rulers and Assistants of the Company are likewise enabled yearly, on the first of *June*, to appoint and direct the Watermen of the principal Towns, Stairs, and Plying-Places, between *Gravesend* and *Windsor*, to chuse a Free Waterman (being a Householder) for each of the said Places, to be of their Assistants, so that they do not exceed the Number of sixty, nor be less than that of forty: To which shall be added nine Lightermen; who together shall compose the Number of Assistants of the said Company.

And by the said Act of Parliament, the said Overseers and Rulers are impowered to appoint any Number of Watermen not exceeding forty, to ply and work on *Sundays* between *Vauxhall* and *Lincolnboufe*, at such Stairs and Plying-places (being seventeen in Number, besides the two at *Westminster*) as they shall judge convenient for carrying Passengers across the River *Thames* for One Penny each: The Money arising thereby, (amounting in the whole to upwards of 1450*l.* per Annum, including that of *Westminster*) is by each of the working Watermen to be paid every Monday Morning to the Order of the said Rulers; who, after having paid the said Watermen their proper Wages, the Surplus is to be applied to the Use of the Poor of the Company. And every Person employed in the *Sunday's* Work, that shall neglect to pay in the Money so earned by him, shall for every such Offence forfeit and pay the Sum of forty Shillings.

The Watermen of the City of *Westminster*, being exempt from the immediate Direction of the Company of Watermen in this Affair, annually appoint their own Watermen, to ply and work on *Sundays*, for carrying Passengers across the River *Thames*, from and to *Westminster-bridge* and *Stangate*, and the *Horse-ferry* at *Lambeth*; which Money so earned, is applied to the Use of the poor Watermen, or their Widows, of the Parish of *St. Margaret* in the said City.

It is also declared in the said Act, that if the Lord High Admiral, or Commissioners of the Admiralty, shall at any Time give Notice to the Company of Watermen, that there is Occasion for a certain Number of the said Company to serve on board the Royal Navy; then all such Persons as shall be duly summoned for that Purpose, that

14 P

shall

Act. Parl.
11 & 12
W. III.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

shall not appear before the Overseers and Rulers aforesaid, shall not only suffer Imprisonment for one Month, but likewise be rendered incapable of enjoying any Privilege belonging to the Company for two Years.

Comp.
Conf.

By the Constitutions of this Company, all Boats and Barges belonging to the several Members thereof, are obliged to be numbered and entered in the Company's Register: The Number of the former, on the twenty-eighth of September, Anno 1734, amounted to five thousand nine hundred and seventy-two; and that of the latter, to seven hundred and sixty-seven. But many Watermen keeping a Plurality of Boats (to let to their poor Brethren) all of the same Number, the Number Total employed upon the River Thames cannot be known. However, Mr. Church, the Clerk of the Company, assured me, that by the best Account he had been able to come at, they amounted to above a thousand more than what are registred; which makes the whole amount to about seven thousand. And the Barges of the same Number being much more numerous than those of the Wherries, amount to upwards of seventeen hundred.

The Wherries or Boats being employed in carrying the Citizens to and from the several Parts of the City and Suburbs; therefore to prevent their being imposed upon by the Watermen in any Sort, their Boats, as already mentioned, are not only numbered, but likewise the subjoined Table of Rates, or Prices, were appointed by the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this City, to be taken by the respective Watermen, rowing upon the River Thames between Gravesend and Windsor.

The Watermen's Table of Rates, made the seventh of September, 1671.

	Oars	Scull.
	s. d.	s. d.
From London to Limehouse, New-crane, Shadwell-dock, Bell-wharf, or Ratcliff-cross	1	0—0 6
To Wapping-dock, Wapping New-stairs, Wapping Old-stairs, the Hermitage, Rotherhithe-stairs, and Rotherhithe Church-stairs	0	6—0 3
From St. Olave's to Rotherhithe-stairs and Rotherhithe Church-stairs	0	6—0 3
From Billingsgate and St. Olave's to St. Saviour's Mill	0	6—0 3
All the Stairs between London-bridge and Westminster	0	6—0 3
From either Side above London-bridge to Lambeth or Vauxhall.	1	0—0 6
From Whitehall to Lambeth and Vauxhall	0	6—0 3
From Paul's-wharf, Black-friars, Dorset and Temple-stairs to Lambeth	0	8—0 4
For crossing the River in any Part between Limehouse and Vauxhall.	0	4—0 2

From London to Places on the River Thames without the Bill of Mortality.

	Whole Fare	Company
	s. d.	s. d.
To Gravesend	4	6—0 9
To Grayes, or Greenhithe	4	0—0 8
To Purfleet, or Erith	3	0—0 6
To Woolwich	2	6—0 4
To Blackwall	2	0—0 4
To Greenwich, or Deptford	1	6—0 3
To Chelsea, Baterssea, or Wanworth	1	6—0 3
To Putney, Fulham, or Barn-elms	2	0—0 4
To Hamersmith, Chiswick, or Mortlack	2	6—0 6
To Brentford, Isleworth, or Richmond	3	6—0 6

	Whole Fare	Company
	s. d.	s. d.
To Twickenham	4	0—0 6
To Kingston	5	0—0 9
To Hampton-Court	6	0—1 0
To Hampton Town, Sunbury, and Walton	7	0—1 0
To Weybridge and Chertsey	10	0—1 0
To Staines	12	0—1 0
To Windsor	14	0—2 0

Rates for carrying of Goods in the Tilt-Boat between London and Gravesend.

	l.	s.	d.
The whole Hire of the Tilt-Boat	1	2	6
For every Passenger	0	0	9
For half a Firkin	0	0	1
For a whole Firkin	0	0	2
For a Hogthead	0	2	0
Cheese, Iron, or other heavy Goods, the Hundred	0	0	4
A Sack of Corn, or Salt	0	0	6
An ordinary Chest, or Trunk	0	0	6
An ordinary Hamper	0	0	6

By the 2d and 3d of Philip and Mary, Chap. 16. Sect. 11. That Waterman who takes more than the settled Fares, to be imprisoned for six Months, and forfeit 40 s.

An Abstract of the Act for making more effectual several Acts passed, relating to Watermen, Wherry-men, and Lightermen, rowing upon the River Thames, and for the better ordering and governing such Watermen, Wherry-men, and Lightermen.

Anno secundo Georgii Regis.

“Enacted, That after the twenty-fourth of June 1729, no Person, who, now or hereafter, shall work any Wherry-Boat, Tilt-Boat, Barge, or other Vessel, for carrying Passengers, or Goods for Hire, on the River Thames, between Gravesend and Windsor, shall take an Apprentice or Servant, unless he shall be an Housekeeper, or have some known Habitation, where he may receive such Apprentice, and shall register with the Clerk of the Company where he shall reside, or where to he shall afterward remove, on Pain of 10 l. on Conviction before the Lord-Mayor, or one, or more Justices for the Place where the Offender shall be found, by the Oath of two, or more Witnesses, to be levied by Distress, or, for want of Distress, to be committed to the next Publick Work-house, without Bail, for not exceeding one Month, nor less than fourteen Days, and the Clerk of the Company, on Application made to him, is to register the Habitation, and every Removal of such Waterman, &c. in a Book of the Company without Fee, on Pain of 10 l. and if any such Waterman, &c. shall not register his Place of Abode, the Apprentice shall on Application made to the Rulers and Overseers, at their publick Courts, be turned over to any other Master.

“After June 24, 1729, no Apprentice shall take upon him the sole Care and Management of any Boat, within the said Limits, till sixteen Years of Age, if a Waterman's Son, and seventeen, if a Landman's, and unless he hath worked with some able Waterman, for two Years at least, on Pain of 10 s. on the Master.

“Where sufficient Distress cannot be found to pay and satisfy the Penalties, to be inflicted by any Rules, Orders, or Constitutions, made by the Rulers of the Company, approved by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of London, and confirmed by the Chief Justice of the King's-

"King's-Bench; Oath being made of want of Distress before the Lord-Mayor, or Justice of the Peace where the Offender shall be found, they are to commit him to the House of Correction, without Bail, for any Time not exceeding one Month, nor less than fourteen Days, such Offender being convicted on this Act, or 11 or 12 Will. III.

"If any Person, not having served seven Years to a Waterman, &c. (except Trinity-men, Fishermen, Ballast-men, and Persons employed in Western Barges, Mill-Boats, Chalk-Hoys, Faggot or Wood-Lighters, Dung-Boats, and Gardiners'-Boats, as is allowed by the said Act, or Act 11 and 12 Will. III.) shall row any Boat, or other Craft on the said River for Hire or Gain, he shall for every Offence forfeit 1 l. to be levied as aforesaid.

"The Number of Assistants of the said Company, at their future Elections, shall be reduced to thirty, but to be elected as heretofore.

"This Act shall not prejudice any Right belonging to the Lord of the Manor of Gravesend, for holding a Court, called *Curia Cursus Aquæ*, or *The Court of the Water-Course*, for the better Management of Barges, Boats, and Vessels, using the Ferry, or Passage, from Gravesend to London, or to the Barges, Tilt-Boats, or other Vessel, plying at the Bridge of Gravesend, or the Persons working them.

"Nor to prejudice, or impeach any Grants or Usages held by the Mayor, Jurats, and capital Inhabitants of the Villages, and Parishes of Gravesend and Milton, in Com. Kent. relating to the Passage and Ferry on the Thames, from the said Villages and Parishes to London.

"The Lessees, Owners, and Occupiers of any Keys betwixt the *Hermitage-bridge* and *London-bridge*, may use their Lighters, or large Crafts, as hath been heretofore accustomed, for carrying Goods and Merchandizes to and from their Keys and Wharfs, and Ships loading or unloading, and may employ any Waterman, or Lightermen duly qualified, as in the said Act 11 and 12 Will. III. is directed.

"All the Penalties and Forfeitures incurred by this Act, may be sued for by the Rulers and Overseers of the Company, or any two of them, in such Manner as is provided by the Act of 11 and 12 Will. III. and when recovered shall be paid to the Rulers and Overseers, and be distributed for the Use of the Poor, as they shall think fit, and all Prosecutions shall be commenced within a Month after the Offence committed.

"All Constables and Headboroughs shall be aiding and assisting in the due Execution of this Act; and if any Suit shall be commenced against any Person for any Matter done in pursuance of this Act, or any former Act, relating to the Water Service on the River, or the regulating and governing the Company, the Action shall be brought within thirty Days after the Fact committed, and such Person may plead the General Issue, and give this, or any the former Acts in Evidence, and on a Verdict, &c. he shall recover treble Costs."

An Order made by the Court of Rulers, Auditors, and Assistants, of the Company of Watermen and Lightermen of the River of Thames.

"Whereas several Watermen, Lightermen, and the Apprentices of such, whilst they are rowing, or working, upon the River Thames, and at their several respective Places of Resort, or Plying-Places, between Gravesend and Wind-

for, do often use such immodest, obscene, and lewd Expressions, towards Passengers, and to each other, as are offensive to all sober Persons, and tend extremely to the corrupting and Debauchery of Youth: For Prevention therefore, of such ill Practices for the Future, it is hereby declared, and ordained, by the Court aforesaid, That if any Waterman, or Lighterman, after the sixteenth Day of October, 1701, shall upon the said River, or at any Place of their Resort, as aforesaid, be guilty of using any such lewd Expressions, and be thereof duly convicted, by one or more Witnesses, or Witnesses, or by the Confession of the Offender before the Rulers of this Company, he shall forfeit and pay for every such Offence, the Sum of 2 s. 6 d. And if any Waterman, or Lighterman's Apprentice shall herein offend, the Master or Mistress of every such Offender, (the Offender being duly convicted as aforesaid) shall forfeit and pay the like Sum of 2 s. 6 d. and in case of Refusal, the Offender shall suffer Correction, as the Rulers of this Company shall in their Discretion think fit and necessary. Which said Forfeitures (when paid) shall be applied to the Use of the poor, aged, decayed, and maimed Members of this Company, their Widows and Children. Dated at the Hall of the said Company, this eighth Day of October 1701."

This Company pay to their Poor about eight hundred Pounds per Annum, which chiefly arises from the Sunday Ferries.

Wax-Chandlers, 20.



This Fellowship was incorporated by Letters Patent of the first of Richard III. 16 February, Anno 1483, by the Appellation of *The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Wax-chandlers of London*.

They are governed by a Master, two Wardens, and twenty Assistants; with one hundred and thirteen Liverymen, whose Fine of Admission is five Pounds. They have a handsome Hall in *Maiden-lane*, to manage their Affairs in.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 1.
Ric. III.
P. 5.

Clerk.
Return.
Parl.
& Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

Weavers, 42.



This Fraternity which was antiently denominated *Telarii*, seems to be the most antient Guild of this City; for it appears that in the Reign of Henry I. they paid an annual Rent of sixteen Pounds to the Crown for their Immunities, which tends to corroborate what has already been said, viz.

That the Guilds or Companies of London antiently held their Liberties and Privileges in Fee-Farm of the Crown.

Their Privileges were confirmed at Winchester, by Letters Patent of Henry II. (still in the Company's Possession, but without Date) wherein the annual Sum payable to the Crown is fixed at two Marks of Gold, to be paid yearly at Michaelmas, upon a Penalty of ten Pounds.

This Company originally consisted of the Cloth and Tapestry Weavers, who, by Act of Parliament of the seventh of Henry IV. were put under the Government and Correction of the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this City.

Mad.
Firm.
Burg.

Comp.
Chart.

Mad.
Firm.
Burg.
Rec. Tur.
Pat. 7.
Edw. IV.
n 136.

An Order to prevent ill Language to be used by the Watermen, Lightermen, &c. on the River.

Clerk.
Return.
Parl.
& Scrut.
Chamb.
Lond.

They consist of two Bailiffs, two Wardens, and sixteen Assistants, with a Livery of two hundred and seventy-nine Members, whose Fine of Admission is six Pounds. They have a handsome Hall in *Basinghall-street*, to manage their Affairs in.

Wheel-wrights, 73.

Rec.
Guild.



This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the twenty-second of *Charles II.* 3 Feb. Anno 1670, by the Name of *The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Commonalty of the Art and Mystery of Wheel-wrights of the City of London.*

They consist of a Master, two Wardens and twenty-two Assistants; but have neither Livery, nor Hall to treat of their Affairs in.

Wood-mongers, 85.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 3. Jac.
p. 25.



This Fraternity was incorporated with that of the *Carmen* of this City by Letters Patent of the third of *James I.* 8 August, Anno 1605, with whom they continued united till the Year 1668, when, for their Malpractices, they judged it convenient (to avoid a greater

Punishment) to surrender their Charter. However, by an Act of Common Council in the Year 1694, they obtained a Privilege for keeping one hundred and twenty Carts (exclusive of the four hundred and twenty publick ones kept by the *Carmen*) for the more effectual carrying on their Business.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

This Company, by an Act of Common Council, had the Management of the Publick Carts committed to them, from the Year 1661, to that of 1665, when, by reason of their bad Conduct, and sinister Practices, the Charge of Inspection was returned to *Christ's Hospital.*

Woolmen, 43.

Clerk. Ac.



Tho' this Fraternity is of great Antiquity, and probably coeval with the Wool-Trade of this Kingdom; yet it is only a Community by Prescription, and not by Charter: However, it has the Honour of being one of the City Companies, by the Title of *The Master, Wardens and Assistants of the Fraternity or Company of Woolmen of the City of London.*

They consist of a Master, two Wardens and eleven Assistants: but have neither Livery, nor Hall to transact their Affairs in.

Companies, Officers, &c.	Companies.	Master.	Wardens.	Assistants.	Liverymen.	Halls.
Numbers Total	91	78	220	2318	8217	52

The several Sums of Money annually disposed of to charitable Uses by the twelve chief Companies of Citizens, and eleven of the inferior, amount to the Sum of twenty-three thousand six hundred and fifty-five Pounds. But as I have no Account of the several Sums yearly given by the remaining Companies, I shall venture to reckon them only at forty Pounds each; which being added to the above Sum, it will make the same amount to twenty-six thousand three hundred and seventy-five Pounds. A very great Sum to be yearly bestowed upon the Poor by the City Corporations.

CHAP. II.

An Account of the several Incorporations of Merchants, with a List of the Ships belonging to the City of London.

Merchant Adventurers.



This Society, at present denominated the *Hamburg Company*, was incorporated by *King Edward I.* in the Year 1296, and this being the first Incorporation of Merchants erected in this Kingdom, they soon obtain'd ample Privileges of

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

John Duke of Brabant, for establishing a Factory in the City of *Antwerp*, then the great Mart and Center of Credit in the Northern Parts of Europe.

This Company proving of great Advantage to the Nation, their Privileges were confirmed and enlarged by divers succeeding Princes, but more especially by *Queen Elizabeth*, who ingaging in a War with *Spain*, the Company was thereby deprived of its Trade in *Flanders*; wherefore her Majesty, to make good the Loss, granted the Company an additional Privilege, whereby they were empowered to extend their Commerce to all Parts of *Germany*; which was no sooner known, than very great Privileges were offered them by the Magistrates of *Hamburg*, as an Encouragement to settle in their City; which being accepted, the Factory repaired thither, where they still continue, and are at present known by the Appellation of the *Hamburg Company*, the ancient Name being now in Disuse, other than in Deeds and other Writings.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 13.
Eliz. p. 4.

This Society, since the diminishing of their Privileges, and laying open their Trade in the Reign of *King William III.* is greatly reduced. And 'tis to be apprehended, from the *Hamburgers* having engrossed near all the Trade from *Great Britain* to that City, that in a few Years the Company will cease to be.

Merchants of the Staple.

The second Company of Merchants incorporated in *England*, were those of the Staple, by *Edward III.* who settling their chief Factory at *Middleborough* in *Zeland*, sent thither great Quantities of Leather, Woolfels, Lead, Tin, Butter, Cheese, Cloth, &c. But the Staple, in the Year 1389, being removed to *Calais*, it was soon after, viz. Anno 1391, removed from thence to *England.*

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Act. Parl.
14 Ric. II.

Hudson's Bay Company.



Though the Country to which this Company trade, was discovered by *Sir Sebastian Cabott* in the Year 1497, yet the Commerce thereof seems not to have been fully settled till the second of May, Anno 1670, when *Charles II.*

Deduct.
Right.
Great
Brit.

by his Letters Patent, incorporated the Adventurers, by the Name of *The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay*; and granted to his Highness Prince *Rupert*, the Duke of *Albemarle*, Earl of *Craven*, Lord *Arlington*, Lord *Aspley*, and other Members of the Company, and their Successors for ever, all the Straights, Bays, Seas, Rivers, Lakes, Creeks, Islands, Shores, Lands, Territories and Places whatsoever, within *Hudson's Straights* and *Hudson's Bay*.

This Company, by a joint Stock, carry on a considerable Trade to the Places aforesaid, wherein they have settled divers Factories, whither the Natives repair with their fine Beaver, and other rich Furrs and Commodities of the Country. This Corporation is under the Direction of a Governor, Deputy Governor and seven Assistants, who have a handsome Hall in *Fenchurch-street* to transact their Affairs in.

Russia Company.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.



The *Russia* Merchants were at first incorporated by Letters Patent of Queen *Mary*, February 6, Anno 1555, which were granted to divers Noblemen and Merchants, whereby they were not only empower'd to carry on an exclu-

sive Trade to all Parts of the *Russian* Empire, but likewise to all such Countries as they should discover in those Northern Parts, which they soon after did to their great Advantage, viz. *The Cherry Islands*, *Greenland*, *Nova Zembla*, *Davies's Straights* and *Newfoundland*: In Consideration of these valuable Discoveries, their Privileges were confirmed by Parliament; and in the Year 1614, enlarged by King *James I.* This Company is governed by a Governor, four Consuls, and four and twenty Assistants, who are annually elected on the first of *March*.

Eastland Company.

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 21.
Eliz. p. 21.

These Merchants were at first incorporated by Charter from Queen *Elizabeth*, Anno 1579. And the Factory belonging to the Company being at first settled at *Elbing* in *Prussia*, they received the Appellation of *Merchants of Elbing*; who, by their Charter, were empowered to Trade to *Norway*, *Swedenland*, *Denmark*, *Poland*, *Prussia*, and all other Parts of the *Baltick* Sea, exclusive of the City of *Narva*, previously granted to the *Russia* Company. But the small River of *Elbing* proving very incommodious to Navigation, occasioned the Merchants of the Factory to remove, and settle at *Dantzick*, *Koningsberg*, *Riga* and other Cities of the *Baltick*. However the grateful Citizens of *Elbing* are not ashamed to own, that the present Splendor and Beauty of their City is owing to the great Commerce formerly carried on there by the *English*.

This Company, in return for the several Sorts of *English* Commodities exported by them, import all Sorts of Oak and Firr Wood, Flax, Linen, Bees-wax, Pot-ashes, Tallow, Sturgeon, and all Sorts of Naval Materials.

No. 106.

Levant, or Turkey Company.



This Company was at first incorporated in the Year 1579, by Queen *Elizabeth*, who endowed the same with many great and ample Privileges, which have been often confirmed by divers succeeding Princes. The Trade of the

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 24.
Eliz. p. 13.

Company at first extended no farther than the State of *Venice*, where discovering the Oriental Gems, and Place they came from, assumed the *Turkey* Trade, which they have carried on with great Success ever since. But a Way being discovered to *East-India* by Sea, a separate Corporation was erected for carrying on a Trade to it, exclusive of this Company: However, it continues in as great Reputation as ever, and at present is denominated *The Turkey Company*; the Government whereof consists of a Governor, his Deputy, and eighteen Assistants, who are annually elected in the Month of *February*; and by whom are appointed the Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Factors, and other Officers belonging to the Corporation.

East-India Company.



This Corporation was at first incorporated by Queen *Elizabeth*, Anno 1601. The Trade whereof is carried on by a Common Fund, by which their Commerce is extended to *Arabia*, *India*, *China* and *Japan*; for the

Rec. Roll.
Pat. 43.
Eliz. p. 6.

Direction whereof are annually elected twenty-four Directors, one of which being Chairman, all the Company's Affairs are immediately under their Direction, and by whom are appointed all their Officers both at Home and Abroad. About the Beginning of the Protectorate of *Oliver Cromwell*, 'twas apprehended, that the laying open the *East-India* Commerce, would prove of great Advantage to the whole Nation; wherefore that Trade was made general, and continued so till the Year 1657. But the separate Trade proving fatal to the Undertakers, they were, for the Good of the Whole, united to the Company by the Legislature.

In the Year 1698, a new *East-India* Company was established by Act of Parliament; by virtue whereof, the old Company was to be dissolved after the Expiration of a certain Time allowed them for disposing of their Effects. However, by the kind Offices of Friends, and a due Consideration of their several Interests, the Companies were united; and notwithstanding the joint Stock amounted to three Millions and three hundred thousand Pounds, the united Company continued to divide ten per Cent. till the Year 1722, when the *Ostend* Company was erected in Opposition to them. This Dividend afterwards fell to eight per Cent. and now lately is reduced to six per Cent.

*African Company.*Cafe Roy-
Afric.
Comp.

The first *Eng-lish* Ships sent to *Africa* on the Account of Commerce was about the Year 1553, from which Time the Trade to that Country was carried on by private Hands till the Year 1588, when Queen *Elizabeth*, by her Letters

Patent, erected a Company for the more effectual carrying on the said Trade, which at that Time was only for Gold, Elephants Teeth and Malaquetta; for the *English*, having then no Settlement in *America*, had no Occasion for Negroes.

Ibid.

This Company was greatly encouraged in the Reigns of *James* and *Charles* the First; but the *Dutch*, in the Year 1637, having taken divers Forts on the Coasts of *Africa* from the *Portuguese*, committed great Depradations on the *English*, to oblige them to leave off trading to those Parts. *Charles* the Second, the better to enable his Subjects to carry on the said Trade against the unjust Pretensions and Encroachments of these New-comers, by his Letters Patent of the 10th of January, Anno 1662, incorporated a Body of Merchants by the Appellation of *The Company of Royal Adventurers of England to Africa*.

Ibid.

The Subscriptions for carrying on this precarious Trade not answering the Expectation of the incorporated Merchants, they were soon involved in great Debts and Difficulties, which rendered them incapable of carrying on their Commerce to advantage; wherefore they agreed, for a certain Sum of Money, to surrender their Charter to the Crown, and to assign all their Estates and Effects both at Home and Abroad to certain Merchants, who intended to erect a new Company for the more effectual carrying on the Trade to *Africa*. Pursuant to this Agreement, the King, having accepted the Surrender of the said Charter, did, by his Letters Patent of the 27th of September, Anno 1672, incorporate the present Royal *African Company*, with a Power to trade in *Africa*, from the Port of *Sally* to the *Cape of Good Hope*, during the Term of a thousand Years, exclusive of all his other Subjects.

Ibid.

The Company, by Virtue of this Royal Grant, made a considerable Progress in erecting Forts and settling Factories. But their Trade being laid open by Parliament, in the Year 1697, they were rendered unable to support the said Forts; wherefore it was enacted, that all private Traders to *Africa* shall pay ten *per Cent.* to the Company for that Purpose. But this Duty not answering the End for which it was granted, the Company found themselves necessitated to apply to Parliament in the Year 1730, which being taken into Consideration, it was found necessary to grant a certain Sum for keeping up the said Fortresses.

The Affairs of this Company was managed by a Governor (the King) Sub-Governor, Deputy; and a Court of thirty-six Directors, who were annually chosen on the tenth of January.

South Sea Company.

During the long and expensive War against *France* in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, due Care was not taken for the regular Payment of Seamen employed in the Royal Navy; for, instead



of Money, those necessitous and very useful Men had Tickets granted them in lieu of Pay; which, by their great Necessities, were often obliged to part with at a Discount of forty and sometimes fifty in the Hundred, to avaricious Men,

who taking Advantage of the Necessities of those miserable and unhappy Men, raised to themselves great Estates upon their Ruin.

The Debt due by the Government upon this and other Accounts not provided for by Parliament, amounted to nine millions one hundred and seventy-seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven Pounds fifteen Shillings and four Pence. For the Discharge of which, this Company was incorporated by Act of Parliament, Anno 1710, and by an Act of Parliament made the Year after, the Company (after the Discharge of the Debt due to them from the Government) was made perpetual. In the Year 1714, by an additional Sum of eight hundred twenty-two thousand and thirty-two Pounds four Shillings and eight Pence, the Capital of the Company was, by Act of Parliament, enlarged to ten Millions, for which they received an Interest of six *per Cent.* or six hundred thousand Pounds *per Ann.*

Act Parl.
9 Anne.

In the Year 1720, an Act of Parliament was made to enable the said Company to increase their Capital, by redeeming several of the publick Debts, and to raise Money for the Discharge of fundry national Incumbrances; by the Amount of Subscriptions on this Occasion, the Capital Stock of the Company was increased to thirty-three Millions five hundred and forty three thousand two hundred and sixty-three Pounds eight Shillings and three Pence.

Ibid.

See *South-Sea House* in *Broad-street Ward*, and Page 525, Vol. I.

The Traffick carried on to the *Spanish West-Indies* by this Company, by reason of frequent Seizures made of their Effects by the *Spaniards*, and Stops in Trade, (on the Account of national Differences) is but of little Advantage to the Proprietors. And by the Traffick carried on to *Greenland* for nine Years, the Company lost about one hundred and ninety thousand Pounds, which caused the said Trade to be laid aside in the Year 1743.

Besides the above-mentioned Incorporations, there were divers other Companies of Merchants which had been incorporated, though at present extinct, viz. The *Spanish*, *Portuguese*, *Italian*, *French*, *Dutch*, *American*, &c. However, the Commerce to all those Countries (except that of *France*) is carried on with greater Advantage to the Nation, than when it was under the Direction of the said Companies.

The vast Increase of our Navigation, by the indefatigable Pains and Assiduity of the Merchants, has occasioned the Improvement of our Manufactures to such a Degree, that they far excel those of all other Nations; whereby this City is not only rendered the most populous and opulent that is, or, for aught appears, ever was upon Earth; but it is become the Envy of all other Cities, especially that of *Paris*, whose Citizens are incessantly striving for the Pre-eminence, though without the least Reason, Justice or Truth, as I have elsewhere made appear, and which I shall farther endeavour to corroborate by the stupendous Commerce of this City to and from all

all Parts of the terraqueous Globe, by the great Number and Magnitude of its Ships, (exclusive of those belonging to other Ports and Nations

continually trading hither) an Account whereof I have subjoined, with their respective Names, Number of Tons, and Men carried by each.

A List of all the Ships that belonged to the City of London in the Year 1732, with the Number of Tons and Men carried by them respectively, taken from the General Register at the Custom-House.

Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
Abbot	120	11	Barbadoes Factor	305	22	Burdeaux Merchant	107	9	Charming Sally	150	14
Abby	260	17	Barbadoes Factor	120	12	Burdeaux Merchant	80	9	Chester	90	9
Abby	260	16	Barbadoes Merchant	100	14	Burke	120	14	Chester	90	10
Abel	150	19	Barcelona	120	14	Burke	80	7	Chester Sloop	90	9
Abigal	80	10	Barham	140	14	Burke	100	9	Chichester	19	2
Abraham	60	8	Barington	450	88	Burke Galley	150	15	Chitty	120	13
Adventure	80	8	Barkshire	70	9	Burton	60	8	Chitty Frigate	350	34
Adventure	80	10	Batchelor	90	8	Burwell	305	25	Christian	80	15
Adventure	40	4	Batchelor's Adventure	5	4	Cabb and John	100	12	Christian	80	13
Adventure	150	11	Batfon	70	8	Cadogan	100	12	Christiana	150	8
Adventure	100	8	Baynard's Castle	300	14	Cadogan	450	92	City of London	310	33
Adventure	80	12	Beak	200	18	Cadogan	80	10	City of Roan	40	5
Adventure	90	9	Beauford	60	6	Calvert	130	18	Clapham	100	11
Aislabie	400	80	Beckingham	80	8	Cambridge	100	11	Clapham	100	13
Albion	86	8	Bethnal Green	150	14	Cambridge	80	10	Clarendon	80	18
Albion	30	4	Beidley	80	6	Cambridge	90	12	Cleaver	100	9
Alexander	90	10	Bellamont	120	12	Canterbury	70	8	Cleaveland Sloop	25	3
Alexander	90	11	Bellvedere	80	10	Cardonnel	280	14	Clear	30	3
Alexander	80	10	Bellvedere	80	9	Carew	120	10	Codrington	80	12
Alexander	90	12	Benefactor	60	6	Carnarvon	370	85	Codrington	90	10
Alexander	90	13	Benjamin	80	10	Carolina	40	3	Coimbra	70	7
Algarva	70	8	Benjamin and Anne	80	10	Carolina Frigate	150	12	Compton	450	90
Allen	170	16	Benjamin and John	110	10	Carolina Merchant	80	8	Concord	120	15
Allen	120	13	Bennet	100	11	Carolina Regina	200	17	Concord	70	9
Alicant	100	12	Bermudas Merchant	50	9	Carr	240	11	Concord	80	8
Almsbury	40	6	Berry	80	10	Carrignani	205	33	Concord	80	10
Ambuscade	80	7	Berry	40	4	Carrignani	300	33	Concord	130	17
Amelia	120	33	Bethel	150	13	Carteret	70	8	Concord	200	10
America	80	10	Betty	50	6	Catharine	35	5	Concordia	300	44
America	120	16	Betty	80	10	Catharine	70	9	Congress	100	16
America Galley	110	15	Betty	90	11	Catharine	170	14	Constant	70	8
Amity	305	21	Betty	80	11	Catharine	90	10	Constant Anne	240	13
Amy	20	4	Betty	50	6	Catharine	200	15	Constant Mary	100	8
Amy	100	16	Betty	60	7	Catharine	35	5	Content	80	12
Anna Maria	100	12	Betty	150	13	Catharine	120	13	Content	120	14
Anna Maria	130	12	Betty	40	6	Catharine	60	7	Content	30	3
Anna Maria	90	3	Betty	60	6	Catharine	70	7	Content	120	10
Annastatia	70	9	Betty	90	11	Catharine	30	5	Cornelius	40	9
Anne	250	13	Betty	300	15	Catharine	100	10	Cornelius	89	9
Anne	90	10	Betty	80	9	Catharine and Elizabeth	40	4	Cornwall	100	10
Anne	35	5	Betty	140	12	Catharine Galley	305	50	Coronation	60	6
Anne	110	10	Betty	80	6	Cayon	80	8	Craggs	380	76
Anne	25	6	Betty	80	8	Cesar	430	81	Crocodile	90	8
Anne	70	8	Betty and Anne	60	7	Cesar	80	11	Cross Galley	80	10
Anne	50	12	Betty and Mary	60	7	Cesar	440	88	Crowley	170	25
Anne	305	33	Betty and Mary	60	5	Cesar	40	4	Crown	120	14
Anne	30	5	Betty Galley	100	9	Cecilia	45	5	Crown	120	12
Anne	80	11	Betsey	60	6	Centaur	300	44	Crown	210	33
Anne	50	6	Betsey	40	4	Champion	250	16	Darby	480	98
Anne	90	11	Blackmore	40	7	Champion	100	12	Dawson	480	96
Anne	45	7	Blackwood	80	10	Champion	150	16	Deborah and Margaret	120	10
Anne	70	8	Blessing	200	11	Chandos	80	15	Delafay	140	10
Anne	60	7	Bond	60	14	Chandos	304	19	Delight	70	7
Anne	40	4	Bond Snow	60	5	Charity	60	5	Delight	100	13
Anne	90	10	Bomstead	100	12	Charity	86	9	Delphina	90	8
Anne	70	8	Bonetta	70	13	Charles	18	3	Deptford	20	4
Anne	90	11	Bonetta	60	10	Charles	80	10	Deptford Sloop	20	3
Anne and Elizabeth	130	15	Bonetta	40	5	Charles	220	13	Desire	40	4
Anne and Elizabeth	60	7	Bonetta	250	22	Charles	100	10	Devonshire	480	94
Anne and Elizabeth	140	16	Bonetta Sloop	40	5	Charles	250	27	Devonshire	100	13
Anne and Frances	80	8	Booth	170	16	Charles	250	13	Diamond	150	16
Anne Galley	130	12	Bootle	305	60	Charles	60	8	Diamond	60	6
Anne Galley	140	16	Bostock	120	16	Charles	310	39	Diligence	130	9
Anne Yacht	30	4	Boston Merchant	80	11	Charles	120	9	Diligence	140	13
Annibal	150	19	Boston Merchant	120	10	Charles and Mary	50	8	Diligence	80	9
Antelope	40	6	Boulter	80	10	Charles Sloop	18	3	Diligence	86	9
Anthony	180	16	Boulogne	20	3	Charming Agnes	100	8	Diligence	70	8
Anthony	150	15	Boulogne	25	3	Charming Betty	100	9	Diligence	80	9
Anthony	100	10	Boulogne	30	3	Charming Betty	50	8	Diligence	60	6
Apollo	180	20	Boulter	80	9	Charming Betty	50	7	Diligence	80	13
Apollo	70	10	Bozden	100	10	Charming Betty	80	8	Dispatch	203	16
Apollo Galley	80	8	Braxton Galley	100	11	Charming Filly	100	13	Dispatch	60	6
Archer	100	12	Bredah	80	8	Charming Filly	80	9	Dispatch	50	9
Argyle	70	7	Bridget and Elizabeth	130	12	Charming Jenny	100	10	Dispatch	57	5
Argyle	100	23	Bridgewater	400	82	Charming Lydia	60	6	Dolphin	100	12
Argyle	60	8	Bridgin	140	20	Charming Mary	150	15	Dolphin	50	11
Ashley	320	35	Bright Star	80	9	Charming Mary	100	8	Dolphin	220	33
Afia	205	34	Bristol	250	20	Charming Molly	120	12	Dolphin	300	44
Augustus Caesar	205	33	Bristol Merchant	55	8	Charming Nancy	100	10	Dolphin	70	5
Aurora	25	5	Britannia	120	13	Charming Nancy	50	5	Dolphin	80	10
Aurora	25	8	Britannia	80	12	Charming Nancy	120	10	Dolphin	40	7
Avington	80	9	Britannia	140	13	Charming Phyllis	110	14	Dolphin	120	13
Badwell	110	11	Britannia	130	14	Charming Rachael	120	11	Dolphin	70	7
Bailey	200	16	Britannia	50	5	Charming Rachael	110	10	Dolphin	50	6
Baltimore	160	16	Britannia	50	6	Charming Sally	60	16	Don Carlos	100	12
Banstead	100	12	Britannia	310	33	Charming Sally	110	12	Don Francisco	90	11
Banstead	100	10	Britannia	150	12	Charming Sally	120	12	Don Lewis	160	16
Banstead	350	24	Brothers	65	9	Charming Sally	80	8	Donovan	40	5
Barbadian	150	15	Bugbyshope	100	14	Charming Sally	90	11	Dorothy	140	13
									Dorothy		

Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
Dorothy	100	8	Ethelred	100	9	Gildas	100	11	Herring-Hoy	60	5
Dorothy	100	12	Exchange	120	10	Globe	75	8	Hester	80	9
Dorset	120	12	Exchange	60	6	Globe	320	25	Hester	120	12
Dorsetshire	120	9	Expedition	100	13	Globe	240	22	Hester	130	14
Duro	100	13	Expedition	300	44	Gloucester	150	20	Hester and Jane	40	5
Dove	120	17	Expedition	40	4	Gloucester	30	25	Hilden	80	8
Dove	110	10	Expedition	20	3	Good Intent	60	5	Hill Galley	80	14
Dove	70	8	Expedition	60	7	Goodwill	80	14	Hind	250	17
Dove	30	3	Expedition	80	7	Goodwill	80	12	Hollis	120	11
Dove	100	6	Expedition	100	12	Goodfellow	305	17	Hope Galley	60	8
Dove	40	4	Express	120	10	Gottenburgh Merchant	142	9	Hopewell	75	12
Dove	250	17	Express	110	9	Gottenburgh Merchant	120	9	Hopewell	150	14
Dove	50	5	Europa	230	33	Good Providence	50	6	Hopewell	100	13
Dove	20	3	European	100	11	Gouch Frigat	310	28	Hopewell	150	14
Dove	75	6	Everton	400	22	Gould	150	17	Hotherhall	460	92
Dove	100	12	Eyles	490	98	Gould	160	13	Houghton	310	20
Dove	90	8	Falcon	50	13	Gould	200	12	Hudson	100	17
Dove Galley	70	6	Fame	90	12	Graham	60	7	Hudson's Bay	160	13
Dover	50	9	Fancy	60	5	Granada Sloop	30	5	Hume	80	8
Dragon	60	6	Fanny	120	11	Granada	130	11	Hunter	170	17
Dragon	310	33	Fasby Galley	50	7	Granadier	140	12	Hunter	40	6
Dragon of Wantley	70	9	Favourite	120	12	Grand Duke	150	16	Hunter	100	18
Drake	400	80	Fellows Galley	120	12	Grantham	490	98	Hyam	80	10
Drake	300	60	Fendering	100	10	Great Sicilian	220	30	Jacob	100	10
Draper	60	9	Ferret	40	4	Great Walpole	150	14	Jacob	100	11
Drewry and Elizabeth	80	10	Figura Merchant	60	6	Greenwich	480	96	Jack-Register	120	7
Dublin Merchant	60	9	Five Sisters	160	12	Greyhound	90	8	Jamaica	150	23
Ducane	305	33	Flanders Merchant	30	5	Greyhound Galley	70	8	Jamaica Frigat	150	21
Dudley Frigat	150	14	Flanders Merchant	40	6	Griffin	120	12	Jamaica Pink	140	11
Duke	130	11	Flanders Merchant	80	8	Griggs	50	4	James	70	9
Duke of Cambridge	470	94	Florence	100	14	Grove	50	16	James	300	15
Duke of Cambridge	90	9	Flying Fish	50	10	Grove	120	14	James	320	29
Duke of Cambridge	305	32	Flying Fish	50	9	Grove	50	5	James and Mary	310	60
Duke of Cumberland	480	96	Flying Fish	40	13	Guiney Hen	40	4	James and Mary	300	48
Duke of Charos	40	5	Folkstone	40	6	Guiney Packet	60	16	Jane	70	9
Duke of Gloucester	150	16	Fordwich	480	96	Hadley	205	24	Jane	20	4
Duke of York	420	91	Fortune	70	8	Hales	120	10	Jane	40	4
Dunbar	320	29	Fortune	30	5	Halifax	205	41	Jane and Sarah	120	9
Dunkirk Packet	40	4	Four Friends	15	3	Halifax	90	10	Jane and Sarah	120	11
Dutchess of Berry	80	10	Fox	80	8	Hamburg Galley	140	13	Jemmy	130	11
Eagle	26	4	Fox-hunter	60	6	Hammond	80	12	Jemmy	20	2
Eagle	60	7	Forward	150	16	Hampshire	310	33	Jemima	60	6
Eagle	300	44	Four Sisters	180	12	Hampshire	130	11	Jemima	200	14
Eagle	40	5	Francis	140	11	Hampstead	70	7	Jenny	100	11
Eagle	200	18	Francis	150	12	Hannibal	120	12	Jenny	140	15
Eagle	60	8	Francis	150	11	Hannibal	150	12	Jenny	150	10
Eaton	140	12	Francis	100	10	Hannah	80	12	Jenny Galley	150	12
Edward	100	10	Francis	420	85	Hannah	10	3	Isaac and Peter	150	15
Edward	180	16	Francis	150	15	Hannah	60	7	Industry	300	44
Edward and Elizabeth	30	4	Francis	40	6	Hannah	120	9	Industry	40	6
Edward and Lewis	100	10	Francis	420	84	Hannah	100	17	Industry	110	12
Edward and Mary	100	10	Francis	400	80	Hannah	80	9	Isabella	90	10
Edward and Mary	80	9	Francis and Anne	40	5	Hannah and Elizabeth	120	10	Isabella	40	6
Edward and Mary	80	10	Francis and Rebecca	100	11	Hannah and Elizabeth	80	8	Isabella and Martha	60	8
Elinor and Elizabeth	100	10	Freegift	80	8	Hannah and Hope	50	8	Italian	205	33
Elinor	80	8	Freewill	60	4	Hannah and Zephora	80	11	Italian Galley	150	29
Elizabeth	100	12	French Galley	150	18	Hanover	200	12	Italian Merchant	220	33
Elizabeth	100	10	Frere	110	12	Hanover	100	10	Job and Jane	70	11
Elizabeth	100	11	Frere	110	14	Hanover	200	12	Johanna	100	8
Elizabeth	80	16	Friends Adventure	40	7	Hanover Alliance	160	11	Johanna	30	3
Elizabeth	100	11	Friends Adventure	80	13	Happy George	120	10	Johanna	100	11
Elizabeth	60	7	Friends Adventure	120	12	Happy Grief	40	7	Johanna	80	8
Elizabeth	120	13	Friends Adventure	40	5	Happy Jane	110	10	Johanna	100	8
Elizabeth	80	9	Friends Adventure	150	14	Happy Jane	150	16	John	150	16
Elizabeth	90	8	Friends Adventure	40	6	Happy Jane	100	10	John	100	9
Elizabeth	60	9	Friends Adventure	120	12	Happy Jennet	120	14	John	120	12
Elizabeth	80	12	Friends Goodwill	180	9	Happy Return	80	9	John	65	7
Elizabeth	80	8	Friends Goodwill	50	5	Happy Return	100	29	John	200	15
Elizabeth	90	8	Friendship	70	8	Happy Return	100	10	John	150	18
Elizabeth and Anne	80	6	Friendship	100	9	Happy Return	80	10	John	120	12
Elizabeth and Mary	140	10	Friendship	80	10	Happy Return	18	3	John	100	12
Elizabeth and Mary	40	5	Friendship	90	8	Harbin	140	13	John	80	14
Elizabeth and Mary	80	9	Friendship	80	8	Hare	50	7	John and Amity	200	14
Elizabeth and Mary	30	5	Friendship	40	6	Hare	60	8	John and Anne	50	10
Elizabeth and Mary	70	9	Friendship	140	12	Hare Galley	90	10	John and Betty	30	4
Elizabeth and Melicant	140	16	Friendship	100	14	Harle	305	33	John and Betty	30	3
Elizabeth and Sarah	180	18	Gallant Enterprize	180	13	Harlequin	20	4	John and Constant	120	10
Elliot Galley	170	13	Gallipoly Galley	80	10	Harlequin	25	3	John and Elizabeth	45	5
Elliot Galley	140	14	Gallaway	100	15	Harponier	300	44	John and Elizabeth	80	7
Eltham Galley	130	13	Gay-land	80	9	Harrison	320	28	John and Elizabeth	25	5
Embleton	90	9	Generosity	35	5	Harrison	100	13	John and Elizabeth	18	2
Endeavour	50	6	Genoa	305	33	Harrison	460	92	John and Elizabeth	25	4
Endeavour	80	7	George	120	11	Harrison	130	11	John and Elizabeth	30	4
Endeavour	25	5	George	70	8	Hart	310	21	John and Frances	100	12
Endeavour	50	10	George	60	9	Hartford	460	92	John Galley	60	9
Endeavour	30	3	George	480	96	Hawwell	100	14	John Galley	80	10
Endeavour	60	6	George	25	3	Hatley	160	14	John Galley	100	13
Endeavour	120	9	George and Caroline	50	5	Hawk	60	7	John Galley	80	9
Enfield	470	94	George and Elizabeth	100	10	Hazard	60	19	John and Hester	80	10
Enterprize	100	11	George and Mary	150	14	Hazard	60	8	John and Judith	150	19
Essex	330	16	George and Nathaniel	180	12	Heathcote	480	98	John and Mary	270	16
Essex	140	16	Gerrish	40	4	Henningham	150	20	John and Mary	80	8
Essex	320	66	Gibraltar	100	16	Henrietta	130	11	John and Mary	50	5
Essex	300	15	Gilbert	305	27	Henrico	70	8	John and Mary	200	10
Essex	310	26	Gilbert and Anne	30	3	Henry and Priscilla	80	8	John and Mary	130	9
Essex	200	18	Gilbert and Sarah	80	9	Henry and Richard	70	8	John and Mary	100	13
				60	7	Hern	40	6	John and Sarah	55	6

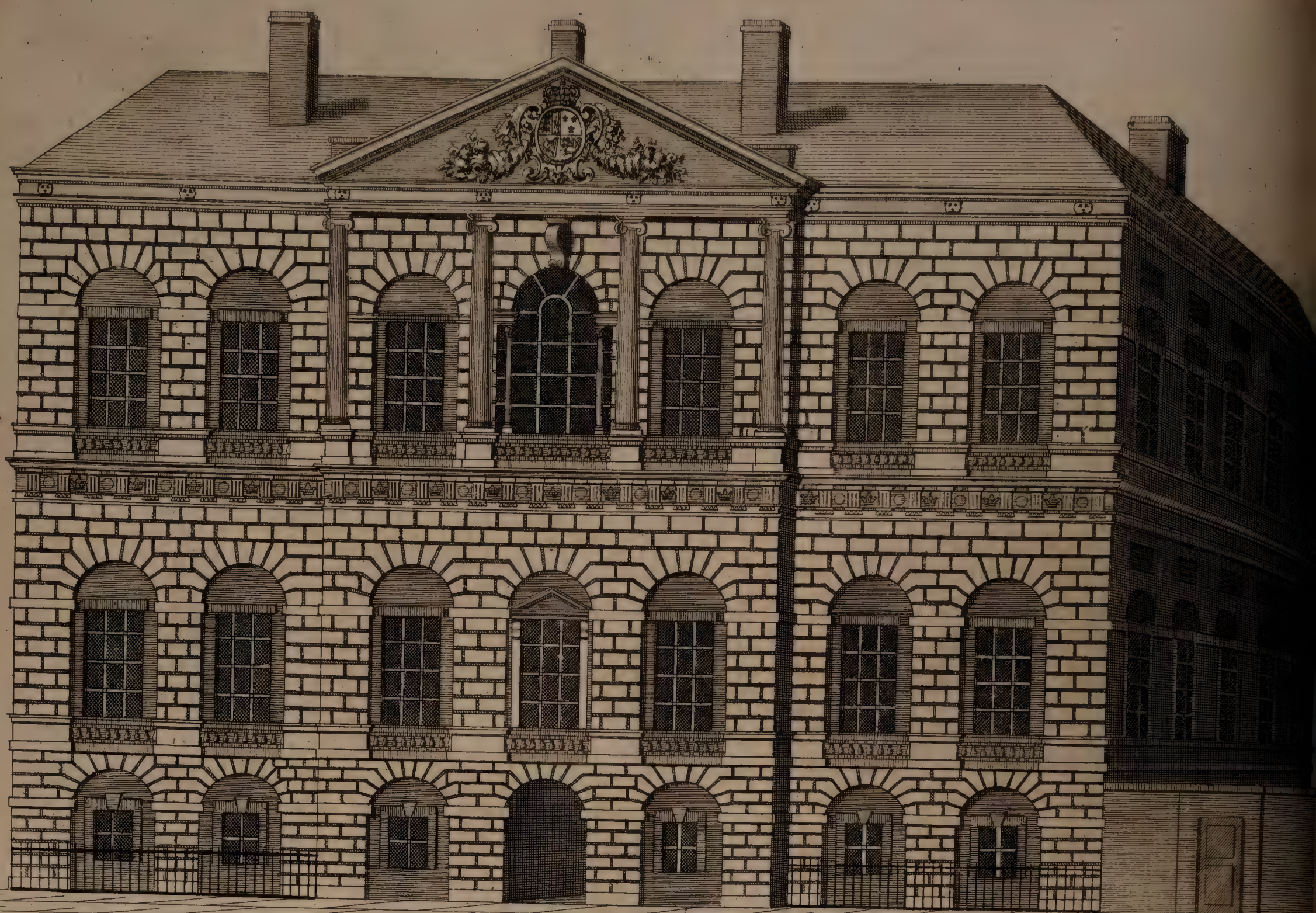
Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
John and Thomas	80	9	Man and Tree	18	2	Montague	400	80	Primrose	80	10
John and Thomas	40	5	Manfell	150	14	Moore	20	3	Prince	120	13
John and Thomas	70	7	Margaret	140	11	Morrice	430	86	Prince Augustus	495	99
John and William	30	3	Margaret	70	13	Morrice	55	7	Prince of Asturias	100	14
Joseph	120	11	Margaret	70	21	Morrice	310	26	Prince Frederick	300	14
Joseph	90	14	Margaret	120	13	Nassau	50	6	Prince Frederick	120	12
Joseph	100	8	Marlborough	480	96	Nathaniel	140	17	Prince Frederick	130	11
Joseph	100	9	Marlborough	70	8	Nathaniel and John	30	4	Prince Frederick	20	3
Joseph and Isaac	50	8	Marmaduke	100	11	Navestock	40	5	Prince Frederick	40	6
Joseph and Mary	270	15	Marquiss	150	18	Navy Transport	30	3	Prince Frederick	750	161
Judith	40	14	Martha	80	8	Nelly	40	5	Prince Frederick	160	14
Judith	200	21	Martha	150	22	Nelson	130	12	Prince of Wales	228	46
Judith	200	20	Martha	60	7	Neptune	60	7	Prince William	100	12
Kent	80	8	Martha	100	15	Neptune	40	4	Prince William	25	4
Kerby Galley	100	15	Martha	30	5	Neptune	160	21	Prince William	110	11
King	50	4	Martha	120	15	Neptune	30	44	Prince William	80	9
King David	60	8	Martin	50	4	Neptune	190	12	Prince William	750	160
King David	40	6	Martin and Hill	100	11	Neptune	120	14	Prince William	140	15
King David	40	10	Mary	220	23	Neptune	40	4	Prince William	460	88
King George	100	15	Mary	30	5	Neptune	80	9	Prince William	15	3
King George	230	14	Mary	80	8	Neptune	100	11	Princess Amelia	100	9
King George	200	20	Mary	50	8	Neptune	100	25	Princess Amelia	350	70
King George	490	98	Mary	30	5	Neptune	100	14	Princess Amelia	150	13
King George	230	46	Mary	140	12	Neptune	40	6	Princess Anne	90	11
King's Fisher	300	44	Mary	100	17	Neptune	140	10	Princess Anne	60	10
King's Fisher	50	17	Mary	80	13	Neptune	140	15	Princess Anne	350	60
Kingston	180	19	Mary	80	11	Neptune	180	13	Princess Anne	380	76
King's Weston	300	19	Mary	130	9	Neptune	50	7	Princess of Asturias	90	11
King William	305	28	Mary	50	6	Neptune	60	7	Princess Caroline	195	25
Kirwan	80	12	Mary	90	10	Neptune	60	8	Princess of Brazil	100	12
Lady Amelia	130	13	Mary	60	7	Neptune	80	12	Princess Louisa	60	10
Lady Terefe	50	7	Mary	120	17	Neptune	80	9	Princess Mary	80	10
Lamb	80	6	Mary	120	13	Newcastle Merchant	50	9	Princess Royal	100	10
Longford	80	9	Mary	45	8	New Granada	400	30	Princess of Wales	480	92
Larke	100	10	Mary	60	11	Newark	40	4	Priscilla	100	10
Larke	100	9	Mary	30	4	Nightingale	70	8	Priscilla	60	8
Lascelles	100	13	Mary	70	7	Nile	230	33	Prophet Daniel	70	9
Laurence	150	24	Mary	100	14	Nonpareil	120	15	Prospect	150	21
Leath	100	14	Mary	50	6	North Cape	300	44	Prosperous	40	4
Leath and Sarah	20	5	Mary	130	16	North Foreland	300	44	Prosperous	60	6
Leghorn Factor	60	6	Mary	350	36	Norton	60	7	Prosperous Anne	160	12
Lemon	90	10	Mary	100	15	Ockham	480	96	Prosperous Sally	80	10
Lemon	100	10	Mary	70	11	Oldfield	150	22	Prosperous Solomon	80	7
Leonard and Anne	30	3	Mary	100	9	Olive Branch	100	12	Prosperity	20	5
Leonard and Ruth	150	15	Mary	80	8	Oratava	120	12	Prosperity	20	4
Lethuillier	420	84	Mary	230	11	Orphan	60	8	Prosperity	100	18
Levant	305	23	Mary	120	14	Ostend Packet	30	5	Providence	40	5
Levanteen	120	15	Mary	30	6	Ottley	75	11	Providence	50	7
Liganea	120	19	Mary	80	8	Owners Goodwill	20	2	Providence	30	4
Lilly	100	8	Mary	40	6	Packer	200	33	Providence	150	9
Lisbon Galley	90	11	Mary	100	13	Page	110	8	Providence	60	8
Lisbon Packet	40	7	Mary	490	98	Page	110	11	Providence	110	10
Little Betty	65	7	Mary	30	3	Parham Club	100	14	Providence	50	7
Little Grizzle	60	8	Mary	50	4	Parham Galley	80	11	Providence	450	21
Little Grizzle	70	7	Mary	70	6	Parthenope	120	14	Providence	80	8
London	200	23	Mary	100	6	Patience	250	13	Providence	50	6
London	300	13	Mary	120	8	Patio	80	9	Providence	40	4
London	160	10	Mary	60	7	Peach Blossom	60	11	Providence	80	6
London	50	8	Mary	150	15	Pearle	140	18	Providence	70	6
London	490	98	Mary	70	7	Pearle	43	7	Providence	50	6
London	320	26	Mary	15	3	Pearle	100	10	Providence	100	9
London	150	10	Mary	80	8	Pearle	50	4	Providence	40	9
London	340	28	Mary and Catharine	80	8	Pearle	30	6	Providence	60	8
London-Derry	200	20	Marigold	25	3	Pearle	50	5	Providence	50	7
London Derry	110	22	Mary Hopewell	100	17	Peckham	100	10	Providence	30	7
London Hope	130	12	Mary and Johanna	130	17	Pegasus	50	7	Purbeck	50	5
London Merchant	80	7	Mary and Hannah	50	4	Pegasus	40	6	Putuxant	100	13
London Spy	140	16	Mary's Reign	200	22	Peggy	90	8	Queen Caroline	149	8
Love and Unity	120	15	Matthew	150	15	Pelican	140	13	Queen Caroline	250	13
Lovely Betty	60	8	Maxwell	100	14	Pelican	130	9	Queen Caroline	80	9
Lovely Betty	60	10	Mary Flower	80	14	Peregrine	85	8	Queen Elizabeth	100	13
Lovely Mary	140	16	Meacham	150	17	Peter	80	9	Queen Elizabeth	100	16
Lovely Molly	100	12	Mediterranean	100	11	Petersburg	305	36	Rachael	70	8
Lowthorpe	80	9	Mediterranean	305	33	Petersburg	310	33	Ramsgate	120	10
Loyal Betty	130	17	Mercury	150	17	Petronello	130	13	Randolph	100	12
Loyal Charles	320	35	Mercury	40	7	Petronello	100	14	Real	160	17
Loyal Jane	320	31	Mercury	300	44	Phenix	300	44	Rebecca	130	11
Loyal Judith	130	9	Mermaid	180	22	Phenix	75	11	Rebecca	250	14
Loyal Margaret	70	6	Mermaid	300	44	Phenix	80	8	Rebecca	90	9
Loyal Nancy	40	6	Mermaid	350	56	Phenix	90	12	Rebecca	250	14
Lucy	80	11	Mermaid	200	19	Phenix	80	12	Rebecca	100	13
Lucy	120	16	Mermaid	300	32	Philippian	18	2	Rebecca	200	14
Luke	30	6	Mermaid	50	10	Pickfat	100	9	Rebecca	80	16
Lusitania	80	8	Merry Griggs	14	3	Pleasant	70	7	Rebecca	160	15
Lusitania	90	10	Merry Griggs	20	3	Pompey	100	12	Rebecca	250	14
Lydia and Rachael	60	7	Merry Jacks	300	15	Pompey	100	16	Rebecca	250	13
Lyell	470	94	Micajah and Philip	350	29	Pompey	125	10	Recovery	150	16
Lynn	480	96	Middlesex	430	86	Pomroy	100	6	Recovery	120	10
Lyon	300	44	Minerva	90	7	Portugal Galley	150	24	Recovery	80	8
Lyon	320	29	Miney	100	10	Portugal Galley	100	20	Regard	90	11
Lyones	110	10	Molly	60	8	Postilion	18	4	Reserve	80	9
Lyon Transport	120	7	Molly	60	9	Potapsc Merchant	157	17	Restoration	300	44
Macclesfield	450	90	Molly	80	16	Potomack	120	12	Revival	50	7
Mahon	100	11	Molly	70	7	Preston	100	12	Richard	100	10
Mallaga	80	9	Monmouth	490	98	Pretty Betty	40	6	Richard and Anne	240	12
Mallaga Merchant	40	8	Monmouth	130	17	Pretty Betsey	180	22	Richard and Anne	130	14
No. 106.			14 R			I			Richard		

Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	
Richard and Elizabeth	30	5	Samuel and John	150	16	Succesfs	70	8	Urfula	140	10	
Richard and Hannah	36	6	Samuel and John	180	15	Succesfs	150	16	Valentine	200	21	
Richmond	60	8	Samuel and John	20	4	Succesfs	80	10	Viana Merchant	90	9	
Richmond	100	14	Samuel and Sarah	80	9	Succesffion	100	17	Vigilance	300	43	
Richmond	60	10	Sarah	100	14	Sunderland	410	75	Vine	80	7	
Rigdon	120	11	Sarah	90	12	Supply	120	16	Vineyard	70	10	
Rippley	45	5	Sarah	150	14	Sufannah	140	12	Volunteer	200	20	
Robert	100	15	Sarah	70	12	Sufannah	130	14	Walpole	490	90	
Robert	130	14	Sarah	100	13	Sufannah	150	10	Warden	100	10	
Robert and George	250	12	Sarah	80	9	Sufannah	170	13	Warren Galley	150	21	
Robert and Mary	40	5	Sarah	70	10	Sufannah and Sarah	60	7	Welcome	80	10	
Robert and Mary	130	14	Sarah	60	10	Sufannah and Sarah	150	12	Welcome	70	9	
Robert and Mary	30	5	Sarah	80	8	Swallow	40	4	Welcome	80	8	
Robert and Mary	100	11	Sarah	40	6	Swan	120	10	Weldon	60	8	
Robert and Mary	130	13	Sarah	60	9	Swift	58	9	West-India Merchant	100	10	
Robert and William	150	9	Sarah	120	14	Swordfish	300	44	West-India Merchant	200	21	
Robert and William	120	10	Sarah	90	9	Tagus	100	11	Wentworth	233	33	
Rocheffer	250	33	Sarah	40	4	Tagus	80	10	Whale	40	6	
Roebuck	70	8	Sarah	20	2	Tankerville	150	20	White Horfe	75	10	
Roman Emperor	30	3	Sarah and Elizabeth	25	3	Teneriffe	70	8	White Horfe	80	8	
Rofe	50	5	Sarah and Elizabeth	60	9	Teneriffe	60	7	Whitaker	310	21	
Rofe	90	12	Sarah and Elizabeth	30	5	Teneriffe	70	9	Whiting	40	6	
Rofe	90	9	Sarah Galley	120	10	Terra Nova	60	7	William	130	10	
Rofe	120	11	Sarah and Jane	80	5	Thomas and Elizabeth	30	6	William	50	7	
Rofe	150	9	Sarah and Mary	250	20	Thomas and Elizabeth	20	2	William	110	11	
Rofe	80	10	Sarah Maria	40	6	Thomas and Mary	50	3	William	500	35	
Rofe Galley	120	10	Sarum	400	90	Thomas and Mary	20	2	William	60	10	
Royal Exchange	200	16	Scipio Galley	200	17	Thomas and Samuel	30	4	Williamsburg	500	25	
Royal Phenix	85	9	Sea Flower	30	3	Thomas and Samuel	60	5	William and Catharine	120	9	
Royal Phenix	80	9	Sea Horfe	130	17	Thomas and William	40	4	William and Elizabeth	90	12	
Royal Vineyard	40	4	Sea Horfe	300	44	Thomazine	80	10	William and Elizabeth	70	5	
Royal Vineyard	30	5	Sea Horfe	140	18	Thomazine	70	9	William and Elizabeth	100	13	
Royal Vineyard	40	6	Sea Horfe	140	16	Thornton	180	11	William and James	200	20	
Ruby	70	11	Sea Horfe	60	8	Thorpe	80	8	William and Anne	60	7	
Ruby	46	18	Sea Horfe	80	8	Three Brothers	100	6	William and Jane	110	10	
Ruby	210	33	Sea Nymph	100	19	Three Friends	45	4	William and Jane	100	11	
Ruby	240	12	Sea Nymph	140	15	Three Friends	120	10	William and Joseph	80	8	
Ruby	60	10	Sea Nymph	100	12	Three Sisters	100	14	William and Mary	200	13	
Ruffel	70	9	Sea Nymph	60	9	Titus	40	5	William and Mary	40	5	
Ruffel	60	8	Sea Nymph	25	4	Totnefs	90	11	William and Mary	30	5	
Ruth	80	8	Sea Nymph	140	14	Tower of London	130	13	William and Mary	250	14	
St. Cecilia	100	9	Sea Nymph	140	16	Townsend	100	14	William and Mary	30	5	
St. George	140	14	Sea Nymph	120	12	Townsend	400	90	William and Mary	45	6	
St. George	75	10	Sea Nymph	100	18	Trant	100	17	William and Mary	70	5	
St. George	100	8	Seawell	70	11	Trant	140	18	William and Rebecca	60	5	
St. George	100	13	Seeker	60	8	Trifan	200	22	William and Rebecca	60	7	
St. George	100	10	Seven Sisters	60	6	Trifan	190	18	William and Rebecca	50	6	
St. John	60	11	Seven Sisters	40	7	Triton	300	44	William and Sarah	150	15	
St. John Baptist	110	12	Severen	220	22	Triton	130	9	William and Sarah	140	14	
St. Joseph	70	6	Shelburne	220	20	Triumph	320	30	William and Thomas	24	4	
St. Lewis	130	12	Sheldon	90	13	Truelove	100	10	Willing Mind	100	10	
St. Lewis	140	14	Shoreham	100	9	Truelove	80	11	Willis	309	20	
St. Loe	150	13	Sincerity	40	7	Trueman	30	6	Wiltshire	100	14	
St. Matthew	95	11	Southampton	130	17	Tryal	75	10	Wiltshire	120	13	
St. Michael	40	4	Spanish-Town Factor	130	14	Tryal	100	9	Winchester Merchant	50	6	
St. Peter	65	8	Speedwell	120	17	Tufcan	130	14	Windham	470	94	
St. Petersburg	40	4	Speedwell	50	7	Two Brothers	70	8	Windfor	70	11	
St. Petersburg Merchant	280	13	Speedwell	100	9	Two Brothers	80	5	Woodford	80	12	
St. Philip	100	12	Spotfwood	310	24	Two Sisters	16	2	Woolball	160	15	
St. Quintin	300	18	Squirrel	150	14	Two Sisters	20	2	Wright	150	11	
St. Quintin	400	21	Stamberleen	310	22	Two Twins	50	11	Wright Frigat	160	12	
St. Quintin	305	33	Stanhope	420	84	Tyger	80	10	Wydah	300	18	
St. Stephen	50	8	Stock-port	60	8	Unicorn	300	45	Yeoman	150	14	
St. Stephen	60	9	Storke	110	11	Union	80	9	York	50	5	
St. Thomas	130	14	Stratham	470	96	Union	100	20	York	70	8	
Salisbury	60	9	Succesfs	60	7	Union	100	12	York	180	13	
Salisbury	80	10	Succesfs	80	8	Union	60	9	York	180	12	
Sally	150	17	Succesfs	300	44	Union	130	10	York	95	16	
Sally	50	6	Succesfs	85	11	Union	110	12	Young Prince	100	8	
Samuel	120	11	Succesfs	70	13	Unity	240	14	Young Prince	150	11	
Samuel	70	9	Succesfs	100	11	Unity	200	18	Young Robert	70	6	
Samuel	140	12	Succesfs	70	7	Upton	150	20	Young William	80	9	
Samuel and Clarke	20	3	Succesfs	30	8							
Samuel and Elizabeth	140	13	Succesfs	40	7							
Numbers Total										Ships	Tons	Men
										1417	178557	21757

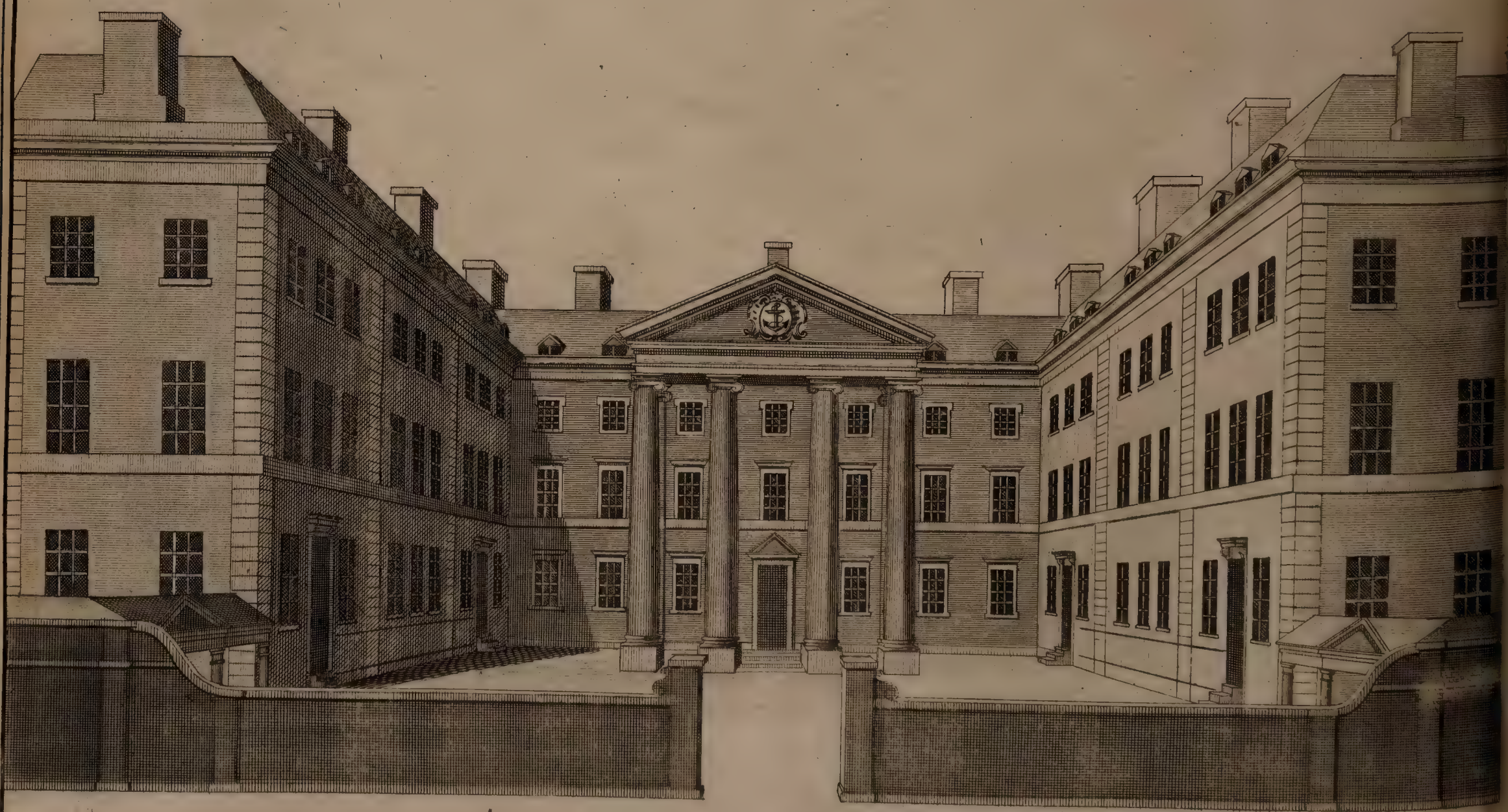
To prevent the Reader's being surprized at the great Disparity of Seamen in Ships of the same Tonnage or Burden, it will be necessary to acquaint him, that all Ships trading to the Western and Southern Parts of the World, are, on Account of their long Voyages, obliged to carry a much greater Number of Men, than those that trade to the Eastern and Northern Parts, except those that go to *Greenland* and *Davies's Straights* on the Whale Fishery.

Having shewn the Number of Ships belonging

to this City, I shall now for the Satisfaction of the Curious, subjoin an Account of the Number of Ships that arrived at *London* from all Foreign Parts, as well as from the several Ports of *Great-Britain*, from *Christmas, Anno 1727*, to *Christmas 1728*, viz. *British* Ships from all Ports beyond the Sea, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and foreign Ships, two hundred and thirteen; together, two thousand and fifty-two; and from the several Ports of *Great Britain*, the Numbers that appear in the following Table:



The Treasury in St. James's Park.



The Admiralty near White Hall.

Ships imported at London from divers Ports of Great-Britain in the Year 1728.

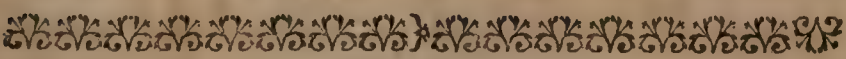
Ports.	Ships.	Ports.	Ships.	Ports.	Ships.	Ports.	Ships.	Ports.	Ships.
Aberdeen	24	Chepstow	3	Gweek	6	Maldon	136	Sandwich	238
Aberdovey	2	Chester	73	Harwich	193	Milford	43	Scarborough	18
Aldeburgh	92	Chichester	73	Hartlepoole	19	Milton	132	Shoreham	37
Alloa	13	Clay	50	Hastings	36	Montrose	12	Southampton	105
Anstruther	3	Clovelly	1	Haverford West	7	Neath	1	Southwold	40
Arundel	43	Colchester	160	Hull	195	Newcastle	1525	Stockton	75
Beaumaris	3	Cowes	39	Hythe	9	Newhaven	26	Sunderland	2
Berwick	121	Dartmouth	56	Inverness	23	Newnham	1	Swansey	602
Biddeford	8	Deal	34	Ipswich	448	Penryn	5	Tenby	5
Blyth	207	Dover	65	Kingston upon Hull	4	Penzance	7	Truro	12
Borowstonefs	5	Dunbar	7	Kirkaldy	12	Perth	5	Wells	33
Boston	17	Dundee	12	Kirkudbright	1	Plymouth	35	Weymouth	75
Bridgwater	1	Exeter	74	Leigh	140	Poole	144	Whitby	44
Birdlington	19	Falmouth	8	Leith	25	Portsmouth	69	Wigton	1
Bristol	36	Feversham	353	Liverpoole	37	Preston	1	Wibich	36
Cardiff	12	Folkstone	10	Lyme	4	Preston Pans	8	Woodbridge	168
Cardigan	1	Fowe	4	Lymington	21	Rocheſter	135	Yarmouth	159
Carmarthen	24	Glouceſter	1	Lynn	37	Rye	31		
Number Total		Foreign Ships, 2052		Coaſters, 6837		General Total 8889			

Though this is a prodigious Number of Ships to be imported in one Year, yet the ſame has been conſiderably increaſed in divers Years ſince.

For unlading this vaſt Number of Veffels, and carrying the amazing Quantities of Merchandize brought hither by them to and from the ſeveral Wharfs (which are one hundred and forty-four in Number) of the City, Suburbs and Vicinal Parts, there are not only employed about two thouſand Lighters, Barges and Boats, but like- wiſe four hundred and twenty great Carts be- longing to the City and Liberty thereof, beſides one hundred and twenty to the Coal, or Wood- mongers, and fixty-ſeven in the Out-Parts; to- gether, ſix hundred and ſeven, which are equal in Burden to that of Waggonſ.

By the indefatigable Induſtry of our Merchants, this City has not only attained to its preſent Height of Grandeur and Opulency; but alſo the Kingdom in general to ſuch an Affluence of Wealth by the Improvement and Export of our Manufactures, that the legal Intereſt, which was never lower than ten *per Cent.* till the Year 1625, is at preſent (though reduced by Act of Parliament only to five *per Cent.*) in reality under three; for ſome of the publick Securities of three *per Cent.* at this Time, bear a Premium of almoſt ſeven *per Cent.* whereby the Nobility and Gentry, are not only enabled to raiſe Money at a low Intereſt for portioning off their younger Sons and Daughters, but likewiſe the Value of their Eſtates are thereby riſen from ten, to five or ſix and twenty Years Purchase.

Beſides this vaſt Acceſſion of Treafure, owing to the inceſſant Labours of our Merchants, we are likewiſe indebted to them for the great Im- provement of our Lands by exotick Culture; therefore they may juſtly be deemed the Soul of the Commonwealth.



C H A P. III.

An Account of divers Offices, &c. within the Bill of Mortality.

AS many of the publick Offices in this City have their immediate Dependence upon Trade, I ſhall therefore ſubjoin the ſe- veral Accounts thereof; and though the other numerous Offices within the Bill of Mortality

are ſeemingly independent of Commerce, I ſhall nevertheleſs for the ſake of Connection, and Eaſe to the Reader, interſperſe the ſame in Alphabeti- cal Order with the former.

Admiralty Office.

This is a magnificent Structure oppoſite *Scot- land-Yard* near *Whitehall*, wherein are tranſacted all maritime Affairs belonging to the Jurifdiction of the Lord High Admiral. For which end, he, or the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, fit on certain Days for the Management of the Royal Navy; the Determination of all Cauſes, (which at preſent are heard and decided by the Court of Admiralty at *Doſtors-Commons*) Civil and Criminal, committed at Sea; and the Amerce- ing their Dependents and Officers for Neglect of Duty, or other Irregularities; and unto whom belongs the Nomination of Admirals, Captains, and other Officers, to ſerve on board his Maje- ſty's Ships of War.

Amicable Society.

This Company (whoſe Office is in *Serjeants- Inn-Court, Fleet-ſtreet*) was incorporated by Let- ters Patent of the Fourth of Queen *Anne*, 25 *March, Anno 1706*, by the Name of *The Amica- ble Society for a perpetual Assurance Office*. The Number of Members, not to exceed two thou- ſand, are impowered to purchaſe Lands, Tene- ments, &c. to the Amount of two thouſand Pounds *per Ann.* the ſame to alien at Pleaſure, to ſue and be ſued, and to have a common Seal, al- terable at Diſcretion.

Each Member of this Society originally paid, during the Life of the Perſon inſured upon, the Sum of ſix Pounds four Shillings *per Ann.* out of which, for the firſt Year of the Incorpo- ration, was divided one ſixth Part of the ſeveral Payments or Contributions among the Nominees of the Members that died in the ſaid Year; which Dividend increaſed proportionably till the Year 1710, when they divided 10000 *l.* among the Nominees, which is to be yearly continued, with an Addition of ſo much as the General Court ſhall deem proper. But in caſe the Num- ber of Members ſhall not amount to two thou- ſand, then the annual Dividends to be made in Proportion to the yearly Payments of ſix Pounds four Shillings by each of the reſpective Mem- bers.

And for the more effectual Support of this Society, it is by a ſupplemental Charter of the

Comp.
Chart.

Comp.
Rec.

Ibid.

third Year of his present Majesty, 16 January, Anno 1729, ordained, that all and every of the Members, or their Nominees, that shall be in Arrears to the Corporation for a Year and a Quarter, and who, upon proper Notice thereof given in the *London Gazette*, shall omit Payment thereof for three Months after, every such Member so offending to be excluded the Society, and deprived of all Benefits arising thereby, as if he, she, or they, had never belonged to the same.

Regist.
Acc.

The Sum, as already mentioned, appointed by their Charter to be paid by the Members of the Society, is six Pounds four Shillings *per Annum* each, and the Sum to be divided among the yearly Claimants five Pounds. The Surplus, of one Pound four Shillings, is improved for the Benefit of the Corporation for granting Annuities upon Lives to their own Members: By which, and other good Management, the Society have a Stock of near thirty thousand Pounds; whereby they are not only enabled to defray all the Expences of the Society, but likewise to reduce the annual Payments of the Members from six Pounds four Shillings, to five Pounds each; and beside this, the Company divide about 700*l.* *per Ann.* or so much thereof as shall be required, (when the Dividend, by a great Mortality, does not amount to 100*l.* on each Claim) to pay each Claimant one hundred Pounds, whereby all Reductions are effectually prevented, and the Corporation kept in a flourishing Condition; which, by the good Footing it is on at present, it is not to be doubted, but it will improve to the great Advantage of its Members.

Bank-end Waterworks.

To this Office, which is kept at the *Bank-end* in *Southwark*, belongs a Horse-Machine for raising *Thames* Water for the Service of that Neighbourhood; but it having but one Main Pipe of a seven Inch Bore, neither their Stock, or Shares, can be very considerable.

Bank of England.

This Corporation was projected in the Year 1694, by *William Paterson*, Esq; a *Scotsman*, upon the following Occasion; *viz.* The Government having Occasion for great Sums of Money towards carrying on an offensive War against *France*, *Paterson* proposed the raising the Sum of twelve hundred thousand Pounds by Subscription, to be lent to the Publick on certain Conditions, the principal whereof was that for erecting a Bank in this City. This Proposal being cheerfully embraced by many of the chief Citizens, they immediately applied to Parliament; where the Terms proposed being readily accepted, the Subscribers of the said Sum were incorporated by the Appellation of *The Governor and Company of the Bank of England*; to have perpetual Succession, and a common Seal; to purchase Lands, Rents, Tenements, and Hereditaments of what kind soever; and to sell, grant, demise, and dispose of the same at Pleasure; to sue and implead, to be sued and impleaded, answer and be answered in Courts of Record, or any other Place whatsoever; and to have an Interest of eight *per Cent.* for the Money advanced till the same shall be repaid.

Act Parl.
5 & 6 W.
& M.

The Proprietors of the Bank and the Grocers Company not agreeing about a new Lease, they began to erect a Building in *Tbreadneedle-street* to transact their Affairs in: On which Occasion, the Governor and Directors of the Corporation repaired thither on the third of *August*, Anno 1732, to see the Pedestal of the Western Column of the interior Front laid; whereon were engraven the following Words: *The Foundation of this Building of the Bank of England was laid August 1, 1732, in the sixth Year of the Reign of King George the Second; Sir Edward Bellamy, Knight and Alderman, Governor; the Honourable Horatio Townshend, Esq; Deputy Governor; together with the Names of the several Directors.* This Inscription is partly a Mistake, for the Foundation of the Work was begun about four Months before.

In order to come at the Virgin Earth to lay a firm Foundation for this magnificent Structure, after digging a considerable Depth, the Workmen continued to discover artificial Ground, which occasioned their boring to discover the Depth thereof; when, to their great Surprise, they brought up Oyster-shells in a Moorish Soil upwards of thirty Feet below the Surface: But for want of an additional Length of a Borer, could proceed no deeper; which shews the Earth to be vastly raised in this Place. And being in the Neighbourhood of the ancient Watercouse of *Walbrook*, it does in some Measure corroborate *Stow's* Tradition of the River *Thames* having anciently flowed as far as *Bucklersbury* in this Neighbourhood.

Soon after the finishing of this stately Fabrick, the Proprietors of the Bank caused a Statue to be erected in the Hall of the same, in Commemoration of their great Founder, with this Inscription:

Ob
Legibus vim,
Judiciis Auctoritatem,
Senatui Dignitatem,
Civibus universis Jura sua,
Tam Sacra, quam Civilia, Restituta,
Et illustrissimæ Domus Hannoverianæ
In imperium Britannicum Successione
Posteris confirmata,
Optimo Principi,
Gulielmo Tertio,
Conditori suo,
Grato Animo Posuit, dicavitque
hujus Ærarii Societas,
A. C. MDCCXXXIV. harumque Ædium I.

English'd thus:

For restoring Efficacy to the Laws,
Authority to the Courts of Justice,
Dignity to the Parliament,
To all his Subjects their Religion and Liberties,
And confirming these to Posterity,
By the Succession of the illustrious House of Hanover
To the British Throne:
To the best of Princes, William the Third,
Founder of the Bank,
This Corporation, from a Sense of Gratitude,
Has erected this Statue,
And dedicated it to his Memory,
In the Year of our Lord MDCCXXXIV.
And the first Year of this Building.

See Broad-street Ward.

Bounty

*Bounty of Queen Anne.*Act Parl.
2 & 3
Anne.

This Corporation, who keep their Office in *Dean's-yard, Westminster*, was established by Act of Parliament *Anno 1703*, for the better Maintenance of the poor Clergy, by the Augmentation of small Livings. This Body Corporate consists of the Lords of the Privy Council, Lords Lieutenants and Custos Rotulorum, the Archbishops, Bishops, Deans of Cathedrals, Judges, the King's Sergeants at Law, Attorney, Solicitor and Advocate General, Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of the Universities, Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, and Mayors of all other Cities within the Kingdom; seven whereof at least to compose a Court, provided a Privy Counsellor, Bishop, Judge, or one of the King's Council be three thereof. This Court, having the Direction of all Affairs belonging to the Corporation, appoint Committees of Governors, and invest them with such Powers as they judge convenient.

The Governors Business is to find out the Value of every Benefice under eighty Pounds *per Annum*, with their respective Distances from the City of *London*, &c. and to lay the State thereof before the King, with the Value of the First-Fruits and Tenths, &c. and all Pensions and Charges belonging to the same, to the end the Royal Bounty may be applied for the Support of such as the Clergy as are in the greatest Distress. The Corporation has already made a great Progress in the Augmentation of a vast Number of small Livings; but I was refused an Account thereof on my applying for the same.

Charitable Corporation.

This Corporation was incorporated (for lending Money to the Poor upon easier Terms than those of Pawn Brokers and Money Jobbers, who seldom take less than thirty *per Cent.*) by Letters Patent of the Sixth of *Queen Anne*, 22 December 1708, by the Style of *The charitable Corporation for the Relief of Industrious Poor, by assisting them with small Sums upon Pledges at legal Interest*: And to enable the Members of the Corporation to answer their Title, they were empowered to raise a Fund not less than twenty, nor more than thirty thousand Pounds. But this Fund afterwards, by additional Grants, being increased to six hundred thousand Pounds, the same, instead of being employed to the Advantage of the Proprietors, was wickedly embezzled by their Cashier, Warehouse-keeper, and others; the two former whereof, for their flagitious Crimes, and unparalleled Villany, fled to *France* to shelter themselves from Justice: On which Occasion the unfortunate Proprietors applied to Parliament for Redress, who, in Commiseration to their unhappy Circumstances, not only made an Act to oblige the two Miscreants to return to account with the Sufferers, (which they not complying with, they were, by the said Act, both declared Felons) but likewise granted them a Power to make a Lottery for the Sum of five hundred thousand Pounds; whereby they cleared about eighty thousand Pounds.

This Corporation, by their Charter, are, upon Pain of Dissolution, enjoined not to interfere with the Bank of *England*, by discounting of Bills

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either Foreign or Domestick, or keeping other Cash than their own, nor to traffick or deal in any Business other than that of lending Money upon Pledges, which they are to advance upon legal Interest, and a reasonable Allowance for Charges; which, by the Advice of able Council, they ascertained at five *per Cent.* which, with the Interest, amounts to ten *per Cent.* upon all Pawns.

The Affairs of this Corporation are under the Direction of a Committee of seven of the Proprietors, three or more whereof constitute a Court, who, in Conjunction with others, may call a general Court, which is to consist of seventeen at least, who are empowered to make By-laws for the better Government of the Company, and to appoint their Officers, who are a Chastier, Warehouse-keepers, Accomptant, Clerks, &c.

This Corporation, during its Prosperity, had two Offices, *viz.* One on *Laurence Pountney's-Hill*, and the other in *Spring-Garden, Charing-Cross*; but they transact their Affairs only in that of the *Spring-Garden, Charing-Cross*.

Chelsea Water-works.

This Society was incorporated by Act of Parliament in the Year 1722, by the Name of *The Governor and Company of Chelsea Water-works*; by which Name they are to have perpetual Succession and a common Seal, with a Power to purchase in Mortmain, Lands, &c. to the Amount of one thousand Pounds *per Ann.* with a Right to alien and dispose of the same as they shall see convenient. Which Works are divided into two thousand Shares. The Company's Affairs are managed by a Governor, Deputy, and thirteen Directors.

Act Parl.
8 G. I.*Coal-meters Office.*

In this Office, which is kept in *Church-Alley, St. Dunstan's-Hill*, are entered all Ships that arrive in the Port of *London* with Coals; and to which belong fifteen Master-meters, who appoint a sufficient Number of Persons to measure the Coals brought by the said Ships, to prevent Impositions, which would otherwise happen both to the King and Subject, in respect to the Duty and Measure. See Vol. I. A. D. 1713.

Custom-House.

Though the Antiquity of the Duties of Import and Export in this City cannot be ascertained, yet that they are almost coeval with the Commerce thereof, I think will not be controverted. That Custom was paid in *London* during the *Saxon* Government, is manifest by the twenty-third Law of King *Ethelbert*, which appoints a certain Toll to be paid at *Billinggate*, to the Collectors of the King's commercial and other Revenues in this City. See *Tower Ward*.

Joh.
Brompt.
Chron.

The Duties said to be collected in the Year 1728, amounted to upwards of two Millions and eight hundred thousand Pounds, than which nothing can so effectually shew the Opulency and prodigious Commerce of this vast City.

English Copper Office.

This Company, whose Office is kept in *Busb-Lane*, was incorporated by Letters Patent of

Clerk
Acc.

14 S

the

the Third of *William and Mary*, 22 September, Anno 1691, by the Appellation of *The Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England*; which was confirmed by *Queen Anne*, Anno 1710; and by subsequent Grants, their Power of working of Mines was extended to all Parts of *Ireland* and *New England*.

This Corporation consists of a Governor, Deputy Governor, and eighteen Assistants.

Excise Office.

Scob.
Act Parl.

The Duty of Excise was at first introduced into this City and Kingdom by the Parliament, 22 July, Anno 1643, by laying an Impost upon Beer, Ale, Wine, and other Provisions for carrying on a War against the King.

This Office, which is kept in the *Old Jewry*, was till of late managed by seven Commissioners; but there being so many new exciseable Commodities brought into the same, their Number is increased to nine, who have each a Salary of one thousand Pounds *per Annum*; as are likewise the Clerks and other Officers under them, both in Number and Salaries.

At the Desire of the Commissioners of this Office, a very laudable Practice is lately set on Foot, for the Support of the valetudinary and aged Clerks and Officers belonging to the same; for which Purpose the several Clerks and Officers contribute three Pence *per Pound* out of their respective Salaries; which is said to amount to about three thousand Pounds *per Annum*.

Before the Commissioners of Excise are try'd all Frauds committed in the several Branches of the Revenue under their Direction; and if any Person thinks himself injured by their Sentence, he may appeal to the Commissioners of Appeals for a Re-hearing, who are five in Number, and have each a Salary of two hundred Pounds *per Annum*. See *Cheap Ward*.

Friendly Society.

This Society was erected by a Deed of Settlement of the 28th of August, Anno 1684, for insuring Houses against Loss by Fire, which they do on Brick Buildings at the Rate of nine Shillings and four Pence *per Cent.* for the Term of seven Years, and double that Sum on those of Wood.

Besides this certain Charge, the Insured are obliged to contribute to the Payment of all Losses that may happen; in order to which, they make a Deposit of six Shillings and eight Pence *per Cent.* so much whereof as remains undivided, at the Expiration of the several Insurances, is returned to the respective Proprietors. And for securing the Payment of all Losses, that may happen by Fire, a considerable Security in Land is settled on Trustees. And, for extinguishing Fires, continually keep in their Service two and twenty Firemen, who wear the Company's Badge, and are annually cloathed.

Georgia Office.

The King having been graciously pleased to purchase the Properties of divers of the Proprietors of uncultivated Lands in the Province of *South Carolina* in *America*, in order for their Cul-

tivation; and to which End, conferred the same upon a certain Number of Gentlemen in Trust, whom he incorporated by his Letters Patent, 9 June, Anno 1732, by the Appellation of *The Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America*; with a Power to receive Benefactions, and make Collections by Contribution, or Subscription, towards promoting the intended Settlement: For which Purpose the said Trustees having directed their Letters Commissorial, under their common Seal, to the Ministers, Churchwardens and Vestrymen of the several Parishes of this City and Suburbs; divers whereof, together with such Gentlemen as had Commissions directed to them for the same End, in a short time, so bestirred themselves, that they collected upwards of five thousand Pounds; which, with the ten thousand Pounds granted them by Parliament on the same Account, the whole Sum on the 9th of June, Anno 1734, amounted to fifteen thousand two hundred and twenty-six Pounds twelve Shillings and ten Pence.

Since which Time divers Collections were made in other Parishes, which greatly contributed to the forwarding of so great and laudable an Undertaking; but none so effectually as the generous Resolution of the House of Commons, in granting the Trustees an additional Supply of twenty-six thousand Pounds. By this Encouragement, and the great Progress made in the Cultivation of the Country by Foreigners who are sent thither, it is not to be doubted but this Colony will prove of as great Advantage to this Kingdom, as any of our *American* Settlements.

But by the Trustees manner of granting the Lands in *Georgia* to the People only in Tail Male, it is to be feared it will be a Means of deterring others from going to settle in that Country on such slavish Terms, seeing that the Female Descendants of industrious Parents (who, at the Expence of their All, and the wearing out of their Bodies in hard Labour, to improve the Ground, which, when granted them, probably was not worth six Pence an Acre) will be thereby deprived of their Father's Inheritance, which, on the Failure of the Male Branch of the Family, will revert to the Trust, while the distressed Females will be left to shift for themselves, perhaps under the direful Effects of a miserable Poverty.

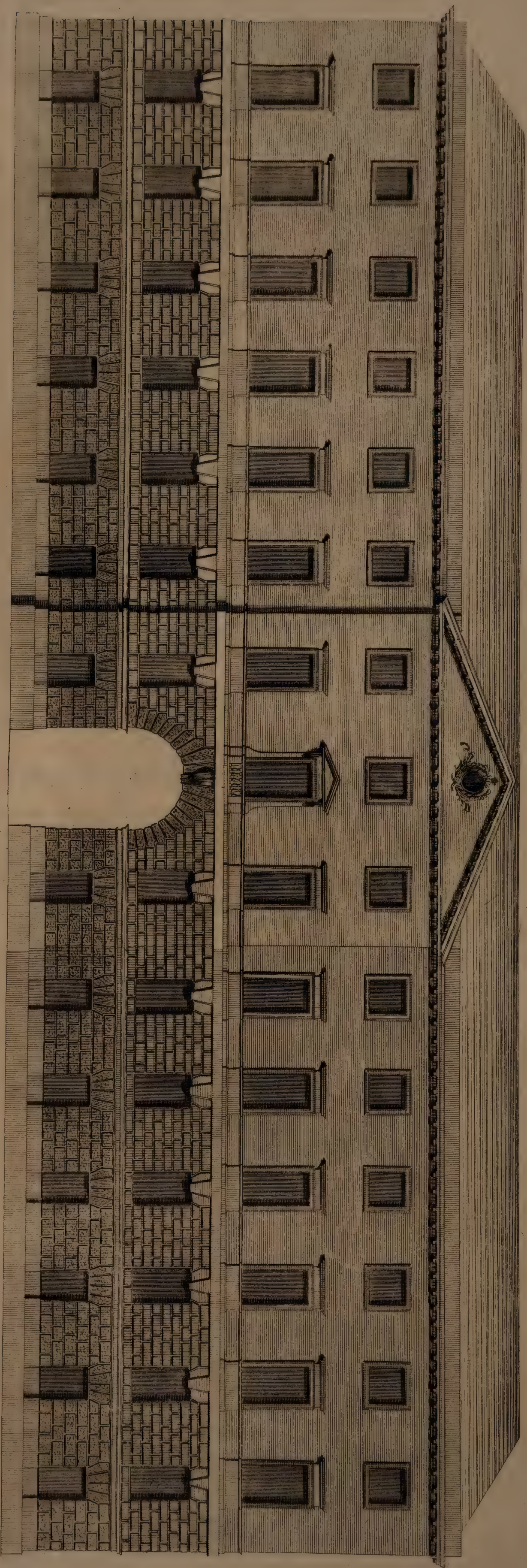
Hackney-coach Office.

This Office, which is kept in *Surrey-street* in the *Strand*, was erected by Act of Parliament in the Year 1696, to consist of five Commissioners, for licensing Hackney and Stage Coaches.

Act Parl.
5 & 6 W.
& M.

For the better Government of the said Coaches and Chairs, and preventing the Drivers and Bearers thereof from imposing upon their Employers, each has its respective Number, whereby the Workers, in case of any Damage, Abuse or Imposition committed by them, may be found; and who, being on such Occasions summoned before the Commissioners, are generally fined for each Offence in the Sum of twenty or forty Shillings, without the Right of Appeal.

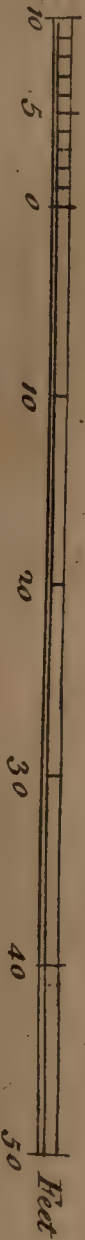
And as a farther Regulation for the said Hackney Coachmen and their Employers, the following



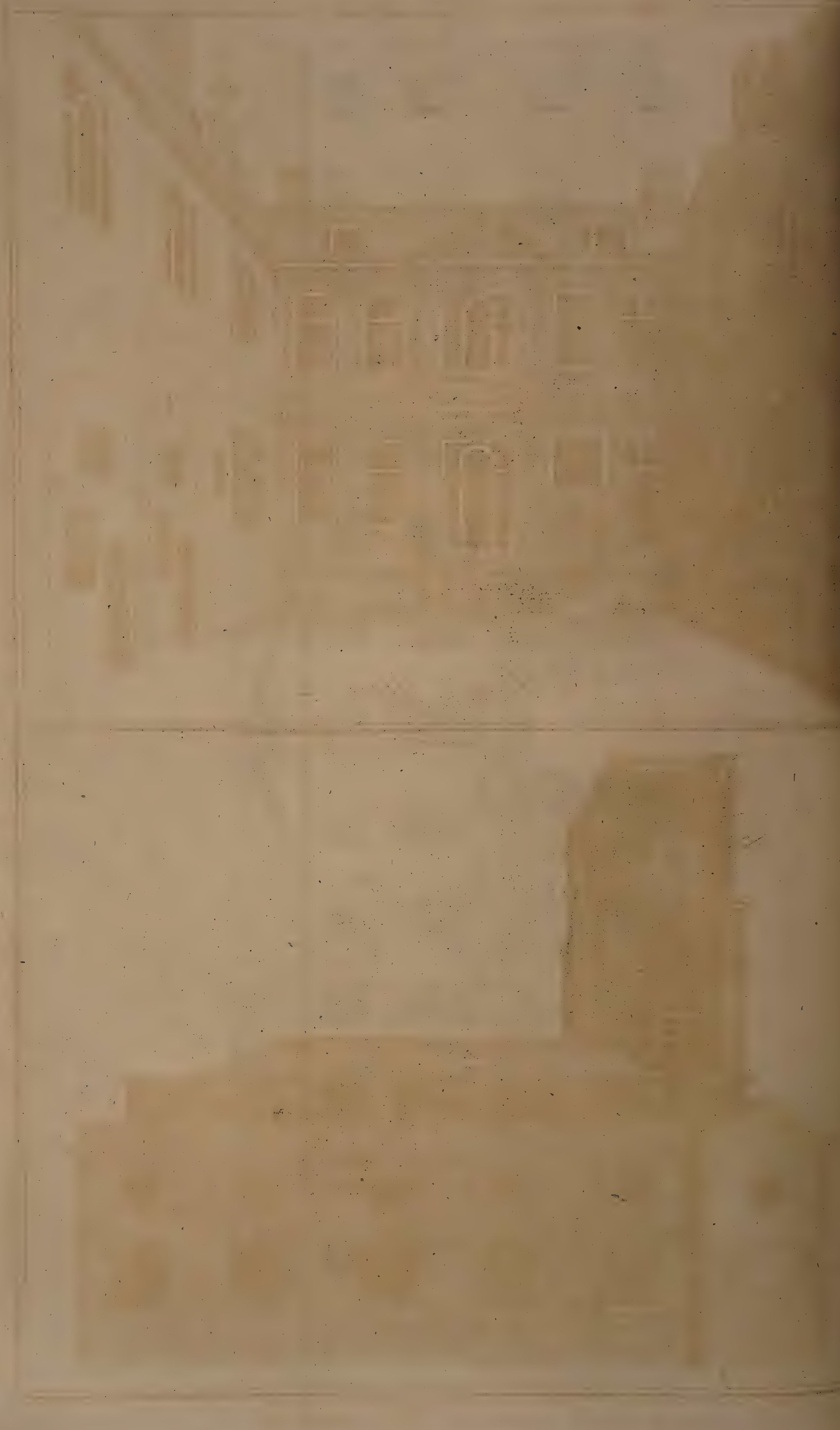
W. Robinson sculp^t

West Front of the new Carriage Office in London.

J. Robinson delin^t



Published according to Act of Parliament, Sept: 7th 1777.





The Excise Office.



The Parish Church of St. Olave, Southwark.

ing Rates are by the said Act of Parliament appointed to be taken by them respectively.

Act Parl.
5 & 6 W.
& M.

That no licensed Hackney-coachman, or Driver of such Coach, shall presume to take for his Hire in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, or ten Miles of the same, above the Rate of ten Shillings *per* Day, reckoned at twelve Hours; and by the Hour, eighteen Pence for the first, and twelve Pence for every Hour after; and from any of the Inns of Court, or thereabouts, to any Part of *St. James's* or *Westminster* (except beyond *Totbil-street*) one Shilling; and from any of the said Inns of Court to the *Royal Exchange*, one Shilling; and if to the *Tower of London*, *Bishopsgate-street*, *Aldgate*, or thereabouts, one Shilling and six Pence; and from the same Places to the said Inns of Court; and the like Rates to and from Places of the like Distances.

Pursuant to the Directions of the said Act of Parliament, and for the better ascertaining the Fares between the most remarkable Places of this City and Suburbs, the Commissioners of the Hackney Coach Office caused the Distances between the following Parts to be measured, and the several Rates fixed accordingly.

Rates of one Shilling.

From Westminster-hall to Marlborough-street.
Westminster-hall to Albemarle-street.
Westminster-hall to Bolton-street.
Westminster-hall to Soho-square.
Westminster-hall to Bloomsbury-square.
Westminster-hall to Little Queen-street, Holborn.
St. James's-gate to Queen Anne's-square, Westminster.
St. James's-gate to the nearest Corner of Red Lion-square.
Golden-square to Red Lion-square.
Hay-market Playhouse to Red Lion-square.
Hay-market Playhouse to Queen Anne's-square, Westminster.
Hay-market Playhouse to Thavie's-Inn.
Hay-market Playhouse to Bloomsbury-square.
Red Lion-square to Guildhall.
Upper End of Fetter-lane in Holborn to Aldgate.
Royal Exchange to Hoxton-square.
Newgate to the middle of Greek-street near Soho-square.
The King's-head Tavern in Southwark to the Sign of Sir William Walworth.
Gray's-inn-gate to Sadler's-wells by Islington.
Tom's Coffeehouse in Ruffel-street by Covent-garden to Newcastle-house by Clerkenwell Church.
Temple-bar to Billingsgate.
Aldgate to Shadwell.

Rates of one Shilling and six Pence.

From Drury-lane Playhouse to Queen Anne's-square, Westminster.
Westminster-hall to St. Paul's Church.
Westminster-hall to Queen's-square, Red Lion-fields.
St. James's-gate to Hatton-garden.
New Exchange in the Strand to the Royal Exchange.
Hay-market Playhouse to Hatton-garden.
Red Lion-square to Westminster-hall.

St. James's to Marybon Church.

The Royal Exchange to Bloomsbury-square.

The Royal Exchange to the Watch-house at Mile-end.

The Outside of Aldgate to Stepney Church.

Bedford-street, Covent-garden, to Coleman-street.

Bread-street to Upper Moorfields and Hoxton-square.

Austin Friars-gate in Broad-street to Hart-street by Bloomsbury-market.

St. Martin's-lane in the Strand to Gold-street by Wood-street.

The End of Lombard-street next Gracechurch-street to Somerset-house.

St. Laurence Church by Guildhall to Brownlow-street in Drury-lane.

The Royal Exchange to the Church at Newington beyond Southwark.

Tom's Coffeehouse by Covent-garden to the Royal Exchange.

Stocks-market to Charing-cross.

Aldgate to Ratcliff-cross.

At the same Time the said Commissioners settled the Rates for Hackney-chairs as follow:

Rates of one Shilling.

From Westminster-hall to Covent-garden.
Westminster-hall to Exeter-change.
St. James's gate, thro' the Park, to Westminster-hall.
Hay-market Playhouse to Bolton-street.
Hay-market Playhouse to the Entrance of Lincoln's-Inn Fields.
St. James's-gate to Somerset-house.
Somerset-house to the upper End of Hatton-garden.
Hay-market Playhouse to Essex-street.
Hay-market Playhouse to Soho-square.
The nearest Corner of Golden-square to Drury-lane Playhouse in Bridges-street.

Rates of one Shilling and six Pence.

From Westminster-hall to Marlborough-street.
Westminster-hall to Soho-square.
Westminster-hall to Bolton-street.
Westminster-hall to Temple-bar.
St. James's-gate to Queen Anne's-square, Westminster.
Golden-square to Red Lion-square.
Red Lion-square to the Hay-market Playhouse.
Queen's-square to the said House.
Hay-market Playhouse to Bloomsbury-square.
Hay-market Playhouse to Gray's-Inn.

Hampstead Water-Office.

To this Office, which is kept in *Denmark-street*, *St. Giles's*, belong two main Pipes of a seven Inch Bore, which bring Water from the Ponds at *Highgate* and *Hampstead* to supply this Neighbourhood.

Hand in Hand Fire-Office.

This Office was erected in the Year 1696, by about one hundred Persons, who mutually agreeing to insure one anothers Houses from Loss by Fire, by an amicable Contribution, entered into a Deed of Settlement for that Purpose; which being signed by every Person desirous of becoming a Member, he or she is thereby admitted into the joint Contributionship, and becomes an equal Sharer in Profit and Loss, in

Pro-

Proportion to his, her or their respective Insurances; which Deed of Settlement was inrolled in Chancery, 24 January, Anno 1698.

This Office being calculated for the mutual Ease and Advantage of all the Contributors, they insure Houses, Chambers, &c. at the following easy Rates, viz. The Deposite Money on Stone, or Brick Houses, is ten Shillings *per Cent.* and double on those of Timber; with a Premium of two Shillings *per Cent.* on Brick or Stone, and double on Timber Buildings, for any Sum not exceeding 1500*l.* And for any Sum from 1500*l.* to 2000*l.* four Shillings *per Cent.* on Brick or Stone, and double on Timber for any Term of Years not exceeding seven. But a Sum exceeding 2000*l.* not to be insured on any Building, without the Approbation of a General Court. And for the more effectual preventing the Office from being imposed upon, they insure only three-fourths of the Value of each House.

Surely never any Project was better calculated for the mutual Advantage of the Contributors than this; for the Deposite Money of ten and twenty Shillings *per Cent.* is returnable at the Expiration of seven Years, the Premium employed in defraying the Expence of the Office, and the Surplus thrown into the Dividend of Profits.

The annual Dividend of this Society arises from the Surplusage above-mentioned, and the Interest of their Stock in the publick Funds and other Securities; which on stating the Company's Accounts, 23 October, Anno 1732, amounted to fifty-five thousand two hundred and forty-seven Pounds seven Shillings and two Pence Half-penny. The Profits whereof amounting to above double the Expence of the Office, the Remainder is divided among the Proprietors.

The Affairs of this Community are managed by twenty-four Directors, who generously serve *gratis*; which together with their frugal and disinterested Management, the considerable Fund aforesaid, and a Call of ten Shillings *per Cent.* on Brick, and twenty on Wooden Buildings (which is the most that each Contributor is obliged to pay, in case so great a Loss should happen as to require the same, which hitherto has not happened, nor probably never will) on any extraordinary Event; a better Security cannot well be devised. And as this Office, as already hinted, is calculated for the general Good of the Members, they have likewise the Advantage separately to examine the Deed of Settlement, and all Orders and Proceedings, as well of the General Courts, as those of the Court of Directors.

This Company, for the extinguishing of Fires, keep in their Service thirty Firemen, who are annually clothed, and have each a Badge. See Aldersgate Ward.

Jewel-Office.

In this Office, which is kept in the Tower of London, besides Plate and Jewels of great Value, are contained the Regalia used at Coronations. See Tower of London, Vol. I. Page 146, &c.

Lead-Office.

This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the fourth of William and Mary, 4 Oct. Anno 1692, by the Appellation of *The Governor*

and Company for smelting down Lead with Pit and Sea-Coal and by which they were impowered to raise a joint Stock for the effectual carrying on the Business of Smelting, or Refining Lead from the Ore, &c. with Sea-coal, instead of Wood.

This Corporation is under the Direction of a Governor, Deputy-Governor and twelve Assistants; who manage their Affairs in a convenient House in *Ingram's-court* in *Fenchurch-street*.

London-Assurance.

This Society, pursuant to an Act of Parliament of the sixth of George I. was incorporated by Letters Patent of the said Prince, 22 June, Anno 1720, by the Name of *The London Assurance for assuring of Ships, Goods, and Merchandizes at Sea, or going to Sea; and for lending Money upon Bottomry*. By which Name they are to have perpetual Succession, (yet subject to Redemption by Parliament) with a Power to sue and implead, be sued and impleaded, answer and be answered in Courts of Record, or elsewhere, touching or concerning the Transactions of the Corporation; to have a common Seal; and to purchase Lands, &c. in Mortmain, to the Amount of one thousand Pounds *per Annum*; and to grant, alien, or demise the same at Pleasure.

In Consideration of the Premises, the Corporation was to advance to his Majesty the Sum of three hundred thousand Pounds, without Interest, for the Term of thirty-one Years. Towards the raising of which Sum, and paying all just Demands, that may be made upon their respective Policies, the Company was impowered to raise a Sum not exceeding fifteen hundred thousand Pounds, to be called the Stock of the Corporation.

And in case the Government should think fit to repay the aforesaid Sum of three hundred thousand Pounds within, or at the Expiration of, the aforesaid Term of thirty-one Years; then, and in such case, three Years Notice shall be given by Parliament in the *London Gazette*, to be affixed on the *Royal Exchange* of London. Upon the Payment of which Sum, the Corporation to cease, and become intirely void, in all Respects, as if the same had never subsisted.

By a second Charter, granted to this Corporation, 29 April, Anno 1721, they were impowered not only to insure Houses, Goods, Ships, &c. from Fire, but likewise to assure Lives.

London-bridge Water-works.

These Water-works are divided into Shares, which belong to the several Proprietors; who, after a Deduction of Charges, divide the Profits arising thereby half-yearly. See Bridge Ward within.

Mercers Assurance-Office.

This Office of Assurance was projected by William Ashton, D. D. See *Mercers Company*. Acc.
Asst.
Propos.

Merchants Water-works.

To this Office belong three Engines for raising Water, viz. a Windmill in *Tottenham-Court-Road-Fields*; and two others wrought by the common Sewer at *Tom's Coffee-house* in *St. Martin's* and *Harts-born* Lanes in the Strand; whence issue three main Pipes of six and seven Inch Bores, whereby those Neighbourhoods are sup-

supplied with Water. This Company, like others, after the defraying of all Charges, divide the Profits half-yearly.

Mines Royal.

Sir John
Pettus's
Fodinae
Regale.

The *English* in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* having but little Knowledge in discovering and working of Mines, she, by the Advice of her Council, sent for divers *Germans* experienced in such Works, and those of Smelting and Refining of Minerals; who, on their Arrival, were no sooner naturalized, than the Queen, by her Letters Patent of the tenth of *October*, An. 1564, granted to *Thomas Thurland* and *Daniel Houghsetter*, and their Heirs for ever, Licence to search for Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, and Quicksilver, in the several Royalties in the Counties of *York*, *Lancashire*, *Cumberland*, *Westmorland*, *Cornwall*, *Devon*, *Glocester*, *Worcester* and Principality of *Wales*, for their sole Use and Profit, other than that her Majesty reserved to herself the Tenths of all Gold, Silver, and Quicksilver Ores, and the Pre-emption of refined Gold and Silver; the former at eight Pence, and the latter at one Penny per Ounce lower than the current Price of the said Metals; and two Shillings and six Pence for every hundred Weight of Copper.

Ibid.

Thurland and *Houghsetter* aforefaid, having, by virtue of the Powers granted them, sold divers Parts, or Shares, of their said Privileges, &c. they were, with the Purchasers, by Letters Patent 22 May, Anno 1568, incorporated by the Style of *The Governors, Assistants and Commonalty of the Mines Royal*. The Shares of this Company at first consisted of twenty-four; which have since been increased to ninety-six.

Mineral and Mineral-works.

Ibid.

Queen *Elizabeth*, on the seventeenth of September, Anno 1565, granted to *William Humsfreys* and *Christopher Schutz*, a German, a Licence to search for all Mines, Minerals, and subterraneous Treasure, (except Copperas and Alom) in the several Royalties, in all Parts of *England*, (exclusive of the eight Counties specified in *Thurland's* and *Houghsetter's* Grant of the *Mines Royal*) and in the *English Pale* in *Ireland*; to be held of the Crown upon the same Terms as those belonging to the Company of *Mines Royal*.

Ibid.

Some Time after, Queen *Elizabeth*, on the twenty-eighth of May, Anno 1568, incorporated this Society by the Name of *The Governors, Assistants and Society of the Mineral and Battery-works*. The Number of Shares belonging to this Company at first were thirty-six; which being divided into Half and Quarter-parts, they are thereby increased to one hundred and forty-four.

Mint-Office.

Try. Pix.

This Office is kept in the *Tower of London*; the Moniers, or Members whereof, were incorporated by *Edward III.* See *Tower of London*, Vol. I. Page 146, &c.

Navy-Office.

In this Office, which is kept in *Crouched-friars*, are managed all Affairs belonging to the Royal Navy, by seven Commissioners under the Lord High Admiral, or Commissioners of the Admiralty; the Chief whereof being the Treasurer, his Office is to receive and pay all Sums for the Use of the Navy. See *Tower Ward*.

New-River Company.

Various were the Projects in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James I.* for supplying the City of *London* with a sufficient Quantity of Water, for domestick Uses. One of which, in the third of King *James I.* Anno 1606, was confirmed by Act of Parliament. See Vol. I. Page 294. Act Parl. 3 Jac. I.

By an exact Mensuration of the Course of the *New-River*, taken by *Henry Mills*, (Surveyor to the Company) in the Year 1723, it appeared to be thirty-eight Miles three Quarters and sixteen Poles in Length; to which it was reduced, by the Contraction of its Sinuosities, above two Miles. Mill. Surv. New Riv.

This River, wherein, and over it, are forty-three Sluices, and two hundred and fifteen Bridges, is carried over two Vales in Wooden Frames, or Troughs, lined with Lead; that at *Busbil* being six hundred and sixty Feet in Length, and thirty in Height; under which, for the Passage of the Land-waters, is an Arch, capacious enough to receive the greatest Cart, or Waggon, laden with Hay or Straw; and the other, at *Highbury*, is in Length four hundred and sixty-two Feet, and in Height seventeen. And over and under the said River, besides divers considerable Currents of Land-waters, a great Number of Brooks, Rills, and Water-courses have their Passage.

As this *New-River* is, in some Places, waisted over Hills and Vales, so in others, Mole-like, it forces its Way through subterraneous Passages; and arriving at the Place, unjustly called its Head, in the Neighbourhood of *Islington*, 'tis ingulfed by fifty-eight Main Pipes, of Bores of seven Inches; whereby 'tis conveyed into the several Streets, Lanes, &c. of the City and Suburbs of *London*, to the great Convenience and Use of the Inhabitants; who, by small Leaden Pipes of an Half-Inch Bore, have the Water brought into their Houses; which amount to upwards of thirty thousand, who take in the same.

This Corporation consists of a Governor, Deputy-Governor, Treasurer, and twenty-six Directors; who at present keep their Office in *Bridewell Precinct*; where, weekly, on *Thursdays*, they hold a Board, for appointing of Officers, granting of Leases, and redressing of Grievances.

The Officers and Servants belonging to this Company, besides the above-mentioned, are; a Clerk, and his Assistant; a Surveyor, and his Deputy; fourteen Collectors, who, after deducting five per Cent. for collecting the Company's Rents, pay their Money every *Thursday* to the Treasurer; fourteen Walksmen, who have their several Walks along the River, to prevent throwing in Filth, or infectious Matter, into the same; sixteen Turncocks; twelve Pavours; twenty Borers of Pipes, besides Horse Engines for boring of others; together with a great Number of inferior Servants and Labourers.

The Work of the *New-River* being finished, and the Water brought to the Basin, into which 'twas not admitted till the *Michaelmas* following, in the Year 1613, on which Day, Sir *Thomas Middleton*, Brother to our Undertaker, was elected

Mund. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Lord-Mayor of *London* for the ensuing Year; who accompanying Sir *John Swinerton*, the Lord-Mayor, attended by many of the Aldermen, Recorder, &c. repaired to the said *Bafon*; when a Company of Labourers, about sixty in Number, (handsomly apparelled, with green Caps, carrying Spades, Shovels, Pickaxes, and other Implements of Labour) preceded by Drums and Trumpets, marched thrice round the *Bafon*; when stopping before the Lord-Mayor, &c. who were seated upon an Eminence, one of the said Labourers addrested himself to them in the following Lines:

Mund.Ed.
Stow.Sur.

Long have we labour'd, long desir'd and pray'd
For this great Work's Perfection: And by th' Ayd
Of Heav'n, and good Mens Wishe, tis at length
Happily conquer'd by Cost, Art and Strength.
And after five Yeeres deare Expence in Days,
Travaile and Paines, besides the infinite Wayes
Of Malice, Envie, false Suggestions,
Able to daunt the Spirits of mighty ones
In Wealth and Courage: This, a Work so rare,
Only by one Man's Industry, Cost and Care,
Is brought to blest Effect, so much withstood;
His onely Ayme the Cities generall Good.
And when (before) many unjust Complaints,
Enviouly seated, caused oft Restraints,
Stops, and great Crosses, to our Master's Charge,
And the Work's Hindrance; Favour now at large
Spreads itself open to him, and commends
To Admiration both his Pains and Ends.
The King's most gracious Love Perfection draws,
Favour from Princes, and (from all) Applause.
Then, worthy Magistrates, to whose Content,
(Next to the State) all this great Care was bent;
And for the Publicke Good, (which Grace requires)
Your Loves and Furtherance chiefly he desires,
To cherish these Proceedings; which may give
Courage to some, that may hereafter live,
To practise Deedes of Goodnesse and of Fame,
And gladly light their Actions by his Name.
Clarke of the Work, reach me the Booke, to show
How many Arts from such a Labour flow.
First, here's the Overseer, this tride Man,
An ancient Soldier, and an Artizan:
The Clarke, next him, a Mathematician.
The Master of the Timber-work takes place
Next after these; the Measurer, in like case;
Bricklayer, and Engineer; and after those,
The Borer and the Paviour. Then it shoves
The Labourers next; Keeper of *Amwell-head*;
The Walkers, last: So all their Names are read.
Yet these but Parcels of six hundred more,
That (at one Time) have been imployed before.
Yet these in Sight, and all the rest will say,
That all the Weeke they had their Royall Pay.
Now for the Fruits then: Flow forth, precious
Spring,

So long and dearly fought for, and now bring
Comfort to all that love thee: Loudly sing,
And with thy Chrystal Murmurs strook together,
Bid all thy true Well-wishers, Welcome hither.

At which Word, the Sluices being opened, the Stream ran plentifully into the *Bafon*, under the Sound of Drums and Trumpets, the Discharge of divers Chambers, and loud Acclamations of the People.

Sir *Hugh Middleton*, with the Assistance of King *James I.* and the Mayor and Commonalty

of *London*, is supposed to have expended five hundred thousand Pounds in bringing this Work to Town: But so poorly did it answer at first, that the Projector was almost ruined by it, whereupon the King, who was intitled to a Moiety of the Profits, relinquished his Share, reserving only 500 Pounds *per Ann.* out of it: And for above thirty Years, there were not divided but five Pounds odd Money to each of the Shares, which are seventy-two in Number; and are now reckoned to be worth between 4 and 5000 Pounds each.

The *New-River-Company* supplies at this Time above 30000 Houses with Water, for they have more than that Number of Tenants, several of which pay for many Houses.

Office of Ordnance.

This Office, which is kept in the Tower of *London*, is under the Direction of a Master. See *Tower of London*, Vol. I. Page 146, &c.

Pay-Office.

This Office, which is kept in *Broad-street* near *London-wall*, is under the Direction of a Treasurer, and Pay-master, who pay for all the Stores for the Use of the Royal Navy, and Wages of Sailors that serve on board the same. See *Broad-street Ward*.

Penny-Post-Office.

This Office, which is of great Use and Convenience to the Citizens of *London*, (and unknown in other Countries) was projected by *David Murray*, an Upholder in *Pater-Noster-row*, in the Year 1683, who communicating the same to *William Dockwra*, he carried it on for some Time with great Success; till the Government laid Claim to the same, as a Royal Prerogative; which *Dockwra* being obliged to submit to, had, in return a Pension of two hundred Pounds *per Annum* granted him by the King during Life. It is under the Direction of the Post-master-general; who appoints, as Managers thereof, a Comptroller, an Accomptant, Receiver, and Comptroller's Clerk; who have under their Management six Sorters and eight Sub-sorters of Letters, seventy-four Messengers or Letter-carriers, and three hundred and thirty-four Houses within the Bill of Mortality, for receiving or taking in Letters, which are divided among the six Offices belonging to the Penny-Post, as follow: viz. To the chief Office in *St. Christopher's-alley*, *Tbreadneedle-street*, one Sorter, two Sub-sorters, twenty Messengers, and seventy-three Receiving-houses. To *Westminster* Office, in *Little Suffolk-street*, one Sorter, two Sub-sorters, fifteen Messengers, and seventy-nine Receiving-houses. To *St. Paul's* Office, in *Queen's-Head-alley*, *Pater-Noster-row*, one Sorter, a Sub-sorter, ten Messengers, and thirty-six Receiving-houses. To the *Temple* Office, in *Chichester-rents*, *Chancery-lane*, one Sorter, a Sub-sorter, twelve Messengers, and sixty-two Receiving-houses. To *Southwark* Office, in *St. Mary Overie's Church-yard*, one Sorter, a Sub-sorter, twelve Messengers, and fifty-four Receiving-houses. To the *Hermitage* Office, in *King-street*, *Rose-mary-lane*, one Sorter, a Sub-sorter, five Messengers, and thirty Receiving-houses.

Comptrol.
Account.

The Advantages arising to the Citizens of *London, Westminster, &c.* by this Post in respect to Trade, are very considerable; for instead of corresponding with their Customers in the distant Parts of the City and Suburbs, and circumjacent Towns and Villages, at the great Expence of Portage as formerly, they can at present, by this valuable Convenience, manage their Affairs in those Places, by sending Letters, or Parcels of a Pound Weight, at so small a Charge as one Penny upon the Stones. But beyond the Stones-end, two Pence, of which the Receiver as well as the Sender pays one Penny. Besides the above-mentioned Number of Receiving-houses in the City and Suburbs, there are within the Circuit of the Penny-Post, in the Neighbourhood of *London*, upwards of two hundred Towns and Villages, where Penny-post Letters and Parcels are taken in. See *Broad-street Ward*.

Post-Office.

Act Parl.
12 Car. II.

Of what Antiquity the Post in this Kingdom is, I cannot ascertain; but by the first Account I find thereof, it appears to have been managed by several private Offices, which had their respective Districts. Great Inconveniencies arising from their different Methods of Management, they were suppressed, and a certain Number of Publick Offices erected in lieu thereof: But these not answering the End proposed, a General Post-Office was erected by Act of Parliament, in the twelfth of *Charles II.* Anno 1660, to be kept within the City of *London*, under the Direction of a Post-master, to be appointed by the King, and with Power to appoint Post-houses in divers Parts of the Country hitherto unprovided, both in Post and By-roads.

By the said Act of Parliament, the Postage of Letters to and from all Places therein mentioned was not only ascertained, but likewise the Rates of Post-horses, to be paid by all such as shall ride Post.

Ibid.
9 Anne.

And upon the Union of the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, a General Post-Office was established by Act of Parliament in the Year 1710, not only for the united Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, but likewise for that of *Ireland*, and her Majesty's Plantations in the *West Indies* and *North America*; by which the Postage of Letters being raised, I shall subjoin an Account of the present Rates, payable upon all Letters and Packets, to and from the several Places therein mentioned.

Rates for carrying Letters to and from the several Places hereunder mentioned.

	Single		Doub.		Treibl.		Ounc.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
To, or from London, not exceeding Eighty Miles	0	3	0	6	0	9	1	0
To, or from any Place in England, above Eighty Miles from London.	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4
To, or from London to Edinburgh, Dumfries, or Cockburnspath	0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0
To, or from Edinburgh, not exceeding Fifty Miles	0	2	0	4	0	6	0	8
To, or from Edinburgh, not exceeding Eighty Miles	0	3	0	6	0	9	1	0
To, or from any Place in Scotland, above Eighty Miles from Edinburgh	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4
To, or from London to Dublin in Ireland	0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0
To, or from Dublin, not exceeding Forty Miles	0	2	0	4	0	6	0	8

	Sing.		Doub.		Treibl.		Oun.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
To, or from any Place in Ireland, above Forty Miles from Dublin	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4
From any Part of France, to London	0	10	1	8	2	6	3	4
From London, thro' France, to, or from Spain, or Portugal	1	6	3	0	4	6	6	0
To, or from London, to the Spanish Netherlands	0	10	1	8	2	6	3	4
From London, thro' France, to, or from Italy, Sicily, or Turkey	1	3	2	6	3	0	0	0
From London, thro' the Spanish Netherlands, to, or from Italy or Sicily	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0
From London, thro' the Spanish Netherlands, to, or from Germany, and all Parts of the North	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0
From London, thro' the Spanish Netherlands, to, or from Spain or Portugal	1	6	3	0	4	6	6	0
From London, thro' the United Provinces, to, or from Italy or Sicily.	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0
From London, thro' the United Provinces, to, or from Germany, and all other Parts of the North	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0
From London, thro' the United Provinces, to, or from Spain, or Portugal	1	6	3	0	4	6	6	0
From London, thro' the Spanish Netherlands, or United Provinces, or from Hamburg.	0	10	1	8	2	6	3	4
To, or from London, to Spain, or Portugal, by Packet-boats	1	6	3	0	4	6	6	0
To, or from London, to Jamaica, Barbadoes, Antegoa, Montserrat, Nevis, and St. Christopher's	1	6	3	0	4	6	6	0
To, or from London, to New York in North America	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0
To, or from any Part of the West Indies, to New York	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4
To, or from New York, not exceeding Sixty Miles	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4
To, or from New York, to East New Jersey and West New Jersey, and One Hundred Miles from New York	0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0
To, or from Perth-Amboy, and Bridlington, to any Place not exceeding Sixty Miles.	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4
To, or from Perth-Amboy and Bridlington, to any Place not exceeding One hundred Miles	0	6	1	0	1	6	1	0
To, or from New York, to New London, in New England, and Philadelphia, in Pensilvania	0	9	1	6	2	3	3	0
To, or from New London and Philadelphia, to any Place not exceeding Sixty Miles	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4
To, or from New London and Philadelphia to any Place not exceeding One hundred Miles	0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0
To, or from New York, to Rhode Island, New England, Massachuset's Bay, New Hampshire and Maryland	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0
To, or from Newport, Boston, Portsmouth, and Annapolis, and any Place not exceeding Sixty Miles	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4
To, or from Newport, Boston, Portsmouth, and Annapolis, and any Place not exceeding One hundred Miles	0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0
To, or from New York, to Salem, Ipswich, Piscataway and Williamsburgh	1	3	2	6	3	9	5	0
To, or from Salem, Ipswich, Piscataway and Williamsburgh, not exceeding Sixty Miles	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4
To, or from Salem, Ipswich, Piscataway and Williamsburgh, not exceeding One hundred Miles	0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0
To or from New York, to Charles Town, the Capital of North or South Carolina	1	0	3	0	4	6	6	0
To, or from Charles Town, to any Place not exceeding Sixty Miles	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4
To, or from Charles Town, to any Place not exceeding One hundred Miles	0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0

The Office of Post-Master General is at present under the Direction of two Commissioners, assisted by a Secretary and Clerk, who have under their Management for the Inland Office, a Comptroller, Receiver, Accomptant and Solicitor, seven Clerks of the Roads, and thirteen others, with three Window-men: And for the Foreign Office, a Comptroller and Alphabet-keeper, and eight Clerks, including those of the Receiver and Accomptant. And the Number of Receiving-houses within

within the Bill of Mortality, where Letters are taken in for the General-Post, amount to thirty; and that of Men who carry Letters to all Parts within the said District, to sixty-nine.

Record-Office.

This Office is kept in the Tower of London. See Tower of London, Page 146, &c.

This Office is in the Custody of a Keeper and his Deputy, who occasionally employ a Number of Clerks.

Rotherhithe Water-works.

This Office is kept at the upper End of *Rotherhithe-wall*, and lower End of *Mill-street*; where the Water Engine belonging to the same is wrought by Water from the River *Thames*, which being brought in by the Tide, is contained in the Canals in the neighbouring Streets: By this Engine a sufficient Quantity of Water is raised to supply two Main Pipes of a six Inch Bore each, whereby the Neighbourhood is plentifully served with *Thames* Water.

Royal-Exchange Assurance,

This Society, pursuant to an Act of Parliament of the sixth of George I. 22 June, Anno 1720, were incorporated by Letters Patent, by the Name of *The Royal-Exchange Assurance for assuring of Ships, Goods and Merchandise at Sea, or going to Sea, and for lending Money on Bottomry*: By which Name they are to have perpetual Succession, (yet subject to Redemption by Parliament) with a Power to sue and implead, be sued and impleaded, answer and be answered in Courts of Record, or elsewhere, touching, or concerning the Transactions of the Corporation; to have a common Seal, and to purchase Lands, &c. in Mortmain, to the Amount of one thousand Pounds *per Annum*, and to grant, alien or demise the same at pleasure.

In consideration of the Premises, the Corporation was to advance to the King the Sum of three hundred thousand Pounds, without Interest, for the Term of thirty-one Years. Towards raising this Sum, and paying all just Demands that shall be made upon their respective Policies, the Company were impowered to raise a Sum not exceeding fifteen hundred thousand Pounds, to be called the Stock of the Corporation.

And in case the Government should think fit to repay the aforesaid Sum of three hundred thousand Pounds, within, or at the Expiration of the Term above mentioned; then and in such case, (three Years Notice thereof shall be given by Parliament in the *London Gazette*, to be affixed on the *Royal-Exchange* of London; upon the Payment of which Sum) the Corporation to cease and become intirely void in all Respects, as if the same had never subsisted.

By a second Charter granted to this Corporation, they are impowered not only to insure Houses, Goods, Ships, &c. from Fire, but likewise to assure Lives.

Shadwell Water-works.

This Office is kept in *Shadwell*, and is wrought by two Fire Engines, who supply two Main Pipes of six or seven Inch Bores with *Thames* Water, wherewith that Neighbourhood is plentifully furnished.

Stratford or Bow Water-works.

So called from their Situation, between the Villages of *Bow* in the County of *Middlesex*, and *Stratford* in the County of *Essex*, on the great Road to *Harwich*. These Works are supplied by a Fire Engine, which throws up the Water out of a Creek, branched from the River *Lea*, which is conveyed first into Reservoirs to settle, and then by broader Pipes conveyed Eastward into *Stratford*, and Westward to *Bow*, *Bromley*, *Old Ford*, *Mile-end Old Town*, *Stepney*, *Limehouse*, *Ratcliffe*, and as far as *Sun-Tavern* Fields, in *Shadwell* Parish.

Sun-Fire Office.

This Office was projected by *John Povey*, about the Year 1706, for insuring Merchandize and Household Goods (as well as Houses from Fire) which, till then was never done. *Povey* having for some Time carried on his Project with Success, disposed of the same, and conveyed his Right therein to certain Purchasers; who, by a Deed of Settlement of the 7th of April, Anno 1710, erected themselves into a Society by the Name of *The Sun-Fire Office, for insuring Houses, Goods, Wares and Merchandizes from Loss and Damage by Fire*.

This Society not confining themselves, like other Offices, to insure Houses, Goods, &c. within the Bill of Mortality only, but, for the Advantage of the Inhabitants of *Great Britain* in general, have extended their Insurance to all Parts of the Island. And that all Persons may with the greater Security insure in this Office, the Proprietors have raised a Fund of forty-eight thousand Pounds for the Safety of the insured; who are assured according to the Rates set forth in the subjoined Table.

A Table of annual Premiums to be paid for Insurances.

Sums insured.	Common Insurances,	Hazardous Insurances,	Doubly Hazard. Insur.
From	at	at	at
300l. to 1000l.	2s. per Ct.	3s. per Ct.	5s. per Ct.
1000l. to 2000l.	2s. 6d. per Ct.	4s. per Ct.	7s. 6d. per Ct.
2000l. to 3000l.	3s. 6d. per Ct.	5s. per Ct.	

Under the Article of common Insurances, are to be understood all Brick, or Stone, Buildings, not inhabited by the hazardous Trades hereafter specified, nor the Goods hereunder mentioned. Under that of hazardous Insurances are to be understood Timber and Plaster Buildings, and Goods and Merchandize therein called hazardous. And under the Head of doubly hazardous, are to be understood all Thatched Timber, or Plaster Buildings, wherein hazardous Goods, or Trades are deposited, or carried on.

The hazardous Trades and Goods are, *viz.* Apothecaries, Chymists, Bread and Bisket-bakers, Ship and Tallow-chandlers, Stable-keepers, Inn-holders and Malt-houses; Hemp, Flax, Tallow, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Hay, Straw, Fodder of all Kinds, and Corn unthrashed.

To this Office belong thirty Firemen, and twenty Porters, to assist the Insured in case of Fire.

Trade and Plantation Office.

This Office, which is kept at the North-east Corner of *King-street, Westminster*, is under the Direction of eight Commissioners, whose Business it

it is, to examine the Custom-house Accounts of all the Goods and Merchandize exported and imported from and to the several Ports of the Kingdom, as well as from Foreign Parts; thereby to inform the Government in respect to the Advantages and Disadvantages of the Trade of the Nation, with the several Kingdoms and States beyond Sea, in regard to the Balance of Trade. And also, to encourage our Plantations abroad, by endeavouring to discover what Branches of Trade are the most conducive to their respective Interests, as well as that of the Kingdom.

Trinity-House.

Char.
Frater.

This Society was incorporated by Henry VIII. 20 May, Anno 1515, who confirmed to them not only all the antient Rights and Privileges of the Shipmen and Mariners of England, their Predecessors, but also their several Possessions at Deptford; which, together with divers Grants of Queen Elizabeth and King Charles II. were confirmed by Letters Patent of the first of James II. 8 July, Anno 1685, by the Name of *The Master, Wardens and Assistants of the Guild or Fraternity of the most glorious and undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement in the Parish of Deptford Strand in the County of Kent.*

This Corporation is governed by a Master, four Wardens, eight Assistants and eighteen Elder Brethren; the inferior Members of the Fraternity, denominated Younger Brethren, are of an unlimited Number, (for every Master, or Mate, expert in Navigation, may be admitted as such) and serve as a continual Nursery to supply the Vacancies among the Elder Brethren, when removed by Death, or otherwise.

The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Elder Brethren of this Fraternity are by Charter invested with the following Powers:

- Ibid
1. The examining of the Mathematical Children of *Christ's Hospital.*
 2. The Examination of the Masters of his Majesty's Ships, the appointing Pilots to conduct Ships in and out of the River *Thames*, and the amercing all such as shall presume to act as Master of a Ship of War, or Pilot, without their Approbation, in a pecuniary Mulct of twenty Pounds.
 3. The settling the several Rates of Pilotage, and erecting Light-houses and other Sea Marks upon the several Coasts of the Kingdom, for the Security of Navigation.
 4. The preventing of Aliens from serving on

board *English* Ships, without their Licence, upon Penalty of five Pounds for each Offence.

5. The punishing of Seamen, for Desertion, or Mutiny, in the Merchants Service.

6. The Hearing and Determining the Complaints of Officers and Seamen in the Merchants Service; but subject to an Appeal to the Lord High Admiral, or Judge of the Court of Admiralty.

7. The granting of Licences to poor Seamen (Non-Freemen) to row on the River *Thames* for their Support in the Intervals of Sea Service.

To this Company belongs the Ballast Office, for clearing and deepning the River *Thames*, by taking from thence a sufficient Quantity of Ballast for the Supply of all Ships that sail out of the said River; in which Service, sixty Barges, of the Burden of thirty Tons and two Men each, are continually employed.

And in Consideration of the great Increase of the Poor of this Fraternity, they are by their Charter impowered to purchase in Mormain, Lands, Tenements, &c. to the Amount of five hundred Pounds *per Annum*; and also to receive charitable Benefactions of well-disposed Persons, to the like Amount of five hundred Pounds *per Annum*, clear of Reprizes.

Ibid.

The Company annually relieve about three thousand poor Seamen, their Widows and poor Orphans, at the Expence of about six thousand Pounds.

Union Fire-Office.

This Office was erected in the Year 1714, by a considerable Number of Persons, who mutually agreeing to insure one anothers Goods and Merchandize from Loss by Fire, by an amicable Contribution, entered into a Deed of Settlement for that Purpose, which being signed by every Person desirous of becoming a Member, he is thereby admitted into the joint Contributionship, and becomes an equal Sharer in Profit and Loss, in Proportion to his, her, or their respective Insurances; which Deed of Settlement was executed on the 16th of February, Anno 1714, and inrolled in Chancery on July. 8, Anno 1715.

This Office, denominated *The Union Society for insuring of Goods and Merchandize from Loss by Fire*, was erected upon the same Foot, in all Respects, as that of the *Hand and Hand Fire-Office*, other than this, that instead of Houses, they only insure Goods and Merchandize at the Rates in the following Table.

A Table of the Premiums and Deposits, payable for Insurances for the Term of seven Years.

Sums insured	Common Insurances on Brick Houses.		Common Insurances on Timber Houses.		Hazardous Insurances on Brick Houses.		Hazardous Insurances on Timb. Houses.		Double hazardous Insurances on Brick Houses.		Double hazardous Insurances on Timb. Houses.	
	Shill.	Depos.	Shill.	Depos.	Shill.	Depos.	Shill.	Depos.	Shill.	Depos.	Shill.	Depos.
From	per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.	
100 l. to 1000 l.	at 2	10	at 3	15	at 4	20	at 6	30	at 6	30	at 9	45
1000 l. to 2000 l.	at 4	10	at 6	15	at 8	20	at 12	30	at 12	30	at 18	45
2000 l. to 3000 l.	at 6	10	at 9	15	at 12	20	at 18	30	at 18	30	at 27	45

The Affairs of this Community are managed by twenty-four Directors, who generously serve gratis; which, together with their frugal and disinterested Management, considerable Fund, and a Call of ten Shillings *per Cent.* (which is the most that each Contributor is obliged to pay, in case so great a Loss should happen as to require the same, which hitherto has not happened, nor

probably never will) on any extraordinary Event, a better Security cannot well be devised. And as this Office, as already hinted, is calculated for the general Good of the Society, the Members have the Advantage of examining the Deed of Settlement, and all Orders and Proceedings, as well of the general Courts, as that of the Directors.

To this Office belong twenty-four Porters (who give sufficient Security for their Fidelity) for carrying off the Goods of the Insured in case of Fire, who, besides their Cloaths and Badges, are handsomely paid for their Labour. See *Aldersgate Ward*.

Victualling-Office.

See *Tower Ward*.

Welsh Copper-Office.

This Company, whose Office is in *Philpot-lane*, was incorporated by Letters Patent of *William III.* 10 April, Anno 1694, by the Style of *Governor and Company of Copper Mines of the Principality of Wales*: By which Charter they are allowed to purchase Lands, Tenements, &c. in Mortmain, without Limitation. And tho' this Corporation, by their Title, seem to be confined to the Mines in *Wales*, they are now at work on divers Mines in *England*.

Westminster Fire-Office.

This Office, which is kept at *Tom's Coffee-house* in *St. Martin's-lane*, was erected, and the Deed of Settlement executed on the 13th of *February*, Anno 1717, and two Days after the same was inrolled in the High Court of Chancery. This Society being, in all Respects, alike unto that of the *Hand in Hand*, I shall only add, that they keep eighteen Firemen for extinguishing

Fires, who, besides Jackets and Badges, are handsomely paid for their Labour.

Wine-Licence-Office.

This Office, which is kept in *Arundel-street*, in the *Strand*, is under the Management of five Commissioners, whose Business it is to grant Licences to the several Retailers of Wine in all Parts of the Kingdom, (other than the Free Vintners of *London*, who are exempt) who are rated according to their respective Returns.

York-buildings Water-works.

This Company was incorporated by Act of Parliament in the Year 1691, for raising *Thames* Water in *York-buildings* to supply that Neighbourhood. But the Directors of the same, by purchasing Estates, erecting new Water-works, and other pernicious Projects, have almost ruined the Corporation: However, their chargeable Engines for raising Water by Fire being laid aside, they continue to work that of Horses, which, together with their Estates in *England* and *Scotland*, may in Time restore the Company's Affairs.

Among the above-named Companies and Offices, that of the *Trinity-house* seems to be the only one that has the Disposal of Charitable Benefactions, which are so very great, that they amount to about six thousand Pounds *per Ann*.

BOOK VI.

Containing an Account of the several Schools, Societies, Libraries, Inns of Court, Courts of Justice, Colleges, Hospitals, and Alms-houses within the City and Suburbs of London.

CHAP. I.

An Account of the Free and Charity-Schools within the Bill of Mortality.

Fitzsteph.
Descript.
Lond.

THAT Learning was early planted in *London*, is not to be questioned, seeing that about the Beginning of the thirteenth Century, many Schools were in this City; the principal whereof were those of *St. Paul*, the *Trinity*, and *St. Martin*. The first belonged to the Cathedral of that Name; and the latter, to the Monasteries of the *Trinity* and *St. Martin's le Grand*.

Stow. Scr.
Lond.

Henry V. by the Suppression of foreign Priories, having destroyed divers Schools in this City and Neighbourhood; his Son and Successor, *Henry VI.* to supply that Defect, did, by his Letters Patent, in the Year 1446, appoint the erecting of four new Grammar Schools in *London*, as already noted in our first Book under that Year.

At the general Suppression of Monasteries by *Henry VIII.* the Number of Schools in this City were greatly reduced; which put many Persons, that were Lovers of Learning, upon erecting others; as will appear by the following List.

Allhallows-Staining School.

This School was founded by *William Winter*, in the Year 1658, who endowed the same with

the Sum of six hundred Pounds; the Profits arising from which, amounting to twenty-six Pounds *per Ann.* are employed in instructing six Boys in Reading, Writing and Accounts, and for putting them out Apprentices, with each of whom a Sum not exceeding ten Pounds is given.

Almonry School.

This School, which is situate in the *Almonry* at *Westminster*, was founded by *Emery Hill*, Esq; in the Year 1677, who endowed the same with seven Pounds *per Annum*, for the Education of poor Children.

Applebee's School.

This School, which is kept in *St. Saviour's Church-yard* in *Southwark*, was founded by *Dorothy Applebee*, in the Year 1681, who endowed the same with twenty Pounds *per Annum*, for instructing thirty poor Boys in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetick.

Back-street School.

Dr. Thomas Tenison, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, about the Year 1704, founded this School, for the Education of poor Girls, who are cloathed and taught. Their Number at present being twenty; 'tis to be increased according to the Improvement of the Estate; which, at this Time, is about forty Pounds *per Annum*.

Banroft's

Bancroft's School.

This School, belonging to the Alms-houses of that Name at *Mile-end*, contains one hundred Boys; who are cloathed and taught. See *Bancroft's* Alms-houses.

Black-friars School.

This School was founded by *Peter Joy*, Esq; Citizen of *London*, in the Year 1716, who endowed the same with a perpetual Fund of one hundred and sixty Pounds seventeen Shillings and three Pence *per Annum*, for the Educating and Cloathing of poor Children; out of which the Master receives a Salary of thirty, and the Mistress fifteen Pounds yearly, for instructing forty Boys and thirty Girls in Reading, Writing and Accounts. This School Mr. Joy left in Trust with the Governors of *Sion College*.

Bermondsey School.

This School, pursuant to the Will of *Josiah Bacon*, late Citizen and Merchant of *London*, was founded in the Year 1718; for purchasing a Site, and erecting a School thereon, he bequeath'd the Sum of seven hundred Pounds; and endowed the same with a perpetual Fund of one hundred and fifty Pounds *per Annum*, for educating sixty poor Children of the Parish of *St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey*.

Bevis-Marks School.

Isaac de Costa Villa Real, a Portuguese Jew, founded this School in the Year 1731, and endowed the same with the yearly Sum of eighty Pounds, for the Cloathing and Educating twenty Jew Girls of his Nation.

Bunhill-fields School.

This School was erected by the Company of Haberdashers, in the Year 1673, pursuant to the Gift of *Throgmorton Trotman*, Citizen of *London*; who endowed the same with a perpetual Rent of eighty Pounds *per Annum*, for the Educating of thirty poor Boys of the Parish of *St. Giles, Cripplegate*.

Castle-street School.

This School and Library were founded by *Thomas Tennison*, D. D. and Vicar of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, (since Archbishop of *Canterbury*) Anno 1685, which being built upon Part of the Parish Burial-ground, a Faculty, or Licence, was obtained of the Bishop of *London*, for its Erection.

In the Year 1697, the Reverend Founder gave the Sum of one thousand Pounds, towards a Fund for the Maintenance of his Foundation; and some Time after, by Consent of Dr. *Patrick*, Bishop of *Ely*, another Sum of five hundred Pounds; which had been left them jointly in Trust, to be disposed of by them to charitable Uses, according to Discretion: Which two Sums, together with two Leasehold Messuages for the Term of forty Years, he vested in Trustees, for the Support of his School and Library; out of the Profits of which the School-master, beside a commodious House to dwell in, has a Salary of thirty Pounds *per Annum*; as has also the Usher the like Sum, but without any Apartment; for which they teach thirty Boys, Sons of the Inhabitants of the Parish of *St. Martin in the Fields*. And the Librarian's Salary is ten Pounds *per Annum*, with convenient Lodgings contiguous to the Library.

Charterhouse School.

This School belongs to the *Charterhouse*, alias the Hospital of King *James*, wherein are contained forty-four Boys; who are fed, cloathed and taught in the learned Languages, preparatory to the University; where twenty-nine are continually instructed at the Charge of the Hospital.

Cherry-tree-alley School.

This School, in *Cherry-tree-alley, Golden-lane*, was founded by *William Worrall*, Anno 1689, who endowed the same with an annual Rent of thirty Pounds, for educating and cloathing forty poor Boys; whose Livery is of an Orange Colour, in Commemoration of the Revolution by the Prince of Orange, Anno 1688.

Christ's Hospital School.

See *Christ's Hospital* in *Farringdon Ward* within.

East-Smithfield School.

Sir *Samuel Sterling*, Knight, and Alderman of this City, in the Year 1673, founded this School, and endowed the same with certain Lands and Tenements in *East-Smithfield*, to the Amount of twenty Pounds *per Annum*, for educating sixteen poor Boys of the Parish of *St. Botolph, Aldgate*, viz. eight in the City Liberty, and eight in that of *East-Smithfield*.

Grey-coat School.

This School, belonging to the *Grey-coat Hospital* in *Westminster*, contains eighty Boys and thirty Girls; who are fed, cloathed and taught. For the Charge thereof, see the Hospital.

Green-coat School.

This School, belonging to the *Green-coat Hospital* in *Westminster*, contains twenty Boys; who are fed, cloathed and taught. For the Charge thereof, see the Account of the Hospital.

Ironmonger-row School.

This School, which is kept in *Ironmonger-row* in *Old-street*, was founded in the Year 1727, by *John Fuller*, for the Education of twenty Boys and upwards; and for the Support of which, he bequeathed the Sum of sixteen hundred Pounds, to be laid out in a Purchase.

Islington School.

Dame *Alice Owen* founded this School in the Year 1613, for the educating of thirty Children; for which, a Master receives twenty Pounds *per Annum*. This Foundation, together with that of the adjacent Alms-houses, are under the Care of the Company of Brewers of this City.

Lambeth School.

This School was founded by *Richard Lawrence*, Citizen and Merchant of *London*, in the Year 1661, for the Educating of twenty poor Children of the *Marsh* and *Wall* Liberties of this Parish; who endowed the same with a perpetual Fund of thirty-five Pounds *per Annum*.

London-workhouse School.

See *Bishopsgate Ward*.

Mercers School.

This School, which is situate in the *Old Jewry*, antiently belonged to the Hospital of *St. Thomas of Acons*; but that Hospital being surrendered

to Henry the Eighth in the Year 1531, it was purchased by the Company of Mercers of this City, who have since continued the School; but whether by Compact, or Munificence, I cannot learn. However, the Master has a Salary of forty Pounds *per Annum*, with a commodious House to dwell in; for which he is to teach twenty-five Boys in Grammatical Learning.

Merchant-Tailors School.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

This School, situate in *Suffolk-lane*, *Thames-street*, was founded by the Company of Merchant-Tailors, in the Years 1568, for the Education of Boys; one hundred whereof, according to the Constitutions of the Company, are taught *gratis*; one hundred at two Shillings and six Pence, and fifty at five Shillings *per Quarter*. Out of these Scholars, divers are annually selected and sent to St. John's College at Oxford; which seems to have been founded, by Sir Thomas White, chiefly for their Use; seeing they have no less than forty-six Fellowships therein.

New View
Lond.

Clerk. Ac.

The Head Master of this School receives from the Company a Salary of ten Pounds six Shillings *per Annum*, and thirty Shillings for Water, besides Quarterage of all the Scholars. The first Usher's Salary is thirty Pounds; and the two last, twenty-five Pounds each. And all of them have proper Apartments.

Palmer's School.

This School, belonging to Palmer's Alms-houses near *Totbill-fields*, *Westminster*, contains twenty Boys; who are taught to read, write and account: For which, a Master has a Salary of twelve Pounds, and a Chaldron of Coals yearly, with a convenient House, and a Gown every other Year.

Parker's-lane School.

This School, which is kept in *Parker's-lane* near *Drury-lane*, was founded about the Year 1663, by William Skelton, of St. Giles's in the Fields, for the Education of fifty poor Boys, viz. Thirty-five whereof to be of the Parish of the said St. Giles in the Fields, ten of that of St. Martin in the Fields, and five of St. Paul's Covent-garden. For the Teaching of whom in Reading, Writing and Arithmetick, a Master has a Salary of twenty Pounds, two Chaldron of Coals, and a Gown every Year; and each of the Children, a Coat of six Shillings Price yearly; and the Surplus, arising from the Estate, is employed in putting them forth Apprentices.

Plow-yard School.

This School, in *Plow-yard*, *Seething-lane*, was founded by James Hickson, Esq; about the Year 1689, for the Education of twenty Boys; for which he appointed for the Head Master a Salary of twenty Pounds *per Annum*, a convenient House to reside in, and two Chaldron of Coals yearly: And to a Writing-Master, eight Pounds *per Annum*. Fourteen of the Children are to be of the Parish of *Allhallows Barking*; and six of the Hamlet of *Wapping*.

Quakers School.

This School, which belongs to the Quakers Workhouse in *Clerkenwell*, contains forty Boys

and twenty Girls; who are cloathed, fed, and taught, and five Pounds given with each of the Boys, when put out Apprentices.

Ratcliff School.

Nicholas Gibson, Sheriff of this City, in the Year 1537, founded this School for the Education of sixty poor Children; for which a Master was appointed a Salary of ten Pounds, which is now increased to twenty-three Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence *per Annum*; and an Usher six Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence, but at present he receives nine Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence *per Annum*. This House, belonging to the adjoining Alms-houses, is under the Management of the Company of Coopers of this City.

Red-Cross-street School.

Dame Eleanor Hollis founded this School, Anno 1709, and endowed the same with sixty-two Pounds three Shillings *per Annum* in Ground-rents; which, with additional Benefactions, is increased to eighty Pounds two Shillings and eight Pence yearly, for the educating of fifty poor Girls. Which School, by its being kept in the same House with that of the Parish Boys of St. Giles's, *Cripplegate*, is generally taken for the Parish Girls Charity-School, to the injured Memory of the Foundress.

Rotherhithe School.

Peter Hills and Robert Bell founded this School, in the Year 1612, and endowed the same with three Pounds *per Annum*, for the Educating of eight poor Seamens Children.

St. John's-street School.

This School, which is situate in St. John's-street, *Spittle-fields*, was founded by Thomas Parmiter, William Lee, and Elizabeth Carter; who endowed the same with ten Pounds *per Annum* each, for the teaching of thirty Boys in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetick, in a handsome School-house, erected in the Year 1722.

St. Olave's School.

This School, which is situate in *School-house-lane* in *Tooly-street*, *Southwark*, is commonly denominated Queen Elizabeth's School, from its being founded by her Letters Patent, Anno for instructing the Boys of the Parish in *English*, Grammar, and Writing; the Number whereof, in the Year 1734, was two hundred and ninety-six; for the teaching of whom, the Master of the Grammar-school has a Salary of sixty-one Pounds *per Annum*; his Usher, forty-one Pounds ten Shillings; the Writing-master, sixty Pounds, out of which he is obliged to supply the School with Pens and Ink; the *English*-master, thirty-seven Pounds ten Shillings; and his Usher, twenty Pounds: Together, 220 l. *per Ann.* which chiefly arises from an Estate in *Horsleydown*; which, together with the School, is under the Management of sixteen of the Parishioners, pursuant to the Letters of Incorporation.

St. Paul's School.

This School, situate behind the East End of St. Paul's Cathedral, was founded by John Colet, Dean



Merchant Taylors School.



St Paul's School.

B. Cole sculp.

Dean of *St. Paul's*, in the Year 1509, for a Master, Usher, and Chaplain, and one hundred and fifty-three Scholars; for the teaching of whom, the Founder appointed a Salary of 34 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* for the Upper-master; for the Under-master, 17 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and for the Chaplain, 8 *l.* *per Ann.* which together with the annual Sum of 38 *l.* 6 *s.* 3½ *d.* for Repairs, &c. the Sum total, wherewith this School was endowed, amounted to 118 *l.* 14 *s.* 7½ *d.* but by the good Oeconomy of the Company of Mercers of this City, to whom the Trust thereof is committed, the Estate at present is so much improved, that the Salaries of the several Masters are advanced above double.

St. Saviour's School.

This Grammar-school, situate in *St. Saviour's* Church-yard in *Southwark*, was founded by the Parish, for the Education of Boys, and confirmed by Letters Patent of the fourth of *Elizabeth*, Anno 1562, whereby six of the Vestry are for ever appointed Governors thereof; and unto which belong a Master and Usher; the former whereof has a Salary of thirty Pounds, and the latter twenty Pounds *per Annum*; for which they at present (*viz.* 1734) teach forty-six Scholars.

Stewart's School.

Lieutenant General *William Stewart*, about the Year 1728, bequeathed the Sum of five thousand Pounds, for erecting and endowing a School for the Benefit of twenty poor Boys of the Parish of *St. George, Hanover-square*.

Totbill-fields School.

This School, situate in *Rocheſter-row*, in *Totbill-fields, Westminster*, was founded by *Emery Hill, Esq;* in the Year 1677, for the Instruction of twenty Boys of the Parish of *St. Margaret, Westminster*, in *English, Latin, Writing* and *Arithmetick*.

Westminster School.

This School, belonging to *Queen's College, Westminster*, was founded by *Queen Elizabeth* in the Year 1560, for the Education of forty Boys, denominated *The Queen's Scholars*; who are taught in the best Manner, preparatory to the University. Besides whom, great Numbers of the young Nobility and Gentry are educated here; whereby it is become the greatest School in the Kingdom, to the great Advantage of the Masters; who, instead of a Master and Usher, as at first, are now an Upper and Under-master, and five Ushers, or Assistants; who at present have above four hundred young Gentlemen under their Tuition.

Whitechapel School.

This School was founded by *Ralph Devenant*, (some time Rector of the Parish of *St. Mary, Whitechapel*) *Mary* his Wife, and *Sarah* her Sister, in the Year 1680. This Foundation being greatly augmented by the charitable Benefaction of a thousand Pounds, given in the Year 1701, by a Person unknown, a Master receives a Salary of thirty Pounds *per Annum*, for teaching of sixty Boys; as does a Mistress twenty Pounds, for instructing forty Girls.

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The Free-schools above-specified contain two thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight Boys, and two hundred and eighty-five Girls; the Charge of whose Education, &c. (exclusive of that of the Free-schools belonging to the Hospitals and Alms-houses above-mentioned, where their respective Disbursements are accounted for) amounts to the yearly Sum of nineteen hundred and ninety Pounds.

Having given an Account of the several Foundations called *Free-schools*; I shall now add that of those denominated *Parish Charity-schools*, which have no other Foundation than the generous Benefactions and annual Subscriptions of well-disposed Persons; which, together with the charitable Collections made at Sermons, in the several Churches in this City and Suburbs, is their only Support.

Which Schools, denominated *Parish-Schools*, have not only proved the greatest Bar to Popery, but likewise the most effectual Security to the Church of *England*, against all Persuasions whatsoever: A List whereof I have subjoined, interspersed with those of all other Denominations within the Bill of Mortality.

A List of the several Parish and other Charity-Schools within the Bill of Mortality, that are supported by Subscriptions, Collections and Benefactions; together with the Numbers of Boys and Girls in each thereof.

Schools.	Boys.	Girls.
<i>All-hallows, Lombard-street</i>	40	00
<i>Bartholomew-close, Presbyterian</i>	50	25
<i>Bethnal-green Hamlet</i>	00	30
<i>Bevis-marks, Portuguese Jews</i>	12	00
<i>Billinggate Ward</i>	40	00
<i>Bridge and Candlewick Wards</i>	60	40
<i>Bridewell-walk, Clerkenwell, Quakers</i>	40	20
<i>Broad-street Ward</i>	50	30
<i>Castle-Baynard Ward</i>	30	20
<i>Christ's-church, Spittle-fields</i>	30	30
<i>Christ's-church, Surrey</i>	30	10
<i>Corbet's-court, Spittle-fields, French</i>	50	50
<i>Cordwainer and Bread-street Wards</i>	50	30
<i>Cornhill and Lime-street Wards</i>	50	30
<i>Cripplegate Ward within</i>	50	20
<i>Dowgate Ward</i>	30	20
<i>East Smithfield Liberty</i>	40	30
<i>Farringdon Ward within</i>	60	40
<i>Fry's-court, Tower-hill, Presbyterian</i>	30	10
<i>Grey-Eagle-street, Spittle-fields, French</i>	50	50
<i>Keat's-street, Spittle-fields, Independent</i>	30	00
<i>King's-head-court, Spittle-fields, Independent</i>	00	30
<i>Knight's-bridge Chapel</i>	6	6
<i>Mile-end, Old Town</i>	22	10
<i>Norton-falgate</i>	60	00
<i>Poplar Hamlet</i>	30	20
<i>Portpoole-lane, Welch</i>	50	00
<i>Queenhithe Ward</i>	36	24
<i>Ratcliffe Hamlet</i>	35	25
<i>Ratcliffe-highway, Presbyterian</i>	30	00
<i>St. Andrew's, Holbourn</i>	80	70
<i>St. Anne's, Aldersgate</i>	30	20
<i>St. Anne's, Westminster</i>	52	52
<i>St. Bartholomew the Great</i>	35	16
<i>St. Botolph's, Aldersgate</i>	50	50
<i>St. Botolph's, Aldgate</i>	50	40
<i>St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate</i>	30	20
<i>St. Bride's</i>	50	50
<i>St. Catharine's Cree Church</i>	40	00
<i>St. Catharine's, Tower</i>	35	15
<i>St. Clement's Danes</i>	85	55
		St.

Schools.	Boys.	Girls.
St. Dunstan's in the West	50	20
St. Ethelburg's	20	00
St. George's, Hannover-square	50	40
St. George's, Queen square	50	50
St. George's, Ratchiffe-highway	50	50
St. George's, Southwark	50	00
St. Giles's, Cripplegate	130	00
St. Giles's in the Fields	101	101
St. James's, Clerkenwell	60	40
St. James's, Westminster	102	80
St. John's Hackney	30	20
St. John's, Wapping	38	23
St. Laurence's Poultney	16	00
St. Leonard's, Shoreditch	50	50
St. Luke's, Old-street	40	00
St. Margaret's, Westminster	52	34
St. Martin's in the Fields	101	51
St. Mary's, Islington	26	18
St. Mary's, Lambeth	28	00
St. Mary's le Bon	12	00
St. Mary's le Strand	16	00
St. Mary Magdalen's, Bermondsey	50	20
St. Mary's, Newington-Butts	32	00
St. Mary's, Rotherhithe	45	00
St. Olave's, Jewry	30	00
St. Olave's, Southwark	00	60
St. Paul's, Covent-garden	30	20
St. Paul's, Shadwell	50	50
St. Saviour's, Southwark	80	50
St. Sepulchre's	84	76
St. Stephen's, Walbrook	30	00
St. Thomas's, Southwark	30	00
Shakespeare's-walk, Shadwell, Presbyterian	30	00
Tower-street Ward	60	60
Unicorn-yard, Horsleydown, Independent	50	00
Vintry Ward	50	00
Zoar-street, Southwark, Presbyterian	137	00

Boys Schools.	Girls Schools.	Num. Boys.	Num. Girls.	Num. Total.
75	53	3458	1901	5359

As I have not been able to obtain the respective Charges of the aforesaid Schools, I shall therefore endeavour, as near as possible, to come at the same for one Year, by the several Charges of the Parish-Schools of *St. Andrew's, Holbourn*. The first whereof, containing Eighty Boys, the Money disbursed on them, in the Year 1726, amounted to 272 *l.* 2 *s.* 9 *d.* and the last, containing seventy Girls, their Charge, in the Year 1728, amounted to 139 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* Therefore, as the annual Charge of eighty Boys amounts to 272 *l.* 2 *s.* 9 *d.* so the yearly Charge of 3458 Boys must amount to 11763 *l.* 2 *s.* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* So by the same Method of Calculation, as the Charge of seventy Girls amounts to 139 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* so must that of 1901 amount to 3794 *l.* 10 *s.* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per Annum; whereby it appears that the whole Charge of all the said Charity-Children (amounting to 5359 in Number) amounts to 15557 *l.* 13 *s.* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per Annum.

The Number of Free-Schools above mentioned amounting to thirty-eight, they contain three thousand one hundred and seventy-three Children; 1509 whereof belonging to Hospitals and Alms-houses, the annual Expence thereof is included in the Accounts of the said Foundations: And the remaining Number being sixteen hundred and sixty-four, the yearly Charge of their Education, &c. amounts to nineteen hundred and ninety Pounds. To which being added the Account of the Charity-Schools belonging to the se-

veral Parishes, it will thereby appear, that the Number Total of all the said Schools amount to one hundred and sixty-six, and the Children taught therein to eight thousand five hundred and thirty-two; and the annual Expence (exclusive of those of the Hospitals and Alms-houses aforesaid) to seventeen thousand five hundred and forty-seven Pounds thirteen Shillings and five Pence three Farthings.

The Number of private Schools in this great City and Suburbs for educating the Youth thereof in all Kinds of Literature (exclusive of the former) I am of Opinion, must amount to above three thousand.

Besides the above-mentioned Kinds of Learning for the Instruction of Youth, and forming their Minds for the Service of their God and Country, as well as an universal Benevolence to Mankind in general; there are divers philosophical Lectures read in the several Parts of the City and Suburbs, by Men of great Learning, Knowledge and Experience; who, at a small Charge, explain and demonstrate to their Auditors Doctrines in experimental Philosophy and Astronomy, to their very great Advantage and Improvement.

CHAP. II.

Of the Inns of Court.

AS the Inns of Court in this City and Suburbs are like so many Colleges in an University, wherein Students are instructed in the Laws of the Kingdom, I shall subjoin the several Accounts thereof.

Inns of Court.

Though the Antiquity of the Inns of Court be not ascertained, yet it may be presumed, that they owe their Origin to *Henry the Third*, who having, in the Year 1225, confirmed the Charters granted by *John* his Father, removed the Courts of Justice from his Palace into *Westminster-Hall*. About which Time, the Lawyers, or Practitioners in those Courts, began to form themselves into a Society (supposed at *Thavie's Inn* in *Holbourn*) in a collegiate Manner; hence their Place of Residence was denominated an Inn, or House of Court: And *Henry the Third*, by his Mandate, directed to the Mayor and Sheriffs of *London*, about the Year 1244, strictly enjoined them to make Proclamation throughout the City, that no Person whatsoever should presume to set up a School, or Schools, therein, for the teaching of Law.

In each of these Societies, Mootings are held, that is, publick Meetings for the Instruction of Students, wherein are argued divers abstruse Points of Law, after the Manner of Trials in the Courts of Justice.

Though these Societies are not incorporated, nor have any Power to make By-Laws for their Government, yet they have certain Orders, which, by Consent and Prescription, have obtained the Force of Laws.

Barnard's Inn, Clement's Inn, Clifford's Inn, Furnival's Inn.

See *Farringdon Ward without*.

Gray's

Gray's Inn.

This House, which is situate on the North Side of *High-Holbourn*, and is one of the four Inns of Court, is denominated from its being the Residence of the ancient and noble Family of *Gray*, of *Wilton*, who, in the Reign of *Edward* the Third, demised the same to divers Students of the Law.

This is a magnificent and spacious Inn, consisting of three beautiful Courts, with noble and pleasant Walks.

The Members of the House are to be in Commons every Term a Fortnight, for which they pay sixteen Shillings. The Officers and Servants belonging to this Inn are, a Treasurer, a Steward, a Chief and three Under Butlers, an Upper and Under Cook, a Pannier-man, a Gardener, the Steward and chief Butler's Men, and two Porters.

Inner Temple.

See *Farringdon Ward without*.

Lincoln's Inn.

This, which is one of the four Inns of Court, is situate on the West Side of *Chancery-lane*, were anciently stood the Houses of the Bishop of *Chichester* and *Blackfriars*; the former being erected by *Ralph Nevil*, Bishop of that See, about the Year 1226, and the latter about 1222. Both of which coming to *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, he, in place thereof, erected a stately Mansion for his and Successors City Residence, which still retains his Name, and into which it is said, that some Time before his Death, (*Anno* 1310) he introduced the Study of the Law. Be that as it will, it appears to have reverted to the Bishoprick of *Chichester*, by *Robert Sherburn*, Bishop of that See, having demised the same to *William Syliard*, a Student therein, for a certain Term of Years. After the Expiration of which, *Richard Sampson*, his Successor, *Anno* 1536, passed the Inheritance thereof, by Deed, to the said *Syliard* and *Eustace* his Brother; which said *Eustace* in Consideration of the Sum of five hundred Pounds, by a Deed of the 12th of *November*, *Anno* 1579, conveyed the said House and Garden in Fee to *Richard Kingmill*, and the rest of the Benchers.

The Charge of Admission into this House, including Fees, amounts to five Pounds; and every Student therein, after his Studies for seven Years, is admitted to the Bar. And the Members are to be a Fortnight in Commons every Term, or pay eighteen Shillings in case of Absence.

The Officers and Servants of this House are, a Treasurer, Sub-treasurer, Steward, a Chief and two Under-butlers, a Pannier-man, Gardener, two Gown and twelve Badge Porters, and a Wash-pot.

Lyon's Inn.

This, which is a House of Chancery, situate between *Holiwell-street* and *Wyche-street*, was founded before the Year 1420; it is a Member of the *Inner-Temple*, governed by a Treasurer and twelve Ancients, who, with the other Members, are to be three Weeks in Commons in *Michaelmas* Term, and a Fortnight in each of the rest.

Middle Temple.

See *Farringdon Ward without*.

New Inn.

This is a House of Chancery, situate in *Wyche-street*, contiguous to *St. Clement's Inn* on the West, which was founded about the Year 1485. Stow Sur. Lond. in a common Inn, for the Reception of the Students of an ancient Inn of Chancery, formerly situate at the South-east Corner of *Seacoal-lane* in *Fleet-lane*, where part of the Stone Walls are still remaining.

This Inn, which is an Appendage to the *Middle-Temple*, is governed by a Treasurer and twelve Ancients, who, with the other Members, are to be in Commons a Week every Term, or compound for the same.

Sergeant's Inn.

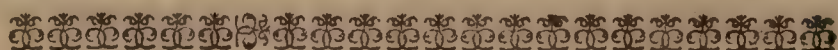
See *Farringdon Ward without*.

Simmond's Inn.

This House, which is situate on the East Side of *Chancery-lane*, is neither an Inn of Court, nor of Chancery, but serves to accommodate divers Masters of Chancery, Solicitors and Attornies.

Staple Inn. Thavie's Inn.

See *Farringdon Ward without*.



C H A P. III.

Of the Courts of Justice.

AS the several Courts of Justice within this City and Suburbs are the immediate Result of Wisdom and Learning, I shall in this Place insert the several Accounts of them.

Admiralty Court.

This Court, which is held in *Doctors-Commons*, was erected in the Reign of *Edward* the Third, and is under the Direction of the Lord High Admiral, who is an Officer of great Antiquity and Trust, as appears by the Laws of *Oleron*, so denominated from the Place they were made at by *Richard* the First: In *Saxon* he is called, *Aen-Mere-all*, that is, *All upon the Sea*. This Officer, or Commissioners of the Admiralty, take Cognizance of all Crimes committed in Rivers, and in whose Name or Names all Process runneth, and to whom belongs the Disposal of all Places.

The Proceedings are in the Civil Law, and the Plaintiff gives Security to prosecute; and if cast, to pay what he shall be adjudged; and that he will stand to all his Proctor shall transact in his Name. But in criminal Cases, by a Statute of *Henry* the Eighth, the Process shall be by a Judge, Jury and Witnesses, by a special Commission, wherein a Judge of the common Law shall assist. On which Occasion the Court is commonly held at the Session-house in the *Old-Bailey*; and to which belongs the Advocate of the Admiralty and Proctor, with a Register and Marshal, who carrieth the Silver Oar before the Judge.

Court of Arches.

This Court, which at present is held in *Doctors-Commons*, is so denominated from the arched Roof and Steeple of *St. Mary le Bow* Church in *Cheapside*, wherein it was anciently kept. Stow. Sur. Lond.

This is the supreme Court or Consistory, belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and to which Appeals lye, from all Parts of his Province in Matters Ecclesiastical.

The

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

Dugd.
Orig.
Jurid.

New View
Lond.

Ibid.

Dugd.
Orig.
Jurid.

The Judge of this Court is styled Dean of the Arches, from his Jurisdiction over thirteen Peculiars, or Parishes, in this City, termed a Deanery, which belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, are exempt from the Bishop of London's Authority.

The Advocates that plead in this Court must be Doctors of the Civil Law, who, obtaining the Archbishop's *Fiat*, are admitted by the Judge, but not to practise till a Year after. Both Judge and Advocates wear scarlet Robes, with Hoods lined with Taffety, if of Oxford; but of Cambridge, with Meniver and round Black Velvet Caps. Besides the Advocates belonging to this Court, there are thirty-six Proctors, an Actuary, Crier and Apparitor.

Court of Chancery.

This Court, according to divers learned Men, owes its Name to certain cross Bars of Wood, or Iron, wherewith it was inclosed, to prevent the Officers who sat therein from being incommoded by the People. Such Grates, or cross Bars, were, by the Romans, denominated *Cancelli*; which, according to the Opinion of some, gave likewise the Name to that Part of a Church called the Chancel, from its being separated from the Body of the Church by such Grates, or Lattices, by Order of Pope *Felix*, for the Use of the Priests.

The Chancery consists of two Courts; in the first of which, the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper of the Great Seal, proceeds according to the Laws and Statutes of the Kingdom; and in the second, according to Equity, which moderates the rigorous Judgments of inferior Courts, which are confined to the Letter of the Law.

The Judge of this Court, denominated the Lord High Chancellor, is the first and greatest Civil Officer of the Kingdom, (and to whom Persons of all Degrees give Place, other than those of the Blood Royal and Archbishop of Canterbury) and who, by virtue of his Place, decides all Causes according to the Dictates of his Conscience. And in case of Absence, his Place upon the Bench is supply'd by the Master of the Rolls, who likewise hears Causes and decrees in the same equitable Manner.

To this Court belongs twelve Masters of Chancery, six Head Clerks, sixty-two sworn Clerks, who purchase their Places, and twelve waiting Clerks, whose Places are given by the six Clerks, wherefore they are not allowed to take a Clerk; two chief Examiners, with their respective Clerks, a chief and four inferior Registers; the Clerk of the Crown; a Prothonotary; Clerks of the Petty Bag, Subpœna, Patent, Affidavit, Curfitors and Alienation Offices.

Clink Liberty Court.

This is a Court of Record kept on the Bank-side in Southwark, and held by the Bishop of Winchester's Steward, before whom are held Pleas of Debts, Damage and Trespas for any Sum. Here is likewise a Court Leet, wherein things peculiar thereunto are transacted.

Court of Common Pleas.

This is one of the four great Courts of the Kingdom, wherein are heard and determined Causes in Matters Civil. It was anciently itine-

rant, and followed the King wheresoever he went, till the Confirmation of *Magna Charta* by King *John*, Anno 1215, when it was fixed to *Westminster-Hall*, where it still continues.

Soon after the fixing of this Court at *Westminster*, the Causes therein became so numerous, that the King, for the greater Dispatch of Business, found it necessary, instead of three, to constitute six Judges, whom he appointed to sit in two Places. But the Number at present being only four, they sit together in *Westminster-Hall* to hear and decide Causes; and before whom no Counsellor under the Degree of a Sergeant can plead.

The Judges of this Court, like those of the King's Bench and Exchequer, hold not their Places as anciently, *Durante bene placito*, but by Patent, *Quam diu se bene gesserint*.

Court of Delegates.

Upon abolishing the Papal Power in this Kingdom by *Henry* the Eighth, Anno 1534, it was by Parliament enacted, that no Appeal should thenceforth be made to *Rome*; but in default of Justice in any of the Spiritual Courts, the Party aggrieved might appeal to the King in his Court of Chancery; and upon every such Appeal, a Commission, under the Great Seal, shall be directed to such Persons as his Majesty shall think fit to nominate. The Commissioners generally consist of Noblemen, Bishops, and Judges both of the common and civil Law. But as this Court is not fixed, but occasional, the Commissioners, or Judges thereof, are varied at the Pleasure of the Lord Chancellor, who appoints them.

This being the highest Court for Ecclesiastical Affairs, no Appeal lies from it; but, upon good Reasons assigned, a Commission of Review is granted.

Dutchy of Lancaster Court.

This Court owes its Origin to *Henry* the Fourth; who, deposing *Richard* the Second, usurped the Crown; and possessing the Dutchy of *Lancaster* in Right of his Mother, was seized thereof as Duke, as well as King. But imagining his Right to the Dutchy better than that to the Crown, he resolved to secure the same, by separating it from the Crown; which being effected, he erected this Court for its Use; wherein all Matters of Law and Equity belonging to the Dutchy, or County Palatine of *Lancaster*, are heard and decided by the Chancellor thereof.

East-Smithfield Courts.

In this Liberty two Courts are held, viz. of the Leet and Court Baron. The first of which, according to the Laws of *Edward the Confessor*, appears to be a Court of Record of great Antiquity; wherein Cognizance was taken, and Enquiries made into Felonies, Nuisances, View of Frank-pledge, &c.

Though in this Court, at present, only Officers are chosen, and Nuisances presented; yet they may inquire into the following Offences by Act of Parliament; viz. concerning tracing and killing of Hares; Hostlers making Horse-bread, under Assize; of Breeders of Horses under Statute; of Artillery, Butts, and Bows; of Shooting in Cross-bows, and Hand-Guns; of Victual-

Chart.
Mag.
cap. 11.

Cok. Inf.
P. 4.

Act Parl.
25 Hen.
VIII.

Cok. Inf.
P. 4.

Cok. Inf.
P. 1.

lers, Artificers, Workmen, and Labourers; against excessive Prices of Victuals; amending of Highways; Musters; for preserving the Spawn and Fry of Fish; against taking Pheasants, &c.

The latter is that of the Baron; the Origin of which being as follows:

Ibid.

The Kings of *England* having anciently all the Lands of the Kingdom in Demesne, the great Manors or Royalties they reserved to themselves, and the rest they granted by Infeoffment to their Barons, for the Defence of the Nation, with the Jurisdiction of a Court Baron, of which the Freeholders were appointed Judges.

Ibid.

This Court is sometimes of a double Nature; the first of which being by the common Law, is by some denominated a Court Baron, or Freeman's Court, from the Freeholders being both Suiters and Judges thereof; for Barons, in one Sense, signify Freeman; and at which Court the Steward of the Manor acts as Register.

Ibid.

The Second is a customary Court, and concerns Copyholders; wherein presides as Judge, either the Lord of the Manor, or his Steward. And as there can be no Court Baron without Freeholders; neither can there be any customary Court without Copy, or Customary-holders. When the Court Baron is of this double Nature, the Court Roll contains Matters relating to both Courts. And forasmuch as the Title or Estate of the Copyholder, is entered into a Roll, whereof the Steward delivers him a Copy, he is therefore called a Copyholder. In this Court Pleas are held to the Amount of forty Shillings.

Exchequer Court.

Dug. Orig. Jurid.

This, which is one of the four great Courts of the Kingdom, is held in a Room contiguous to the North-west Angle of *Westminster-hall*; and is denominated from a chequered Cloth, which anciently covered the Table where the Judges, or chief Officers sat; and being coeval with the *Norman Conquest*, it was at first erected by *William the Conqueror*, for the Trial of all Causes relating to the Revenues of the Crown.

The Judges of this Court, at present, are a Chief, and three other Barons, before whom are not only tried Affairs relating to the Crown, but likewise Matters of Equity, between Subject and Subject. And when at any Time the Barons are equal in different Opinions, concerning the Decision of any Cause, they call to their Assistance the Lord High Treasurer, or Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Time being, who, by his casting Voice, decides in favour of one of the Parties.

Faculty Court.

Act Parl. 25 Hen. VIII.

In the twenty-fifth of *Henry the Eighth*, Anno 1534, when the Papal Power was abrogated in *England*, this Court was established by Act of Parliament to empower the Archbishop (in lieu of the Pope) to grant Dispensations and Indulgences for eating Flesh upon prohibited Days; to marry without Banns, or on Holy-days; for a Son to succeed his Father in his Benefice; for Non-residence; for having a Plurality of Livings; and for every thing else, formerly granted by the Pope of *Rome*.

No. 108.

Finsbury Courts.

In this Place are held a Court Leet and a Court Baron, by the Steward of the Manor; wherein is transacted the Business peculiar to each Court.

High Court of Parliament.

This is not only the highest, but likewise the most ancient Court of the Kingdom; which, by the *Saxons*, was differently denominated, viz. *Michel Gemote*, and *Witen Gemote*, that is, the great Court, and Council of Wise-men.

Cok. Inst. P. 4.

The first Mention I find of this national Council, is that which was held in this City by *Egbert* and *Witblaf*, Kings of *West Saxony* and *Mercia*, in the Year 833, for deliberating upon Ways and Means to oppose the piratical Invasions and destructive Depredations of the *Danes*.

Spel. Con. cil. Tom. 1.

This great Council, which was held twice a Year before the Conquest, consists of the King and three Estates of the Kingdom, viz. the Lords Spiritual, who consist of two Archbishops and twenty-four Bishops; who sit by Virtue of their respective Baronies, which they hold in a political Capacity: The Lords Temporal, who are created by the King's Patent, and therefore can't be reduced to any certain Number: They sit by Descent, or Creation: And the Commons, who, in Number five hundred and fifty-eight, consist of Knights, Citizens, and Burgeesses, the Representatives of the Commonalty of *Great-Britain*; who, by Virtue of the King's Writs, are elected by the several Shires or Counties, Cities and Boroughs.

Cok. Inst. P. 4.

The Power of this High Court is so very great, that it makes, mends, reduces, revives, and abrogates Laws, Statutes and Ordinances concerning Matters Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military. None can begin, continue, or dissolve this Council, but by the King's Authority. The Members of this Council sat together till the fiftieth of *Edward the Third*, Anno 1377, when the Commons removed to the Chapter-house of *Westminster*, in the Cloister of the Abby, now a Repository for publick Records.

The Parliament is the great Corporation, or Body Politick of the Kingdom; and, according to a certain Roll of the same, the Common Council of the Nation.

Cok. Insti. P. 4. Ro. Parl. 3 Hen. VI. n. 3.

House of Lords Court.

This is the supreme Court of Judicature of the Kingdom; from which lieth no Appeal, and by which all Appeals from other Courts are determined, and Peers of the Realm tried for Treason, and other Mal-practices; as are also all Persons that are impeached by the House of Commons.

King's-Bench Court.

This is the chief of the four great Courts of the Kingdom, and is held in *Westminster-hall*; it has its Name from the King's having anciently presided therein as Judge, assisted by his Justices and Chancellor.

Dug. Orig. Jurid.

This was at first a Court itinerant, that attended the King in all his Progresses, till the Year 1258, when *Henry the Third* appointed the same to be held at *Westminster*, till he should otherwise determine; however, it does not appear to have

Ibid.

Rot. Parl.
28 Ed. I.

have been removed thence during the remaining Part of his Reign. But in the twenty eighth of *Edward the First, Anno 1300*, it was by Parliament enacted, That the Chancellor and Justices of the King's-Bench shall follow his Majesty, so that he might at all Times have near him Persons learned in the Law, for the greater Dispatch of Affairs, upon any Emergency.

The first Person that had the Office of Chief Justice of this Court conferred upon him, was *Robert de Bruis, Anno 1268*, occasioned by the abolishing of the Title of Justiciary of *England*, which ended in *Philip Basset*.

The Judges of this Court, at present, are a Chief and three other Justices; who hear and determine Causes Criminal, Pleas of the Crown, Civil Actions, Contracts, &c. and who hold their Places as the Judges of the Courts of Common-Pleas and Exchequer do, *quam diu se bene gesserint*.

Marshall's Court.

This Court, which is held in *Southwark*, under the Knight-Marshall, was at first erected for hearing and determining all Differences that might happen among the Royal Domesticks.

The Judge of this Court is the Knight-Marshall's Steward; to whom belong four Counselors and six Attornies.

Prerogative Court.

This Court, which is held in *Doctors-Commons*, is denominated from the Prerogative of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; who, by a special Privilege beyond those of his Suffragans, can here try all Disputes that happen to arise concerning Wills and Administrations of Persons who have left Goods to the Value of five Pounds without the Diocess wherein he, or she died; unless such Things are settled by Composition between the Metropolitan and his Suffragans; as in the Diocess of *London*, where it is ten Pounds.

St. Catharine's Courts.

To this Hospital, or Precinct, belong two Courts; in the first of which, on *Thursdays*, are weekly try'd Actions of Debt for any Sum. And in the latter, which depends upon the Civil Law, Matters Ecclesiastical.

The Borough Court.

This, which is a Court of Record by Prescription, is held by the Lord-Mayor's Steward, every *Monday*, at the *Town-hall* on *St. Margaret's-hill* in *Southwark*; where are try'd Actions for any Sum of Money, Damage, Trespas, &c. To this Court belong three Attornies; who are admitted by the Steward.

Besides this, there are three Courts Leet held in the said Borough, for it contains three several Liberties, or Manors, viz. *The great Liberty, the Guildable, and the King's Manor*; wherein are chosen Constables, Ale-conners, and Flesh-tasters; and other Business dispatched, peculiar to such Courts. In this Neighbourhood Courts Leet are likewise kept, viz. at *Lambeth, Bermondsey* and *Rotherhithe*.

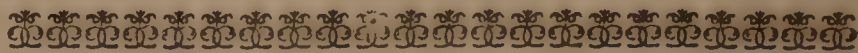
Westminster Court.

This is a Court-Leet; wherein the Ward-Officers belonging to the City of *Westminster* are

chosen, and the several Nuisances occasioned by the Inhabitants presented, &c.

Whitechapel Court.

This is a Court of Record, belonging to *Stepney Manor*; which is held by the Steward of the Manor, by whom are try'd Actions for any Sum, as well as of Damage, Trespas, &c.



C H A P. IV.

An Account of Societies, Colleges and Libraries within the City and Suburbs of London.

Antiquarian Society.

THE first Society in the City of *London*, that went by this Appellation, was erected about the Year 1580, by divers of the most learned and ingenious Men of the Kingdom; but their Meetings, by divers Accidents, having been frequently obstructed, the Society dwindled and dropt, till the Year 1717, when the same was revived again; since which Time no Interruptions having happened, it is at present incorporated, and is in a very flourishing Condition.

College of Physicians.

See *Farringdon Ward* within.

Doctors-Commons.

See *Castle-Baynard Ward*.

Gresham College.

See *Bishopsgate Ward*.

Royal Society.

The first that united in this glorious Society were the Honourable *Robert Boyle, Esq*; and Sir *William Petty*, together with *Seth Ward, Wilkins, Wallis, Goddard, Willis, Bathurst* and *Wren*, Doctors of Divinity and Physick, and *Matthew Wren* and Mr. *Rook*; who frequently met in the Apartments of Dr. *Wilkins*, in *Wadham College* at *Oxford*; where the Foundation of the *Royal Society* was laid.

Sprat.Hist.
Roy. Soci.

The Society, while at *Oxford*, were not only for their learned Productions eminently distinguished at home, but likewise highly revered by the *Literati* abroad.

Ibid.

The Society continued at *Oxford* till about the Year 1658, when the Members thereof were called to divers Parts of the Kingdom, on account of their respective Functions; and the Majority coming to this City, they constantly attended the Astronomical and Geometrical Lectures at *Gresham College*; where being joined by divers Persons of the greatest Learning and Distinction, they continued to meet at the said College once, or twice a Week, till the Death of *Oliver Cromwell*; when, Anarchy succeeding, they were obliged to quit their Place of Meeting, on its being converted into a Barrack, or Military Quarter, for the Reception of Soldiers.

Ibid.

But the Storm being allayed, by the Restoration of King *Charles the Second*, the Society, which had for some Time been, as it were, buried in Oblivion, forsook their gloomy Retreats, and began to reassume their Meetings. And for the more effectual carrying on their great and laudable Design, to purchase Instruments for the performing Experiments, and defraying all necessary Expences for the Support of the Society, they entered into the following Obligation:

Ibid.

“ We

Rec. Roy.
Society.

"We, whose Names are under-written, do consent and agree, that we will meet together Weekly, (if not hindered by necessary Occasions) to consult and debate concerning the promoting of experimental Learning; and that each of us will allow one Shilling, weekly, towards the defraying of occasional Charges. Provided, that if any one, or more of us, shall think fit at any Time, to withdraw; he, or they, shall, after Notice thereof given to the Company, at a Meeting, be freed from this Obligation for the future. December 5, 1660."

Ibid.

The King, willing to encourage so honourable and useful an Enterprize, as a distinguishing Mark of his Affection to the Society, by his Letters Patent of the 22d of April, Anno 1663, constituted them a Body Politick and Corporate, by the Appellation of *The President, Council and Fellows of the Royal Society of London, for improving of Natural Knowledge*.

The said Letters Patent, or Charter, is thus abridged.

Spra. Hist.
Roy. Soc.

"Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. to all and to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

"Having long resolved within ourself to promote the Welfare of Arts and Sciences, as well as that of our Territories and Dominions, out of our Princely Affection to all Kinds of Learning, and more particular Favour to philosophical Studies, especially those which endeavour, by solid Experiments, either to reform, or improve Philosophy; to the Intent therefore that these Kinds of Study, which are no where yet sufficiently cultivated, may flourish in our Dominions; and that the learned World may acknowledge us to be, not only the Defender of the Faith, but the Patron and Encourager of all Sorts of useful Knowledge,

"Know ye, that we, out of our special Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, have given and granted, and do by these Presents give and grant for us, our Heirs and Successors, that there shall be for ever a Society, consisting of a President, Council and Fellows, which shall be called by the Name of *The President, Council and Fellows of the Royal Society of London, for improving of Natural Knowledge*; of which Society we do, by these Presents, declare ourself to be Founder and Patron. And we do hereby make and constitute the said Society, by the Name, &c. to be a Body Corporate, to be continued under the same Name, in a perpetual Succession; and that they and their Successors (whose Studies are to be employed for the promoting of the Knowledge of natural Things, and useful Arts, by Experiments, to the Glory of God, and Good of Mankind) shall by the aforesaid Name of President, Council, &c. be enabled and made capable in Law, to levy, hold, possess and enjoy, Lands, Tenements, &c. Liberties, Franchises, and Jurisdictions, for Perpetuity, or Terms of Lives, or Years, or any other Way; as also Goods, Chattels, and all other Things of what Nature or Kind soever: And also, by the Name aforesaid, to give, grant, demise, or assign the said Lands, Goods, &c. and to do all things necessary therereabout. And the said Persons, by the Name aforesaid, are enabled to implead, be im-

pleaded, sue, defend, &c. in any Courts, and before any Judges, Officers, &c. whatsoever, of the King, his Heirs, and Successors, in all and singular Actions, real and personal, Pleas, Causes, &c. of what Kind soever, as any of his Subjects within his Kingdom of England, or Corporations of the same, are by Law capable and enabled to do.

"And the said President, Council and Fellows are impowered to have a common Seal for their Use in their Affairs; and from Time to Time to break, change and make anew the same, as shall seem expedient unto them.

"And his Majesty, in Testimony of his Royal Favour towards the said President, Council and Fellows, and of his especial Esteem of them, doth grant a Coat of Arms to them and their Successors, viz. On a Field Argent a Canton of the three Lions of England; for a Crest, an Eagle proper on a ducal Coronet, supporting a Shield charged with the Lions aforesaid; and for Supporters, two Talbots with Coronets on their Necks. The said Arms to be borne, &c. by the said Society upon all Occasions.

"And that his Majesty's Royal Intention may take the better Effect, for the good Government of the said Society from Time to Time, it is established, that the Council aforesaid shall consist of twenty-one Persons (whereof the President for the Time being always to be one); and, that all Persons, which within two Months next ensuing the Date of the said Charter, shall be chosen by the said President and Council; and in all Times after the said two Months, by the President, Council and Fellows, (and noted in a Register to be kept for that Purpose) shall be Fellows of the said Society, and so accounted and called during Life, except by the Statutes of the said Society to be made, any of them shall happen to be removed.

"Moreover, on Behalf of the Society, it is granted unto the President and Council, that they may assemble and meet together in any College, Hall, or other convenient Place in London, or within ten Miles thereof (due and lawful Summons of all the Members of the Council to extraordinary Meetings being always premised); and that they being so met together, have full Power and Authority, from Time to Time, to make, constitute and establish such Laws, Statutes, Orders and Constitutions, which shall appear to them to be good, useful, honest and necessary, according to their Judgments and Discretions, for the Government, Regulation and Direction of the *Royal Society*, and every Member thereof; and to do all Things concerning the Government, Estate, Goods, Lands, Revenues, as also the Business and Affairs of the said Society; all which Laws, Statutes, Orders, &c. so made, his Majesty wills and commands, that they be from Time to Time inviolably observed, according to the Tenor and Effect of them; provided that they be reasonable, and not repugnant, or contrary to the Laws, Customs, &c. of his Kingdom of England.

"Full Power and Authority is also granted, on the Behalf of the Society, to the Council, to erect and build one, or more Colleges within London, or ten Miles thereof, of what Form or Quality soever, for Habitation, Assembling, or Meeting of

of the President, Council and Fellows, about any Affairs and Busineses of the Society.

“ And if any Abuses, or Differences shall ever hereafter arise and happen about the Government, or Affairs of the Society, whence the Constitution, Progress, and Improvement, or Busineses thereof may suffer, or be hindered; in such Cases his Majesty assigns and authorizes his right trusty and right well-beloved Cosen and Counsellor, *Edward Earl of Clarendon*, Lord High Chancellor of *England*, by himself, during his Life; and after his Decease, the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, the Lord High Treasurer of *England*, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the Lord Bishop of *London*, and the two principal Secretaries of State for the Time being, or any four, or more of them, to compose and redress any such Differences, or Abuses.

An Abstract of the Statutes of the Royal Society.

Spra. Hist.
Roy. Soci.

“ Whatever Statute shall be made, or repealed, the making, or repealing of it shall be voted twice, and at two several Meetings of the Council.

“ This Obligation shall be subscribed by every Fellow, or his Election shall be void:

“ We, who have hereunto subscribed, do promise each for himself, that we will endeavour to promote the Good of the *Royal Society of London*, for the Improvement of natural Knowledge, and to pursue the Ends for which the same was founded: That we will be present at the Meetings of the Society, as often as conveniently we can, especially at the anniversary Elections, and upon extraordinary Occasions; and that we will observe the Statutes and Orders of the said Society; provided, that whenever any of us shall signify to the President under his Hand, that he desires to withdraw from the Society, he shall be free from this Obligation for the future.

“ Every Fellow shall pay his Admission Money, and afterwards Contribution towards defraying of the Charges of Observations and Experiments, &c.

“ The ordinary Meetings of the *Royal Society* shall be held once a Week, where none shall be present besides the Fellows, without the Leave of the Society, under the Degree of a Baron in one of his Majesty's three Kingdoms, or of his Majesty's privy Council, or unless he be an eminent Foreigner, and these only with the Leave of the President.

“ The Business of their weekly Meetings shall be, to order, take account, consider and discourse of philosophical Experiments, and Observations: To read, hear, and discourse upon Letters, Reports and other Papers, containing philosophical Matters; as also to view and discourse upon the Productions and Rarities of Nature and Art; and to consider what to deduce from them, or how they be improved for Use, or Discovery.

“ That Experiments be made at the Charge of the Society; two Curators at least shall be appointed for the Inspection of those which cannot be performed before the Society; and by whom the bare Report of Matter of Fact shall be stated and returned.

“ The Election of Fellows shall be made by way of Ballot; and their Admission by a solemn Declaration made by the President of their Election.

“ The Election of the Council and Officers shall be made once a Year; eleven of the present Council shall be continued by Lot, for the next Year, and ten new ones chosen in like manner. Out of this new Council shall be elected a President, Treasurer, and two Secretaries, in the same way.

“ The President shall preside in all Meetings, regulate all Debates of the Society, and Council; state and put Questions; call for Reports and Accounts from Committees, Curators, and others; summon all extraordinary Meetings upon urgent Occasions, and see to the Execution of the Statutes. The Vice-President shall have the same Power in the Absence of the President.

“ The Treasurer, or his Deputy, shall receive and keep Accounts of all Money due to the Society. He shall pay small Sums by order of the President under his Hand; but those that exceed five Pounds, by order of the Council. All Bills of Charges for Experiment shall first be signed by the Curators. The Accounts of the Treasurer shall be audited four times a Year, by a Committee of the Council, and once a Year, by a Committee of the Society.

“ The Secretaries are to take Notes of the Orders, and material Passages of the Meetings; to take care of the Books, Papers and Writings of the Society; to order and direct the Clerks in making Entries of all Matters in the Register, and Journal Books of the Society, or Council; to draw up such Letters as shall be written in their Name, which shall be approved at one of their Meetings; to give notice of the Candidates propounded in order to Election.

“ The Curators, by Office, shall have a sufficient Allowance for their Encouragement, which shall increase proportionably with the Revenue of the Society; provided, that it exceed not two hundred Pounds a year. They shall be well skilled in philosophical and mathematical Learning, well versed in Observations, Inquiries and Experiments of Nature and Art. They shall take care of the managing of all Experiments, and Observations appointed by the Society, or Council, and report the same, and perform such other Tasks, as the Society, or the Council shall appoint; such as the examining of Sciences, Arts, and Inventions now in Use, and the bringing in Histories of natural and artificial Things, &c. They shall be propounded at least a Month before they are chosen. They shall be examined by the Council before the Election: To their Election every Member of the Society shall be summoned: They shall at first be only elected for a Year of Probation (except they be of known Merit): At the End of the Year, they shall be either elected for Perpetuity, or for a longer Time of Probation, or wholly rejected.

“ The Causes of ejecting a Curator shall be the same with ejecting a Fellow, or for fraudulent Dealing, and Negligence in the Affairs of the Society, provided that he shall first receive three respective Admonitions. If any Curator shall be disabled

disabled by Age, Infirmity, or Casualty, in the Service of the Society, some Provision shall be made for him during Life, if his Condition requires it, according as the Council shall think fit.

“ The Clerk shall constantly attend all Meetings; he shall follow the Directions of the Secretaries, in registering, and entring all Matters that shall be appointed; he shall not communicate any thing contained in their Books, to any that is not a Fellow. He shall have a certain Rate for what he copies, and a yearly Stipend for his Attendance.

“ The Printer shall take care for the printing such Books as shall be committed to him by Order of the Society, or Council; and therein he shall observe their Directions, as to the Correction of the Edition, the Number of Copies, the Form, or Volume, &c.

“ The Operators of the Society, when they have any of their Work under their Hands, shall not undertake the Work of any other Persons, which may hinder the Business of the Society. They shall have Salaries for their Attendance.

“ The common Seal of the Society shall be kept in a Chest, with three Locks, and three different Keys, by the President, Treasurer, and one of the Secretaries. The Deeds of the Society shall be passed in Council, and sealed by them and the President.

“ The Books that concern the Affairs of the Society shall be the Charter-Book, Statute-Book, Journal Books, Letter Books, and Register Books, for the entring of philosophical Observations, Histories, Discourses, Experiments, and Inventions.

“ The Names of Benefactors shall be honourably mentioned in a Book provided for that Purpose.

“ In case of Death, or Recess of any Fellow, the Secretaries are to note in the Margent of the Register, over-against their Names.

“ The Causes of Ejection shall be, contemptuous Disobedience to the Statutes and Orders of the Society, defaming, or malicious defaming the same. This shall be declared by the President at one of the Meetings, and the Ejection recorded.

When these Statutes were presented to King Charles the Second for his Approbation, he was not only graciously pleased to approve of the same, but likewise to subscribe himself their Founder and Patron. And the Duke of York and Prince Rupert at the same Time declared themselves Fellows.

The sixth Statute above recited, relating to the Election of Fellows, not being deemed effectual to prevent Persons unqualified from being chosen Members of the Society; therefore a new Statute was made, ordaining, that every Person for the future (not a Peer, or Foreigner of Distinction) desiring to be admitted a Fellow, be recommended by an Attestation under the Hands of three, or more Members, setting forth his Name, Place of Habitation, his Qualifications, Works and Productions; which is to be put up in the assembly Room at ten several Meetings, to give each Member an Opportunity of inquiring into the Character of the Candidate, before they

proceed to ballot. But all Peers of Great-Britain and Ireland, and their Sons, together with all Foreign Princes and Ambassadors, are eligible, at the Recommendation of one Member, and to be elected as soon as proposed.

The Royal Society thus happily established, Men of all Ranks and Professions vied to promote its Designs, by communicating every thing within their Power relating to natural and artificial Discoveries.

This Society was no sooner incorporated by King Charles the Second, its Founder and Patron, than he presented the same with a stately Gilt Silver Mace, to be carried before the President. And his Majesty, as a farther Proof of his sincere Attachment, by his Letters Patent of the 8th of April, Anno 1667, gave to the Society Chelsea College, with its Appurtenances, and twenty-six, or twenty-seven Acres of Land surrounding the same. But the Society not having converted Part thereof into a Physick-Garden as was intended, and the King having resolved to erect an Hospital for old and maimed Soldiers, thought no Place more proper for such a Design than this College; therefore he proposed to purchase the same, which being agreed to, on the 8th of February 1681, the Sum of thirteen hundred Pounds was paid to the Society for the same.

The Museum belonging to the Society was founded by Daniel Colwall, Esq; in the Year 1677, who gave his great and curious Collection of natural and artificial Rarities, which compose the greatest Part of the Catalogue, published Anno 1681, by Dr. Grew, under the Title of *Museum Regalis Societatis*. But these Curiosities, by the generous Benefaction of other curious Persons, are now increased to above six times the Number of those already published.

Upon the Society's Removal from Gresham College to their House in Crane-court in Fleet-street, Richard Waller, Esq; one of the Secretaries of the Incorporation, at his own Expence, in the Year 1711, erected the Repository in the Garden for the Reception of the said Rarities, which are beautifully disposed therein for the Entertainment of the Curious. It abounds with a great Variety of the following Species of Rarities, viz. Human, Quadrupedes, Birds, Fowls, Palmipedes, Eggs, Nests, Fishes, Viviparous, Oviparous, Exanguinous, scaled and shelled, double and multiple, Insects, Reptiles, Woods, Stalks and Roots, Fruits of all Sorts, Mosses, Mushrooms, Plants, Sponges, &c. animal and vegetable Bodies petrified, Corals and other marine Productions, Fossils, Gems, Stones irregular, Metals, Antimony, Mercury and other metallick Bodies, Salts, Sulphurs, Oils and Earths, Philosophical and Mathematical Instruments, Indian, American, and other Weapons, with a Variety of Apparel, &c.

This Society, by the above-mentioned Royal and other Benefactions, the Admission Money, and annual Contributions of its Members, is in so flourishing a Condition, that they apply'd to his late Majesty King George the First, for an additional Privilege to purchase, in Mortmain, one thousand Pounds, instead of two hundred Pounds per Annum; which he was graciously pleased to grant by his Royal Licence of the

17th of December, Anno 1724, for the perpetual Support of the Society.

Sion College.

See *Cripplegate Ward*.

The Society for the Encouragement of Learning.

Divers Gentlemen, having for some Time considered how they might be serviceable to Learning, proposed to their Friends the raising a Sum of Money by way of Subscription, for printing such Works as shall be judged convenient, on easy Terms, for the Benefit of Authors. The Scheme being approved of, the Sum proposed to be subscribed by each Person was ten Guineas at least.

This Project met with such Encouragement, that in the Space of a few Months one hundred and eight Subscriptions were made; wherefore the Subscribers, at a general Meeting on the third of February 1736, formed themselves into a Society, and chose, from among themselves, a President, Vice-president, two Trustees, five Auditors, a Committee of twenty-four, a Treasurer and Secretary; and drew up certain Constitutions for their good Regulation; among which are, That every Member shall annually contribute two Pounds two Shillings, toward the Support of the Society; and that every Member, upon his paying the Sum of ten Pounds ten Shillings, shall be discharged from the said Contribution, and all other Charges relating to the Society. And for all the Works that shall be printed by the Society, the several Authors shall give Security, which after the Payment of the Money advanced, with an Interest of five *per Cent.* the same, with the remaining Copies of the several Books, to be delivered to their respective Authors.

CHAP. V.

Of the Publick Libraries.

AS Books may justly be termed the Basis of Learning, I shall, in Alphabetical Order, subjoin the Accounts of the several Publick Libraries within the Bill of Mortality.

Castle-street Library.

This Library was founded in the Year 1683, by Thomas Tennison, D. D. Vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields, (and since Archbishop of Canterbury) for the Use of his School under the same. It is placed in a spacious Room, and consists of about four thousand Volumes in divers Faculties, but more especially in Divinity and History.

College of Heralds Library.

This Library, belonging to the Society of Heralds, is kept in their College on St. Bennet's-hill, and consists of a very considerable Number of Books relating to Antiquities and Heraldry; which were much increased by the late Benefaction of Ralph Sheldon, Esq;

College of Physicians Library.

This Library, which is kept in the Physicians magnificent College in Warwick-lane, was founded by the Marquis of Dorchester, in the Year 16 . It has been considerably increased by the Benefactions

of others, and contains at present four thousand nine hundred and forty Books.

Cotton's Library.

This Library, which was lately kept in a handsome Gallery within that of the King's, adjoining to the South Cloister of Westminster-Abby, consists of a great and most curious Collection of very valuable Manuscripts, relating to the Antiquities of Great-Britain and Ireland, &c. collected by that judicious and excellent Antiquary Sir Robert Cotton, who bequeathed the same to his Son Sir Thomas, and after his Decease to his Grandson Sir John; who giving it to the Publick, an Act of Parliament was made in the Year 1701, for securing the same, intituled, *An Act for the better settling and preserving the Library kept in the House at Westminster called Cotton-house in the Name and Family of the Cottons, for the Benefit of the Publick.* However, proper Care not being taken, according to the Directions of the said Act, it became a great Sufferer by Fire, on the 23d of October, Anno 1731, whereby ninety-nine Volumes were destroyed, and one hundred and eleven much damaged.

Pursuant to the Statute aforesaid, upon the Death of the said Sir John Cotton, the Library, together with the Coins, Medals, and other Rarities, contained in a Schedule thereunto belonging, were vested in Trustees; who have made divers Orders for the good Regulation thereof; and also, for appointing a Person well read in Antiquities to have the Custody of the same, upon his giving five hundred Pounds Security for his Fidelity; to which Purpose he is likewise obliged to take an Oath before the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, at his Admission.

This curious and inestimable Collection, before the late Fire, consisted of nine hundred and fifty-eight Volumes of original Charters, Grants, Instruments, Letters of Sovereign Princes, Transactions between this and other Kingdoms and States, Genealogies, Histories, Registers of Monasteries, Remains of Saxon Laws, the Book of Genesis, thought to be the most ancient Greek Copy extant, and said to have been writ by Origen, in the second Century; and the curious Alexandrian Manuscript of the Old and New Testament, all in Greek Capitals, said to have been writ in the third Century.

The Trustees appointed for the Care of this Library are in Number seven, viz. the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench for the Time being; and four others, at the Nomination of the Heir Male of the Cotton Family. The Books were deposited in the Old Dormitory at Westminster. But by a late Act of Parliament are, with Sir Hans Sloane's Musæum, to be preserved in Montague-house, Bloomsbury-square.

The great and valuable Library of the curious Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. deceased, and late President of the Royal Society, amount to upwards of forty-two thousand Volumes; which, together with his vast Treasure of Rarities, both natural and artificial, are probably the greatest and most valuable Collections that are, or perhaps ever were upon Earth, made by a private Gentleman.

Act Parl.
12 & 13
Will. III.

The Names and Numbers of the several Rarities contained in the Musæum of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. and President of the Royal Society.

Earths, Sands, Salts, &c.	—	853
Bitumens, Sulphurs, Ambers, Amber-greese, &c.	—	326
Metals and Mineral Ores, &c.	—	1903
Tales, Mice, &c.	—	245
Crytals, Sparrs, &c.	—	1553
Flints, Stones, &c.	—	917
Precious Stones, Agats, Jaspers, &c.	—	2052
Corals, Spunges, &c.	—	1175
Vegetables	—	10469
<i>Hortus Siccus</i> , or Volumes of dried Vegetables	—	296
Infects	—	4192
<i>Humana</i> , as <i>Calculi</i> , Anatomical, &c.	—	672
<i>Testacea</i> , or Shells, &c.	—	5402
<i>Echin</i> , or Sea Urchins, &c.	—	544
<i>Crustacea</i> , or Crabs, &c.	—	329
Fishes and their Parts	—	1365
<i>Stellæ Marineæ</i> , &c.	—	161
Birds and their Parts	—	749
<i>Asteriæ</i> , <i>Trochi</i> , <i>Entrochi</i> , &c.	—	217
Eggs of different Species	—	241
Quadrupedes, &c.	—	1591
Miscellaneous Things, natural, &c.	—	1698
Vipers, Serpents, &c.	—	462
Antiquities, viz. Urns, Instruments, &c.	—	669
Seals, &c.	—	97
Pictures and Drawings	—	367
Mathematical Instruments	—	55
Vessels, &c. of Agate, Jasper, &c.	—	535
Coins and Medals ancient and modern	—	25941
Books of Drawing in Miniature, illuminated	—	234
Volumes of Prints	—	929
MSS. Physick, Nat. Hist. Travels, &c.	—	3113
Number Total	—	69352

Doctors-Commons Library.

The Library belonging to this College was greatly increased by the Addition of that of Sir *John Gibson*, some Time Judge of the Prerogative-Office; which was given by *James Gibson*, Esquire, one of his Descendants, and Town-clerk of this City.

This Library is and must continue in a growing Condition; seeing that every Bishop, at the Time of his Consecration, gives at least twenty Pounds, and some fifty, towards purchasing Books for the same.

Gray's-inn Library.

This Library, which is kept in *Coney-court*, in *Gray's-inn*, consists of a considerable Number of Books in divers Languages and Faculties, but especially in Law, for the Use of the Gentlemen of the Inn.

Inner-temple Library.

This Library is not so remarkable for printed Books, as 'tis for Manuscripts; which were given to it by *William Petyt*, Esq; late Keeper of the Records in the *Tower of London*.

Lambeth Library.

This Library, which is in the Archbishop of *Canterbury's* Palace at *Lambeth*, was founded by *Richard Bancroft*, Archbishop of that See in the

Year 1610, who by Will devised all his Books for the Use of his Successors, Archbishops of *Canterbury*. It was greatly increased by the Benefactions of the Archbishops *Abbot*, *Skeldon* and *Tennison*, and consists of fourteen thousand five hundred and twenty-two printed Books, and upwards, and six hundred and seventeen Volumes in Manuscript.

Lincoln's-inn Library.

This Library is kept in the old Buildings in *Lincoln's-inn*, and consists of a handsome Collection of Books in divers Languages and Faculties.

Middle-temple Library.

This Library, which is kept in *Garden-court* in the *Middle-temple*, was founded by the Will of *Robert Ashley*, Esq; of the 27 September, Anno 1641, who therein bequeathed his own Library for that Purpose; and the Sum of three hundred Pounds, to be laid out in a Purchase for the Maintenance of a Librarian, who must be a Student of the Society, by the Benchers whereof he is elected into that Office.

Mr. *Ashley* likewise bequeathed all his Furniture, to be disposed of for the Benefit of his said Library; the Number of Volumes therein at present (*A. D.* 1738) amount to three thousand nine hundred and eighty-two, in most Branches of Literature, but more especially in Law and Parliamentary Affairs; and the same continuing to increase, by the Benefactions of Authors, and others, 'tis like to become a numerous and serviceable Collection.

This Library, except in the Dead of the Long Vacation, is duly kept open from ten in the Morning till one in the Afternoon, and from two in the Afternoon till six in the Summer, and four in the Winter.

Redcross-street Library.

This Library was founded by *Daniel Williams*, D. D. a Presbyterian Divine of this City; who, by his last Will of the twenty-sixth of June, Anno 1711, among other considerable Legacies, bequeathed all his Books, to be set up in a publick Library, for the Reception of which, a Freehold House was either to be purchased, or erected, with an Apartment therein for the Librarian, and a Salary of ten Pounds per Annum.

In pursuance of this Will, Ground was purchased, and a magnificent Building erected in *Redcross-street* without *Cripplegate*, with a stately and spacious Room therein, capacious enough for the Reception of forty thousand Volumes.

Royal-Society Library.

This choice and valuable Library, formerly belonging to the noble Family of *Arundel*, was given to the *Royal Society* by the truly generous and honourable *Henry Howard*, (afterwards Duke of *Norfolk*) of the County of *Norfolk*, Esq; on the second of January, Anno 1666. This Collection originally was (kept at the City of *Buda*) Part of the Royal Library, belonging to the Kings of *Hungary*; which, upon the Demise of *Matthias Corvinus*, the last King of the *Hungarian* Race, was disposed of; about two Thirds whereof being bought by the Emperor, they are now in the Imperial Library at *Vienna*; and this Part coming to *Bilibaldus Perkeymberus* of *Nuremberg*, it was bought

bought of him by the Earl of *Arundel*, on his Return from his Embassy to the Imperial Court.

This fine Collection consists of three thousand two hundred and eighty-seven printed Books, in most Languages and all Faculties; and are chiefly the first Editions of Books, soon after the Invention of Printing. And the valuable and choice Collection of *Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Turkish* and other rare Manuscripts, consists of five hundred and fifty-four Volumes; which, together with the former are thought to be of such a Value, as cannot be paralleled, for the Smallness of their Number.

The noble and generous Benefactor, at the Time of his Donation, desired, that the commemorial Inscription of *Ex dono Henrici Howard Norfolciensis*, might be put in each Book: And that in case the Society should happen to fail, the said Library should revert to his Family. The first of which the Society not only readily complied with, but some Time after caused the following Inscription to be put up in the Library:

Bibliotheca Norfolciana.

Excellentissimus Princeps Henricus Howard, Dux Norfolciæ, Comes Mareballus Angliæ, Comes Arundeliæ, Suria, Norfolciæ, & Norwici, &c. Heros, propter Familiæ Antiquitatem, Animi Dotes, Corporis Dignitatem, pene incomparabilis, Bibliothecam hanc instructissimam (quæ hætenus Arundeliana appellabatur) Regiæ Societati Dono dedit, & perpetuo sacram esse voluit.

Huic,

Pro eximia erga se Liberalitate, Societas

Regia Tabulam hanc, devotæ

Mentis Testem, fixit;

Præside Josepho Williamson,

Equite Aurato.

A. D. MDCLXXIX.

The *Arundelian*, or *Norfolk* Library above-mentioned, occupying a very large Room in the Society's House in *Crane-court* in *Fleet-street*, another curious and valuable Collection of Books, left the Society in the Year 1715, by the Will of their late Secretary, *Francis Aston*, Esq; together with the numerous Benefactions of the Works of the learned Members, in all Faculties, especially in Natural and Experimental Philosophy, amounting to three thousand six hundred and twenty-five, are placed in another Room, in beautiful Glass Cases: And it far excels all the publick Libraries of this City, in point of Goodness and Value.

St. Paul's Library.

This Library, which is in a very noble and magnificent Room over the Consistory in the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, contains a fine Collection of Books in all Sciences and many Languages, both printed and manuscript, to the Number of seven thousand Volumes.

Sion-College Library.

As *Sion College* was founded by *Dr. White*, for the Use of the *London* Clergy, so was the Library (by Accident) in like manner, by *John Simpson*, Rector of *St. Olave's*, *Hart-street*, and Executor to the said *Dr. White*. It is at present in a flourishing Condition, containing about fifteen thousand Books, in most Languages and Faculties, both printed and manuscript. See *Cripplegate Ward*.

Surgeons Library.

This Library, belonging to the Company of Surgeons, is kept in their Hall or Theatre in the *Old-Bailey*, and consists of a handsome Collection of Books in divers Languages and Faculties, but more especially in those of Physick and Surgery, for the Use of the Faculty.

The King's Library.

This Library, which was founded by *Henry*, Prince of *Wales*, eldest Son to King *James I.* seems to have been but little regarded, by the small Number of its Books; for the printed only amount to about ten thousand two hundred, and the Manuscripts to about eighteen hundred; which, till the Fire which happened on the twenty-third of *October*, Anno 1731, were kept in the same House with the *Cottonian* Library, and suffered but little by that Fire. The Books are at present kept in the *Old Dormitory* at *Westminster*.

The Queen's Library.

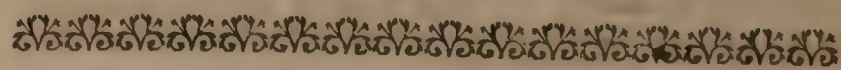
This magnificent Building was erected by that great Encourager of Learning, her late Majesty Queen *Caroline*, and Royal Consort to his present Majesty King *George II.* into which the Books were put in the Month of *October*, Anno 1737. As this is a very stately and sumptuous Room, so it is well furnished with a choice Collection of modern Books in divers Languages; which consist of about four thousand five hundred, finely bound, and beautifully placed, with Brass Net-work before them.

Westminster Library.

This Library, which is kept in the Eastern Cloister of *Westminster-abbey*, belongs to the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church, and consists of a handsome Collection of Books in most Languages and Faculties, about six thousand in Number.

Notwithstanding the many publick Libraries within the City and Suburbs of *London*, the private Collections are so great and numerous, that it is scarce to be questioned, but they excel those of all other Countries. However, without mentioning the many great Libraries of the Nobility, Gentry, and Gentlemen of the Long Robe, or those of Merchants and Tradesmen, (tho' to my own Knowledge, divers of the latter amount to above one thousand Pounds each in Value) I shall content myself with mentioning only one of the principal, *viz.*

The celebrated Library collected by the late Earl of *Sunderland*, and now in Possession of his eldest Son, the Duke of *Marlborough*, is, with good Reason, thought to surpass all other private Collections whatsoever.



CHAP. VI.

An Account of the several Hospitals and Alms-houses within the Cities and Suburbs of London.

Alleyn's Alms-house.

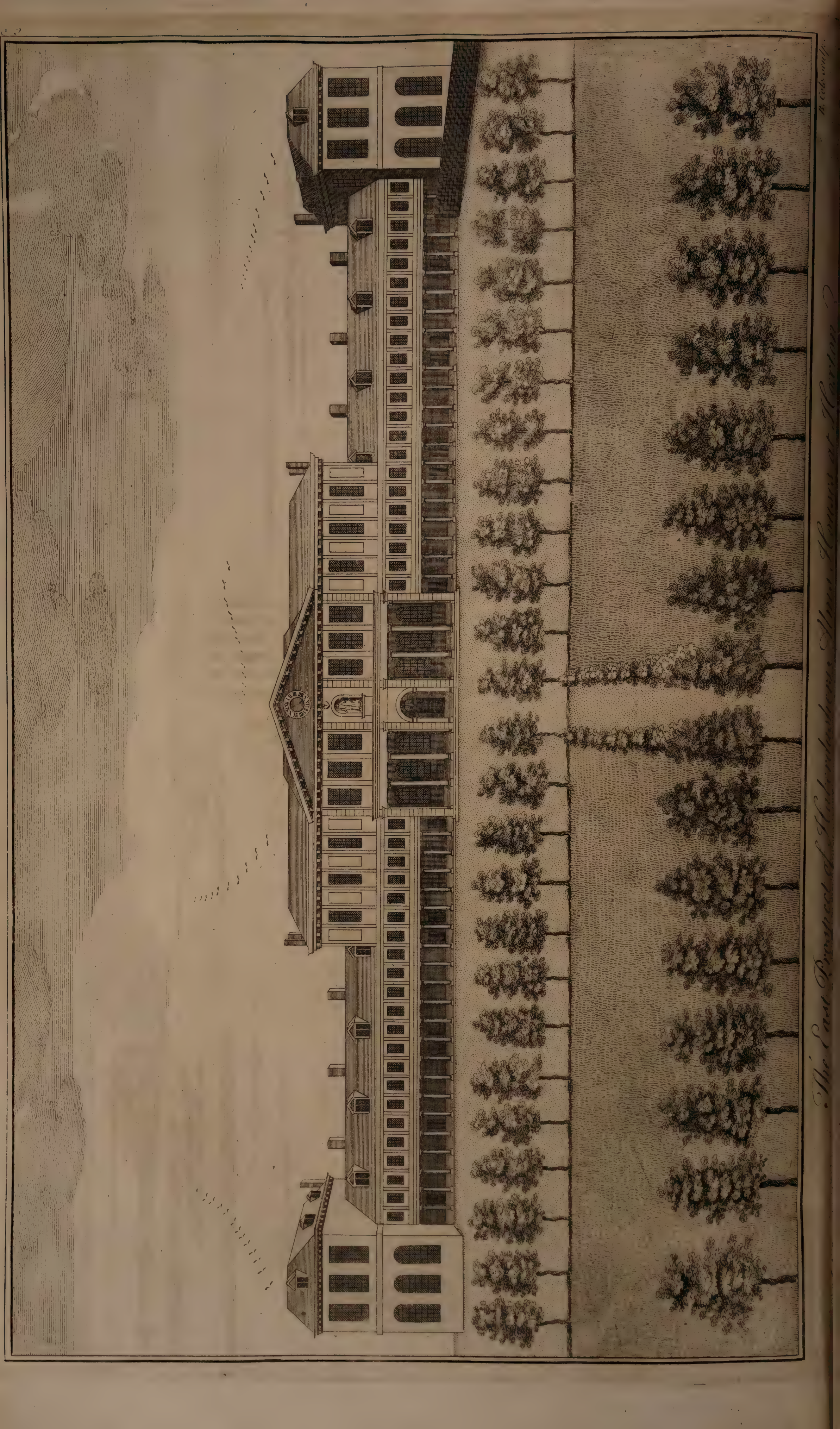
Edward Alleyn, a Player, or Comedian of this City, and Founder of *Dulwich-hospital*, about the Year 1614, erected an Alms-house, consisting of ten Rooms, at the West End of



Fishmongers Almshouses, at Newington Butts, SURRY.



Bancrofts Almshouses, in Bow-Street.



The East Prospect of the University of Hartford

of *St. Botolph's Bishopsgate* in *Petty France*, for the Reception of so many poor Men and Women; who are allowed about forty Shillings *per Annum*; and every other Year, the Men have Coats and Breeches, and the Women Gowns and Petticoats. But *Petty France* being rebuilt, and converted into *New-Broad-street*, &c. this House, in the Year 1730, was forced to make way to the new Passage leading to *Bishopsgate-street*. Wherefore a new Building was erected in *Lamb-alley* in *Bishopsgate-street*, for the Accommodation of the said poor People; whose annual Allowance amounts to about twenty-eight Pounds.

Alleyn's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, situate in *Pest-house-lane* near *Old-street*, was founded by the aforesaid *Edward Alleyn*, about the Year 1616, for ten poor Men and Women; who receive six Pence *per Week* each, and every other Year Coats and Gowns; the Charge whereof amounts to about twenty-two Pounds *per Annum*.

Alleyn's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, situate in *Soap-yard* in *Dead-man's-place* in *Southwark*, was also founded by the said *Edward Alleyn*, about the Year 1616, for the Use of ten poor Men and Women, with an Allowance of six Pence *per Week* only; which amounts to thirteen Pounds *per Annum*.

Amyas's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, situate in *George-yard* in *Old-street*, was erected in the Year 1655, by *Susan Amyas*, of *London*, Widow, for the Habitation of eight poor single Men, or Women; who have an Allowance of four Pounds *per Ann.* each. One Pound, for Water; six Pounds, for Coals; and twenty Shillings for one of the eight to read Prayers daily; together, forty Pounds *per Annum*.

Aske's Hospital.

This magnificent Hospital, situate at *Hoxton*, was erected in the Year 1692, by the Company of *Haberdashers*, pursuant to the Will of *Robert Aske*, Esq; and Member of the said Fraternity; who, for the Building and Endowing of the same, left the said Company upwards of thirty thousand Pounds, for the maintaining at Bed and Board twenty poor *Haberdashers*, and twenty Boys; who are to be taught besides: But a Moiety of this Sum being shamefully squandered, in erecting an Edifice fitter for a Palace than an Alms-house, to the great Reproach of those concerned, the Company were obliged to turn off the Boys for several Years. Had this great Sum of Money been prudently managed, the Company, instead of discharging the Boys, might not only have erected a handsome and convenient Building for an Hospital; but likewise have kept a much greater Number upon the Foundation.

Each of the Pensioners in this Hospital have very handsome Apartments, consisting of three Rooms with proper Diet and Firing. Three Pounds in Money yearly, and a Gown every second Year: Which, together with the Salaries of the Chaplain, Clerk, Butler, Porter, and other Domesticks, amounts to about eight hundred Pounds *per Annum*.

Ayre's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, in *White's-alley* in *Coleman-street*, was founded by *Christopher Ayre*, a Merchant of this City, for six poor Men and their Wives; and committed the Trust thereof to the Company of *Leather-sellers*; who pay each Couple four Pounds *per Annum*.

Badger's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, situate at *Hoxton*, was founded by *Allen Badger*, Anno 1698, for six poor Men and their Wives; who are only allowed twenty Shillings *per Annum* each Couple.

Bancroft's Alms-house.

This beautiful Alms-house, School, and Chapel, situate at *Mile-end*, were erected by the Company of *Drapers* of this City, in the Year 1735, pursuant to the Will of *Francis Bancroft*, dated the 18th of *March*, Anno 1727, who bequeathed to the said Company the Sum of twenty-eight thousand Pounds, and upwards, in real and personal Estates, in Trust; for purchasing a Site, and building thereon an Alms-house, with convenient Apartments for twenty-four Almsmen, a Chapel and School-room for one hundred poor Boys, and two Dwelling-houses for the Masters of the said School, and for endowing the same.

Banc.
Will.

He likewise ordered, that each of his said twenty-four Almsmen should have eight Pounds, and half a Chaldron of Coals yearly, and a Gown of Baize every third Year; and the School-boys to be cloathed, and taught to read, write, and account, for which the two Masters are to have a Salary of thirty Pounds *per Annum* each, with their respective Houses to dwell in; and twenty Pounds yearly, for Coals and Candles for the Use of the said Masters and Schools; with a sufficient Allowance for Books, Paper, Pens and Ink; five Pounds for a Dinner to the Committee of the Court of Assistants, at their annual Visitation of the said School and Alms-house; three Pounds ten Shillings for two half-yearly Sermons, to be preached in the Parish Churches of *St. Helen*, and *St. Michael, Cornhill*, or elsewhere, in Commemoration of this Foundation; out of which the Minister is to have twenty, the Reader ten, and the Clerk and Sexton two Shillings and six Pence each, for each Sermon; at which are to be present the Almsmen, and Boys, who are to be catechized by the Reader on all such Occasions. And the Boys, when put out Apprentices, to have four Pounds given with each; but if to Service, only two Pounds ten Shillings, to buy them Cloaths.

Ibid.

The Founder, *Francis Bancroft*, was a Grandson of Archbishop *Bancroft*, tho' reduced, and was for many Years one of the Lord-Mayor's Officers of this City; in which Office he acquired an Estate of twenty-eight thousand Pounds.

Bancroft's Monument in the Church of *St. Helen, Bishopsgate-street*, which is of a square sepulchral Form, has the following Inscription:

"The Ground, whereon this Tomb stands, was purchased of this Parish, in the Year 1723, by *Francis Bancroft*, Esq; for the Interment of himself and Friends only, (and was confirmed to him by a Faculty from the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's, London*, the same Year) and in his Life-time he erected this Tomb, Anno

“ 1726, and settled Part of his Estate in *London* and *Middlesex*, for beautifying and keeping the “ same in Repair for ever”.

Baremere's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, situate in *Alms-house-yard* in *Hoxton*, was built about the Year 1701, by Mr. *Baremere*, a Presbyterian Minister, for eight poor Women, who have only a yearly Allowance of half a Chaldron of Coals each.

Baron's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, situate in *Elbow-lane*, *Shadwell*, was founded in the Year 1682, by *George Baron*, for the Habitation of fifteen poor Women; who endowed the same with five Pounds four Shillings *per Annum* for Bread.

Bayning's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, in *Gun-powder-alley* in *Crutched-friars*, was erected in the Year 1631, by *Paul Viscount Sudbury*, for ten poor House-keepers; but whether ever endowed I cannot learn: But the same being surrendered to the Parish, 'tis used as a common Alms-house for the same.

Beech-lane Alms-house.

This Alms-house was erected by the Company of Drapers about the Year 1540, pursuant to the Will of the Lady *Anne Askew*, Relict of Sir *Christopher Askew*, Mayor of this City, Anno 1533, for eight poor Widows, Members of the said Fraternity, who are allowed three Pounds *per Annum* each, and half a Chaldron of Coals.

Bermeeter's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, in *St. John's-street*, in the Hamlet of *Bethnal-green*, was founded by Mr. *Bermeeter*, some Time Town Clerk of the said Hamlet, for six poor Women, and endowed the same with thirty Pounds *per Annum*; but the Estate being in Houses, a considerable Sum has been lately laid out on the same; wherefore one Moiety of the Rent is appropriated to discharge that Incumbrance, till which Time the Pensioners only receive two Pounds ten Shillings *per Annum* each.

Bethlem Hospital.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

This Hospital, originally a Priory, was founded Anno 1247, by *Simon Fitzmary*, some time Sheriff of *London*, on the East Side of that Part of the Mere, or Moor, (now the Quarters of *Moorfields* and Burial Ground in *Old Bethlem*) from which it was divided by a large and deep Ditch. See *Bishopsgate Ward*.

This Hospital, on Account of its bad Situation, small Dimensions, and ruinous Condition, being deemed unfit for the Entertainment of such miserable Creatures, occasioned the Lord-Mayor and Citizens, in the Year 1675, to lay the Foundation of the present stately Fabrick in *Moorfields* for their Reception; and which, tho' the most spacious and magnificent of its kind, yet it was only fifteen Months in erecting, as appears by an Inscription in the Front thereof; the Charge of which amounted to about seventeen thousand Pounds. This noble Structure is in Length five hundred and forty Feet, and in Breadth forty, wherein are contained a great Number of convenient Cells, or Rooms for the Accommodation of the Unfortunate, who are at present maintained therein without any Charge to their Friends, other

than that of Bedding, which the unhappy Objects are daily destroying.

At each End of this stately Edifice are erected, by the charitable Contributions of the Citizens, two beautiful Wings, or spacious Buildings for the Reception of poor incurable Lunaticks. Before this magnificent Structure is a pleasant Garden, inclosed by a stately Wall of about seven hundred Feet in Length.

I shall subjoin a Septenary Account of this Hospital, wherein will be shewn the Number of Persons admitted, cured, discharged, and remaining in the same, in the several Years of the said Septenary.

A Septenary Account of Bethlehem Hospital.

Years.	Admitted.	Cured.	Buried.	Remaining.	
1728	78	71	12	135	Hosp. An. Acc.
1729	87	75	19	127	
1730	133	83	36	140	
1731	142	105	28	165	
1732	107	87	29	158	
1733	123	100	13	168	
1734	140	107	33	172	
Numb. Tot. 810		628	170	1065	

The annual Charge for the Support of this Hospital, by the Account of the Disbursements thereof in the Year 1729, appears to be two thousand eight hundred and twenty-four Pounds sixteen Shillings and six Pence.

This Hospital being united to that of *Bridewell*, they have the same President, Governors, (whose Number is about two hundred) Treasurer, Clerk, Physician, Surgeon, and Apothecary; but each has a Steward and inferior Officers peculiar to itself.

Bourne's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, in *Kingsland-road*, was erected by the Company of Framework-Knitters in the Year 1734, pursuant to the Will of *Thomas Bourne*, Esq; Anno 1730, who bequeathed to the said Company one thousand Pounds to purchase Ground, and erect a Building thereon of twelve Rooms, for the Entertainment of twelve poor Freeman, or their Widows, and endowed the same with two thousand Pounds, to be laid out in a Purchase of eighty Pounds *per Annum*.

Bridewell Hospital.

This Hospital was antiently a Royal Palace. See *Farringdon Ward without*.

A Septenary Account of Bridewell Hospital.

Years.	Vagrants, &c. committed.	Apprentices maintained.	
1728	257	95	Hosp. An. Acc.
1729	179	84	
1730	331	87	
1731	572	97	
1732	673	95	
1733	612	102	
1734	325	91	
Numb. Total 2949		651	

By an Account of the Disbursements of this Hospital in the Year 1729, the Annual Charge thereof appears to be, eighteen hundred and ninety-one Pounds seven Shillings and eight Pence.





The Charter-House Hospital

This Hospital being united to that of *Bethlehem*, they have the same President, Governors, Treasurer, Auditor General, Clerk, Physician, Surgeon, and Apothecary; and the Domesticks peculiar to this House, are a Steward, Chaplain, Reader, Porter and his Servant, Matron, and four Beadles, one of whom is Chapel Clerk.

Butler's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, situate in *Little Chapel-street, Westminster*, consists of two large Rooms for two poor Men and their Wives; which were founded by *Nicholas Butler*, in the Year 1675, who endowed the same with twelve Pounds *per Annum*.

Camp's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, in *Wormwood-street*, was founded by *Laurence Camp*, for the Relief of six poor Persons of the Parish of *Allhallows, London-wall*, who have each an Allowance of one Pound fourteen Shillings and eight Pence *per Annum*.

Caron's Alms-house.

This House, situate in *Kingston-road, Vauxhall*, consisting of seven Rooms, for as many poor Women, was founded by his Excellency the Right Honourable *Noel*, Baron of *Caron*, (Ambassador from the States of the United Provinces) in the Year 1623, who endowed the same with a handsome Estate, out of which his Almswomen receive four Pounds *per Annum* each.

Charter-house Hospital.

The modern Appellation of *Charter-house* given to this Hospital, is a Corruption of the French Appellative *Chartreux*, the Name of the Place where the first *Carthusian Monk*, founded his Order in France, from which Incident all *Carthusian* Convents are called *Chartreux*, and the Original is distinguished by the Name of the *Grand Chartreux*. The *Charter-house* in *Smithfield*, before the Suppression of Monasteries by *Henry VIII.* was a Priory belonging to that Order. The proper Name of this House at present, is, *The Hospital of King James*; which Appellation it received by the Powers whereby it was at first erected into an Hospital. The Occasion of this House's being at first erected, was owing to a very fatal and dreadful Catastrophe, of which we have given an Account on Page 128.

A vast Number of People being interred in this Ground during the Rage of that destructive Pestilence, the Right Honourable Proprietor was thereby induced to erect a Chapel in the said Cemetery, wherein great and numerous Oblations were made for many Years after. In the Year 1371, *Manny* founded a *Carthusian* Monastery therein, in Honour of God and the Virgin *Mary*, by the Appellation of *The Salutation of the Mother of God*. The Revenues of this Convent, which at its Suppression by *Henry VIII.* Anno 1538, was valued at six hundred and forty-two Pounds and four Pence Half-penny *per Annum*, was conferred upon *Sir Thomas Audley*, Speaker of the House of Commons, with whose only Daughter it went by Marriage to *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, and from him, by Descent, to *Thomas Earl of Suffolk*, who disposed thereof to *Thomas Sutton*, Esq; Citizen and Girdler of *London*, by the Name of *Howard House*, commonly called the *Charter-house*, consisting of

divers Courts, a Wilderness, Orchards, Walks, and Gardens, with *Pardon Church-yard*, and two adjoining Messuages, called *Willbeck*, with all the Buildings, Ways, Waters, Services, Rents, Wages, Felons Goods, Outlaws, Fugitives, Liberties, Reversions, Emoluments and Appurtenances whatsoever; for which he paid the Sum of thirteen thousand Pounds, on the 16th of May, Anno 1611. Whereupon *Sutton* applied to King *James I.* to have the Design of erecting his Hospital at *Haltingbury* in *Essex*, changed into that of the *Charter-house*, with a Power to establish the same in all Respects as effectually in the latter, as was designed by the Act of Parliament to have been done in the former.

The King by his Letters Patents of the twenty-second of June, Anno 1611, established the said Hospital according to the Request of the Founder, (which was confirmed by Parliament, 1628,) who fitted up the House for the Reception of his Pensioners and Scholars, the Charge of which amounted to seven thousand Pounds, which, together with the Purchase-Money, amounted to twenty thousand Pounds. Besides this Sum, *Sutton* endowed his Hospital with fifteen Manors, and other Lands, to the Amount of four thousand four hundred and ninety-three Pounds nineteen Shillings and ten Pence Half-penny *per Annum*.

Though this Hospital in the Years 1623, and 1624, lost near the Sum of eight thousand Pounds, was spoiled of sixteen hundred Pounds, Anno 1649, and the great Loss it sustained under the iniquitous Masterhip of *Gerard*; yet by the just and faithful Management of the worthy *Sir Richard Sutton*, one of the Founder's Executors, the Estate belonging to this Foundation was, by the Year 1673, improved to five thousand three hundred and ninety-one Pounds thirteen Shillings and eight Pence yearly. And though at this Time it amounts (as I am informed) to above six thousand Pounds *per Annum*; yet I cannot learn that any other Addition is made to the Number of Persons upon the Foundation, than four Boys to the Number of Scholars in the House, and five to that of the Students at the Universities, which makes the former forty-four, and the latter twenty-nine; which, together with the eighty old Pensioners, make the Number Total of Members one hundred and fifty-three, besides the Servants of the House.

The Pensioners are provided with handsome Apartments, and all the Necessaries of Life, except Apparel, in lieu of which they are allowed a Gown and seven Pounds *per Annum* each. And the Scholars have not only handsome Lodgings, and are instructed in Classical Learning, &c. but they are likewise supplied with all the Necessaries of Life; and the Students at the Universities have an Allowance of twenty Pounds *per Annum* each, for the Term of eight Years. And the Boys that are incapable of being brought up Scholars are put out Apprentices, and the Sum of forty Pounds given with each of them. And as a farther Encouragement to the Scholars brought up on this Foundation, there are nine Ecclesiastical Preferments in the Patronage of the Governors, who, according to the Constitutions of the Hospi-

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tal, are to confer them upon those that were therein educated. See *Farringdon Ward without*.

Cholmondeley's Alms-house.

This Alms house, in *Church-entry, Black-friars*, was founded by the Lady *Cholmondeley*, for three poor Women, who receive two Shillings per Week each.

Christ's Hospital.

This is a Royal Foundation, which was granted the City by *Henry VIII. Anno 1547*, and in the Year 1552, confirmed to the Citizens by Charter of *Edward VI.* who thereby incorporated them Governors of his several Foundations in the City and Liberties thereof, by the Name of *The Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, Governors of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the Hospitals of Edward VI. King of England, &c.* And as a farther Instance of this Prince's Generosity to the Poor of this City, commanded, that after reserving a sufficient Quantity of the Linen (which had been used in the Times of Popish Superstitions) to each Church within the City and Suburbs of *London*, the remaining superfluous great Quantities should be delivered to the Governors of this Hospital for the Use of the poor Children under their Care. See *Farringdon Ward within*.

A Septenary Account of Christ's Hospital.

	Years.	Admitted.	Put Apprentice.	Buried.	Remaining.
Hosp. Ann. Acc.	1728	157	154	10	1020
	1729	134	107	7	1070
	1730	155	106	18	1114
	1731	130	133	15	1117
	1732	129	178	12	1070
	1733	156	162	10	1067
	1734	155	125	8	1138
	Num. Tot. 1016		965	80	7596

The Charge for the Support of this Hospital, by the Account of its Disbursements in the Year 1729, appears to be eleven thousand and fifty-one Pounds fourteen Shillings and eight Pence.

The Number of Governors in the Direction of this Hospital being unlimited, 'tis therefore uncertain, tho' generally they are about three hundred, in whom is invested the Right of choosing their Officers and Servants, both Men and Women. The principal whereof are, a President, Treasurer, Physician, Surgeon, Clerk, Steward, a Cook, Porter, four Beadles, a Matron, and eleven Nurses.

Corporation for the Relief of Clergymens Widows and Children.

The Origin of this Society, (whose House is in *Salisbury-court, Fleet-street*) appears from the Abstract of the Charter granted them by King *Charles II.*

An Abstract of the Charter of King Charles II. for erecting a Corporation for Relief of poor Widows and Children of Clergymen, dated 1 July, Anno 1678.

"His said late Majesty having taken notice, that divers charitable Persons had appeared very forward in contributing to the Relief of such of the Widows and Children of loyal and orthodox Clergymen, as were poor, and the good Effect the same had; and taking into his Princely Con-

sideration, the great Sufferings of many of the Clergy of *England* for their Loyalty, was graciously pleased, by his Charter, under the Great Seal of *England*, to ordain, constitute and grant, That the Persons therein named, and their Successors, (to be elected as is therein expressed) be one Body Politick and Corporate, by the Name of *The Governors of the Charity for the Relief of the poor Widows and Children of Clergymen*; and that by the same Name they should have perpetual Succession; and to be capable to purchase, have, or take Manors, Lands and Hereditaments, &c. not exceeding the yearly Value of two thousand Pounds; and all manner of Goods and Chattels, and to dispose thereof; and by that to plead and be impleaded in all Actions, &c. and to act all other Matters and Things as fully as any other Body Politick in this Realm can do; and that the said Governors should have one common Seal.

"And his said late Majesty did further grant to the said Governors, That there should be a President, Vice-President, three Treasurers, and forty-two Assistants, Members of the said Corporation; and that they, or any five of them, (whereof the President, Vice-President, or any of the Treasurers, be one) should be called *The Court of Assistants* of the said Corporation; who should have the Management of all the Affairs of the said Corporation, and should make Laws and Ordinances for the good Government thereof, as well in Matters concerning the Corporation, as in electing of Officers, and Management of their Revenues, and impose Penalties on the Offenders against the said Laws, and to recover the same to the Use of the said Corporation.

"And therein it is appointed, that the Persons thereby constituted be the first President, Vice-President, Treasurers, and first Assistants, should continue in their respective Places until the second *Thursday* in *November*, 1679, and from thenceforth until there should be a new Choice made of Persons to succeed them.

"And that on every second *Thursday* in *November* for ever, (or oftener, if there be Occasion) there should be a General Assembly of the said Governors; and the major Part of the Members then present, might chuse a President, Vice-President, three Treasurers, and forty-two Assistants, who should continue for the Year following: And that in case of the Death of any of the said Officers within the Year, others might be chosen at a General Assembly in their Places.

"And that such General Assembly might elect such other Person, or Persons, to be Members and Governors of the said Corporation, as they, or the greatest Part of them, should think fit.

"Provided, That the President, Vice-President, and Treasurers above-named, should, before they enter upon their Places, take their Oaths before the Lord-Chancellor, faithfully to execute their respective Trusts; and that all the other Members of the said Corporation, before they act as Assistants, and all succeeding Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Treasurers, Assistants, and all other their inferior Officers, should take the like Oath before the Persons by the said Charter empowered to administer the same.



Christ's Hospital.



A View of the Foundling Hospital.

“ And that the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Lord High-Chancellor of *England*, Lord Archbishop of *York*, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, Lord High Treasurer, Lord Bishop of *London*, Lord Almoner, and the Lord-Mayor of *London* for the Time being, should be Visitors of the said Corporation, and settle all Differences about the Government thereof, and the Disposition of their Revenues.

“ Since which, the Revenues of the Corporation being increased to near two thousand Pounds *per Annum*, by the charitable Benefactions of several well disposed Persons; and the Corporation having represented the same by their humble Petition to his most Gracious Majesty King *George* the First, his Majesty was pleased to grant his Royal Licence, dated the 16th Day of *December*, in the first Year of his Reign, to enable the Corporation to make further Purchases and Acquisitions, not exceeding five thousand Pounds *per Annum*.”

Cotterell's Alms-house.

This House, which is situate in *Chapel-yard Hog-lane, Soho*, was endowed by Sir *Charles Cotterell* with a perpetual Annuity of twenty Pounds, toward the Support of eight poor Women therein.

Cure's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, which is situate in *College Church-yard in Deadman's-Place, Southwark*, was founded by *Thomas Cure, Esq*; Anno 1584, for the Reception of sixteen poor Men and Women, with an Allowance of twenty Pence *per Week* each. And by the additional Benefactions of *Cure's* Son, and Mrs. *Appleby*, they receive each sixteen Shillings *per Annum* more.

Dewy's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, situate in *Hog-lane, Soho*, was erected by Captain *Dewy*, Anno 1684, but whether endowed, or not, I cannot learn.

Dun's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, containing twenty Rooms for so many poor Widows, was erected by *Cornelius Van-Dun, a Fleming*, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; but it not being endowed, it is inhabited by the Parish Pensioners of *St. Margaret's, Westminster*.

Dutch Alms-house.

This Alms-house, situate in *White's-alley, Moorfields*, was erected by *Samuel Shepherd, Esq*; an eminent *Dutch* Merchant, for the Reception of twenty-eight poor ancient Women of his Nation, who have each an Allowance of three Shillings *per Week*, and twelve Shillings to buy a Gown every other Year.

Dyers Alms-house.

This Alms-house, which belongs to the Company of *Dyers*, is situate in *Dyers-Buildings in Holbourn*, and contains eight Rooms for so many aged poor Women, who are only allowed two Pence *per Week*, which shews the Foundation to be of an ancient Establishment.

Dyers Alms-house.

This Alms-house, situate in *St. John's-street, near Spittlefields*, was erected by the Master *Dyers*, for the Benefit of six poor Widows, who are allowed thirty Shillings *per Annum* each.

No. 109.

Emanuel Hospital.

This hospital, situate at *Totbill Side in Westminster*, was founded by the Lady *Dacres*, on the 17th of *December*, Anno 1601, for twenty aged single Men and Women; sixteen whereof to be of *St. Margaret's, Westminster*, two of *Hayes*, and two of *Chelsea* Parishes; each of whom have an Allowance of ten Pounds *per Annum*, with the Liberty of bringing up a poor Child.

The City of *London* has this Charity in Trust, and receive annually two hundred Pounds for its Support, issuing out of the Manor of *Bramburton* in the County of *York*, till the Expiration of a Lease of one hundred and ninety-nine Years, when the whole Manor (as 'tis said, above six hundred Pounds *per Annum*) is devised for the Augmentation of this Foundation. And according to certain Constitutions made by the Executors of the Foundress, no Person of ill Fame, or such as cannot say the Creed and ten Commandments in *English*, or under fifty Years of Age, nor such as have not inhabited three Years in the said Parishes, to be admitted upon this Foundation.

Sometime ago, the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this City, caused to be erected at the upper End of this Hospital, a handsome School-house and Dormitory for the Reception of twenty poor Boys and Girls, who were taken into the same on the twenty-fourth of *June*, Anno 1735; they are plentifully supplied with all the Necessaries of Life, the Boys are taught to read, write and account, and the Girls to read, write and Plain-work.

Fell's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, standing at *Blackwall*, was erected by Captain *Fell*, for the Accommodation of four poor Families, without any other Allowance.

Fisher's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, which stands in the *Dog-row*, near *Milè-end*, was erected in the Year 1711, by Captain *Fisher*, for six Masters of Ships Widows, for whose Support he settled an Estate of forty Pounds *per Annum*, and committed the Trust thereof to the Fraternity of the *Trinity-House*. And the Ground whereon the two additional Rooms are erected, was purchased by Sir *Charles Wager*, and built by Sir *William Ogborne*, Anno 1728, and the two Widows therein have each an Allowance of sixteen Shillings *per Month*, and twenty Shillings *per Annum* for Coals.

The Foundling Hospital.

This Hospital, which is risen to an extraordinary public Benefit from some generous Benefactions of private Merchants in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, and their Legacies for carrying so laudable a Design into Execution, was established at last by the Solicitation and great Care of Mr. *Thomas Coram*, (See Page 605, Vol. I.) who obtained not only a very extensive Subscription for the building of a noble and commodious House in *Lamb's-Conduit Fields*; but lived to see it built, well filled and regulated and established by the Royal Letters Patents and an Act of Parliament.

The Royal Charter for establishing the Hospital.

George the Second, by the Grace of God, and so forth, to whom these Presents shall come Greeting.

15 B

Whereas

Whereas our trusty and well beloved Subject *Thomas Coram*, Gentleman, in Behalf of great Numbers of helpless Infants daily exposed to Destruction, has by his Petition humbly represented unto us, that many Persons of Quality and Distinction, as well as others, of both Sexes, being sensible of the frequent Murders committed on poor miserable Infants by their Parents to hide their Shame, and the inhuman Custom of exposing new-born Children to perish in the Streets, or training them up in Idleness, Beggary, or Theft, have by Instruments in Writing declared their Intentions to contribute liberally towards the erecting an Hospital, after the Example of other Christian Countries, and for supporting the same, for the Reception, Maintenance, and proper Education of such helpless Infants, as soon as we should be graciously pleased to grant our Royal Letters Patent for that Purpose: That several Legacies having been bequeathed for the same to be paid by the Executors, when any such Hospital shall be properly established here; the Petitioner therefore hath humbly prayed us, that we should be graciously pleased to grant our Royal Charter for incorporating such Persons as we shall think fit for receiving and disposing of Charities for erecting and supporting an Hospital for the Reception, Maintenance, and proper Education of such exposed and cast-off Children as may be brought to it, under such Rules and Regulations as to us may seem meet.

We taking the Premises into our Royal Consideration, and being desirous to promote so good and laudable an Establishment, are graciously pleased to gratify the Petitioner in his Request.

Know ye therefore, that we, of our special Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, have willed, ordained, constituted, and appointed, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do will, ordain, constitute, declare, and grant that the Governors, and such others, as shall from Time to Time be elected in the Manner herein after directed, they and their Successors, be, and shall, for ever hereafter, be, by Virtue of these Presents, one Body Politick and Corporate in Deed and in Name, by the Name of *The Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of exposed and deserted young Children*; and them and their Successors by the same Name, we do by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, constitute and declare to be one Body Politick and Corporate in Deed and in Law; and by the same Name they and their Successors shall and may have perpetual Succession; and that they and their Successors by that Name shall and may, for ever hereafter, be Persons able and capable in the Law, and may have Power, notwithstanding the Statute of Mortmain, to purchase, have, take, receive, and enjoy, to them and their Successors, Manors, Messuages, Lands, Rents, Tenements, Annuities, and Hereditaments, of whatsoever Nature or Kind, in Fee and Perpetuity, or for Terms of Life or Years, not exceeding the yearly Value of four thousand Pounds, beyond Reprises, so far as they are not restrained by Law; and all Manner of Goods, Chattels, and Things whatsoever, of what Nature and Value soever, for the better

Support and Maintenance of such poor deserted Children as shall be received into the said Hospital, in the Manner herein after mentioned; and also to sell, grant, demise, exchange, and dispose of any of the same Manors, Messuages, Lands, and Tenements, whereof and wherein they shall have any Estate of Inheritance, or for Life, Lives, or Years as aforesaid; and that by the Name aforesaid they shall and may be able to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all Courts and Pleas whatsoever of us, our Heirs and Successors, in all Actions, Plaints, Matters, and Demands whatsoever, and to act and do in all Matters and Things relating to the said Corporation, in as ample Manner and Form as any other our liege Subjects, being Persons able and capable in the Law, or any other Body Politick or Corporate in this Part of our Kingdom of *Great-Britain* called *England*, lawfully may or can Act or do; and that the said Corporation, for ever hereafter, shall and may have and use a common Seal for the Causes and Businesses of them and their Successors; and that it shall and may be lawful for them and their Successors to change, break, alter, and make new the said Seal from Time to Time, as they shall think fit.

And, for the better Execution of the Purposes aforesaid, we do declare and grant, that the said Corporation, and their Successors for ever, shall have one President, six Vice-Presidents, and one Treasurer; and that *John Duke of Bedford* be the first President; that *Micajah Perry*, the Lord *Vere Beauclerk*, Sir *Joseph Eyles*, *Martin Folkes*, *Peter Burrell*, and *James Cook*, be the six first Vice-Presidents; and that *Lewis Way* be the first Treasurer of the said Corporation; each of them respectively to continue in their several and respective Offices of President, Vice-Presidents, and Treasurer, until the second *Wednesday* in *May* 1740, and until others be chosen in their respective Rooms.

And our Will and Pleasure is, That the said President, Vice-Presidents, and Treasurer, and the rest of the Members of the said Corporation also above-named, or as many of them the said President, Vice-Presidents, and Members as conveniently can, may, within forty Days next after the Date of this our Grants, meet together at such Time and Place as the said President shall appoint by Summons, or other Notice, which he is by these Presents impowered and required timely to issue for that Purpose to the said Members, or such of them as live within the Cities of *London* or *Westminster*, or the Borough of *Southwark*, or within two Miles thereof; where they, or the major Part of them then present, may chuse by Ballot one or more Secretaries, and such other inferior Officers and Servants as shall be thought convenient and useful for the Purposes of the said Corporation, and to serve in the said Offices respectively until the second *Wednesday* in *May* 1740, and until others shall be elected in their respective Rooms, unless they shall sooner die, or be removed; and at such Meetings one or more Committee, or Committees, shall be chosen out of the Members of the said Corporation, to consist of such Number and Persons as to the said general Court shall seem proper; which Committee, or Committees, shall continue until the said second *Wednesday*

Wednesday in the Month of *May*, in the said Year 1740, and shall have Power, to direct, manage, and transact, all the Business, Affairs, Estate, and Effects of the said Corporation, and take in, receive, maintain, and employ such poor deserted Children, according to such Rules and Directions as shall be made and established from Time to Time by general Courts; to which said general Courts we do by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, give and grant full Power and Authority to make and establish such Rules and Directions for the Reception, Maintenance, and Employment of such poor deserted Children, as they, or the major Part of them, shall think meet, fit, and convenient, from Time to Time; and for that Purpose such Committee, or Committees, may erect or purchase such fitting Place to be an Hospital for the Reception of such Children.

And our further Will is, That, on every second *Wednesday* in the Month of *May* yearly, there shall and may be a general Meeting of the Governors and Guardians of the said Corporation in the said Hospital, or at some other convenient Place, until the said Hospital be made ready to receive them, for the electing by Ballot all succeeding Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Treasurers, and Committees, out of the Members of the said Corporation, by Majority of Votes of all the Members then personally present, to continue in their respective Offices until the second *Wednesday* in the said Month of *May* following, and until others shall be chosen in their respective Rooms; and that all succeeding Secretaries, and other inferior Officers and Servants, be annually appointed, or oftener, if needful, by the major Part of the Governors and Guardians for the Time being then present at their general Meeting, and, in Case of an Equality of Votes, the President, or, in Case of his Death or Absence, the Vice-President first named in the List of Vice-Presidents then present, to have a double or casting Voice, and at such Salaries as they shall think reasonable.

We Will moreover, That there shall be, every Year, four stated general Meetings of the Governors and Guardians of the said Corporation, to be held on the first *Wednesdays* after *Lady-Day*, *Midsummer*, *Michaelmas*, and *Christmas-Day* respectively; at which Meetings, and no other, the said Corporation, or the major Part of the Members thereof then present, shall and may execute Leases for Years, and make By-laws for the well Government of the said Corporation, which By-laws, not being repugnant to the Laws and Statutes of this our Realm, shall and may be effectually observed and kept.

Provided nevertheless, and our Will is, That no such By-laws, so to be made by this Corporation shall be binding, until the same shall be confirmed by some succeeding general Meeting; and that the same Method be observed in the altering or repealing any such By-laws, after they shall have been so confirmed, and the Members present at such quarterly Meetings, or the major Part of them then present, are hereby empowered from Time to Time to remove and displace any Officers or Servants belonging to the said Hospital for Misdemeanors at their Will and

Pleasure, and to put others into their Rooms from Time to Time: And we do hereby also empower the Committee for the Time being, or any five or more of them, on any just Cause, to suspend, remove, and displace any inferior Officers or Servants, and to put others in their Rooms until the next general or quarterly Court or Meeting.

Provided, That no Act in any quarterly or other general Meeting be valid, unless thirteen or more Members be present, and the major Part of such as shall be present be consenting thereto.

We Will moreover, That the said Corporation and their Successors, or the major Part of such of them as shall be present at any yearly or quarterly Court, or other general Meeting which the President has by these Presents Power to summon at any other Times, as there shall be Occasion, may, from Time to Time, by Ballot elect and chuse such fit and able Persons to be Governors and Guardians as they shall think most likely to encourage and promote the charitable Designs of the said Corporation; which Governors and Guardians so elected shall, from and after such Election, be adjudged and deemed Members of the said Corporation, and as such shall be summoned and admitted to vote and act, by Virtue of the said Presents, as fully and effectually, to all Intents and Purposes, as if their Names, respectively, were particularly inserted to be Members thereof in and by this our Charter.

And we Will moreover, That the said Corporation and their Successors shall have Power to authorise and appoint such Persons as they shall think fit to take Subscriptions, and to ask of all or any of our good Subjects, and gather and collect such Monies as shall by any Person or Persons, Bodies Politick or Corporate, Companies or other Societies, be contributed and given for the Purposes aforesaid, and may revoke and make void such Authorities and Appointments, as often as they may see Cause so to do.

And our further Will and Pleasure is, That the said Corporation shall and may cause fair and just Accounts in Writing to be kept of all Receipts, Payments, and Doings by them, their Officers and Agents, respectively, in relation to the Premises, which shall be liable to the View and Inspection of any Subscriber or Subscribers, Benefactor or Benefactors, upon Occasion; which said Accounts shall, on the 25th Day of *December* in every Year, or within fourteen Days after, be examined, audited, adjusted, and subscribed by the Members present at such Meeting, or the major Part of them.

We Will moreover, That all Persons who shall subscribe and pay to the said Corporation to the Amount of twenty Pounds or more, or of forty Shillings or more annually, shall have free Liberty to inspect the said Hospital, and inform themselves of the State thereof, and of the Manner of nursing, dieting, managing, instructing, and employing the Children therein.

And further we Will, That in all general Courts the President, or, in Case of his Death or Absence, the Vice-President first named in the List of Vice-Presidents then present, be the Chair-
man

man of the said Court, and to have a casting Voice in case of an Equality of Votes.

And, lastly, our Will and Pleasure is, That these our Letters Patent, or the Inrollment or Exemplification thereof, shall be good, firm, valid, and effectual in the Law, according to our Royal Intentions herein before declared; and shall be taken, construed, and adjudged, in all our Courts and elsewhere, in the most favourable and beneficial Sense, and for the best Advantage of the said Corporation and their Successors; any Omision, Imperfection, Defect, Matter, Cause, or Thing whatsoever, to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding, without Fine or Fee, great or small, to be for the same in any Manner rendered, done, or paid to us in our Hanaper, or elsewhere, to our Use.

In Witness thereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent. Witness ourself at *Westminster* the 17th Day of *October*, in the thirteenth Year of our Reign,

In Pursuance of this Patent the Duke of *Bedford*, who was appointed the first President, summoned the several Members of the Society to meet him, on *Tuesday* the 20th of *November*, at *Somerset-house*; and, most of the Noblemen and Gentlemen named in the Charter being assembled, *Thomas Coram*, Esq; who first proposed the Scheme and solicited for the Charter, thanked his Grace the Duke of *Bedford*, and the rest of the Noblemen and Gentlemen, for their Protection and Assistance in promoting the Patent; and Dr. *Mead* observed the vast Advantages that would accrue to the Nation by this useful Establishment. After which Mr *Herman Verelst* was chosen then Secretary, who accepted of that Office without expecting any Fee or Reward for his Service; and a Committee of fifty of the Members were chosen to assist the President, in carrying on the Affairs of the Corporation.

On the 14th of *May* 1740, the Corporation held their yearly general Meeting, when they elected by Ballot his Grace *John Duke of Bedford* their President: The Lord *Vere Beauclerk*, *Micajah Perry*, Esq; *Martin Folkes*, Esq; *Peter Burrel*, Esq; Sir *Jacob Bonverie*, Bart. and *John Milner*, Esq; Vice-Presidents; and *Lewis Way*, Esq; Treasurer; and these, with forty-two more of the Members, were elected a Committee.

The same Day they resolved that sixty Children should be taken in, with proper Officers, Nurseries, and Servants; and, on the 31st of *October*, it was resolved that the general Committee be empowered to purchase of the Earl of *Salisbury* his two Pasture Fields, containing thirty-four Acres of Land, on the north Side of *Ormond street*, between *Lamb's Conduit* and *Southampton-row*, for a Site to build an Hospital upon, and to do all Things necessary for the Building of it.

In the mean Time they hired a House in *Hatton-Garden*, late in the Occupation of Sir *Fisher Tench*, for the Children, until the Hospital should be built, as it has been already observed.

Anno decimo tertio Georgii II. Regis.

An Act for confirming and enlarging the Powers granted by his Majesty to the Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for the Maintenance and Edu-

cation of exposed and deserted young Children, by his most gracious Charter, bearing Date the 17th Day of *October*, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine, and to enable them to execute the good Purposes of the said Charter.

Whereas his Majesty, in Compassion to the Numbers of poor Infants, who are liable to be exposed to perish in the Streets, or be murdered by their indigent and inhuman Parents, has been most graciously pleased, by his Royal Charter under the Great Seal of *Great-Britain*, to create and establish a Corporation of Body Politick, by the Name of *The Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of exposed and deserted young Children*; which Corporation is, by the said Charter, declared to have perpetual Succession, and impowered to take, hold, purchase, receive, and possess Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, to the Value of four thousand Pounds a Year; and Goods, Chattels, and personal Estate, of what Nature and Value soever; and to purchase or erect an Hospital for the Support, Maintenance, and Education of exposed and deserted Children; and to hold Courts, to make By-laws, and to elect Governors and Officers, and to do other Acts for the Purposes of the said Charter: And whereas great Sums of Money have been given by the Governors of the said Hospital, and other Persons, to be applied to the charitable Uses before-mentioned: And whereas, by Reason of the Laws now in Force for the Relief of the Poor, many Difficulties may arise in carrying into Execution the good Intents of the said Charter, and that the granting other and farther Powers to the said Corporation is requisite effectually to answer the Purposes aforesaid:

It is enacted, That the said Corporation, and their Successors, shall have Power, by any Instrument under their common Seal, to purchase Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, of the Value of four thousand Pounds *per Annum*, and to erect Houses and Buildings thereon, to be an Hospital for the Reception of poor and exposed Children.

And it is further enacted, That such Lands and Buildings, while they continue in the Possession of the said Corporation, shall be rated at such Value in the Taxes as such Lands were rated and assessed at in the Year 1739, and no more, notwithstanding any Improvements which shall hereafter be made, or any Buildings which shall be erected thereon.

And it shall be lawful for all Bodies Politick or Corporate, Femmes-Covert possessed in their own Right, Trustees, Guardians, and Committees for Lunatics and Idiots, Executors, Administrators, and Guardians whatsoever, in Behalf of their *Cestui que Trusts*, to contract for, sell, or convey to the said Corporation, and their Successors, all or any Messuages, Lands, &c. provided such Conveyances be approved by the Lord Chancellor, Keeper, or Commissioners of the great Seal for the Time being; and all such Contracts, Sales, and Conveyances, shall be good and valid in Law.

And

And it shall be lawful for the said Corporation, or any Persons authorised by them, to receive, maintain, and educate as many Children as they think fit in such Hospital. And it shall be lawful for any Persons whatsoever to bring Children to the said Hospital to be maintained and educated there. And no Church-warden, Overseer, or other Person, shall, by Virtue of any Law in being for the Provision or Maintenance of the Poor, or for Bastard Children, stop, molest, or disturb any Person in bringing such Children to the said Hospital, or in returning from the same, on Pain of forty Shillings for every Offence, to be levied by two Justices of the Peace.

And no Overseer, Church-warden, or other Officer, shall have any Power or Authority in the said Hospital, or shall have any Authority to enquire concerning the Birth or Settlement of such Children who shall be there maintained and educated.

No Children, Nurses, or Servants, maintained or employed in the said Hospital, shall gain any Settlement in the Parishes or Places where the Corporation shall order them to be maintained or educated.

Nor shall any mortuary Fee or Reward be due or payable to any Rector, Curate, Minister, Clerk, Sexton or other Officer, on Account of the Christening, Death, or Burial of such Children; and the Offices of Baptism and Burial of them shall be performed by such Ministers of the Church of *England*, as the said Corporation shall appoint: And the said Corporation shall provide a sufficient Burial-ground for all Children dying under their Care, and shall not be intitled to make Use of any Church-yard or Burial-place belonging to any Parish, for burying the said Children.

And it shall be lawful for the said Corporation, or any Persons by them authorised, to detain and employ in any Sort of Labour, or Manufacture, or in the Sea Service, all Children by them maintained and educated, till they attain the following Ages, *viz.* until such male Children attain the Age of twenty-four Years, and the female Children attain the Age of twenty-one, or be married. And the said Corporation may bind such Children Apprentices, or place them out as Servants, or Mariners, to any Husbandman, Master or Captain of a Ship, or other Person, until the aforesaid respective Ages.

And it shall be lawful for the said Corporation, so long as such Children shall be maintained by them, to hire or let out such Children to any Person who shall contract with them for their Work and Labour, and the Corporation to receive the Profit arising from such Work, and to give such reasonable Correction for their Idleness, Disobedience, or Misbehaviour, as they shall think proper.

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Treasurer of the said Corporation, shall be chosen annually on the second *Wednesday* in *May*, when there shall be a general Meeting of the Governors and Guardians at the said Hospital, who shall proceed to the Election of a President, six Vice-Presidents, and a Treasurer, by Ballot, and be determined by a Majority of Votes then present; and, if such Election cannot be made and completed on the said second of *May*, it shall be made

within forty Days after, the Majority present having Power to adjourn such Meeting to a future Day; Notice of which Adjournment, and all other General Meetings, to be given in the Gazette.

And, when any Vacancy in the said Offices shall happen by Death, the Governors and Guardians of the said Corporation, or the major Part of them, are authorised to proceed to a new Election of an Officer in the Room of the Person deceased.

And it shall be lawful for the Governors and Guardians of the said Corporation, at any General or Quarterly Court, to appoint one or more Committees for transacting Business, auditing the Accounts of the Corporation, and to require the Treasurer, Officers, and Servants of the House, to account in such Manner as they shall direct; and, at the said General or Quarterly Courts, may examine and pass such Accounts, and make such By-laws as they shall think proper, for the better Government of the said Corporation, provided that no By-law shall be of Force, till approved by the next General Court, and provided that it be not inconsistent with the Laws of the Realm.

Provided that none of the Governors or Guardians, or other Officers of the said Corporation, shall be obliged to take the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or any other Oath, to qualify them to execute their respective Offices, or to discharge any Trust relating to the said Corporation.

Such of the Governors of the said Corporation who shall be present at any General Court or Meeting, or any Committee chosen by the said Corporation, are empowered to elect, suspend, and displace any Officer or Servant, at their Discretion, without any Cause assigned. If any of the inferior Officers or Servants refuse to account, or produce their Books and Vouchers, or Effects, they shall be intrusted with, any such Offender may be committed by two Justices, until he submits to be examined, &c.

The Method of admitting Children into the Hospital.

The Secretary is to advertise publicly, three Days successively before the Day of Reception, the Day and Hours appointed for that Purpose.

The Gate of the Hospital is to be opened by the Porter, to every Person who brings a Child; but the Porter is not to suffer any Person to bring two Children, or to come in without a Child, except the Governors, or such as they give Orders to be admitted.

The Persons who bring Children, are to be conducted into a large Room, and ordered to seat themselves on Benches; those who bring Boys at one End of the Room, and those who bring Girls at the other, and not to leave their Places, till called, nor are they to take from their Child any Part of its Cloathing, or any Thing sent with it, on Pain of being turned out of the Hospital. Two Servants of the Hospital are to attend, and see this Order obeyed.

When the Hours of Admittance are expired, a Bell is to be rung, the Doors of the Hospital are to be shut, and no Person admitted to bring a Child after that Time.

Two of the Governors are to count the Number of Persons who have Children, and how many have Boys, and how many have Girls; and are to put into one Bag so many white Balls, as there are Boys to be admitted, and, into another Bag, so many white Balls, as there are Girls to be admitted.

To every twenty white Balls, they are to add four red Balls, and proportionally, for any greater or lesser Number.

They are then to add so many black Balls, as, together with the white and red ones, shall make the Number of the Balls, in each Bag, equal to the Number of Persons, who should have brought Boys or Girls.

The Balls in each Bag being mixed together, one of the Governors is to hold the Bag, so as it shall be impossible for the Person, who shall draw a Ball out of it, to see into it.

He is to call the Persons one by one from their Seats to draw each a Ball; and such Person is to hold up her Hand open in View of the Governors, before she puts it into the Bag.

Each Person who shall draw a black Ball, shall immediately be led by the Messenger with her Child out of the Hospital.

The Persons who shall draw white and red Balls, shall be ordered into separate Rooms, to prevent Changing of Balls.

When all the Balls are drawn, and the Persons who shall draw black ones are discharged, the Persons who shall have drawn white ones, are to be carried back into the Room of Drawing, and seated as before: Those, who shall have drawn red ones, remaining apart from them who shall have drawn the white ones. Then one Person who has a white Ball, is to be carried into a Room alone, there to remain, till such Time as her Child shall be received, or refused.

The Child is to be delivered to the Messenger, who is to carry it into the Room appointed for the Inspection.

The Child is there to be undressed in the Presence of the Matron; and if the Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, attending shall have any Suspicion of its having any infectious Distemper, or if it appears to be above the Age of two Months, it shall be returned to the Person who brought it, in the Cloaths in which it was brought, and shall be taken immediately out of the Hospital.

If there be no such Objection, it is to be received, and the Person who brought it dismissed.

Every Child received is to have a different Letter of the Alphabet tied to its Wrist.

The Clerk and Steward are each to mark a Billet with the Letter fixed to the Child's Wrist, and in it are to write the Sex and supposed Age of the Child, the Year and Day when inspected, the Particulars of the Child's Dress, the Marks, if any, on its Body; and particular Mention is to be made, in such Billet, of any Writing, or other Thing, brought with the Child.

Any Writing, or remarkable Thing, brought with the Child, is to be sealed up immediately, and marked with the Letter of the Child on the Outside.

This being finished, one of the female Servants of the Hospital is to carry the Child, with the Cloathing of the Hospital, into the Ward which is appointed for the Taking-in of Children, and there to deliver it to the Country Nurse, who has the same Letter of the Alphabet with that of the Child.

When one Child is inspected, and delivered to its Nurse, another Person, having a white Ball, is to be carried into the private Room, in like Manner; and so on, till all the Children, brought by the Persons who have drawn white Balls, shall be inspected.

Then, if any of those Children shall have been rejected, there shall be so many white Balls, as there are Children rejected, put into the Bag, and so many black Balls added to them, as, together with them, shall make up the Number of Persons who shall have drawn red Balls.

These Balls are to be drawn in like Manner as the first; but the Persons who draw the black, may, if they desire it, stay in the House, till they shall see, whether all the Children of those Persons, who shall, in the second Drawing, have got white Balls, are received, or rejected; and so on, till the whole Number of the Children, appointed to be taken in, are received.

When all the Billets are completed, they are to be sealed up by a Governor, and put into a Box, together with all Writings, or other remarkable Things, brought with the Children.

The Porter is also to take Care, that no Molestation be given, by any Persons without Doors, to any Persons who bring Children, either coming to, or returning from the Hospital; and is to seize any Persons so offending, and carry them before a Justice of the Peace, that they may be punished according to the Act of Parliament, made for confirming the Charter of this Corporation; and is to have a Constable, and other Assistants, as shall be directed by the Governors.

Regulations to be observed as to the Nursing, Employment, and Destination of the Children of the Foundling Hospital, in order to make them useful to the Publick, and thereby answer the charitable Intentions of the Benefactors to this Hospital; subject to such Alterations as may be pointed out by future Experience, or better Information, which may be received by Letter, or otherwise.

That all the Children be sent into the Country to Wet-Nurses, under the Inspection of some Person of Character in the Neighbourhood, and that they remain there untill they are three Years old; and that during that Time, their Diet, Cloathing, &c. be conformable to the Directions given in a Treatise, intitled, *An Essay upon Nursing, and the Management of Children, from their Birth to three Years old.*

That such Children as have not had the Small-Pox in a natural Way, be inoculated at three Years old, in a proper Place out of the Hospital; Experience having fully evinced the Utility of this Practice, by the constant Success which has attended the several Inoculations of the Children, without one single Instance of Miscarriage, under the Care of Dr. Conyers, the Physician, and Mr.

This Treatise was wrote by Dr. Cadogan, of Bristol, and published for the Benefit of the Hospital.

Mr. *Winchester*, the Surgeon, who charitably attend this Hospital.

That, at three Years old, the Children be returned to the Hospital; and from that Time, until they are six Years old, be taught to read, to learn the Catechism, &c. and, at proper Intervals, exercised in the open Air, and employed in such a Manner as may contribute to their Health, and induce a Habit of Activity, Hardiness, and Labour.

That, from six unto twelve Years old, the Boys be employed in making Nets, spinning of Pack-thread, Twine, and small Cordage, adapted to their several Ages and Strength, and that they mend their own Cloaths, Stockings, &c.

That, at twelve Years old, the Boys be sent to Sea or Husbandry, except so many as may be necessary to be employed in the Garden belonging to the Hospital, which is intended to be enlarged in such a Manner, as to supply the House, and Parts adjacent with Vegetables, and to have in Readiness Boys instructed in Gardening for such Persons as may incline to take them into their Service.

That, from six Years of Age, the Girls be employed in common Needle-work, Knitting, and Spinning; and in the Kitchen, Laundry, and Household-work, in order to make them useful Servants to such proper Persons as may apply for them, except so many as may be necessary to be employed in the Hospital; it being intended to have no other female Servants in the Hospital, but Persons brought up therein, when they arrive to proper Ages.

That the Boys be kept separate from the Girls, and never permitted to have any Intercourse together, either in their Employment, Dieting, or Diversions.

That the Diet allowed to the Children be plain and simple, as small Broth, Pottage, and Milk; Meat and Vegetables alternately, their Bread coarse, and their Drink Water.

That their Diversions be innocent, active, and requiring Exercise; that all Games of Chance, Swearing, indecent Language or Behaviour, be strictly prohibited, and severely punished.

That the Children do constantly attend Divine Service in the Chapel on *Sundays*, and that the Officers, &c. of the Hospital do often remind them of the Lowness of their Condition, that they may early imbibe the Principles of Humility and Gratitude to their Benefactors; and to learn to undergo, with Contentment, the most servile and laborious Offices; for, notwithstanding the Innocence of the Children, yet, as they are exposed and abandoned by their Parents, they ought to submit to the lowest Stations, and should not be educated in such a Manner, as to put them upon the Level with the Children of Parents who have the Humanity and Virtue to preserve them, and Industry to support them.

Of the Management of the Children- when returned from Nurse.

The returned Children are to be cloathed in a Manner proper for Labour, and different from that of the Children at Nurse, and their Numbers are to be fixed to their Cloaths, in some Man-

ner, so as to be always visible, that every Child may be easily known thereby.

They are to be entered in a Book, divided into the different Wards of the Hospital, to be kept in the Ward into which they are ordered. The Nurse of the Ward is to have the Care of their Cloathing, to see they keep themselves cleanly, and to teach them to read at the Times to be appointed for that Purpose; to see they rise at five o'Clock in Summer, and seven in the Winter, and that they are out of the Ward in a Quarter of an Hour after these Times. In an Hour after the Time of rising, the Nurses of the Ward, with the Assistance of the Girls of the Hospital, are to see the Beds made, the Rooms cleaned, and every Thing in Order.

At half an Hour after five in Summer, and half an Hour after seven in Winter, the Boys are to be called over in the School-Room by the Master, *i. e.* the Husbandman, and from thence are to go with him to Work, either in the Garden, or other Place appointed for that Purpose, which is to be in the open Air, unless in extreme bad Weather.

Their Work is to be such bodily Labour as is suitable to their Age and Strength, and may be most likely to fit them for Agriculture, or the Sea-Service; such as Digging, Houghing, Plowing with Ploughs manageable without Horses, Hedging, cleaving Wood, carrying Burthens, and such-like Employments, for which Purpose proper Tools are to be provided.

Manufactures, in general, seem improper for the Employment of the Boys, being likely to incline them to a Way of Life not intended for them; if any are ever made Use of, they must be only such as are simple and laborious, as spinning and twisting Thread and small Ropes, or the like.

At eight in Summer, and nine in Winter, they are to breakfast; the elder Boys in the open Air, if the Weather permit, and to have an Hour allowed them for that Purpose; the younger may breakfast in the Eating-room, in the Presence of the Nurses of their Wards.

The rest of the Morning, till twelve, is to be spent in their Labour.

From twelve to two is allowed for Dinner and Rest; at two they are to return to their Work, and to work till six in Summer, and till it is dark in Winter.

From that Time, till Supper, Part of the Time is to be employed in learning to read; the rest the Children may play in the open Air, or School-Room.

Eight of the Clock in the Summer, and seven of the Clock in the Winter, are to be Hours of Supper, and at nine they are to go to Bed.

On *Sundays*, and other Days appointed for publick Worship, they are to be instructed in the Principles of Religion and Morality, to attend at Chapel; to be taught the Catechism used by the Church of England, or heard to read such Parts of the holy Scripture as are most suitable to their Understanding.

On *Saturdays* in the Afternoon, and on the Afternoon of some publick Holidays, they may be allowed to divert themselves with such Exercises

cises as will increase their Strength, Activity, and Hardiness; but are never to play at Games of Chance, which are to be taught to be base and effeminate, and some Punishment of Infamy is to be fixed to this Offence.

The Girls are to be kept in Wards entirely separate from the Boys, to be dressed plain and neat, with Numbers visible in some Part of their Cloathing; to rise at the same Hour with the Boys, to clean the House, make the Beds and do the Household Business till the Hour of Breakfast; after that, to be employed in making Linen, or Cloaths, or such other Labour, as is suitable to their Age and Strength, or in some useful Manufactory.

They are always to be apart from the Boys, and to be attended by the Nurses of their Wards.

The Diet of the Children of the Hospital is to be plain and good of the Sort, and consist some Days of Meat, and others of Roots or Herbs, raised by the Children's Labour; their Drink Water, their Bread good, but coarse, and made of a different Sort of Corn, as Wheat, Rye, Barley, Pease, Oats, &c. occasionally, that they may be inured to these accidental Changes.

Strong Drink, Tea, Coffee, and Tobacco, are never to be permitted to be used by any Child in the Hospital, nor any Butter allowed them.

The Methods of placing them out to proper Employments.

The Children are to be put out, as soon as possible, to the Business for which they are appointed, which is to be done by Indenture between the Hospital and the Master who is to take the Child; which Indenture is to contain proper Covenants to secure the Child's Maintenance and good Usage during the Time of its Service, and to specify the Place where, or Ship's Name on Board which the Child is to serve, and to agree for the Return of the Child to the Hospital, in such Cases where it is so designed; these Agreements are to be made by the House-Committee, and approved by the General Committee, and sealed with the Seal of the Hospital, and the Counter-part by the Master.

It is hoped that, for the easier Disposal of the Boys, an Order may be obtained from the Lords of the Admiralty, to the Captains of his Majesty's Ships, to take a certain Number of Boys from Time to Time, according to the Rate of the Ships, and their Proportion of Men; and if a Captain of every Merchant-Ship, of an Hundred Tons, or upwards, was obliged, if required, to take one or more, it would greatly increase the Number of Seamen; and the Hospital keeping an Account of them, the Government, on any Emergency, would be directed where to find them.

The Governors and Inspectors will, by Enquiry, find in what Inland-Places Boys are wanting for Husbandry, and inform the Committee thereof; and the Girls are to be placed out as Household-Servants, or put out for a Term of Years, to be employed in the Linen, or other Manufactory, as soon as possible, but not without due Enquiry after the Character of the Persons who take them.

As it will be impossible for the Hospital in

Town to contain the great Number of Children which will be under its Care, if properly encouraged; and as the Keeping of Children, near Town, will be much more expensive, than at a Distance from it; it will be extremely proper to send out little Colonies of them; the Boys to be employed and educated in the Manner beforementioned, under proper Masters, at or near *Yarmouth, Lynn, Liverpool, Hull, &c.* and the Girls to *Manchester, Nottingham, Braintree, Devizes, &c.* by which Means the good Effects of the Charity will be more visible, the Money collected for their Support more diffused, and the Masters and Mistresses will be more easily and readily supplied with Children, than they would be, if they were to send to *London.*

Of the Discharge of the Children from the Hospital.

The Children are only to be discharged in Manner hereafter mentioned, when they have attained the Age appointed by Act of Parliament, or when the Girls are married, or when claimed by their Parents.

When any Person shall claim a Child, they are to leave a Petition with the Secretary, directed to the Governors. The Secretary is to deliver it to the General Committee, who are to transmit it to the House-Committee, and to give Orders, that the Person petitioning attend them at a Day appointed, when the House-Committee shall enquire what Right they have to the Child, what are their Circumstances, whether they are able and willing to provide for the Child, and what Security they can give for that Purpose, and what Satisfaction they can make to the Hospital, for the Expence it has been put to, by the Maintenance of the Child; which Committee shall report the same to the next General Committee, with their Opinion thereupon.

If the Proposal made by the Parent, and the Report, is satisfactory to the General Committee, they shall then, and not before, order the Billets to be opened, and the Register searched; and, if they find the Child is living, may make an Order to deliver the Child to its Parent or Relation, which Order is to be delivered, when they have complied with the Terms required by the Committee, but not previous thereto. Every Person to whom a Child is so delivered, is to provide Cloathing for their Child in which it is to be dressed; and the Cloathing of the Hospital is to be left with the Steward.

When any Persons are discharged, for having attained their Age appointed for that Purpose, *i. e.* Twenty-four for Males, or twenty-one for Females, or when any of the Girls shall be married, with the Consent of the Committee; the General Committee, at their Discretion, may give them Cloaths, Money, or Necessaries, not exceeding the Value of ten Pounds. But, as it is to be hoped that the Males and Females will be able at those Years to get an honest Livelihood by their Industry, this Charity must be cautiously and rarely practised, except on Marriage of the Girls.

The Foundation of this Hospital was laid the 16th of September, 16th of George II, 1742.

In *October* following, the Method formerly used for the Taken-in Children having been found incon-

convenient, by Reason of the Crowd which was occasioned by Persons striving who should first deliver in their Children,

The Committee resolved to take in Children by Ballot, in the Method which is used at present, and mentioned in the Rules of the Hospital.

On the 8th of *January*, 1743, the Committee desired Dr. *Conyers*, the Physician of the Hospital, to consider of the best Method for inoculating the Children then in the House; and, the Report made by him being very satisfactory, he was desired to proceed on such Inoculation as soon as possible; and several Children were accordingly inoculated, who had no bad Accident attending them: And, since that Time, all other Children, who have been returned to the Hospital without having had that Distemper in the natural Way, have been inoculated under the Care of the Physician and the Surgeon to the Hospital, which has been attended with great Success, without the Loss of one Child, or any ill Consequence.

The Governors thought it would be for the Benefit of the Charity to dine together annually, at their own Expence, and appointed the 4th of *April*, 1744, for the first annual Meeting on this Occasion; which Meeting has been since changed to the second *Wednesday* in *May*, being the Day appointed by the Charter for the Election of a Committee and Officers.

In *October*, 1745, one Wing of the Hospital being finished, the Committee ordered the Children to be kept in the new Hospital, and quitted the House in *Hatton-garden*.

The General Court, being informed that a Chapel was much wanted, and that several Ladies of the first Quality, and other Persons of Distinction and Fortune, were desirous to contribute to so good and necessary a Work, came to a Resolution to build one; and, by their Direction, the Committee opened a Subscription for that Purpose; whereupon they ordered the following Advertisement to be printed:

“The Governors of the said Hospital, being earnestly desirous that the Children under their Care should be early instructed in the Principles of Religion and Morality, and having no Place of publick Worship to which the Children and Servants of the Hospital can conveniently resort, have resolved to erect a Chapel adjoining to their Hospital in *Lamb's-Conduit-Fields*; and, that no Part of the Revenue of the said Hospital, which is or shall be given for the Support of the Children, may be diverted from that Use,

“In order to defray the Expence of erecting the said Chapel, they have opened a Subscription for that Purpose; and any Persons, willing to contribute to so good a Work, are desired to enter their Names and Places of Abode, and the Sums they subscribe, in the Subscription-Roll, which is kept by the Steward of the said Hospital; or, if they please to send to him, they shall be waited on with the said Subscription-Roll; and all Sums subscribed to this Purpose, or otherwise to the Charity of this Hospital, are to be paid to the Bank of *England*; or to Messrs. *Hoare* and Company, in *Fleet-street*; Messrs. *Martine* and Company, in

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“*Lombard-street*; or Sir *Joseph* and Sir *Thomas Hankey*, in *Fenchurch-street*; *Andrew Drummond*, Esq; Banker, at *Charing-cross*; or to the Treasurer of the said Hospital. — This Subscription is now open, and it is hoped will be encouraged, that the Governors may be enabled to compleat that Building, which the Charity is in great Want of.”

Second *Wednesday* in *May*, 1746, the Governors, being desirous the Children should be educated by Persons well affected to our present happy Constitution, ordered, that all Persons employed by the Hospital should take the Oaths to the Government.

And soon after, finding the Children capable of doing some Work, the Committee ordered, that some of the Boys should be employed in winding Silk, and the Girls in making and mending Linen for the Boys and themselves, the Children in the Country, &c. all which is done by them, without putting any Part of it out.

February 25, 1746, at the Request of several Governors, a new Subscription-Roll was opened for the Benefit of the Hospital, which is on Parchment duly stamped, in the following Words:

We, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, do promise and agree, severally and respectively, and to and with each other of us, and to and with the Governors and Guardians of the said Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of exposed and deserted young Children, that our Executors, or Administrators, shall, immediately upon our Decease, pay to the said Governors and Guardians, for the Use of the said Hospital, the several Sums set by us against our respective Names.

Particular Care was taken, in erecting the Building, that it should be commodious, plain, and substantial, without any costly Decorations; but, soon after the Hospital became habitable, several eminent Masters of Painting, Sculpture, and other Arts, were pleased to contribute many elegant Ornaments, which are placed in the Hospital as Monuments of their Charity, and Abilities in their several Arts.

In the Court-Room they placed four capital Pictures, the Subjects being Parts of the Sacred History, suitable to the Place for which they were designed.

The first painted by Mr. *Hayman*, and taken from the second Chapter of *Exodus*, Verses 8 and 9; the Words of which are, *The Maid went and called the Child's Mother, and Pharaoh's Daughter said unto her, Take this Child away and nurse it for me, and I will give you Wages.* The ensuing Verse is

The Subject of the next Picture, viz. *And the Child grew up, and she brought him to Pharaoh's Daughter, and he became her Son, and she called his Name Moses.* This Picture is painted by Mr. *Hogarth*.

The third Picture is the History of *Ismael*, painted by Mr. *Higmore*; the Subject taken from the twenty-first Chapter of *Genesis*, Verse 17. *And the Angel of the Lord called to Hagar out of Heaven, and said to her, What aileth thee, Hagar? Fear not, for God hath heard the Voice of the Lad where he is.*

The fourth Picture was painted by Mr. *Wills*; its Subject taken from the eighteenth Chapter of

St. Luke, Verſe 16. *Jeſus ſaid, ſuffer little Children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of ſuch is the Kingdom of God.*

On each Side of theſe Pictures are placed ſmaller Pictures in circular Frames, representing the moſt conſiderable Hospitals in and about London.

1. The View of the Hoſpital for expoſed Children.

2. The View of the Hoſpital at Hyde-Park Corner, called St. George's Hoſpital. Theſe two by Mr. Wilſon.

5. The View of Chelſea Hoſpital.

4. The View of Bethlem Hoſpital. Theſe two by Mr. Haytley.

5. The View of St. Thomas's Hoſpital.

6. The View of Greenwich Hoſpital.

7. The View of the Blue-coat Hoſpital. Theſe three by Whale.

8. The View of Sutton's Hoſpital, called the Charter-houſe.

Over the Chimney is placed a very curious Baſs-Relief, carved by Mr. Ryſbrack, and preſented by him, representing Children employed in Navigation and Huſbandry, being the Employment to which the Children of this Hoſpital are deſtined.

The other Ornaments of the Room were alſo given by ſeveral ingenious Workmen, who had been employed in the Building the Hoſpital, and were willing to contribute to it.

The Stucco Work was given by Mr. William Wilton. The Marble Chimney by Mr. Deval. The Table with its Frame, enriched with Carving, by Mr. John Sanderson; and the Glaſs by Mr. Hallat.

In the other Rooms of the Hoſpital are the Pictures of ſeveral Governors and Benefactors, viz. Mr. Thomas Coram, by Mr. Hogarth; Mr. Milner and Mr. Jacobſon, by Mr. Hudſon; Dr. Mead, by Mr. Ramſey, and Mr. Emerton, by Mr. Highmore.

And in the Dining-Room is a large, and beautiful Sea-Piece, representing the Engliſh Fleet in the Downs, by Mr. Monamy.

At the ſame Time alſo were given by Mr. Ives four Shields cut in Lead of good Workmanſhip, which were placed over the Charity Boxes with proper Inſcriptions thereon; and ſeveral other eminent Artiſts promiſed to contribute their Labours to the further Ornamenting the Hoſpital and Chapel. For which they were returned the Thanks of the Corporation, and an Inſcription was ordered to be put up in the Hoſpital, to inform the Publick, that thoſe Ornaments of the Hoſpital were Benefactions of the ſeveral Artiſts, whoſe Names were wrote thereon; it being a fixed, and, as is hoped, an unalterable Reſolution of the Governors, that no Part of the Money given to this Hoſpital be expended in any thing, but what is uſeful and neceſſary to answer the good Intentions of the Benefactors.

About the ſame Time the Earl Marſhal of England was pleaſed to honour the Corporation with a Grant of a Coat of Arms; the Kings at Arms, and Officers of the Heralds Office, being ſo charitable as to remit all the Fees due, to them on that Occaſion.

Amongſt other conſiderable Benefactions, which have been contributed to this Hoſpital and to

the Publick by its Means, is to be eſteemed a Letter from Dr. Cadogan, a Phyſician at Briſtol, which was communicated to the Governors, giving Inſtructions for the Nurſing and Management of Children from their Birth to three Years of Age; which Letter has been ſince published, with his Permiſſion, by Order of the Committee, by J. Roberts in Warwick-lane, and contains many natural and uſeful Obſervations, and is a Proof of the Advantage which this Inſtitution may be of by making and communicating further Inquiries into the proper Method of preſerving and bringing up Children.

On the firſt of May 1747, the firſt Stone of the Chapel was laid in the Preſence of a numerous Aſſembly of Perſons of Diſtinction; on which Stone was a Copper-Plate with an Inſcription mentioning the Time when it was laid, and a large Collection was made for carrying on that neceſſary Work.

In November 1748, the Governors, obſerving that the Manufacture of Silk was too effeminate for the larger Boys, reſolved that the Boys ſhould be employed in the open Air, and inured to the Change of Weather; and therefore appointed a Committee, and cauſed Adverſements to be published to make proper Inquiries what Manufactures would be moſt ſuitable for this Purpoſe; which Committee, having received and examined the ſeveral Propoſals made to them, reported that the Manufacturing of Hemp and Flax into Twine, ſmall Cordage Lines, and alſo into Fiſhing and other Nets, was the moſt proper Manufacture for the Employment of the Boys: In Purſuance of which the general Committee reſolved that a Trial be made in employing the Boys in the Manufacturing of Hemp as recommended, being laborious and to be performed in the Air, and in every Reſpect conſiſtent with their Deſtination to Navigation and Huſbandry; and alſo in employing them in the Garden and Buſineſs of the Houſe, according to their Strength and Capacity.

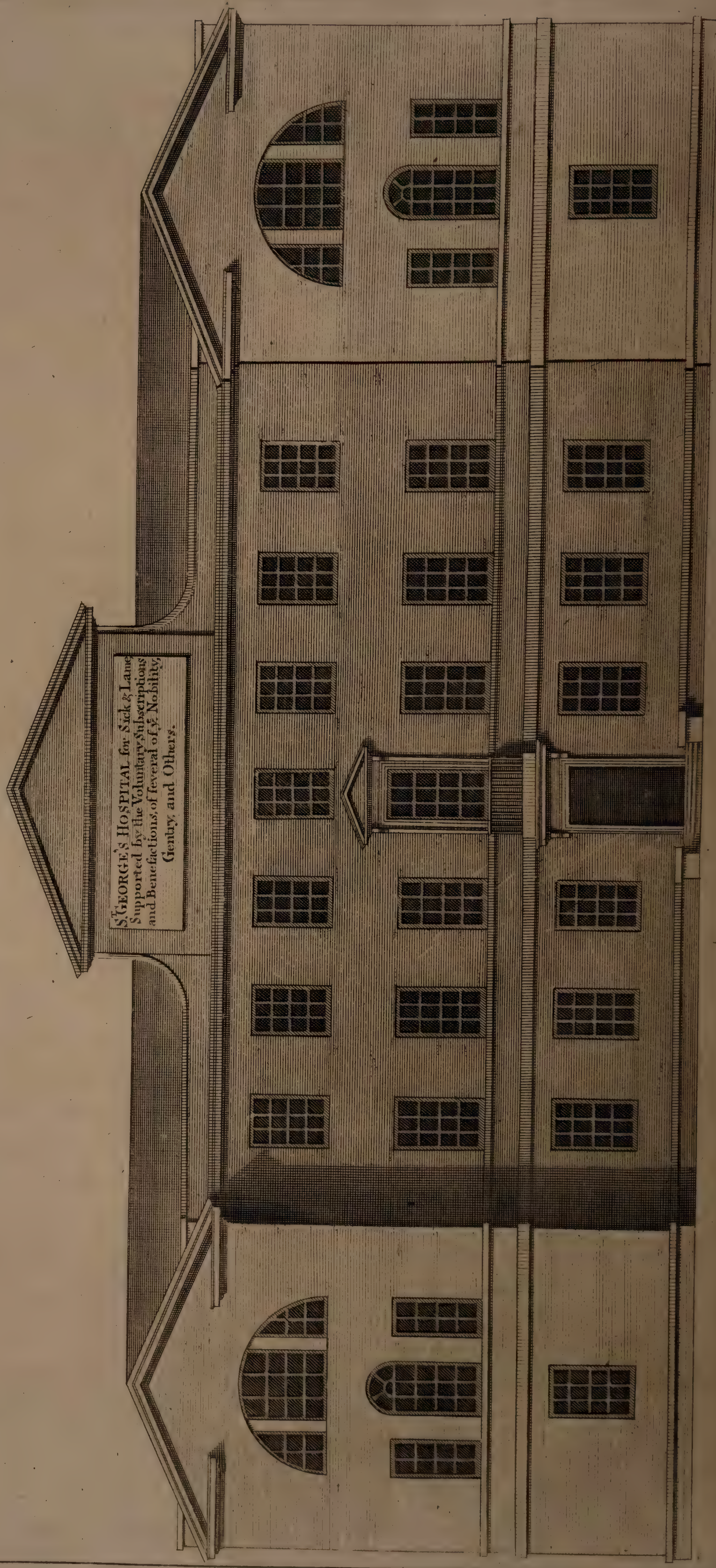
And that the Girls ſhould be inſtructed and employed, in all Sorts of Houſhold Work, in the Kitchen, Laundry, and Chambers, to make them fit for Service; and alſo in Sewing, Knitting, and Spinning; and, if more than ſufficient for theſe Purpoſes, to be employed in winding Silk or making Nets.

On the 29th of March 1749, the General Court, being informed of the Increate of Benefactions to this Charity, and of the Number of Children, and that it was proper the Boys ſhould be kept ſeparate from the Girls, gave Directions for building the other Wing of the Hoſpital, and referred it to the Committee, to carry on that Work as ſoon as poſſible; the Benefactions and Legacies given appear by Tables placed in the great Room of the Hoſpital.

The annual Subscription appears by a Book in the Cuſtody of the Steward; but the Sums hitherto given are very deficient to answer the intended Extenſiveness of this Charity. The good Conſequences which this Nation may derive from it, are ſo apparent that it is to be hoped ſuch Encouragement will be given to it, that this Hoſpital may ſoon be a Receptacle to all ſuch poor Children as ſhall be brought to it.

There





St. George's Hospital

There have already been more than eleven hundred Children received and maintained by this Corporation; but Experience has shewn, that Objects for this Charity are very numerous, and that many thousand Lives may be preserved for the Benefit of their Country, if Persons of Fortune shall think proper to extend their Compassion and publick Spirit to so desirable a Purpose.

French Hospital.

This Hospital, which is situate contiguous to the *Pest-house* on the South, in the Parish of *St. Luke*, was erected in the Year 1717, and the Governors thereof, by Letters Patent of the 4th of King George I. Anno 1718, were constituted a Body Politick and Corporate, by the Appellation of *The Governor and Directors of the Hospital for the poor French Protestants, and their Descendants, residing in Great-Britain.*

This Hospital, at present, contains two hundred and twenty poor helpless Men and Women, one hundred and forty-six whereof, who are upon the Foundation, are plentifully supplied with all the Necessaries of Life, at the Expence of the Hospital; but the other seventy-four are paid for by their Friends, at the Rate of nine Pounds *per Annum* each. This Charity also extends to Lunatics, for whose Accommodation a large Infirmary is provided.

To this Foundation belongs a Chaplain, Physician, Surgeon, and other proper Officers, who carefully attend the Pensioners, and administer to their several Necessities.

French Alms-house.

This Alms-house, which is situate in *Black-Eagle-street, Spittlefields*, contains convenient Apartments for forty-five poor Men and Women, who are allowed two Shillings and three Pence, and a Bushel of Coals each, Weekly, and Apparel every other Year.

The Society whereby this House is supported, belongs to the *French Churches in Threadneedle and Black-Eagle Streets*, and is one of the most generous and charitable whatsoever, as will appear by the following Inscription round a large Pewter Dish, in the Possession of Mr. Henry Guinand, an eminent French Merchant in *Little St. Helen's*, (then Deacon of the Church) who collected the great under-mentioned Sum in the aforesaid Dish in Bank Notes, &c.

La Collecte qui s'est faite a l'Eglise Françoise de Londres, & a celle de l'Hopital dans Black-Eagle-street, pour les Pauvres de la dite Eglise, le 10 Mars 1727-28, a produit l. 1248. 7. 6.

That is: *The Collection that was made in the French Church of London, and that of the Hospital in Black-Eagle-street, for the Poor of the said Churches, in the Year 1727-28, amounted to twelve hundred and forty-eight Pounds seven Shillings and six Pence.*

French-house of Charity.

This House in *Spittlefields*, commonly called the *Soup*, was erected about sixty Years ago, for the Relief of necessitous Families, whose Number, in the Year 1733, amounted to two hundred and ninety-six. This House, which is supported by the charitable Benefactions and Contributions of well-disposed Persons, is under the

Direction of a certain Number of Governors and Governesses, who at first supplied the Poor under their Care with Money; but many of them, without the least Regard to their distressed Families, having wickedly disposed of the Money in Brandy, Tobacco, &c. 'twas by the Managers judged convenient, that in lieu of Money, such poor Families should for the future be relieved with Provisions, which are distributed among them according to their several Necessities, viz. Some receiving two Portions *per Week*; others three, or four, and the most necessitous six: Each Portion consists of a Pan of good Broth, mixed with six Ounces of Bread, half a Pound of Meat, and the same Weight of good Bread. The Charge of this Charity amounts to about five hundred Pounds *per Annum*.

Fuller's Alms-house.

This House, situate in *Old-street at Hoxton*, was founded in the Year 1592, pursuant to the Will of Judge Fuller, for the Reception of twelve poor Women; who have an Allowance of four Pounds *per Annum*, and three Bushels of Coals each.

Fuller's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, which is situate at *Mile-end*, was likewise founded in the Year 1592, pursuant to the Will of the said Judge, for the Accommodation of twelve antient poor Men of *Stepney Parish*; for whose Relief he endowed the same with Lands in *Lincolnshire*, to the Amount of fifty Pounds *per Annum*.

Gallard's Alms-house.

This House, which stands in *Golden-lane*, was founded by Richard Gallard of *Islington*, Esq; for the Habitation of thirteen poor Men and Women; who were to receive only two Pence *per Week* each, and a Load of Charcoal amongst them yearly. By the small Allowance, this House must be of a very old Foundation; which is in some measure confirmed by my Author, who says, that the Founder left fair Lands in *Islington*, for the Support of his Alms-house.

Garret's Alms-house.

This House, which is situate in *Porter's-fields* in the Liberty of *Norton-Falgate*, was founded by Nicholas Garret, Esq; Citizen and Weaver, in the Year 1729, for the Accommodation of six poor Members of his Company; who have an Allowance of eight Pounds, a Chaldron of Coals, and one Dozen and a half of Candles each, yearly.

St. George's Hospital.

An Account of the Proceedings of the Governors of St. George's Hospital near Hyde Park Corner, from its first Institution, October 19, 1733, to December 26, 1753.

By Order of the General Board, Friday the 15th of February, 1754.

The Governors of *St. George's Hospital* think themselves obliged in Justice to their Subscribers and Benefactors, to publish an Abstract of their Accounts to the twenty-sixth Day of *December* last inclusive, together with a short State of their Proceedings, that the Publick may judge of the Application of their Bounty, and the extensive good Consequence of it.

This

This Undertaking was set on Foot, soon after *Michaelmas* 1733, by some Gentlemen who were before concerned in a Charity of the like kind, in the lower Part of *Westminster*. They judged this House convenient for their Purpose on Account of its Air, Situation, and Nearness to Town, procured a Lease of it, and opened a Subscription for carrying on the Charity here. The Subscription increased so fast, that on the 19th of *October* they were formed into a regular Society, and actually began to receive Patients on the first of *January* following.

To these Purposes here are admitted all such Poor, Sick, and Lame, being recommended according to the Rules following, as the Hospital will contain. They are supplied with Advice, Medicine, Diet, Washing, Lodging, and some of the Miserable with Cloaths also. The Physicians visit their Patients on *Mondays* and *Fridays*, and on all intermediate Days, whenever Occasion requires; and the Surgeons every Day: And on every *Friday* Morning there is a general Consultation of all the Physicians and Surgeons. No Security for their Burial is required; nor any Money, Gift, or Reward, taken of them or their Friends, on any Account whatsoever. Those who die, if their Friends are unable, are buried at the Charge of the Society. And the Money, collected in the Poor's Box at the Door, is kept as a separate Fund for furnishing those with some little Sum of Money, whose Distance from their Habitations, or other particular Necessities, require it.

The Apothecaries, who are Governors, are appointed to attend by Rotation as Visitors, to see that the Apothecary of the House takes due Care of the Medicines and Patients. Two Visitors are chosen every Week out of the Subscribers, to attend daily, and take Care by examining of the Provision and Patients, that the Orders of the Society are punctually observed, that the Patients are treated in every Thing with Order and Tenderneſs, and to make a Report in Writing of their Observation.

Prayers are read daily to the Patients. A Sermon is preached every *Sunday*, the Communion is administered every Month, and the Chaplain attends at other Times to catechize, and to perform other religious Offices, as often as their Cases require; and, when the Patients are discharged, religious Tracts are given to each of them for their farther Edification.

A Board of Governors meet every *Wednesday* Morning, to do the current Business of the Hospital, to receive and examine the Reports of the Visitors, to discharge and admit Patients, to receive the Complaints and Proposals of all Persons, and to prepare such Matters as are proper for the Consideration of general Boards. A general Board of the Governors meet regularly five Times a Year.

The Governors are in Number upwards of three Hundred. No Person receiving Salary, Fee, or Reward, from the Hospital, is capable of being a Governor: But every other Gentleman subscribing five Pounds a Year or upwards, or giving one Benefaction of fifty Pounds, although he be not an annual Subscriber, is thereupon put in Nomination to be a Governor, and

at the first general Court, which is held one Month afterwards, is accordingly balloted for by the Governors.

The Contributors are desired to send their Subscriptions to the Treasurers at the weekly Board, held every *Wednesday* Morning in the Hospital. And, in order to supply the current Expence of this Charity, the Subscribers are requested to continue to pay their yearly Subscriptions in Advance.

The Treasurers are Lieut. Col. *Joseph Hudson* and Mr. *Richard Aspinwall*.

All Contributors are desired to take Notice.

I. That no Person is to be admitted a Patient, except in Cases of Accidents, without a Note from a Governor or Contributor, specifying the Name and Place of Abode of such Patient, and that he or she is a proper Object of this Charity.

II. That all Recommendations are to be delivered every *Wednesday* Morning, by nine of the Clock.

III. That, in case any Out-Patients shall neglect coming for two Weeks successively on the Day and Hour they are ordered to attend, such Out-Patients shall be discharged for Irregularity, except they have had Leave from their Physician.

IV. No Person discharged for Irregularity is to be ever again admitted into the Hospital, upon any Recommendation whatsoever.

V. That no Patient is to be suffered to go out of the Hospital without Leave in Writing; and that, to avoid Offence, no Leave is to be given to any Patient to go into *St. James's Park*, or the *Green Park*, called *Constitution-hill*, upon any Pretence whatsoever.

VI. That no Governor, Officer, or Servant, must at any Time presume, on Pain of Expulsion, to take of any Tradesman, Patient, or other Person, any Fee, Reward, or Gratification of any kind, directly or indirectly, for any Service done, or to be done, on Account of this Hospital.

VII. That no Person, subscribing less than two Guineas a Year, be permitted to recommend more than two In-Patients in the Year.

VIII. And that, when there is not Room for all the Patients recommended at one Time to be received into the Hospital, those are taken in whose Admission the Board are of Opinion will most effectually answer the End of the Charity: And the rest, if proper Objects, are admitted Out-Patients, till there is Room for them in the Hospital.

N. B. That most consumptive and asthmatick Cases are more capable of Relief, as Out-Patients, than as In-Patients.

An Account of the Patients for the Year 1753

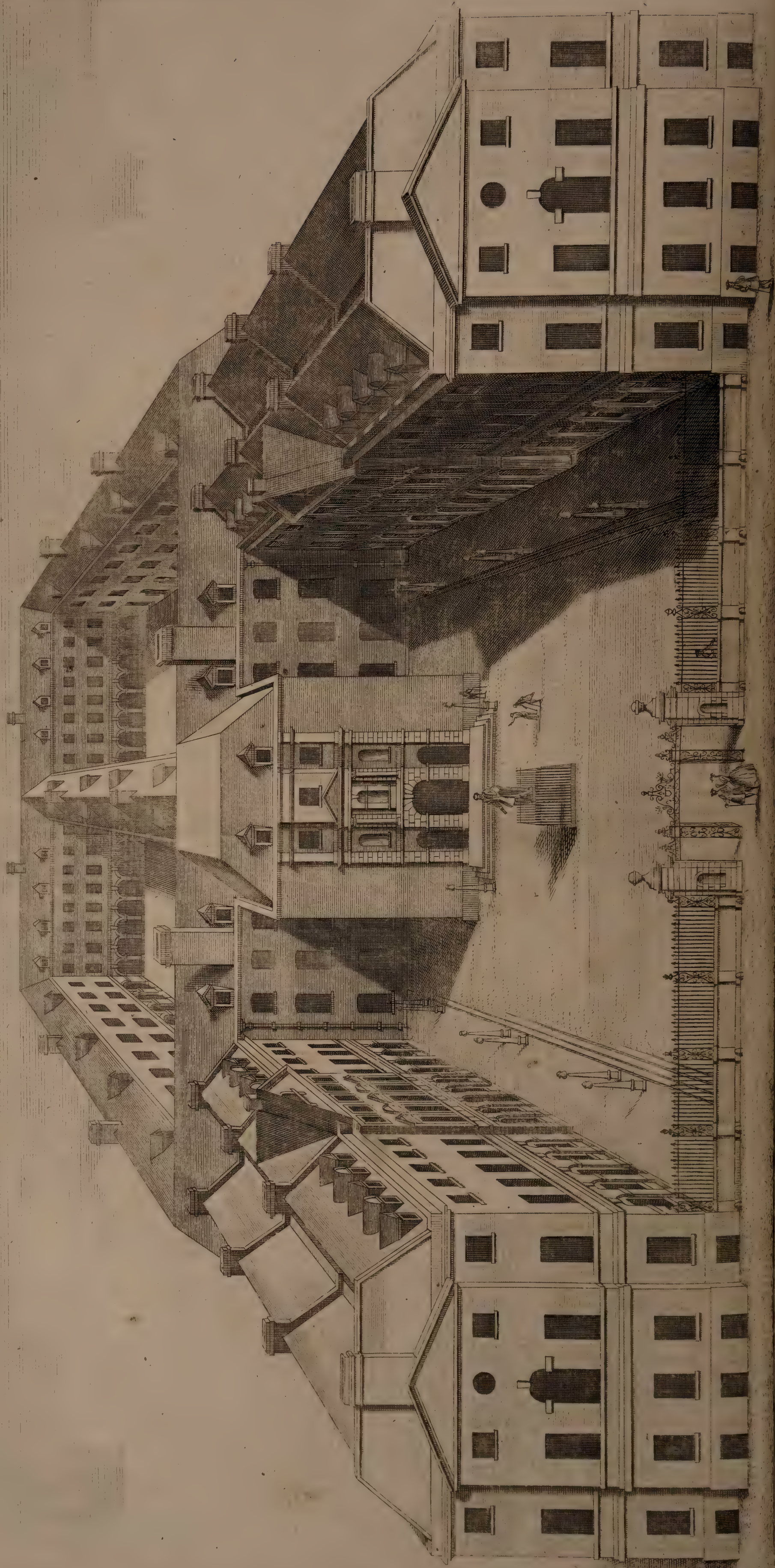
Patients discharged from *St. George's Hospital*, since its first Receiving of Patients on the first of *January* 1733, to the 27th of *December* 1752, sixty thousand one hundred and eighty-eight.

Patients in the House the 27th of *December* 1732, two hundred and seventy-three.

Out-Patients on the Books at the same Time, six hundred and forty-five.

In all, sixty-one thousand one hundred and six.

Gibson's



Guy's Hospital

*Gibson's Alms-house.*Coop.
Comp.
Regist.

Nicholas Gibson, Esq; some Time Sheriff of this City, erected this Alms-house and School, (and not, according to *Stow*, by *Avice*, his Wife) at *Ratcliff*, in the Year 1537, for the Reception of fourteen poor Widows, seven whereof to be of *Stepney* Parish, and the other seven of the Company of Coopers; for the Support of which, and to the Use of his Will, on the 23d of September, Anno 1540, he conveyed his whole Estate to *Avice*, his Wife; which she, by the Name of *Knivet*, (being then Wife to Sir *Andrew Knivet*) surrendered, with all the Lands thereunto belonging, on the 20th of February, Anno 1553, in Trust to the Company of Coopers. The Pensioners to have twenty-six Shillings and eight Pence *per Annum* each; the Schoolmaster, a Salary of ten Pounds; and an Usher, six Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence. But the Estate wherewith this Foundation is endowed, being vastly improved, the Company have of late increased the Pensions to five Pounds, and thirty Bushels of Coals yearly, with a Bounty of ten Shillings each at *Christmas*; and the Schoolmaster's Salary, to twenty-three Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence; and the Ushers, to nine Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence.

Grey-coat Hospital.

In the Year 1698, a Charity-school was erected in the Parish of *St. Margaret, Westminster*, for the Education of poor Children, by the Name of *The Grey-coat School*, from the Colour of the Childrens Cloaths: The Trustees whereof by charitable Benefactions, being greatly encouraged to proceed in so laudable an Undertaking, in the Year 1701, not only considerably increased the Number of Children therein, but likewise plentifully supplied them with all the Necessaries of Life, in a large and commodious Building near *Tothill-fields*; wherein, besides their being taught and instructed in the Principles of Religion, they are employed in Spinning, Knitting, Sewing, &c. to inure them early to Industry; and having attained the necessary Qualifications at School, they are put out Apprentices.

Chart.
Q. Anne.

For the Encouragement of so great an Undertaking, *Queen Anne*, on the tenth of April, Anno 1706, did, by her Letters Patent, constitute the Trustees of this School a Body Politick and Corporate, by the Name of *The Governors of the Grey-coat Hospital in Tothill-fields, of the Royal Foundation of Queen Anne*. By which Name to have perpetual Succession, to sue and be sued, to elect Governors in the room of those deceased, and to receive and purchase Lands, Tenements, &c. in Mortmain, to the yearly Amount of two thousand Pounds, clear of Reprizes; and to do all other Acts and Things relating to the said Corporation, in as ample Manner, as any other Body Politick and Corporate within the Kingdom.

This Hospital in the Year 1727, was in so flourishing a Condition, that it contained eighty Boys, and fifty Girls; in which Year the Charge of all its Disbursements amounted to fourteen hundred and fifty-seven Pounds seven Shillings and six Pence.

Green-coat Hospital.

Divers of the Inhabitants of the City of
No. 110.

Westminster having resolved to settle an House, or Hospital, like unto that of *Christ's* in the City of London, where poor Orphans might not only be maintained with all the Necessaries of Life, but likewise, for their future Good, and that of the Publick, be instructed in Manual Arts; wherefore, upon their humble Application to King *Charles I.* he, by his Letters Patent of the 15th of November, Anno 1633, did constitute them a Body Politick and Corporate, by the Appellation of *The Governors of the Hospital of St. Margaret's, Westminster, of the Foundation of King Charles*; to consist of twenty Governors, Inhabitants of the said City, to have perpetual Succession, with a Right of electing Governors, for supplying Vacancies; and to purchase Lands, Tenements, &c. in Mortmain, to the Value of five hundred Pounds *per Annum*.

Pat. 15.
Char. 1.

But the Civil War breaking out soon after, it did in a manner quash that noble Design; but by the charitable Benefactions of King *Charles II.* and others, the Estate thereunto belonging at present, amounts to above three hundred Pounds *per Annum*. But by Fines paid to the Dean and Chapter (it being chiefly Church-lands) of *Westminster*, on the renewing of Leases, the annual Income is thereby considerably reduced; however, by casual Donations, the Account of this Hospital (at present containing twenty Boys) stood thus in the Year 1727: Receipts, 328 l. 19 s. Disbursements, 300 l. 3 s. 2 d.

Gresham's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, which is situate in *Broad-street*, on the North Side of *Gresham College*; was founded by Sir *Thomas Gresham*, Anno 1575, for eight poor Men; the Trust whereof he committed to the Lord-Mayor and Commonalty of London; who annually pay the said poor Men six Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence each, a Load of Coals yearly, and a Gown every other Year.

Graham's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, which stands in *Crown-street*, alias *Hog-lane, Soho*, was founded in the Year 1686, by Mrs. *Graham*, for four decayed Clergymens Widows, their Maiden Daughters, or other Gentlewomen; who have handsome Apartments, and ten Pounds *per Annum* each; and for Fewel, and a Servant to attend them, ten Pounds yearly.

Guy's Hospital.

Thomas Guy, Esq; Son of *Thomas Guy*, Lighterman and Coal-monger in *Fair-street, Horsley-down*, in the Parish of *St. Olave Southwark*, was born in the North-East Corner-House of *Pritchard's-alley*, (two Doors East of *St. John's Church-yard*) in the said Street. *Thomas*, the Father, who was an Anabaptist, dying young, left a Widow and three Children, (the eldest of whom, our Founder, was then but eight Years of Age) who returned to *Tamworth*, the Place of her Nativity, in the County of *Stafford*, where she married soon after. However she took care to have her Children carefully educated, and at a proper Age put her Son *Thomas* Apprentice to *John Clarke*, the younger, (a Binder and Seller of Books in *Mercers-ball Porch* in *Cheapside*) on the 3d of September, Anno 1660, for the Term of eight Years. He was admitted

Rec.
Chamb.
Lond.

Call. App.
Station.
Comp.
Rec.
Chamb.
Lond.

a Freeman of the Stationers Company, on the 7th of *October, Anno 1668*, and of the City, the 14th of the same Month and Year; and on the 6th of *October, Anno 1673*, received into the Livery of the said Company.

Mr. *Guy*, being out of his Apprenticeship, set up his Trade, in the little Corner-House betwixt *Cornhill* and *Lombard-street*, with a Stock of about two hundred Pounds. At which Time, the *English* Bibles printed in this Kingdom being very bad, both in the Letter and Paper, occasioned divers of the Bookfellers of this City to encourage the Printing thereof in *Holland*, with curious Types, and fine Paper; and imported vast Numbers of the same, to their no small Advantage. Mr. *Guy*, soon coming acquainted with this profitable Commerce, became a large Dealer thereing. But this Trade proving very detrimental to the King's Printer, all Ways and Means were devised to quash the same; which being vigorously put in Execution, the Bookfellers, by frequent Seizures and Prosecutions, became so great Sufferers, that they judged a farther Pursuit thereof inconsistent with their Interest. Wherefore our Founder contracted with the University of *Oxford*, for their Privilege to print Bibles; and having furnished himself with Types from *Holland*, carried on a very great Trade in Bibles for divers Years, to his very great Advantage.

Some Time after, *England* being engaged in an expensive War against *France*, the poor Seamen on board the Royal Navy, for many Years, instead of Money received Tickets for their Pay; which those necessitous, but very useful Men, were obliged to dispose of at thirty, forty, and sometimes fifty in the hundred Discount. Mr. *Guy*, discovering the Sweets of this Traffick, became an early Dealer therein, as well as in other Government Securities; by which, and his Trade, he acquired a very great Estate, insomuch, that in the Year 1710, when the Debt of the Navy was increased to divers Millions, an Act of Parliament was made, to provide for the Payment of that and other Sums due from the Government, by erecting the *South Sea Company*; into which the Creditors of divers Branches of the National Debt were impowered to subscribe the several Sums due to them from the Publick; among whom, Mr. *Guy*, being possessed of such Securities to the Amount of many thousands of Pounds, subscribed the same into the said *South Sea Company*; for which he and the rest of the Subscribers were to receive an annual Interest of six *per Cent.* upon their respective Subscriptions, till the same were discharged by Parliament.

In the Year 1720, Mr. *Guy* was possessed of forty-five thousand and five hundred Pounds of the *South Sea Stock*, which gradually arose to above one thousand and fifty Pounds; when he wisely considering, that the great Rise of the Stock was owing to the iniquitous Management of a few, prudently began to sell out his Stock, at about three hundred, and continued selling till it arose to about six hundred, when he disposed of the last of his Property in the said Company.

This old Batchelor, in the seventy-sixth Year of his Age, being thus possessed of a vast Estate, determined to found an Hospital for the Cure of sick and impotent Persons; to which End he took

of the President and Governors of *St. Thomas's Hospital*, in *Southwark*, a Lease of a Piece of Ground opposite the said Hospital, for the Term of nine-hundred and ninety-nine Years, at a Ground-rent of thirty Pounds *per Annum*. This Spot of Ground being covered with a Number of small Houses inhabited by poor People, the same were pulled down in the Year 1721, and the Foundation of the intended Hospital laid in the Spring following; the Building whereof was carried on with such Expedition, that the Fabrick was roofed before the Death of the Founder, which happened on the 27th of *December 1724*, in the 80th Year of his Age.

The Charge of erecting and furnishing this Hospital amounted to the Sum of eighteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-three Pounds sixteen Shillings and a Penny; and the Sum left to endow the same, to two hundred and nineteen thousand four hundred and ninety-nine Pounds and four-pence: Together, 238292 *l.* 16 *s.* 5*d.* Besides, the Founder bequeathed to the President and Governors of *Christ's Hospital*, a perpetual Annuity of four hundred Pounds, for taking into the said Hospital four Children yearly, at the Nomination of the Governors of his Hospital. To his poor aged Relations he gave Annuities during Life, to the Amount of eight hundred and seventy Pounds; and amongst his younger Relations and Executors, the Sum of seventy-five thousand five hundred and eighty-nine Pounds; with the Sum of one thousand Pounds, for discharging poor Prisoners, within the City of *London* and Counties of *Middlesex* and *Surrey*, who could be released for the Sum of five Pounds. By which Sum of 1000 *l.* and the good Management of his Executors, there were above six hundred poor Persons set at Liberty, from the several Prisons within the Bill of Mortality.

He likewise erected an Alms-house, with a Library, in *Tamworth*, for fourteen poor Men and Women; to whom he allowed certain Pensions during Life, and at his Death, towards their future Support, and the putting out Children Apprentices, &c. he bequeathed a perpetual annual Sum of one hundred and twenty-five Pounds.

In the Year 1707, Mr. *Guy* built and furnished, at his own Expence, three Wards, on the North Side of the outer Court of *St. Thomas's Hospital*, and gave to the same one hundred Pounds *per Annum*, for eleven Years immediately preceding the Foundation of his Hospital. And some Time before his Death, he removed the Frontispiece of the said Hospital of *St. Thomas*, which stood over the Gate-way in the Borough, and erected the same in the Place where it at present stands, fronting the Street; and having enlarged the Gate-way, rebuilt the two large Houses on the Sides thereof, and erected the stately Iron Gate between them; all at the Expence of about three thousand Pounds. To many of his Relations he gave stated Allowances of ten, or twenty Pounds *per Annum*; and to others, Money to advance them in the World. So, upon the whole, it may be justly said, that he never had his Fellow in this Kingdom, not perhaps in any other, for such great and extensive Acts of Benevolence and Charity.

Upon the Death of Mr. *Guy*, his Executors found in his Iron Chest one thousand Guineas, which

Guy. Will.

Ibid.

which they imagined were put there to defray the Expence of his Funeral; wherefore they caused him to be buried in a very pompous Manner; at whose Burial there were no less than forty Coaches, with six Horses each.

Soon after Mr. *Guy's* Decease, his Executors, pursuant to his Will, apply'd to Parliament, to get themselves and fifty-one other Gentlemen (nominated by the Founder) to be incorporated Governors of his intended Hospital; which being the greatest and most noble Foundation that ever was devised by a *British*, or perhaps any other Subject, I shall therefore insert a compendious Abstract of the Act of Parliament, made in the Eleventh of King *George* the First, *Anno* 1725, for incorporating the Governors thereof; wherein the principal Parts of the Founder's Will are recited.

Act. Parl.
11 G. I. "Whereas *Thomas Guy* of London, Esq; (who caused to be erected in the Parish of *St. Thomas* in the Borough of *Southwark*, a magnificent Edifice, consisting of two spacious Squares, with proper Offices thereunto belonging) dy'd on the 27th Day of *December*, *Anno* 1724, having made his last Will and Testament, dated the fourth of the preceding Month of *September*; wherein he devised the Residue of his Estate, after the Payment of his Debts, Legacies, and Funeral Charges, (which residuary Part, being by his Executors computed at above two hundred thousand Pounds) unto Sir *Gregory Page*, Bart. *Charles Joy*, *William Clayton*, *Thomas Hollis*, *John Cenrick*, *John Lade*, *Richard Mead*, *Moses Raper*, and *John Sprint*, Esquires; whom he appointed Executors of his said Will and Testament, (till an Act of Incorporation could be obtained) with a Power to finish and furnish the Structure by him begun for his intended Hospital, (out of the Profits arising from his Estate) for the Reception and Relief of upwards of four hundred sick and diseased poor Objects; besides twenty Lunatics, who are to be provided for in a separate Hospital; and all of whom are to be provided with proper Diet, and other Necessaries, (contributory to the Cure of the unfortunate Patients) during Life, or the Discretion of his Executors;" whom the Founder, by his said Will, invested with a Power of discharging, or continuing such sick and distempered Persons in his intended Hospital, according to their Discretion; and not, as some have vainly imagined, that he designed his Hospital for Incurables: For the obviating of which, Mr. *Guy*, by proper Instructions to his Executors, declared, that they should in all things, as near as possible, regulate his intended Hospital according to the Practices of that of *St. Thomas*. "And for the better managing the Affairs of his said intended Hospital, and perpetuating the Charity by him designed, he intreated his Executors, immediately after his Death, to endeavour by Letters Patent, or Act of Parliament, to get themselves, and the fifty-one Gentlemen, whom he had nominated as Governors, to be constituted a Body Politick and Corporate, of perpetual Succession, for the effectual settling and applying the residuary Part of his Estate: And for the good Government of the said intended Hospital, a President, Treasurer, and other Officers, as shall be deemed necessary, be elected and admitted into such Offices, as to his Majesty, or the Legislature, shall seem proper; and by such

Name, or Names, to have perpetual Succession, and a common Seal, for the necessary Affairs of the intended Corporation; with a Power to take and dispose of the residuary Part of the said Estate, and with the Money arising therefrom, to purchase Lands, Messuages, or other Estates of Inheritance, to the like, or the yearly Value, as to his Majesty, or the Legislature shall seem convenient; with a Power to sue, implead and answer, and to be sued, impleaded and answered, in any Court of Record, or elsewhere, with such Privileges in Law, as shall be thought fit to be granted.

"He further desired, that his Executors and Trustees should, by an humble Application to his Majesty, or the Legislature, endeavour to obtain, by Letters Patent, or Act of Parliament, that a Committee be appointed of one and twenty Members of the intended Corporation, for the more immediate Dispatch of Affairs belonging to the same; and that seven of the said Committee may be annually left out, and the like Number of Members nominated by the Committee to supply their Places, be chosen by a general Court of the Governors of his intended Hospital: And that by the incorporating Power it be provided, that the Transactions of the said Committee be subject to the Inspection and Control of a general Court of Governors; who, on this and all other Occasions, are to be summoned by the President, or Treasurer of such Corporation.

"And the said Testator further declared, that his Executors and Trustees, should, after the Manner aforesaid, endeavour to obtain, that by such an incorporating Power Sir *Gregory Page*, Bart. be appointed the first President; *Charles Joy*, Esq; the first Treasurer; and the other Gentlemen nominated by him (the Founder) the first Committee. And that by the said Power of Incorporation it be granted, that the future Elections of President, Treasurer, Physicians, Surgeons, Clerk, Solicitor and Chaplain, be in the general Court of Governors of the intended Corporation; who shall likewise have the Right of removing all such Officers at Pleasure. And, that the Election of an Apothecary, Steward, Butler, Matron, Cook, Sisters, &c. be vested in the Committee aforesaid.

"And the said Founder further declared, that as soon as the said Incorporation should be obtained, that his Executors should pay, assign, and convey to them all the residuary Part of his Estate to the Use of his Will; and that the President, Treasurer, Committee and Governors, to be empowered as aforesaid, do, with all possible Convenience, lay out the residuary Part of his personal Estate in the Purchase of Lands, Messuages, or other Estates of Inheritance, for a perpetual Provision, Maintenance and Cure of poor Objects to be entertained in the said intended Hospital, and all necessary Expences relating to the same.

"And the said Testator further declared, That if the Profits rising from the residuary Part of his Estate, should amount to more than is sufficient for maintaining the above mentioned Number of poor, sick and impotent Persons, and other necessary Charges about the said intended Hospital; then, and in such Case, the President, Treasurer and Governors, are empowered to dispose of such Surplusage, for the Relief of such sick, impotent

impotent and poor distressed Persons, as they shall judge the greatest Objects of Commiseration, or to other charitable Uses, according to their Discretion.

“Whereupon it was by Parliament enacted, (*nemine contradicente*) That the aforesaid nine Executors, and fifty-one Gentlemen nominated in the Will of the Founder, be a Body Politick and Corporate, by the Name of *The President and Governors of the Hospital, founded at the sole Cost and Charges of Thomas Guy, Esquire*; and by such Name to have perpetual Succession, and a common Seal, with Power to alter and change the same at Discretion. And that they and their Successors shall have, receive, and possess the Estates real and personal of the late *Thomas Guy*, to be vested in them, for the Purposes mentioned in the said Will. And that they and their Successors, by the Name aforesaid, be capable in Law, by the said real, or personal Estate, or the Produce thereof, to purchase in Perpetuity, or for any Term of Years, any other Estate whatsoever, not exceeding twelve thousand Pounds *per Annum*, above Reprizes; and to sell, exchange, or lease out the same, as they shall see convenient: And by the Name aforesaid to sue, implead and answer, and to be sued, impleaded and answered, in any Court of Record, or elsewhere; and to transact all Affairs relating to the Premises, according to the said Will.

“And it is further enacted, That there be one President, one Treasurer, and twenty-one Committees of the said intended Corporation, to consist of the Persons nominated in the Will of the said Testator; who shall have the Management of the whole Estate devised by the Founder, and vested in the Corporation for the Support of his Hospital.

“And it is likewise enacted, that the President and Treasurer shall continue during their Lives, or until they be respectively removed by a general Court of the said Corporation, convened for that Purpose by the President, Treasurer, or seven of the said Committees, or until they resign; and in case of either, the Vacancy to be supplied by a Member of the Corporation, to be elected at a general Court of the Governors, within forty Days after such Removal, Resignation, or Death. But the Committee of one and twenty to continue only for one Year; seven whereof being annually to be left out, seven other Members are to be yearly elected at a general Court, to supply their respective Places.

“And it is also further enacted, That the President, or Treasurer, with any seven, or more of the said Committee legally assembled, shall be deemed a full Court of Committees; who shall have Power, as aforesaid, to sell, demise, or otherwise dispose of, all, or any Part of the above-mentioned Estate vested in the said Corporation; provided that all the Money arising by such Sale, or Sales, be forthwith reinvested in some other Purchase of Lands of Inheritance for the Use of the said Corporation, not exceeding, as aforesaid, the yearly Rent of twelve thousand Pounds, clear of Reprizes.

“And for the more effectual transacting the Affairs of the said Corporation, the said Committee are impowered to chuse, and at their Pleasure to remove, all Officers and Servants to be em-

ployed in the said intended Hospital, (other than Physicians, Surgeons, Clerk and Chaplain, that are elected by the general Court) and to appoint such Salaries, or other Rewards, for their respective Services, as they shall judge proper; and to take in such poor, sick and maimed Persons under their Care, as they shall judge Objects of Compassion; and to make such Provision for their Maintenance and Cure, as they shall think necessary; and to manage and determine all Affairs by themselves, or their Deputies, as are necessary for the carrying on so great and good a Work. Provided nevertheless, that the Transactions and Accounts of the said President, Treasurer and Committees, and Persons deputed by them, be subject to the Inspection and Control of such Governors, as shall by the Laws of the Corporation be appointed for that Purpose. And to the Intent, that there never may be wanting a sufficient Number of Governors, for perpetuating the Succession of the said Corporation, and for supplying the several Places of President, Treasurer and Committees,

“It is further enacted, That it shall be lawful for a Court of Committees of the said Corporation, from Time to Time, to chuse a Person, or Persons, to be Governor, or Governors, for a continual Supply of Vacancies, so as the Number of Governors never exceed sixty. And in case it should hereafter happen, that the Number of Governors exceed not forty; then and in such Case, it shall be lawful for the Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper, or Commissioners of the Great Seal, Lords Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, and Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, or any two of them, at the Request of five, or more of the Governors, as shall make up the Number of fifty.

“It is also further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President and Governors, in a general Court assembled, to make By-laws, for the better Government of the said Corporation; so that such Ordinances be not repugnant to the Laws of the Kingdom. And that at all general Courts, and those of Committees, the President and Treasurer for the Time being, shall not only act and vote as Members of the same; but likewise, in case of an Equality of Votes, the said President, or in his Absence the Treasurer, to have the casting Vote. And it shall be lawful for the said President and Governors, to erect a Statue or Statutes, and Monument, or Monuments, for perpetuating the Memory of the generous and charitable Actions of the said *Thomas Guy*; provided the Expence thereof do not exceed the Sum of two thousand Pounds. And this, by the Authority aforesaid, is to be deemed a publick Act, and as such to be observed in all Courts of Justice, and elsewhere; and to be given in Evidence in the Trial of any Cause whatsoever, without special Pleading of the same.”

This Corporation was no sooner established by Parliament, than the President and Governors set heartily about the Work, by finishing and furnishing the Hospital, chusing their Officers and Servants, and taking in Patients; whose Number at first, to fulfil the Will of the Founder, amounted to four hundred and two. And for the more effectual

effectual preventing, the inferior Servants of the Hospital from preying upon poor Patients, or their Friends, have granted them such considerable Salaries, that they can handsomely subsist upon their Wages, without imposing upon any Person, as will appear by the following Account:

A List of the Officers and Servants belonging to Guy's Hospital, with an Account of their respective Salaries and Wages.

	<i>Per Annum</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Hosp. As. To the Treasurer		00	0	0
Book. To the Clerk		40	0	0
To the Steward		80	0	0
To the Chaplain		80	0	0
To two Physicians, 40 l. each		80	0	0
To two Surgeons 40 l. each		80	0	0
To the Apothecary		80	0	0
To the Surgery Man		30	0	0
To the Apothecary's two Servants		78	0	0
To the Butler, with his Horse		67	2	8
To the Cook, and her Servant		32	0	0
To the Porter		35	0	0
To the Beadle		30	0	0
To the Matron		50	0	0
To eleven Sisters, 25 l. each		275	0	0
To eight Nurses, 16 l. each		128	0	0
To twelve Watch-women, 10 l. 8 s. each		124	16	0
To one Brother, belonging to the Lunatics		35	0	0
To one Sister belonging to ditto		25	0	0
Sum Total		1349	18	8

And to shew the great Advantage resulting to the Publick from this Hospital, I shall subjoin a Septenary Account of the sick and impotent Persons, that have been admitted, discharged, died and remained in the said Hospital during that Space of Time:

A Septenary Account of Guy's Hospital.

	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Discha.</i>	<i>Buriéd.</i>	<i>Remained.</i>
Ibid.	1728	1544	1276	204	410
	1729	1884	1572	254	403
	1730	1751	1514	214	398
	1731	1714	1506	210	401
	1732	1800	1468	269	417
	1733	1954	1683	256	417
	1734	1755	1524	277	384
	Numb. Tot.	12402	10543	1684	2830

The Number of Patients in this Hospital on the 27th of July, Anno 1738, amounted to four hundred and six; that of the Out-Patients, to sixteen; and the Sum Total disbursed on account of the House in the Year 1737, to seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight Pounds fourteen Shillings and one Penny.

To this Hospital, as aforesaid, belong sixty Governors; who chuse the several Officers and Servants above-specified. To which I shall add, that the House contains twelve Wards, and four hundred and thirty-five Beds.

A Chapel, divers Houses and Offices being still wanting for the Use of this Hospital, the Governors have lately taken a Lease of an additional Spot of Ground, whereon to erect a Square; for which, with the former, they annually pay to St. Thomas's Hospital the Sum of ninety Pounds.

No. 110.

As by what has been said it appears; that Mr. Guy was a Man of an unbounded Charity, and universal Benevolence; so was he likewise a great Patron of Liberty, and the Rights of his Fellow-Subjects; which, to his great Honour, he strenuously asserted in divers Parliaments, whereof he was a Member, and a Representative for the Borough of *Tamworth* in *Staffordshire*. To which Corporation (besides his erecting the above-mentioned Alms-house and Library) he was a generous Benefactor. However, by a strange Infatuation, the Inhabitants suffered themselves to be cajoled into the Election of another Representative. But soon becoming sensible of their Ingratitude, and ungenerous Treatment of their best Friend, sent a Deputation to beg Pardon for their past Offence, and to intreat him to permit them to re-chuse him at the ensuing Election, to represent them in Parliament. This Offer he justly rejected; and never after appeared in Parliament, by Reason of his great Age.

Hammond's Alms-house.

This House, which is situate in *Alms-house-yard* on *Snow-hill*, consisting of six handsome Rooms, was founded by *Edmund Hammond, Esq;* Anno 1651, for as many poor old Batchelors, or Widowers; who have each an Allowance of ten Pounds *per Annum*. The Trust of this Alms-house being committed to the Company of *Haberdashers*, they, in Consideration of the Estate appropriated for its Support being reduced by the Fire of *London*, Anno 1666, at present only pay the Pensioners seven Pounds ten Shillings each, yearly.

Harwar's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, situate in *Kingsland-road*, was founded by *Samuel Harwar*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, Anno 1713, for twelve single Men and Women; six whereof to be put in by, the Company of *Drapers*; and the other six, by the Parish of *St. Leonard Shoreditch*; each of whom is allowed six Shillings *per Month*, and eighteen Bushels of Coals yearly.

Hawes's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, situate in *Bow-lane* in *Poplar*, was founded Anno 1686, for six poor Widows; who, besides a Room, have only thirty Shillings *per Annum* each.

Heath's Alms-house.

This House, which stands in *Alms-house-lane*, in the lower Street of *Islington*, was founded by *John Heath, Esq;* Anno 1648, for the Reception of ten decayed Members of the *Clothworkers Company*; who annually receive from their Corporation (who are Trustees for this Foundation) the Sum of six Pounds each.

Hill's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, situate in *Petty-France, Westminster*, was founded by *Emery Hill, Esq;* in the Year 1677, for the Reception of three Men and their Wives; to be endowed with the Surplusage of what will endow his School and Alms-house in *Rockester-row, Tothill-fields*; but that there ever was any Surplus, I cannot learn.

Hill's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, in *Rockester-row, Tothill-fields*, was erected in the Year 1708, pursuant

to the Will of *Emery Hill*, Esq; for the Use of six poor Men and their Wives, and six poor Widows: The former have an Allowance of seven Pounds four Shillings, and a Chaldron of Coals Yearly; and the latter five Pounds, and a Chaldron of Coals, and a Gown every other Year.

Hinton's Alms-house.

This House, in *Plow-alley* in *Barbican*, was erected in the Year 1732, pursuant to the Will of *Alice Hinton*, of *Hackney*, Widow, who bequeathed the Sum of two thousand Pounds for erecting and endowing an Alms-house for twelve poor Widows of the Parish of *St. Giles, Cripple-gate*; but instead of twelve, a Building is only erected for six, occasioned, as it is said, by the Loss of Effects at Sea, and seven hundred Pounds by *African* Stock. However, each Widow has two handsome Rooms, and the House endowed with twenty-two Pounds *per Annum* arising from Ground Rents.

Holles's Alms-house.

Dugd. Ant. Warwick. This Alms-house, which is situate in *Great St. Helen's* near *Bishopsgate-street*, was founded by the Lady *Holles*, Relict of Sir *William Holles*, who was Mayor of this City in the Year 1539, (and not according to *Stow*, who has erroneously made Sir *Andrew Judd*, one of her Executors, the Founder) for six poor Men, or Women, and endowed the same with Lands, to the Amount of ten Pounds *per Annum*, out of which each Person was to receive seven Pence Weekly, and the Surplus to be laid out in Coals for their Use.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

As an Addition to this Foundation, *Alice Smith* of *London*, Widow, devised Lands of fifteen Pounds *per Annum*; which, with the above-mentioned, being greatly increased in their Revenues, the Company of *Skinners*, who are intrusted therewith, have lately rebuilt the House in a very handsome manner, and augmented the Pensions of the Poor.

Hulbert's Alms-house.

This beautiful Building, contiguous to *St. Peter's* Hospital at *Newington-Buts*, was founded in the Year 1719, by *James Hulbert*, Citizen and Fishmonger, for the Accommodation of twenty poor Men and Women; who, besides two handsome Rooms to live in, each have an Allowance of three Shillings *per Week*, one Chaldron of Coals and a Gown Yearly, and ten Shillings at *Christmas*. This considerable Foundation is under the Direction of the Company of *Fishmongers*.

Infirmary in Westminster.

This Infirmary, or Hospital, was removed from *Chapel-street* to *James-street* near *Petty France*.

"This Undertaking was set on Foot towards the latter End of the Year 1719, and a Proposel then published to invite all well-disposed Persons to contribute their Assistance to it.

"December 2, 1719. Several Gentlemen met to consider of the most proper Methods for putting this charitable Design in Execution; at which Meeting it was thought necessary, in the first Place, that a Subscription Roll should be prepared with the following Preamble:

"Whereas great Numbers of sick Persons, in this City, languish for want of Necessaries, and

too often die miserably, who are not entitled to a parochial Relief; and whereas amongst those who do receive Relief from their respective Parishes, many suffer extremely, and are sometimes lost, partly for want of Accommodations and proper Medicines in their own Houses, or Lodgings, (the Closeness and Unwholesomeness of which is too often one great Cause of their Sickness) partly by the imprudent laying out of what is so allowed, and by the Ignorance and Ill-management of those about them:

"We whose Names are underwritten, in Obedience to the Rules of our holy Religion, desiring so far as in us lies, to find some Remedy for this great Misery of our poor Neighbours, do subscribe the following Sums of Money to be by us paid yearly (during Pleasure) by quarterly Payments, for the procuring, furnishing, and defraying the necessary Expences of an Infirmary, or Place of Entertainment, for such poor sick Persons inhabiting in the Parish of *St. Margaret, Westminster*, or others, who shall be recommended by any of the Subscribers, or Benefactors, with the Approbation and Consent of the major Part of the Trustees present, (all Subscribers being admitted as such) who are likewise empowered to allow suitable Relief to sick Persons, approved in the Manner above-mentioned, as are incapable of being removed from their respective Abodes.

"The Trustees soon finding themselves encouraged cheerfully to go on, by the Subscriptions and Benefactions, which they procured, each from his Friends and Acquaintance, and those of others, who came readily into so apparently good and charitable a Design; and their Number being considerably increased, by the Accession of new Subscribers and Benefactors, they proceeded to form themselves into a regular Society.

"To which End they appointed one of the Subscribers to keep a particular Account of the Receipts and Payments: They agreed to meet every *Wednesday* Evening, to manage and carry on the Charity; and made several Orders for the Regulation of their Proceedings at these Meetings. Dr. *Alexander Stewart*, afterwards Physician to her Majesty Queen *Carolina*, and sometime after Dr. *William Wasey*, and Dr. *George Lewis Teissier*, Physician to his Majesty's Household, (all three Subscribers) engaged to serve the Society (without Fee or Reward) as Physicians; and divers eminent Surgeons offered their Assistance gratis, viz. *Claudius Amyand*, and *Ambrose Dickens*, Esqrs; Serjeant Surgeons to his Majesty, and *William Cheselden*, Esq; Surgeon to her Majesty, were pleased to subscribe and accept of being principal Surgeons; and Mr. *Wilkie* (a Subscriber) was appointed Surgeon in ordinary to the Infirmary; and several Divines (Subscribers to this Charity) gave daily Attendance in their Turns to the sick Poor.

"Though it was some Time before the Society could find a House in all Respects convenient for an Infirmary, yet they did not neglect doing what Good they were able in the mean Time; and many poor People were attended and relieved at their own Lodgings. And even after a House was hired and furnished, and the Infirmary set up,

up, they continued, and do still continue, to assist considerable Numbers of poor People upon the Foot of Out-Patients.

“About the Beginning of April 1720, a House was taken in *Petty France, Westminster*, and fitted up with all the necessary Accommodations for an Infirmary: A sober discreet Person was provided as a Matron, or House-keeper, together with a Messenger, a Nurse, &c. Here, and in the Infirmary in *Chapel-street*, to which they removed in the Year 1724, as being a larger and more convenient House, the Society have ever since held their weekly Meetings, at which their Incomes and Disbursements are stated and adjusted, and the particular Accounts of each regularly kept; Patients admitted and discharged; and all the Affairs of the Society transacted by as many of the Subscribers as please to meet together. The Physicians, Surgeons and Clergy giving due Attendance, and the Patients being carefully looked after by the Matron and Servants of the House, under the Inspection of the Society, and provided with proper Medicines at the best Hand, as well as with cleanly Lodgings, and with wholesome Diet.”

To shew the Reader the present State of this Hospital, I shall subjoin two Accounts of the same for the Year 1747, wherein will be shewn the Receipts and Disbursements thereof; together with the Numbers of Persons admitted, cured, discharged, buried, and remaining in the House, with that of the Out-Patients belonging to the same.

Receipts.	l.	s.	d.
By Subscriptions	1058	6	6
By Benefactions and Legacies	376	9	4½
By <i>East-India</i> Bonds	42	0	0
Sum Total	1476	15	10½

Disbursements.	l.	s.	d.
To Housekeeping, Medicines, &c.	1149	4	9¾
To Work done	8	17	0
To <i>East-India</i> Bonds	16	0	10
Sum Total	1174	2	7¾

An Account of the Patients.

Admitted.	Cur'd and Disch.	Buried.	Rem. in Hof.	Rem. Out-Pa.
705	705	48	68	190

Jackson's Alms-house.

This House, situate in *College-yard* in *Dead-man's-Place, Southwark*, was founded by *Henry Jackson*, Anno 1685, for two poor Women, who have an Allowance of one Shilling and eight Pence *per Week* each.

Jefferies's Alms-house.

This large and handsome Building, situate in *Kingsland-road*, consisting of a spacious Front, with two Wings and a Chapel, was erected by the Company of Ironmongers in the Year 1713, pursuant to the Will of Sir *Robert Jefferies*, sometime Lord Mayor of this City, for the Reception of as many of the Founder's Relations as shall apply for this Charity; and in Defect of such for fifty-six poor Members of the Company, who, besides a convenient Room and Part of a Cellar, have each six Pounds and a Gown yearly.

Kifford's Alms-house.

This House, at *Totbill-side, Westminster*, consisting of two Rooms, was founded by *Judith Kifford*,

Anno 1705, for the Reception of so many decayed Gentlewomen, who have an Allowance of five Pounds *per Annum* each.

Kingsland Hospital.

This was anciently an Hospital for Lepers, but it being at present an Appendage to that of *St. Bartholomew's* in *Smithfield*, Patients are sent thither to be cured of the Venereal Disease by Salivation; on whose Account the following Inscription is put under the Dial: *Post Voluptatem Misericordia.*

Lady-Alley Alms-house.

This House, in *Lady-alley* in *King-street, Westminster*, consisting of four Rooms, for as many poor Women, is said to have been founded by a King, or Queen of *England*, with an Allowance out of the Exchequer of twenty-six Shillings and eight Pence *per Annum* each.

Little Almonry Alms-house.

This Alms-house, situate in the *Little Almonry, Westminster*, was founded by King *Henry* the seventh, for the Accommodation of twelve poor Watermen and their Wives, who annually receive of the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster* seven Pounds two Shillings and four Pence each Couple, and a purple Gown every other Year; and at the Burial of a Duke, Marquis, or their Ladies, in the Abbey, one Pound six Shillings and six Pence; and for that of an Earl, Baron, or their Ladies, ten Shillings and six Pence.

Little St. Helen's Alms-house.

This House, in *Little St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street*, was erected by the Company of Leather-fellers, pursuant to the Will of *John Haslewood*, of *Waltham, Esq.* of the 16th of January, Anno 1544, for the Reception of four poor Men and three poor Women, who by the Founder were allowed eight Pence *per Week* each. But by other Benefactions, and the Bounty of the Company, they now receive two Shillings Weekly, and six Bushels of Coals at *Christmas*.

Lee's Alms-house.

This House, situate upon the *Narrow-wall, Lambeth*, was erected by *Gerard Van Lee*, but whether endowed by him, I cannot learn. However, *Valentine Van Lee*, probably the Son of *Gerard*, gave to the eight poor Inhabitants of this House, the Sum of five Pounds yearly, for the Term of five hundred Years, issuing out of his Lands in *Gloucestershire* and a House in *Ax-yard, Westminster*.

Lock Hospital.

This Hospital, situate at the South-east Corner of *Kent-street* in *Southwark*, was anciently a House for the Reception and Cure of Lepers, but of what Antiquity I cannot learn; however, at present, it belongs to the Hospital of *St. Bartholomew* in this City, and is employed for the Salivation of many of its Venereal Patients.

Lock Hospital near Hyde Park Corner.

Every Gentleman subscribing 5 *l.* a Year, or upwards, shall be a Governor of this Hospital, and whoever gives a Benefaction of 50 *l.* at one Time a Governor for Life.

No Governor who shall be more than two Years in Arrear, shall have any Power or Privilege as a Governor, till he has paid his Arrears.

A Committee of the Governors do meet every *Saturday* Morning at ten o'Clock, to admit and discharge Patients, adjust the weekly Accounts, receive the Reports of the Visitors, and examine the Affairs of the House; and that no less than five be a Committee.

Two of the Contributors are appointed weekly by the Committee, to examine every Day into the Behaviour of the Patients and Nurses, and make their Report, as it shall appear to them, to the next weekly Board.

The Governors are desired to take Notice,

I. No Patient is to be admitted, but who brings a Recommendation in Writing, signed by a Governor, or one of the weekly Committee, in the following Form:

To the Governors of the Lock Hospital.

Gentlemen,

I desire you will admit into your Hospital the Bearer of the Parish of if h Case intitles h to the Charity, being well assured is a proper Object; and am

Your humble Servant.

II. That all Recommendations for the Admission of Patients are received every *Saturday* Morning till eleven o'Clock.

III. Every Patient is obliged to submit to the Rules and Orders of the House, or be discharged for Irregularity.

IV. No Patient discharged for Irregularity can ever be received into the House again, on any Recommendation whatsoever.

V. That no Governor have more than one Patient in the House at a Time, and that a Preference be always given to those who subscribe the largest Sums, so far as the Case of the Patient will admit.

VI. That no Nurse, or any other Person whatsoever, belonging to this Hospital, do presume to take any Reward whatsoever from any Patient, either at their Admission, Continuance in the House, or Discharge out of it, on Pain of being immediately expelled, by Order of the next weekly Board.

VII. That no Security at the Admission of any Patient be required for their Burial; but, when any Patient dies in the Hospital, he, or she, shall be buried at the Expence of the Society, unless it be otherwise desired by the Friends of the Deceased.

All Persons who shall be disposed to contribute to the Support of this Hospital, by their last Will and Testament, are desired to do it in the following Manner:

Item, *I give and bequeath unto A. B. and C. D. the Sum of upon Trust, and to the Intent than they, or one of them, do pay the same to the Treasurer or Treasurers, for the Time being, of a Society who now call themselves, The Governors of the Lock Hospital near Hyde Park Corner, which said Sum of I will and desire may be paid out of my personal Estate, and applied towards carrying on the charitable Designs of the said Society.*

The Contributors are desired to send their Subscriptions to the Treasurer at the weekly

Board, held every *Saturday* Morning in the Hospital; and, in order to supply the current Expence of the Charity, the Subscribers are requested to pay their annual Subscriptions in Advance.

N. B. There is a Poor's Box in the public Hall, for the Reception of small Sums or from such as are not willing to have their Names inserted in the List of the Subscribers.

London Hospital.

It is supported by charitable and voluntary Contributions, for the Relief of all sick and diseased Persons, and in particular Manufacturers, Seamen in Merchants Service, and their Wives and Children, and was instituted on the 2d of *November*, 1740.

It at present consists of four Houses, situate in *Prescot-street*, *Goodman's-fields*, properly fitted up, with one hundred and thirty-six Beds, for the Reception of Patients. And, in order to extend and perpetuate this Charity, the Governors have contracted for a Piece of Ground on the South Side of *White-chapel Road*, whereupon they have erected a very large and more commodious Building, by voluntary Contributions.

The Society for carrying on this laudable Undertaking consists of a President, two Vice-Presidents, and a Treasurer, annually elected out of the most considerable Benefactors to this Charity, and of such Persons, who, by giving a Benefaction of thirty Guineas, or more, at one Time, become Governors for Life; and those who subscribe five Guineas, or more, a Year, Governors during such Subscription.

A General Court of Governors is held in the Months of *March*, *June*, *September*, and *December*, to take the Report of the Committee, elect a House Committee for the ensuing Quarter, inspect Accounts, and transact such other Business as may then be laid before them. The anniversary Feast of this Charity is held between the first of *February* and the last Day of *April*; when a printed Account of the general State of the Hospital, the Number of Patients received and discharged, and an Abstract of the Accounts for the Year past, is laid before them.

A House Committee of thirteen Governors is appointed at every General Quarterly Court, who, at their first Meeting, elect a Chairman to preside for the Quarter. Four of the Committee take the first Month, four the next, and four the last Month of the said Quarter.

These Meetings are at the Hospital, on *Tuesdays*, weekly, at eleven in the Forenoon, to receive and dismiss Patients, to order and inspect the Provisions and Furniture sent in, and such Necessaries that may be wanting, and to examine and regulate the Conduct of the Servants and Patients, and other Matters which come before them, according to the Constitution of this Charity. All Governors that please to attend, have a Vote at this Committee, and their Attendance is esteemed a Favour.

A Committee of Accounts, consisting of twelve Governors, is appointed at the General Quarterly Court in *June*, for one Year, who meet at the Hospital once a Quarter, to examine and audit Tradesmen's Bills, which are paid by the Treasurer



The College of Physicians in Warwick Lane.



The London Hospital in Whitechapel Road.



St. John the Baptist in the Savoy.

rer within a Fortnight after. The Accounts are open at all Times for the Inspection of the Governors.

A Physical Committee, consisting of twelve Governors, is appointed at a General Quarterly Court, out of the Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries of this Hospital, who meet once a Month, or oftener, to examine the Medicines and Drugs brought into the Dispensatory, and none are suffered to be used without their Approbation.

Two Governors are appointed Visitors by the House Committee, for one Fortnight, to attend twice a Week, or oftener, if they think proper, to inspect into the Management and Conduct of the House, during the Interval of the Meetings of the House Committee.

Three Physicians attend alternately, two of the Surgeons daily, from eleven o'Clock till one, without Fee or Reward, and give their Advice and Assistance to all such Objects as come within those Hours, whether recommended or accidental. A Surgeon extraordinary attends in Consultation in all dangerous Cases. The Surgeons, in Waiting, have an Apprentice, or Pupil, constantly in the House to receive, and, if necessary, to call the Surgeon to such Accidents as shall be brought in at any Hour of the Day or Night.

An Apothecary, with an Assistant, constantly resides at the Hospital, who compounds and dispenses all Medicines used there, and solely attends the Business thereof.

A Clergyman of the Church of *England* reads Prayers, and visits such Patients in their Wards as desire his Attendance, and performs the other Duties of his Function at the Hospital, without any other Gratuity, than what pays his Expences.

A Steward, for whose Fidelity proper Security is given, has the Charge of the House and Furniture, keeps an Account of every Thing brought to, or expended in the House, and subjects the same to the Examination of the Visitors and House Committee, and has the Inspection likewise of the Conduct of all the Men Servants. Two Matrons have the Direction of the Nurses, and other Women Servants, and see the Diet and Medicines administered according to Order. Under them are Nurses and Watchers in Proportion to the Number of Patients, who are guided by written Orders, to prevent any Misconduct. Proper Diet for the Patients has been settled by the Physicians and Surgeons engaged in this Charity, and is fixed up in the Wards for the Satisfaction of the Patients and their Friends.

No Officers or Servants are permitted, upon Pain of Expulsion, to take of any Tradesmen, Patients, or other Persons, any Fee, Reward, or Gratuity of any Kind, directly or indirectly, for any Service done, or to be done, on Account of this Hospital.

Every Governor is intitled to send one In-Patient at a Time, and Out-Patients without Limitation. Subscribers of smaller Sums may likewise send what Number of Out-Patients they please. All Subscriptions are during Pleasure, and any small Sums, from well-disposed Persons, will be thankfully received; but, in order to car-

ry on this Undertaking, all Persons are desired to pay their Subscription at the Time of subscribing. The poor Objects, recommended as In-Patients, are received at any Hour, without Difficulty or Expence, except in Venereal Cases, and are supplied with Advice, Medicine, Diet, Washing, Lodging, and every comfortable Assistance during their Cure; nor is any Security required against future Contingencies, they being, in Case of Death, buried at the Expence of the Charity, if not removed by their Friends. All Out-Patients have Advice and Medicines administered from eleven till one.

All Accidents, whether recommended or not, are received at any Hour of the Day or Night.

This is the Plan; and, though this Work has subsisted but fifteen Years, yet such has been the extraordinary Encouragement given to it, that, since the 3d of *November*, 1740, more than one hundred thousand distressed Objects have been relieved at the *London* Hospital; and, from labouring under the Oppression of some of the most malignant Diseases and unhappy Accidents, have been reinstated in their honest and industrious Capacities of working; and, so far as our Observation reaches, their Morals much amended, whereby the Publick again enjoy the Benefit of their Labour, and they and their poor Families are preserved from perishing, and prevented from being an Incumbrance to the Community. And, notwithstanding the great Number of Objects relieved by this Charity, it has not lessened the Number of Patients relieved by other Hospitals.

The Subscribers are desired to take Notice, that if any Patients do not conform to the Rules of the House, or are guilty of any Misbehaviour, they will be discharged, and never more relieved by this Charity: And not to send any Patient unable to walk, till they are first assured of Room in the House: And, when they recommend an In-Patient, whose Settlement is in the Country, it is further requested, that they will satisfy the House Committee concerning the Removal of such Patients, when cured, or judged incurable.

No Persons, of known Ability to pay for their Cure, are allowed to partake of this Charity: Nor any with infectious Distempers, or deemed incurable by the Physicians and Surgeons, or any in consumptive or asthmatick Condition, are admitted into the House, being more capable of Relief as Out-Patients.

The Patients, being admitted without any Expence, are required to be constant in their Attendance on the Physicians or Surgeons, at the Hospital, before eleven o'Clock; and, at nine o'Clock, to return Thanks at the Chapel, and at the weekly Committee next after their Cure; and those only who attend their Cure, and return Thanks, will receive a Certificate thereof, which will intitle them to future Relief.

London Workhouse.

See *Bishopsgate* Ward.

St. Luke's Hospital.

This Hospital is an Improvement upon *Bethlem*, and supported by private Subscription for Lunaticks. It is situate on the North Side of

the Road above upper *Moorfields*, in the Parish of *St. Luke*.

The particular Reasons and Inducements for the setting on Foot a new Design of this Sort, for the Relief of Poor Lunaticks, are,

1. Experience had long shewn, that the Hospital of *Bethlem* was incapable of receiving and providing for the Relief of all the unhappy Objects of this Sort who made Application for it; this Truth can be attested by every Governor of that House, and by every Person to whose Lot it has fallen to solicit the Admission of a Patient into it.

2. That the Expence and Difficulty attending the Admission of a Patient into the Hospital of *Bethlem*, had discouraged many Applications for the Benefit of that Charity, particularly on the Behalf of the more necessitous Objects, and of such who resided in the remote Parts of this Kingdom.

3. That by this unavoidable Exclusion, or Delay in the Admission of Objects of this Sort, many useful Members have been lost to Society, either by the Disorder gaining Strength beyond the Reach of Physick, or by the Patients falling into the Hands of Persons unskilled in the Treatment of the Disorder, or who have found their Advantage in neglecting every Method necessary to obtain a Cure.

4. That many Families (in no mean Circumstances) thro' the heavy Expence attending the Support of one Object of this Sort, have themselves become Objects of charitable Relief, and thereby doubled the Load and Loss to the Publick.

5. That the most fatal Acts of Violence, on themselves, Attendants and Relations, have been often consequent on the smallest Delay in placing the afflicted with this Disorder, under the Care of Persons experienced in guarding against and preventing Attempts of this Kind.

6. That no particular Provision is made by Law for Lunaticks, the common Parish Work-houses being no ways proper for their Reception, either in point of Accommodation, Attendants or Physical Assistance.

7. That the joining this to any other Hospital not particularly adapted for the Reception of Lunaticks, would have been highly improper and dangerous; the joining it to *Bethlem* would have deprived it of two of its principal Advantages, the being under the immediate Inspection and Government of its own Patrons and Supporters, (inasmuch as no Benefaction to *Bethlem*, how great soever necessarily constitutes the Donor a Governor of that Hospital,) and of introducing more Gentlemen of the Faculty to the Study and Practice of one of the most important Branches of Physick, already too long confined (almost) to a single Person.

Particular Rules and Orders for this Hospital.

That every Person, except as herein after excepted, paying (in his own Right) to the Treasurer for the Time being, the entire Sum of twenty Guineas or upwards, or paying five Guineas at least, and signing an Agreement (in a Book to be kept for that Purpose) to pay five Guineas yearly for the four next succeeding Years,

shall be admitted a Governor of this Hospital, save and except all Persons acting as Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary, or Secretary to this Hospital, during the Time they shall respectively act in those Capacities.

A General Court shall be held in every Year, on the second *Wednesday* in the Months of *February* and *August*, and every General Court shall consist of thirty Governors at least.

At the General Court to be held annually on the second *Wednesday* in the Month of *February*, one President, four Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a General Committee, Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary and Secretary, shall be elected for the Year ensuing. No Person acting as Physician, Surgeon or Apothecary to any other Hospital or Infirmary, shall be eligible to be Physician, Surgeon or Apothecary to this Hospital.

The President shall have Power to order special General Courts to be summoned as often as he thinks necessary.

No Person to be entitled to vote at any such Election at a General Court, unless he shall have paid his Subscription Money, on, or before the Day, in which a Vacancy shall be declared.

The General Committee shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, and Treasurer for the Time being, and of the five Governors named as Lessees in the Lease of the Ground on which this Hospital is built, and of all Persons who shall have paid for the Use of the Hospital the Sum of 100*l.* or upwards, who shall be standing Members thereof, and of such twenty-four other Governors, residing within the Bills of Mortality, as shall be annually elected for that Purpose, at the General Court to be held on the second *Wednesday* in *February*, of which Committee five at least shall be necessary to do Business.

The General Committee have Power to hire, govern, and discharge the domestick Servants of this Hospital, keep the Buildings properly repaired, and purchase Provisions, Furniture, and other Necessaries for the same. To admit and discharge Patients according to the Rules hereafter mentioned. To see that the several Books relating to the Hospital be regularly kept. That all Debts, Legacies, annual Subscriptions, and other Revenues of this Hospital be received and recovered as the same shall respectively become due. That all Monies in the Hands of the Treasurer, above what is necessary, in the Opinion of the said Committee, for defraying the current Expences of the Hospital, be from Time to Time placed out in transferable Government Securities, and no other, in the Names of the Treasurer for the Time being, and two of the Vice-Presidents, or of two such other Governors as the General Court shall appoint for that Purpose. And that all just Demands upon this Hospital be regularly discharged at least once in six Months. And to propose for the Consideration of the General Courts, all such Matters as shall appear to them conducive to the Good of this Charity.

The said Committee have Power to appoint Sub-committees, one of which shall be called the House Committee; and that Sub-committees have

have power from Time to Time to summon the General Committee.

Every Officer or Servant who shall take any Fee, Gratuity or Reward, directly or indirectly, from any Tradesman or other Person dealing with this Hospital, Patient, or Friend of any Patient, in Respect of any Service done or to be done, shall forthwith be discharged, and rendered incapable of being received again into the Service of this Hospital. Except that it shall be lawful for the Secretary of this Hospital, upon his waiting on every Governor with a Staff and a printed Copy of the Rules and Orders of this Hospital, to accept of a Fee not exceeding one Guinea.

Patients shall be taken into this Hospital, according to the order of Time in which their Petitions have been delivered to the Secretary, without Favour or Partiality, and shall be admitted without any Expence, except only that such of them who are Parish Poor shall provide their Bedding, which they are at liberty to take away at their Discharge.

On the Admission of every Patient, two responsible House-keepers, residing within the Bills of Mortality, (whose Names, with their Places of Abode, shall have been left in Writing with the Secretary four Days at least before such Admission, and who shall be approved of by the Committee) shall enter into a Bond to the Treasurer for the Time being, in the Penalty of 100*l.* to take away such Patient within seven Days next after Notice given to them for that Purpose, by the Committee or their Secretary. But no Governor of this Hospital shall be Security for any Patient.

The Patients in this Hospital shall not be exposed to publick View.

No Moneys received for the Use of this Charity, shall be expended in entertaining the General Court or Committee at any of their Meetings.

Lumley's Alms-house.

This House, situate in *Pest-house* Fields near *Old-street*, was erected by the Viscountess *Lumley* in the Year 1672, for the Accommodation of six poor Women of the Parishes of *Aldgate* and *Bishopsgate*, to each of whom she granted an Allowance of four Pounds, and twelve Bushel, of Coals, *per Annum*.

Lying-in Hospital for married Women at Shaftsbury-house in Aldersgate-street.

See *Aldersgate Ward*.

The Lying-in Hospital in Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, first began in Jermyn-street, St. James's.

Poor Women in a State of Child-bearing, for some Time before, and after their Lying-in, are, of all Objects, the most to be pitied, because the most distressed and miserable: They are quite unfit for Labour during the Circumstances, and consequently deprived of the Means of supporting themselves in their great Day of Affliction. — Their Lodgings are generally in extreme cold Garrets, open to every Wind that blows; or in damp uncomfortable Cellars under Ground, subject to Floods from excessive Rains; destitute of Attendance, Medicines, and often proper Food, by which hundreds perish with

their poor little Infants; and the Community is at once robbed of the Mother and Child.

By this Scheme, Unmarried as well as Married Women will be received and relieved, in order to prevent the unhappy Consequences ensuing therefrom; such as Perjuries, false Affidavits, and that most formidable and unnatural of all Crimes, the Murder of their poor guiltless Innocents. Every Convenience shall be amply provided for them, commodious Apartments, and Beds, good Nursing, plain suitable Diet, proper Medicines, the charitable Assistance of Gentlemen of Skill and Experience in Midwifery; and on due Occasions, the spiritual Comfort of a sober, pious and exemplary Divine.

These several Benefits they enjoy at a Time when their Condition not only renders them unserviceable, but even an expensive Burthen to their needy Families; to which, from the Care taken of them in this Hospital, they may, in a very little Time, return with Joy, Health, and Strength, and then be useful not only to their Husbands and Infants, but even to the Publick in general.

This Hospital consists of a House, with such a Number of Beds for the Reception of Patients, as the contributed Sums can now admit of.

The Society for carrying on this humane Work consist of a President, a Vice-President, and a Treasurer, annually elected out of the most beneficial Benefactors to this Charity; and a General Court of Governors shall be held in the Months of *March, June, September* and *December*, to take the Reports of the Committees. And a House Committee for the ensuing Quarter inspect Accounts, and transact such Business as may be laid before them.

A Physick Committee shall be appointed at a General Quarterly Court, out of the Physicians, Men-Midwives, Surgeons, and Apothecaries, who are to meet once a Month to examine the Medicines and Drugs brought into the Dispensary. None are suffered to be used without their Approbation.

Two Physicians and two Surgeons shall attend twice a Week on extraordinary Cases; a Surgeon and Man-Midwife, educated at *Paris*, and in great Business, residing in the next Streets, shall give Attendance at any Hour of the Day or Night he is called for, particularly from eleven of the Clock till one every Day; and such Objects as come within these Hours, shall have Advice in Physick and Surgery without Fee or Reward, whether recommended or accidental.

No Officers or Servants shall be permitted, on pain of Expulsion, to take of Patients or other Persons Fee, Reward, or Gratuity of any Kind, directly or indirectly, for any Service done, or to be done in this Hospital.

Every Governor and Subscriber is entitled to send one In-Patient at a Time, Out-Patients without Limitation. All Subscriptions are during Pleasure; and in order to carry on this Charity, all benevolent Persons are requested to pay at the Time of subscribing. The poor Objects recommended by the Governors and Subscribers are to be received twice a Week, on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, from eleven of the Clock till one.

N. B. Such who contribute to this Charity the Sum of two Pounds two Shillings Annually, or twenty Pounds at one Payment, are qualified for Governors, and can send in twenty-four Patients in the Year; and those who give less are only Subscribers. All Governors shall have a Vote and Interest at the Committees, and their Attendance esteemed a great Favour.

The Right Hon. Marquis of Carnarvon, President and perpetual Governor.

An Account of the Lying-in Hospital for Married-Women, in Brownlow-street, Long-acre.

Amidst the Variety of Charities which are the Distinction and Glory of this Age and Nation, perhaps not one has been proposed to the Publick more truly beneficial, or more extensive in its Benefits than an Hospital for Lying-in Women. It is natural and just to observe, that the Arguments for establishing any Hospital, are at least as strong when applied to this. Poverty is an Object of Pity. Sicknefs and Poverty united, seem to comprehend all the natural Evils of Life: But it is not the Case of every sick Person to be distressed in Circumstances, so there are not many Persons, thus distressed, whose Calamity it is to be frequently or periodically afflicted with Sicknefs; whereas most Women that marry, bear Children; and those who work for their Subsistence, are, for a considerable Part of their Lives, annually disqualified for Labour. At other Times, their Labour is but a bare Support. During the latter Part of their Pregnancy, and the Time of their Lying-in, the needy Family is wholly taken up in Attendance upon them, and the Joys, natural at such a Season, are suppressed by the Wants which surround them. Or, if they be destitute of this Attendance, how great is the Hazard, that the helpless Mother, or the Child, or perhaps both, may by their Deaths, become melancholy Instances of the Evils of real Poverty.

By the Plan of this Hospital every Convenience these distressed Objects can require, is amply provided. Commodious Apartments and Beds, good Nursing, plain suitable Diet, proper Medicines, the charitable Assistance of Gentlemen of Skill and Experience in Midwifry, and, on due Occasions, the spiritual Comfort of a sober and pious Divine.

This Charity was instituted in November 1749; and the first General Meeting of the Subscribers was held on the 17th of that Month, at which Time, honoured with the Protection of his Grace the Duke of Portland, as President, and encouraged by the Benefactions of many worthy Subscribers, a Plan for the Establishment and Regulation of the Charity was approved, Officers appointed, Servants retained, and the House (then already taken) ordered to be furnished, and several Subscriptions were then received.

Between the 7th of December 1749, (the Day Women were first admitted) and the 12th of April 1751, two hundred and ninety-nine Patients received Orders of Admission: And the Number of Patients recommended greatly increasing, four small Houses contiguous to the Back of the Hospital being offered, the same

were viewed by the Committee, who were of Opinion they would be convenient for the Charity; and have been since added, and fitted up at a great Expence.

To the End likewise, that this excellent Charity might be rendered more extensively useful to the Publick, and that not only this great Metropolis, but the remotest Parts of the Kingdom, might be supplied with well-instructed and experienced Midwives, it was proposed, that female Pupils should be permitted to attend Labours under the immediate Inspection of the Matron, and the occasional Directions of the Gentlemen of the Faculty, who undertook to instruct them in all Matters relating to the Business of Midwifry: Which Proposal being maturely considered, and the Committee having formed a Plan for regulating such Pupils, the same was presented to the Quarterly General Court, when it was then approved, and is in Substance as follows, viz.

“That four female Pupils at a Time be permitted to attend this Hospital, in order to their being instructed in Midwifry, and that they have a Right to stay in the Hospital six Months.—That such Pupils be Widows or Married-women, not less than twenty-five Years of Age, of sober Character, and to be approved of by the Committee.—That they board in the Hospital, and dine at the Steward and Matron’s Table.—That the Gentlemen of the Faculty attending the Hospital, do, at stated Times, give them Lectures in Midwifry, and instruct them how to act in all natural and difficult Births.—And when they are thoroughly instructed, and sufficiently experienced, they are to receive from the said Gentlemen, on their leaving the Hospital, Certificates of their Qualification.”

The Expences of their Instruction, and of their Board in the Hospital, have been settled by the said General Court, the Particulars of which any Persons desirous of becoming Pupils may be informed of, by applying to the Matron at the Hospital.

N. B. No Pupils of the Male Sex are permitted to attend this Hospital.

The General Plan of this Hospital.

A President perpetual.

Four Vice-Presidents chosen annually.

A Treasurer chosen annually.

Two Physicians and two Surgeons, practising Midwifry, who deliver the Women in difficult Cases. The said Gentlemen have likewise agreed to meet at the Hospital in Consultation every Tuesday Morning.

A Chaplain, who performs Divine Service in the Hospital, baptizes the Children, churches the Women, and does the necessary Duties belonging to his Function.

An Apothecary, who prepares such Medicines as are prescribed for the Women or Children.

A Secretary, who keeps the Accounts of the Hospital, attends at General Meetings and Weekly Boards, and does all such other Business as is commonly done by Secretaries, Clerks, or Registers, at other Hospitals.

A Steward, who takes Care of the Provisions and Furniture, and does such other Business as belongs to the Office of a Steward.

A Matron, well skilled in Midwifry, who delivers the Women in easy natural Labours, takes Care of the Linen, superintends the Nurses, and sees that every Thing necessary for the Women and Children be provided according to the Direction of the Physicians and Surgeons. She has under her an Assistant Matron.

A General Meeting of the Governors of this Charity is held every Quarter, and the sole Power of making Laws and Rules for the Government of the Hospital lodged in the said General Court.

A Committee of fifteen Governors are chosen at each Quarterly General Court (the Treasurer for the Time being always to be one) any Number of which may transact Business. They meet at the Hospital every *Friday* in the Forenoon, to receive the Women recommended, and to direct the ordinary Affairs of the House. Temporary Orders for the Service of the Hospital, may be made by this Committee: But a Report of these, and all their other Proceedings, to be made to the Quarterly General Court. Any Governor of the Charity may be present at this Weekly Committee, but none have a Right of voting there, except those who are Members of the Committee, and the President or Vice-Presidents if present. The same Rule to extend to all other Committees.

A Special General Court, may, on a Fortnight's Notice, be called at any Time between the Quarterly Courts, either by Order of a General Court, or of the Weekly Committee, or at the Demand of the Treasurer, or of any five of the Governors, the said Demand being delivered in Writing at the Weekly Board, and signed with their respective Names. The Business of such Special General Court to be expressed in the said Writing, and in the Summons to the Governors.

All Officers and Servants of the Hospital, above the Rank of Assistant-Matron, Messenger, or Nurses, to be elected by Ballot, at a General Court of the Governors: And on any Vacancy, the Day of Election for filling it up, to be appointed at least one Month, and not more than three Months, from the Day such Vacancy happens, unless directed otherwise by express Order of a General Court: But the inferior Servants to be appointed by the Weekly Committee.

The Qualification of an annual Governor of this Charity is a Subscription of three Guineas or upwards *per Annum*, and of a perpetual Governor a Payment of at once thirty Guineas, which entitles the Subscriber to recommend and have in the House one Woman at a Time. A Subscription of six Guineas *per Annum*, or a Payment at once of sixty, intitles the Subscriber to have in the House two Women at a Time, and so, in proportion, for larger Sums. Ladies subscribing the like Sums have the Privileges of recommending Women in the same Manner as Governors, and by an Order of a Quarterly General Court of the 6th of *July*, 1750, they have a Right of Voting in all Elections at General Courts, for Officers and Servants, by Proxy,

No. III.

provided that such a Proxy be a Governor of this Charity; or they may send a Letter to the Board without a Proxy, naming the Person they vote for, which will be regarded as their Vote: No Governor to be Proxy for more than one Lady at a Time.—Benefactions or Subscriptions of smaller Sums than those above-mentioned, will be thankfully received, and properly applied to the Use of the Charity.

Women are received into this Hospital in the last Month of their Pregnancy, on producing a Letter of Recommendation from a Governor, and making an Affidavit of their Marriage and of their Husband's Settlement, which Affidavit is prepared for them *gratis* by the Secretary; and where the Husband cohabits with the Wife, it is required that he join in such Affidavit, unless prevented by Sickness, or some other reasonable Impediment; and it is also required that the Women produce a Testimonial of their Honesty and Poverty, under the Hands of two substantial House-keepers in the Neighbourhood where they lodge or reside, in case the Weekly Board shall, on Examination, doubt of their being Objects of the Charity.—During their Continuance in the House, all Necessaries are provided for them and their Children, at the sole Charge of the Hospital;—No Money or other Gratuity is to be taken of them by the Nurses, or by any of the Officers or Servants of the House, on any Pretence whatsoever.

Friday being the Day appointed for the Admission of Women, they are required to be at the Hospital by ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, no Letters of Recommendation being received after that Hour, it being necessary, for the Dispatch of the Business of the Hospital, that their Affidavits should be prepared and sworn to, before the Weekly Board sits, who enter upon Business at eleven.

Meggs's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, on the South Side of *White-chapel*, consisting of twelve Rooms with pretty little Gardens, was founded about sixty Years ago, by *William Meggs*, Esq; for the Reception of twelve Widows, who receive annually five Pounds four Shillings, and a Chaldron of Coals each.

Merchant Taylors Alms-house.

This Alms-house, which stands near the West End of *Rosemary-lane*, contains twenty-six handsome Apartments for so many poor Widows, Relicts of deceased Members, who yearly receive six Pounds and a Chaldron of Coals each; and a Gown every third Year.

Mico's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, situate on the South Side of *Stepney Church-yard*, consisting of ten handsome Rooms, was founded in the Year 1691, by the Lady *Jane Mico*, Relict of Sir *Samuel Mico*, Citizen and Mercer, for the Reception of ten poor Widows of Mercers, to each of whom she allowed the yearly Sum of eight Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence: But by the Losses of the Mercers Company the Pension is greatly lessened.

The Middlesex Hospital, for the Reception of Sick and Lane, and for Lying-in Married Women, in Windmill-street, Tottenham-court Road.

This Hospital consists of two convenient Houses adjoining to each other, in an airy Situation. It was first instituted in *August* 1745, for the Relief of Sick and Lane; and in *July* 1747, an additional Provision was made for the Reception of Lying-in Married Women.

The Qualification of a Governor of this Charity is an annual Subscription of three Guinea: Which *also* intitles the Subscriber to recommend, and have in the House at one Time, either one Sick or Lane Patient, or one Lying-in Woman, and Out-Patients. A Subscription of five Guineas *per Annum* intitles the Subscriber to recommend one Sick or Lane In-Patient, Out-Patients, and one Lying-in Woman. A Subscription of thirty Guineas at one Payment, constitutes the Subscriber a Governor for Life, with the last mentioned Privilege. Contributions of lesser Sums than three Guineas *per Annum*, are thankfully received, and intitle the Contributors to recommend one Sick or Lane In-Patient, and one Out-Patient at the same Time.

A Committee of the Governors (appointed Quarterly) meet at the Hospital every *Tuesday*, at ten of the Clock, to receive and discharge Patients, and to transact the other Business of the House, where every Governor, tho' not of the Committee has a Right to be present, and his Attendance is received as a Favour. A Report of their Proceedings is made to the General Court held every Quarter, where the Resolutions of this Committee are approved or rejected.

The Physicians visit the Patients every *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday*, and on intermediate Days, when particular Cases require it. The Surgeons attend every Day.

Patients are admitted on a Letter of Recommendation from a Governor or Contributor, who may recommend In-Patients, and have Out-Patients upon the Books, according to the Regulations abovementioned. And when In-Patients are recommended, and there is not Room in the House to receive them, they are put on the List to be admitted on the first Vacancy, and in the mean Time are prescribed for as Out-Patients. No Security is required for Burial. All Accidents are admitted without Recommendation. *Tuesday* being the Day appointed for the Admission of Patients, they are expected to be at the Hospital, with their Recommendations, at ten of the Clock. The Physicians and Surgeons meet every *Saturday*, at twelve of the Clock, at the Hospital, where they give Advice *gratis* to all such diseased Poor who shall come, tho' unrecommended, and require it.

The Beds appointed for the Reception of Lying-in Women are on a separate Floor from the Wards used for Sick and Lane. And that Ladies may conveniently visit the Lying-in Patients without being incommoded with the Sick and Lane, there are distinct Stair-Cases leading to the separate Wards; the *Lying-in* Ward having no Communication with those of the Sick and Lane. Married Women only are admitted

(in the last Month of their Pregnancy) after they have been examined by the Weekly-Board, and on their producing an Affidavit, made before a Justice of the Peace, of the Time and Place of their Marriage, and of the Settlement of the Husband, with the Manner the said Settlement was obtained, whether by Birth, Servitude, or otherwise. And that this useful Branch of the Charity, the *Midwifry* Ward, may be made every way beneficial, and not liable to any Objection, no Pupils will be admitted. No Woman whatsoever who has been able to prove her Marriage, and her Husband's Settlement, so as to avoid burthening the Parish wherein the Hospital stands, has been refused Admittance.

The Servants of the House, are forbid to take any Gratuity of the Patients, or their Friends, on any Pretence whatsoever, on Pain of Expulsion.

Milborne's Alms-house.

In the Front of this House, which is situate on the West Side of *Woodrooffe-lane*, near *Crutched-friars*, are the following Words: *Ad laudem Dei & Gloriosæ Virginis Mariæ, hoc Opus erexit Dominus Johannes Milborne, Miles & Alderman. hujus Civitatis, A. D. 1535.* This Inscription shews this House to have been erected by Sir *John Milborne* (who was Mayor of this City, *Anno* 1521,) in the Year 1535, for the Reception of thirteen poor Members of the Drapers Company, with an Allowance of seven Pence *per Week*: The Trust thereof being committed to the Company of Drapers of this City, they have not only increased the Number of the Pensioners to fifteen, but likewise doubled their Pensions, with an Addition of a Load of Coals, and twenty, or more Shillings yearly, out of the Money left to be distributed at Discretion by the said Company.

Monger's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, which stands in *Well-street*, in *Hackney*, was founded by *Henry Monger, Esq;* *Anno* 1669, for six poor old Men, who are allowed forty Shillings *per Annum* each.

Morrel's Alms-house.

This House, which is situate near the *Nag's-head* in *Hackney Road*, was erected by the Company of Goldsmiths of this City, in the Year 1705, pursuant to the Will of *Richard Morrel*, for the Reception of six poor Members of the said Company, who have two handsome Rooms, two Shillings *per Week*, half a Chaldron of Coals, a Quarter of a hundred of Faggots, and a Gown each yearly.

Morrice's Alms-house.

This House, which stands in the *Old Jewery*, was erected by the Company of Armourers, pursuant to the Will of the Lady *Elizabeth-Morrice*, *Anno* 1551, for the Reception of nine poor Widows of Armourers, who, according to the Discretion of the Company, are allowed from six to twenty Shillings *per Quarter*, and nine Bushels of Coals each yearly.

Newbury's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, on the North Side of *Mile-end-green*, called the *Skinners Alms-houses*, was erected by that Company in the Year 1688, pursuant to the Will of *Lewis Newbury*, for twelve poor Widows of the said Company, who have an Allow-

Allowance of five Pounds four Shillings *per Annum*, and Half a Chaldron of Coals each.

Nicholas's Alms-house.

This House, situate in *Monkwell-street*, was founded by Sir *Ambrose Nicholas*, Citizen and Salter, in the Year 1575, for the Accommodation of twelve Widows of his Company, to each of whom he allowed one Shilling *per Week*, and twenty-four Bushels of Coals yearly; and committed the Trust thereof to the Company of Salters. But the House being destroyed in the great Conflagration, *Anno* 1666, it is again re-edified in a very handsome Manner, each Widow having two pretty Rooms, and a Garret for her Habitation.

Owen's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, which stands near the South End of *Islington*, was erected by the Company of Brewers in the Year 1610, for the Reception of ten poor Widows of the Parish of *St. Mary, Islington*, pursuant to the Will of the Lady *Alice Owen*, who gave to each of the said Widows three Pounds sixteen Shillings *per Annum*; every other Year three Yards of Cloth for a Gown, and six Pounds to be laid yearly out in Coals for the Use of the whole.

Packington's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, situate in *White-friars*, and commonly called the Clothworkers Alms-houses, was founded by the Lady *Anne Packington*, Relict of Sir *John Packington*, Chirographer of the Court of Common Pleas, about the Year 1560, for the Accommodation of eight poor Women, each of whom receive yearly of the Clothworkers Company (who have the Trust of this Charity) the Sum of four Pounds and nine Bushels of Coals, and new Apparel every third Year.

Palmer's Alms-house.

This House, which stands at *Totbill-side, Westminster*, was founded by *James Palmer*, B. D. *Anno* 1654, for the Reception of twelve poor Men and Women, to each of whom he gave a perpetual Annuity of six Pounds, and a Chaldron of Coals. Here is a Chapel for the Use of the Scholars and Pensioners, wherein the Founder himself, for some Time, preached and prayed twice a Day to them.

Palyn's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, in *Pest-house-row*, near *Old-street*, was founded by *George Palyn*, Citizen and Girdler, for six poor Members of his Company; he endowed the same with an Estate of forty Pounds *per Annum*, and committed the Trust thereof to the said Company.

Pemell's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, situate at *Mile-end*, was founded by *John Pemell*, Citizen and Draper, in the Year 1698, for four poor Drapers Widows, and the same Number of Seamens Widows, to be presented by the Church-wardens of old *Stepney* Parish, who have each an Allowance of one Shilling and eight Pence *per Week*, half a Chaldron of Coals yearly, and a Gown every other Year.

Quakers Alms-house.

This House, which stands in *Bridewell-walk, Clerkenwell*, being both an Hospital and Work-house, it contains eighteen old Men (but not confined to any Number) and Women, who are

provided with all the Necessaries of Life in a very clean and decent Manner; as are also forty Boys and twenty Girls, who besides are not only taught Reading, Writing and Arithmetick, but likewise, to inure their young Fingers early to Labour, are taught to spin, sew and knit; and the Boys, when put out Apprentices, have five Pounds given with each. These Children are cloathed in very good Cloth and Callimanco's, and supported at the Charge of about six hundred Pounds *per Annum*.

Raine's Hospital.

This stately Hospital, situate in *Fowden-fields*, in the Parish of *St. George, Ratcliffe-highway*, was erected in the Year 1737, by *Henry Raine*, a Brewer, who, by a Deed of Gift, endowed the same with a perpetual Annuity of two hundred and forty Pounds *per Annum*; and, as an Addition to the same, gave the Sum of 4000*l.* in *South Sea* Annuities, amounting to about four thousand four hundred Pounds, to be laid out in a Purchase.

This Hospital contains forty-eight Girls, who are taken out of the Parish School (almost contiguous) which was not only erected in the Year 1719, by the said Mr. *Raine*, at the Expence of about two thousand Pounds, but he likewise endowed the same with a perpetual Annuity of sixty Pounds. The Children are supplied with all the Necessaries of Life; and taught to read, write, sew and House-hold Work, to qualify them for Service, to which they are put, after having been three Years upon the Foundation.

Ramsfey's Alms-house.

This House, in *Horn's-yard* in *Cloth-fair*, was founded by Dame *Mary Ramsfey*, Relict of *Thomas Ramsfey*, some time Mayor of this City, about the Year 1596, for three poor Women, who formerly received Coals and Cloaths, but at present only two Shillings *per Week* each.

Richmond's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, which stands in *Goose-alley, Seacoal-lane*, was erected by the Company of Armourers, pursuant to the Will of *John Richmond*, in the Year 1559, for the Habitation of eight poor old Men and Women, who, according to the Discretion of the Company, receive from five to fifteen Shillings *per Annum*.

Rogers's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, situate in *Hart-street* near *Cripplegate*, was erected by the Lord-Mayor and Citizens of *London* in the Year 1612, pursuant to the Will of *Robert Rogers*, Citizen and Leather-feller, *Anno* 1601, for six poor Men and their Wives, who have an Annual Allowance of four Pounds each Couple.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

See *Farringdon Ward without*.

The Governors of this Hospital judging it convenient to enlarge the same, caused the ancient Cloister thereof to make Way for the present stately and magnificent Structure, containing the Hall, &c. The first Stone whereof was laid by the Lord-Mayor, in presence of divers Aldermen and other Governors, on the ninth of *June*, *Anno* 1730, in which was placed a Copper Plate, containing the following Inscription.

This

This Building was begun by the voluntary Subscription of the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in the fourth Year of the Reign of King George II. Anno Dom. 1730, in the Mayoralty of Sir Richard Brocas, Knt. then President of the said Hospital.

And to shew the great Advantages resulting to the Publick from this Hospital, by the Cure of so great a Number of poor, sick and lame Objects, I shall subjoin a Septenary Account thereof; wherein will appear the Number of Patients admitted, cured and discharged, buried and remaining in the said Hospital in each of the Years of the said Account.

A Septenary Account of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Years.	Admitted.	Cur'd & Disc.	Buried.	Remaining.
1728	4511	4203	303	546
1729	4482	4150	280	598
1730	4549	4215	309	623
1731	4541	4296	318	550
1732	4896	4542	311	593
1733	4699	4334	349	609
1734	5194	4803	316	684
Num. Tot.	32872	30543	2186	4203

The Number of Patients in this Hospital and the two Lock Infirmaries thereunto belonging, on the 27th of June, Anno 1738, amounted to three hundred and seventy-two, and that of the Out-Patients to one hundred and ninety-eight; and the Sum Total disbursed from *Michaelmas* 1728, to *Michaelmas* 1729, on account of the House, to ten thousand four hundred and twenty-five Pounds and six Shilling and eleven Pence Half-penny.

St. Peter's Hospital.

This handsome Building, at *Newington-buts*, was erected by the Company of Fishmongers, by virtue of Letters Patent of King James I. Anno 1618, for the Reception of divers of their poor Members who had Pensions bequeathed them by the Wills of divers late Members of the Company. Thirteen of which Pensioners were Beadsmen and Women of (the Company's great Benefactor) Sir Thomas Knefworth, who by his Will of the 13th of April, Anno 1513, devised them eight Pence per Week each. Sir Thomas Hunt likewise, by Will of the 28th of April, Anno 1615, devised twenty Pounds ten Shillings per Annum towards the Support of six antient poor Men and Women: And Richard Edmonds, by Will of the 29th of Decemb. in the Year 1620, bequeathed an annual Sum of six Pounds towards the Maintenance of two poor Persons; which Number of twenty-one Pensioners, with one added by the Company, were put into this Hospital; and as an Addition to their Allowance, Sir John Leman, Sir John Gayer, Mr. Harper, Arthur Mause, and Anne Bromsgrave, by their respective Wills, devised several Sums of Money, to the Amount of twenty-eight Pounds per Annum. Each of the said twenty-two Alms-People have two handsome Rooms, three Shillings per Week, fifteen Shillings at *Christmas*, a Chaldron of Coals and a Gown yearly. And one of the Pensioners, who reads Prayers twice a Day in the Chapel, has an additional Allowance of forty Shilling per Annum.

Comp.
Regist.

The Hospital for relieving poor People afflicted with the Small-Pox, and for Inoculation.

This Hospital was instituted in the Year 1746, supported by a Subscription then made by several Noblemen, Ladies and Gentlemen, who were desirous that a Charity useful in itself, and so beneficial to the Publick, might be begun near this great Metropolis, there not being any Hospital of this Kind in *Europe*.

It is universally agreed, that amongst all Distempers, to which Providence has made the Human Body liable, there is none so afflicting, so alarming, or which demands such careful, speedy, and continual Assistance, as the Small-Pox, to which the inferior Sort of People are at least equally liable with those in a higher Sphere of Life, though utterly unable to support themselves under so dreadful a Malady, or to procure the necessary Means for their Recovery.

As this Disease is so frightful, even in its first Appearance, and at the same Time contagious, and almost inevitable, Families of all Degrees are thrown into the utmost Confusion, when it invades any Person amongst them, let his or her Station be what it will. To keep a Servant in such a Condition, is, generally speaking, exceedingly inconvenient: To thrust them out of Doors under such Circumstances, always inhumane, commonly fatal. How agreeable, therefore, must the Information prove to all considerate and charitable Persons, that for removing these Difficulties, for securing private Families, and for the Preservation of the wretched Individuals labouring under this Disease, there is already established

An Hospital for the Small-Pox.

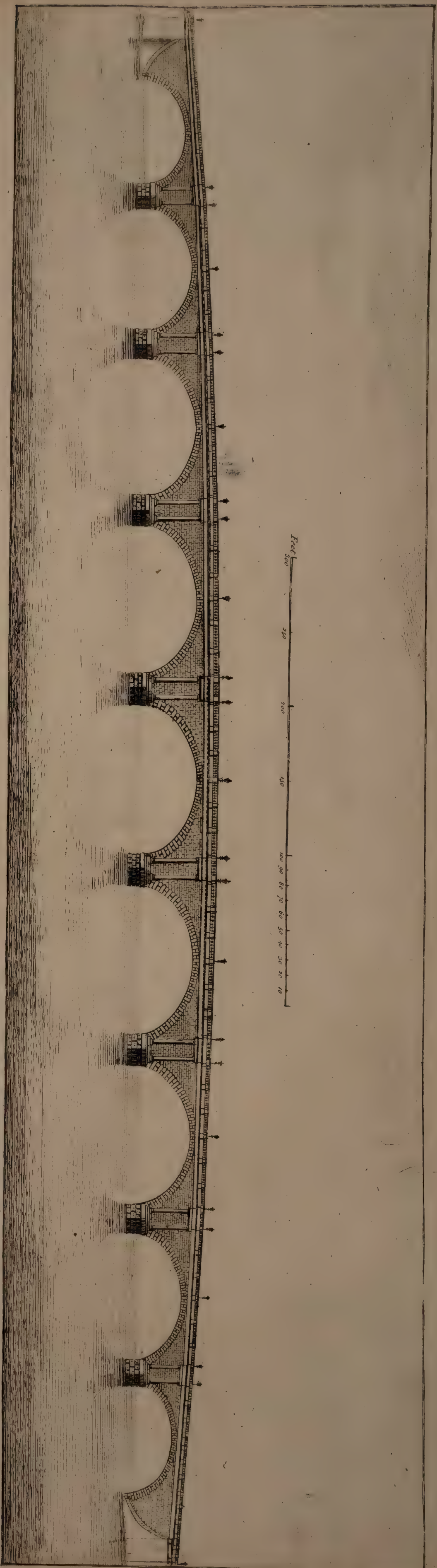
Where Persons of both Sexes, and of all Ages, may be carefully provided for, both as to Physick and Diet, and properly attended in that calamitous Condition.

As what has been said sufficiently shews, how well-adapted a Charity this is, in respect to such as are afflicted with this Disease in the Natural Way; so the other Part of the Scheme, which has a Tendency to preserve our Species from the Ravages of this infectious Malady, by rendering it less malignant and less destructive, in the Way of Inoculation, deserves likewise publick Approbation and effectual Encouragement.

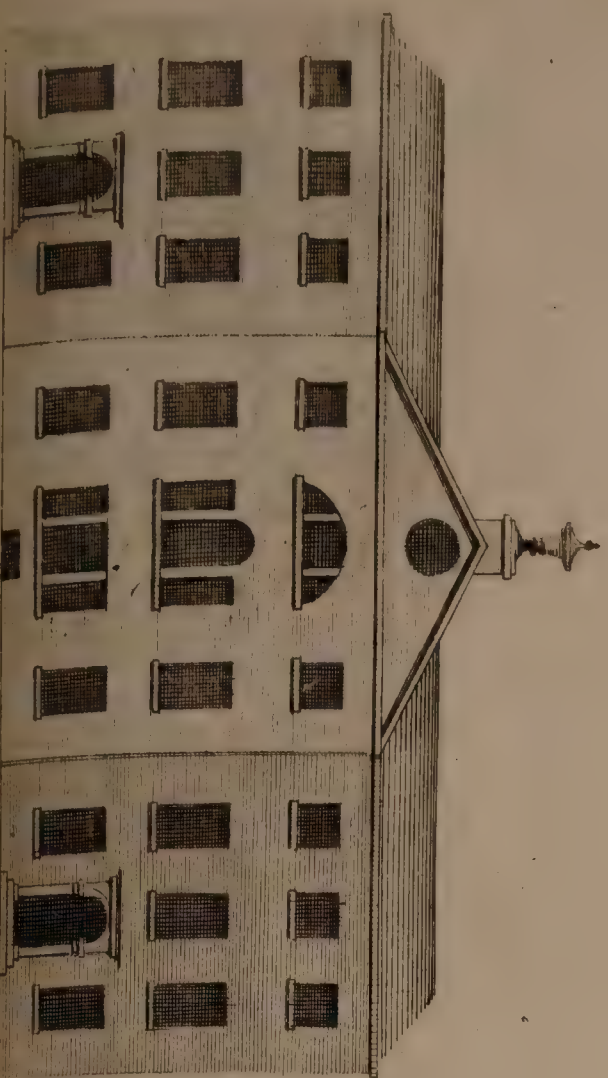
The Objections that have been made against this Practice, are founded rather in an Aversion to Novelty, however useful, than in an Adherence to Reason and Experience. The strange Imputation that a well-established Method of preserving many Lives, is an Attempt upon the Prerogative of the Almighty, will make no Impression upon any, who consider that the same Thing may be urged against exhibiting Medicines at all, either sanative or preventive, and the extraordinary Methods that are often necessary to be made use of, to stop the Progress of any particular Disease.

The Benefits of Inoculation appear every Year, by fresh Trials, greater and more certain. This dreadful, this destructive Distemper is thereby rendered mild and manageable, and becomes rather a Purgation of the Body from the latent

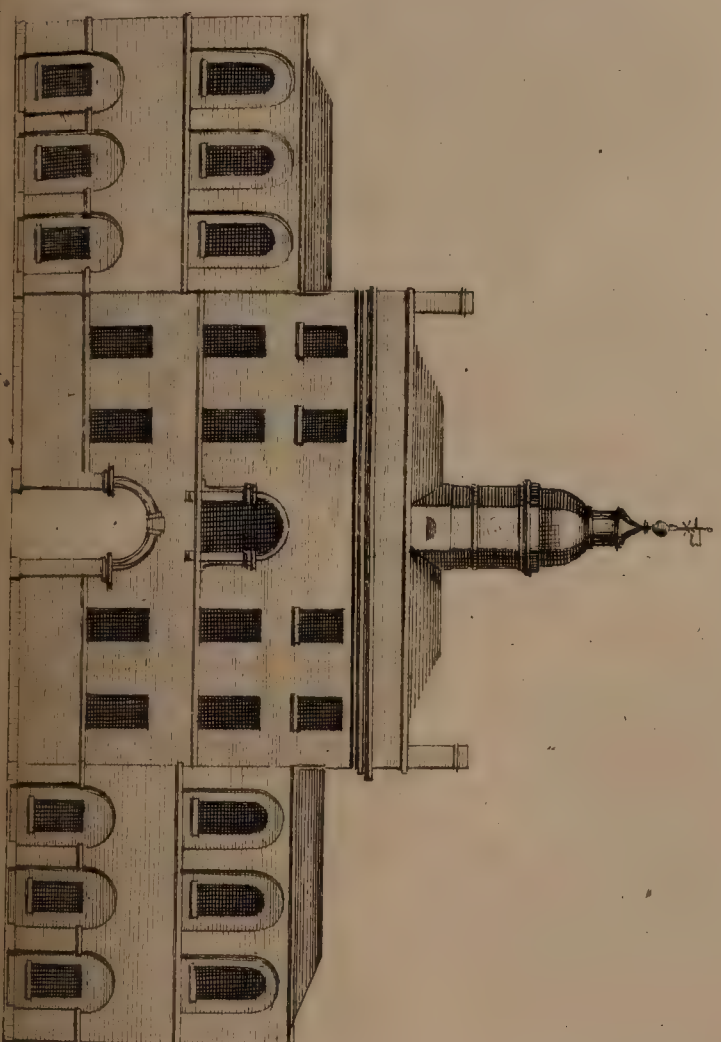
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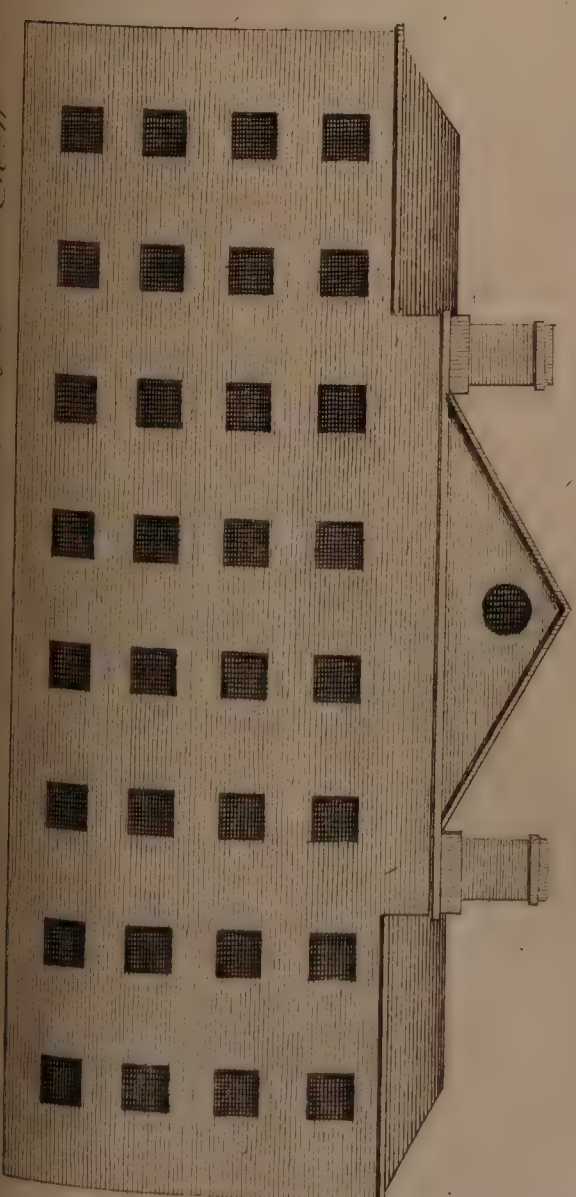
BLACK FRIARS BRIDGE.



South front of the Small's Row Hospital in Goldsmiths' Church.



The Small's Row Hospital near St. Andrew's Church, the entrance is preserved for the hospital.



East front of the Small's Row Hospital in Goldsmiths' Church.

Seeds of an unexpected Disease, than creating a Disease itself: It delivers People from those Apprehensions, with which, till they have had the Small-Pox, they are always haunted. It frees them from the Objections, that are continually made to their being received into any Family, while they remain exposed to that Disease in the Natural Way. It gives them Courage to enter into the Service of their Country, either by Land or Sea; and protects them, while in that Service, from the Risque of being carried off, for Want of those Accommodations, which Camps and Ships rarely supply.

To all these, if we add the general and great Consideration of preserving so many Lives, which may evidently arise from these different Ways of having the Disease, (for upon a general Calculation, 25 or 30 die out of 150 Patients, having the Distemper in the Natural Way, and one only out of this Number, when Inoculated) it will appear, that this is a Thing of very high Importance; and that it is not easy to name an Undertaking more laudable in itself, or more beneficial in its Consequences, than the making a Provision, that those, who really stand in the greatest Need of this Preservative, and yet from their low, though useful Stations in Life, are precluded from it, should be rescued from a Condition, equally injurious to them and to Society.

But as the World will be often divided in Sentiments, in Matters of such a Nature; so by the Constitution of this Charity, due Care is taken, that the Intentions of such well-disposed Persons, as shall contribute to any Branch of it, shall be punctually answered. For they may direct their Benefactions to be bestowed upon such Persons only, as are infected with the Natural Small-Pox; or, if they judge the promoting Inoculation the more beneficial, they may confine their Gifts thereto; or, if given without any Distinction, it will be applied to the general Fund, both for Natural Small-Pox and for Inoculation.

To these Considerations, it is proper to add one Circumstance, which, duly considered, cannot but have great Weight with all, who have any Feeling for their Fellow-Creatures in Distress; which is, that it is an Hospital, in Aid of all other Hospitals, being calculated, by its very Constitution, to receive those miserable Creatures, whom the Rules of all other Charities expressly and prudentially exclude.

As this useful and necessary Charity loudly calls for further Assistance, may it not be justly hoped, that many pious and compassionate Hands will bountifully contribute to the Support Continuance, and Enlargement of a Design, which Reason, good Policy, Humanity, and Religion so powerfully recommend?

This Hospital consists of two Houses, at a due Distance from each other, in airy Situations.

That for preparing the Patients for Inoculation is in *Old-street Road*; and that for receiving them, when the Disease appears, and for the Reception of Patients in the Natural Way, is in *Cold-bath-fields*.

General Courts are held quarterly; Notice of which is sent to each Governor, as well as publicly advertised.

No. III.

Two Presidents, four Vice-Presidents, and a Treasurer are annually elected out of the Governors.

A Committee of thirteen Governors is chosen Quarterly, who meet the first *Thursday* in the Month, at nine in the Forenoon, at the Hospital in *Cold-bath-fields*, and the other *Thursdays* at *St. Paul's Coffee-house* in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, at five in the Afternoon, to transact the Business of the Hospital, at which Meetings all Governors present have a Vote, and their Attendance is esteemed a Favour.

A Physician and Surgeon attend without Fee, or Reward.

There are a Secretary, two Apothecaries, a Messenger, Matrons, proper Nurses, &c. *No Fee, Reward, or Gratuity, to be taken from any Patients, Tradesmen, or other Persons; on Account of the Hospital, on Pain of Expulsion.*

Thirty Guineas constitutes a Governor for Life; and five Guineas *per Annum*, a Governor, during such Subscription. Smaller Benefactions are accepted with Gratitude.

Every Governor has a Vote at all general Courts and Committees, and is entitled to have one Patient in each House at a Time. Ladies have the same Privilege, and may vote by Proxies, at all Elections.

The Accounts are regularly kept, and always open for Inspection.

Every Person destitute of Friends, or Money, and labouring under this melancholy Disease, or desirous of being inoculated, is a proper Object, being recommended by a Governor, or Subscriber. Patients in the Natural Way are received every Day; but they should first enquire if there is a Vacancy, to prevent the Danger and Expence of a Disappointment for Want of Room. Those for Inoculation are received from the first of *February* to the last Day of *May*, and from the first of *September* to the twentieth of *December*, on the Days to be appointed for that Purpose, and of which Notice will be from Time to Time given in the publick Papers. Recommendations will be received at all Times, and entered as presented, and the Patients will be admitted in the Order they stand on the List. If any Person omit to attend according to their Turn on the Admission-Days, they will be put at the End of the List; and after three such Omissions, entirely struck off. There is no Charge attending any Admission, except a Deposite of sixteen Shillings from those in the Natural Way, to answer the Expences of Burial in case of Death, to be returned to the Person who paid the same, when discharged the Hospital.

For sake of the Patients, and for fear of spreading this dangerous Infection, it is necessary to forbid Strangers to visit them; and therefore it is hoped that the Affection or Curiosity of particular Persons will not be offended at this unavoidable Precaution.

Proper Dresses are provided for the Patients, and worn by them while in the Hospital; and when they are dismissed, their own Cloaths are fumigated with Brimstone, and returned to them.

St. Stephen's Hospital.

This House, situate in the *Wool-staple* at *Westminster*, was founded by *Henry VIII.* *Anno 1544.*

for eight maimed Soldiers, who have each a convenient Room, and an Allowance of five Pounds *per Annum* out of the Exchequer.

St. Thomas's Hospital.

This Hospital, which is situate on the East Side of the Borough of *Southwark*, owes its Origin to a casual Fire that happened in that Neighbourhood in the Year 1207, which destroying the Priory of *St. Mary Overies*, the Canons erected an Hospital hard by for the Celebration of Divine Service, till their Monastery could be rebuilt; which they soon after accomplishing, *Peter de Rupibus*, Bishop of *Winchester*, for the greater Convenience of Air and Water, removed the said Hospital in the Year 1215, and erected it in a Place, where *Richard*, Prior of *Bermondsey*, but two Years before, had built an Almonry, or Alms-house, for the Reception of indigent Children and necessitous Profelytes; and having dedicated the same to *St. Thomas the Apostle*, endowed it with Land to the Amount of three hundred and forty-three Pounds *per Annum*: From which Time 'twas held of the Abbot of *Bermondsey*.

Thomas Thetford, one of the succeeding Abbots, in the Year 1428, for a valuable Consideration, granted to *Nicholas Buckland*, the Master of this Hospital, a Right to hold all the Lands, &c. that the Hospital were in Possession of belonging to the said Abbot and Convent, at the old Rent; which was of no great Value, as appears by its Surrender to *Henry VIII.* in the Year 1538, when its whole Revenue only amounted to two hundred and sixty-six Pounds seventeen Shillings and six Pence *per Annum*.

In the Year 1551, the Mayor and Citizens of *London*, having purchased of King *Edward VI.* the Manor of *Southwark*, with its Appurtenances, for the Sum of six hundred and forty-seven Pounds two Shillings and a Penny; Part whereof being this Hospital, the City immediately set about repairing and enlarging the same, at the Expence of about eleven hundred Pounds; and, in the Month of *November* following, received into it two hundred and sixty poor, sick and helpless Objects; wherefore the King on the 26th of *June*, *Anno* 1553, incorporated this Hospital with those of *Christ* and *Bridewell*, as already mentioned. See *Farringdon Ward within and without*.

Tho' this Hospitale escaped the devouring Flames of the great Conflagration, *Anno* 1666, yet it suffered greatly in its Possessions, not only by that fatal Catastrophe, but likewise by three other great Fires, which happened in *Southwark*, in the Year 1676, 1681, and 1689. And as a farther Aggravation of its unhappy Circumstances, the Building was not only old and crazy, but also very low, damp, and incommodious; whereby 'twas rendered very unfit for the Reception of such valetudinary and distempered Objects: Which the Governors thereof taking into Consideration, generously set about to rebuild the same by a voluntary Subscription in the Year 1693, by the good Success of which, they were not only enabled to re-edify the antient Structure, but by additional Buildings greatly to enlarge the Hospital; whereby it consisted of three beautiful Squares; to which the Governors, *Anno* 1732, added a magnificent new Building, consisting of several Wards; together with a handsome and convenient Brew-

house, and other necessary Offices, at their own Expence.

Among the numerous Benefactors to this Hospital, none seems to have out-done Sir *Robert Clayton*, in his Donations to the same, by the Governors of the said Hospitals having caused a Statue to be erected in Commemoration of him, in the Middle of the second Court; on the North and South Sides of the Pedestal of which, are the following Inscriptions:

"*Roberto Claitono*, Equiti, in Agro *Northamptoniensi* nato, Civi *Londinensi*, & Urbis Prætori, hujus Nosocomii Præsidi, novi Pauperum Ergastuli Vice-præsidi, & Fautori benefico. Quod in Magistratu semper æquus, Patriæ, Libertatis & Fidei reformatæ Vindex fuit acerrimus. Quod præter alia Liberalitatis suæ erga Egenos Monumenta, Puellarum in *Christi* Orphanotrophis Cubiculum suis sumptibus extrui curavit: Quod ad hanc Domum reficiendam, Libras primum DC. erogavit vivus, & insuper MMCCC. Testamento legavit: Ob tanta Viri Merita, hanc Statuam, quam Honoris causa viventi posuerant Nosocomii Curatores An. Dom. MDCCI. in Memoriam Mortui decoraverunt, An. Dom. MDCCXIV."

"To Sir *Robert Claiton*, Knight, born in *Northamptonshire*, Citizen and Lord-Mayor of *London*, President of this Hospital, and Vice-president of the new Workhouse, and a bountiful Benefactor to it; a just Magistrate, and brave Defender of the Liberty and Religion of his Country. Who (besides many other Instances of his Charity to the Poor) built the Girls Ward in *Christ's Hospital*, gave first toward the Rebuilding of this House 600*l.* and left by his last Will 2300*l.* to the Poor of it. This Statue was erected in his Lifetime by the Governors, An. Dom. MDCCI. as a Monument of their Esteem of so much Worth; and to preserve his Memory after Death, was by them beautified, Anno Dom. MDCCXIV."

Tho' there was no Estate belonging to this Hospital, when the City purchased the same; yet, by the great Munificence of the Citizens, the annual Disbursements thereof have of late amounted to near eight thousand Pounds; as will appear by the under-mentioned Account.

And to shew the Benefit arising to the Nation from this Hospital, by the Cure of so great a Number of poor, sick and lame Objects of Compassion, I shall subjoin a Septenary Account thereof; wherein will be shewn the Number of Patients admitted, cured and discharged, buried, and remaining in this Hospital, in each Year of the said Septenary Account.

A Septenary Account of St. Thomas's Hospital.

Years.	Admitted.	Cur'd & Disch.	Buried.	Remain.
1728	5274	4960	359	633
1729	5595	5137	409	682
1730	5523	5162	387	656
1731	4638	4310	366	618
1732	4455	4173	307	593
1733	4992	4667	318	600
1734	5061	4688	307	666
Num. Tot.	35538	33097	2453	4448

The Number of Patients in this Hospital, on the 27th of *June* 1738, amounted to four hundred and forty-eight; and that of the Out-Patients, to two hundred and eighty-five; and the

Sum



St. Thomas's Hospital.

Sum Total disbursed on account of the House in the Year 1728, amounted to 7656 l. 11 s. 1½ d.

The Number of Governors in this, like those of the other City Hospitals, being unlimited, it is therefore uncertain. They choose their Officers and Servants, both Men and Women; who are a President, Treasurer, three Physicians, three Surgeons, a Clerk, Receiver, Apothecary, Steward, Chaplain, (beside the Minister of the Parish, who is paid by the Hospital) Matron, Brewer and Butler, Cook, Assistant and Servant, an Assistant-Clerk in the Compting-house, two Porters, four Beadles, nineteen Sisters, nineteen Nurses, nineteen Watch-women, a Chapel-Clerk and Sexton, and one Watchman. To which I shall add, that the House contains nineteen Wards, and four hundred and seventy four Beds.

Scots Corporation.

Account
Scot. Corp.

The Origin of this Corporation is owing to *James Kinnier*, a Scotsman, and Merchant of this City; who, after a long and dangerous Sickness, determined to give Part of his Estate toward the Relief of the aged and necessitous Poor of his Country, within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*. And having prevailed with a Society of his Countrymen, interested in a Box Club, to join their Stock, applied for a Charter, by which he and his Coadjutors were on the third of *Sep.* 1665, constituted a Body Politick and Corporate, with divers considerable Privileges; which were confirmed by Letters Patent of the said Prince, of the 16th *November*, Anno 1666, wherein are recited the Privileges granted in the former Charter, viz. That they might erect an Hospital within the City, or Liberties of *Westminster*, by the Appellation of *The Scots Hospital of King Charles the Second*; to be governed by eight Scotsmen, Inhabitants of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, or Liberties thereof. These Governors were to chuse from among themselves a Master; which Master and Governors were declared to be a Body Politick and Corporate, with a Right of suing and being sued, &c. to have a common Seal, and a Licence to purchase in Mortmain Lands, Tenements, &c. which were confirmed by the new Letters Patent, as aforesaid, with these additional Privileges, viz. To erect their Hospital either in the Cities of *London* or *Westminster*, or Liberties thereof. And beside the above-mentioned eight Governors, they were impowered to elect thirty-three Assistants; and also to purchase in Mortmain four hundred Pounds *per Annum*, over and above the annual Sum mentioned in the first Charter. And the Profits arising from such Lands, &c. to be employed in relieving poor old Scots Men and Women, and instructing and employing poor Scottish Orphans, or the Descendants of Scotsmen within this City, &c.

Ibid.

The good Work thus far advanced, had like to have been crushed in the Bud, by two very dreadful Events, viz. the Plague and Fire of *London*; which happened in the Years wherein their Charters were granted. However, those Storms were no sooner blown over, than those in the Direction began, in the Year 1670, to prosecute the Work with fresh Vigor; wherein they succeeded so well, that they found themselves not only in a Condition to provide for their Poor,

but took a Lease of a Piece of Ground in *Blackfriars*, to build upon; for the Term of a thousand Years, at a Ground-rent of forty Pounds *per Annum*. And by charitable Contributions were enabled to erect their Hall, with two Houses at *Fleet-ditch*, and four in *Blackfriars*, all of which (except that for the Beadle) were finished in the Year 1672, at the Expence of about four thousand four hundred and fifty Pounds. All Matters relating to the Corporation are not only managed by the Governors without Fee, or Reward; but on all such Occasions, they not only spend their own Money, but likewise contribute quarterly for the Support of the Society, and Relief of the Poor; to the reduced and aged of whom they grant Pensions, relieve the Sick, bury the Dead, and give Money to such as are disposed to return to their Country. The Officers belonging to this Corporation, are, a Treasurer, Register, two Stewards and a Beadle; and the Sum annually disbursed by the Society is about six hundred Pounds.

Sea-Officers Widows.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, having taken into Consideration the deplorable Condition to which many poor Widows of Officers of the Royal Navy of *Great-Britain* were reduced to by the Death of their respective Husbands; and for whose Support no Provision has hitherto been made: For the remedying of which, their Lordships proposed both to the Commissioned and Half-pay Officers of the Navy, to enter into a voluntary Agreement of granting three Pence in the Pound out of their Pay, toward establishing a Fund, (together with the Benefactions of well-disposed Persons) for allowing Pensions to such of their Widows, as shall be left in mean Circumstances.

To this Proposal, the said Officers readily assenting, the Lords Commissioners aforesaid represented the whole Affair in a Memorial to his present Majesty; who was graciously pleased to promote and encourage so good a Work, by his Letters Patent of the 30th of *August*, Anno 1732, directing that three Pence in the Pound be deducted from the Pay and Half-pay of all Commission and Warrant-Officers of the Navy; and to appoint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, or Lord High Admiral for the Time being, the Treasurer, Commissioners, Paymaster and Cashier of the Navy for the Time being, twenty Captains, ten Lieutenants, five Masters, five Boatswains, five Gunners, five Carpenters, five Purfers, and five Surgeons of the Navy (which several Officers are to be the eldest of their respective Stations) who are constituted Governors of this Corporation; out of whom, are appointed a President, two Vice-presidents, a Treasurer, and fifteen Assistants, as a Committee, for the Management of all the Affairs belonging to this Charity.

The Lord High Admiral, or the first Commissioner of the Admiralty, to be always the President; and the Treasurer of the Navy, to be always the Treasurer; but the two Vice-presidents, and fifteen Assistants, are to be elected annually. And by the laudable Orders made by this generous Corporation, no Officer, or Servant employed therein, shall receive any Salary, Reward,

ward, nor Gratuity; the whole Business thereof being to be transacted *gratis*.

The first Step taken by the Governors of this Charity, was, to provide for such Widows whose Husbands died since the Date of the aforesaid Letters Patent; who in the first Year amounted to twenty-four in Number, to whom Pensions were allowed, according to the following Regulations: *viz.* To the Widow of a Captain, 45 *l.* *per Annum*. To the Widow of a Lieutenant, or Master, 30 *l.* And to the Widow of a Boatswain, Gunner, Carpenter, Purser, Surgeon, second Master of a Yacht, or Master of a Naval Vessel appointed by the Navy Board, twenty Pounds *per Annum*.

And the Lords Commissioners aforesaid, commiserating the unhappy Circumstances of many poor Widows, whose Husbands died before the Establishment of the Corporation, therefore could receive no Benefit from that Fund; which was wholly appropriated for the Relief of such poor Widows of Officers, who had paid towards the Support thereof; the annual Produce of which, upon a Medium, did not exceed twelve hundred Pounds: Wherefore the said Commissioners renewed their Application to his Majesty; who was graciously pleased to recommend their Case to the Parliament; who thereupon granted, "That one Seaman be allowed upon the Books of every Ship of War in the Sea Pay, in every hundred Men that its Complement shall consist of; and that the Produce of the Wages of such Seamen, and Value of their Victuals, be given and applied towards the Relief of poor Widows of Commission and Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy, according to such Rules, Orders, and Regulations, as his Majesty hath, or shall establish and appoint for that Purpose."

The Number of Widows, at present provided for by this Charity, are about seven hundred.

Sion College Alms-house.

Read. Stat. Sion. Coll. This Alms-house, under the Library of *Sion College*, consisting of twenty Rooms, for the Entertainment of so many poor old Men and Women, was, together with the College, founded by the Will of *Thomas White*, D. D. of the 1st of October, Anno 1623, who thereby endowed the same with one hundred and twenty Pounds *per Annum*.

Of the Pensioners, six are presented by *St. Dunstan's in the West*; two, by that of *St. Gregory's*; eight by the Company of Merchant-Tailors; and four by the City of *Bristol*.

See *Cripplegate Ward*.

Smith's Alms-house.

This House, situate on *St. Peter's-hill* near *Thames-street*, was founded by *David Smith*, Embroiderer to Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Year 1584, and consists of six Rooms, for the Habitation of so many poor Widows, turned of fifty-six Years. But the same being destroyed in the great Conflagration, Anno 1666, it was rebuilt by Sir *Thomas Fitch*, and the Charge thereof committed to *Christ's Hospital*; from which the Pensioners annually receive twenty-nine Shillings and four Pence each. But an Addition being made to this Foundation, by the Daughter of the Founder, they receive yearly from the Company of Embroiderers, an

Augmentation of four and thirty Shillings and six Pence each.

Southampton's Alms-house.

This House, which stands near *Monmouth-street*, was, with a Piece of Ground adjoining, (now built upon) granted by Lease to the Parish of *St. Giles in the Fields*, by the Earl of *Southampton*, in the Year 1656, for the Use of the Poor, for a Term of five hundred Years. And towards the Support of the poor Inhabitants, (being twenty in Number) *Henry Carter*, in the Year 1674, gave the Sum of fifty Pounds; the Profits whereof to be distributed among them; which, with the Produce of the Ground aforesaid, seems to yield but a small Income; for each of the poor Women have only an Allowance of two Pounds eight Shillings, and twelve Bushels of Coals yearly; and out of the Lady *Dudley's* Gift, at *Christmas* and *Whitsuntide*, twenty Shillings.

Sprat's Alms-house.

This House, situate in *College Church-yard*, *Dead-man's Place*, in *Southwark*, was founded by *Henry Sprat*, Anno 1709, for two poor old Men, with an Allowance of four Pounds *per Annum* each.

Spurstone's Alms-house.

This House, which stands in *Back-lane*, *Hackney*, was founded by *William Spurstone* (some time Rector of that Parish) in the Year 1666, who dying before it was endowed, his Brother, *Henry*, settled Lands thereon, to pay to each of the six poor Widows therein four Pounds *per Annum*.

Stafford's Alms-house.

This House of Charity, which is situate at the lower End of *Gray's-Inn-lane*, was founded by *Alexander Stafford*, Esq; Anno 1633, for four poor Men and six Women; who, besides a good Room each, have an Allowance of six Pounds and half a Chaldron of Coals yearly, and a Coat and Gown every other Year.

Trinity Hospital.

The Ground whereon this Hospital stands, at *Mile-end*, was given to the Corporation of the *Trinity*, by Captain *Henry Mudd*, an Elder Brother, and the beautiful Building thereon erected by the Fraternity in the Year 1695, for the Reception of twenty-eight decayed Masters of Ships, or their Widows; each of whom receive sixteen Shillings *per Month*, twenty Shillings for Coals yearly, and a Gown every second Year.

Underwood's Alms-house.

This House was at first erected at the West End of the Rectory House of *St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate*, by one Mr. *Underwood*, for the Habitation of sixteen poor old Women. But *Petty France* being rebuilt and converted into *New Broad-street*, &c. this Alms-house, with that of *Alley's* adjoining, in the Year 1730, were forced to make way to the new Passage leading to *Bishopsgate-street*. Wherefore a new Building was erected in *Lamb-alley*, in the said Parish, for the Accommodation of the said poor Women; who are only allowed two Shillings and six Pence *per Month* each.

Vintners Alms-house.

This House, which stands on the North Side of *Mile-end Road*, was founded by the Company of

of Vintners, for the Use of twelve Widows of deceased Members; who receive three Shillings per Week each, a Chaldron of Coals, and about forty Shillings at certain Times, yearly.

Walters's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, situate at the lower End of Blackman-street in Southwark, was founded by John Walters, Citizen and Draper, in the Year 1651, for four poor Men, and eight poor Women; who receive five Shillings per Month each, half a Chaldron of Coals yearly, and ten Shillings on every New-year's-day; now removed to the S. E. Side of the new Road leading from Westminster Bridge to Blackman-street.

Walters's Alms-house.

This house, situate in Newington-butts, was founded by the above-named John Walters, Anno 1651, for sixteen poor Men and Women; who have each an Allowance of five Shillings per Month, half a Chaldron of Coals, and ten Shillings on every New-year's-day.

Walters's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, which stands in Old-street, was founded in the Year 1658, by the aforesaid John Walters, for eight poor Widows; who have each an Allowance of five Shillings per Month, and half a Chaldron of Coals yearly at Christmas.

Watson's Alms-house.

This House, situate near Shoreditch in Old-street, was erected chiefly at the Charge of William Watson, Citizen and Weaver, for the Widows of twelve Weavers; who receive twenty Shillings, and twenty-four Bushels of Coals annually, and a Gown every second Year.

Whitcher's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, situate at Tothill-side, was founded by George Whitcher, in the Year 1683, for six poor old Persons, with an Allowance of five Pounds, and a Gown each, yearly.

Whittington's Alms-house.

Stow.Sur.
Lond.

Sir Richard Whittington, thrice Mayor of this City, about the Year 1413, founded a College on the North Side of the Church of St. Michael Pater-Noster, for a Master, four Fellows, Clerks, Choirists, &c. together with an Alms-house for thirteen poor Men; one whereof to be Tutor, with a Salary of sixteen Pence per Week; and the twelve others, fourteen Pence each, with necessary Provisions. Notwithstanding the Dissolution of this College by Act of Parliament, in the Reign of Edward the sixth; the Alms-house, situate upon College-hill, still remains under the Direction of the Company of Mercers; who, besides a handsome Room to each of the Pensioners, allow them three Shillings and ten Pence per Week; and the Men every third Year Coats and Breeches, and the Women Gowns and Petticoats.

Wood's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, adjoining to that of Gibson, at Ratcliff, was founded by Toby Wood, of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq; Anno 1613, for six decayed Coopers; who have an Allowance of six Pounds per Annum, and thirty Bushels of Coals each.

Wood's Alms-house.

This House, which stands on the East Side of Clapton in the Parish of Hackney, was founded

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by Thomas Wood, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, for ten poor ancient Widows; with an Allowance of five Pounds per Annum each, and a Gown every other Year.

Young's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, situate in College Church-yard, Southwark, was founded by Henry Young, in the Year 1694, for two poor Women; with an Allowance of one Shilling per Week each.

Hopton's Alms-houses.

These Houses, situate in the Parish of Christ's Church, Surrey, were founded by Charles Hopton, Esq; who died Anno 1730; the poor Men were first chosen in Anno 1732; the Minister and two Church-Wardens for the Time being, together with ten other Gentlemen, are the Trustees for managing this Charity; the Number of poor Men is twenty-six, the Allowance to each Man, is 10 l. per Ann. paid Monthly, and a Chaldron of Coals, with a lower and upper Room for each Man; the Alms-houses are a very neat, handsome and spacious Building; the Objects to be admitted, must be Men who have been House-keepers and come to decay.

Edwards's Alms-houses.

These Alms-houses, in the said Parish, were built and endowed by the Trustees of Mr. Edward Edwards, Citizen and Mason of London, who directed that each Person to be chosen therein should have an Allowance of 40 s. per Ann. and once in two Years a purple Gown of twenty Shillings Value; he directs that the poor People to be chosen, shall be poor Persons belonging to that Parish, and who do not receive any Alms or Pension from that or any other Parish, each poor Person to have one Room only.

Westby's Alm-houses

Were founded by Mrs. Mary Westbey of Bocking in Essex, Widow, for ten poor Women, on Hoxton Causeway, A. D. 1749, and left them in the Disposal of nine Trustees.

The Jews Hospital called Beth-Holim.

The Hospital was founded in 1748 by Subscription. Beth-Holim, signifies a House for the Relief of the Sick. It is confined to no Number; but about 120 yearly, and Medicines and Advice are dispensed gratis; it is maintained by a certain Sum allowed by the Synagogue, and private Contributions of all Persons whatsoever, amounting to about 500 l. per. Ann. They likewise have a Ward assigned for poor Lying-in Women.

An Account of the Assistance given by this Hospital from August 31, 1753, exclusive, to August, 1751, inclusive.

Within the House they assisted 133 Persons, viz.	
Patients that went out cured	116
Women laid-in in the House	7
Dyed	4
Remained in the House then	6
	Total 133
Out-Patients	48
And 2318 Receipts were given from the Apothecary, which Medicines supplied 969 out of Doors	969
Total Number of Persons who received Assistance from the Charity.	1150
15 K	To

Rec.
Chamb.
Lond.

To the several Charities above specified, I shall only add the annual Sum of one thousand Pounds, given by the King toward the Relief of poor House-keepers within this City and Suburbs, in the Rigor of Winter. Which Sum, (by his Majesty's Letters Exhortatory to the Lord-Mayor and Bishop of this City, for making Collections in the several Parishes within the Bill of Mortality for the same Purpose) by the Contributions of the Citizens, &c. made in the Year 1735, was increased to one thousand six hundred and ninety-six Pounds seventeen Shillings and five Pence; which being re-issued by the Chamberlain of London, it was proportionably divided among the several Parishes within this City and Suburbs, and by the several Church-Wardens and Overseers of the Poor thereof distributed amongst the Families most necessitous; which probably were five hundred in Number.

The Number of Persons contained in the several Hospitals and Alms-houses above-mentioned, together with the Children put forth Apprentices by the Money collected at the Feast, &c. of the Sons of the Clergy, and the several poor Families that participate of the King's annual Charity, &c. amount in the whole to upwards of eight thousand; and the Sum Total employed toward their Relief, to seventy-eight thousand five hundred and nineteen Pounds one Shilling and two Pence.

There are in this City and Suburbs Societies, both of Men and Women, (which are very numerous) denominated *Box Clubs*, for the Relief and mutual Support of the poorer Sort of Artisans, during Sickness, or other Incapacity, whereby they are rendered incapable of getting their Bread.

These Clubs, erected by mutual Consent, are supported by an amicable Contribution of two, three, or more Pence *per Week*, by each Member; who weekly or monthly meet at a certain Ale-house, where they spend two Pence or three Pence each; and wherein they have Orders for their better Regulation, and a strong Box, or Chest, with divers Locks, for the Conservation of their Books, Cash, &c.

The Advantages arising to the several Members of the respective Clubs, are, that every Member, when sick of lame, whereby he's rendered incapable of working, during his Illness, or Incapacity, receives a certain Sum of Money *per Week*; provided his Indisposition does not proceed from a Venereal Cause; in which Case, he is not intitled to any Benefit from the Society.

And when any of the Members die, there is not only a Sum of Money allowed by the Society for the Buryings of such Members, but likewise the Widows, or Nominees of such deceased Members, receive from the Society the Sum of five, ten, or more Pounds.

And for preventing all Frauds and Impositions upon any of the said Societies, all Persons that are detected of working, during the Time of their being supported by the Box, are immediately, upon Conviction, expelled the Club.

These great and numerous Societies, which consist of many thousands of Members, are a

very great Ease to the several Parishes of this City and Suburbs; by supporting so great a Number of their poor diseased Members, which otherwise must be maintained by the said Parishes, at the Expence of many thousands of Pounds *per Ann.*

Having treated of the several Hospitals, Alms-houses, &c. within the Bill of Mortality, I shall now give some Account of the *Parochial Work-houses*.

The numerous Impositions of the lazy, indolent and vicious Poor of this City and Suburbs, upon the generous and well-disposed Citizens, occasioned the Inhabitants of the *Middlesex Liberty* (now the Parish of St. Luke in *Old-street*) of St. Giles's, *Cripplegate*, in the Year 1724, to erect a Work-house for the Reception of the Poor of their Liberty.

By which Proceeding, their Poors Rate, which before amounted to three Shillings in the Pound, upon the Rents of all Houses, was thereby reduced to two Shillings.

This put divers Parishes and Liberties in this City and Suburbs, upon erecting Work-houses; which became general, not only within the Bill of Mortality, but also in the circumjacent Parishes, and many others in divers Parts of the Kingdom.

Though these parochial Nurseries are denominated by the harsh Appellation of *Work-houses*, yet the Tasks therein are so very easy, that they may more properly be termed Recreations than Labour. And in many of the said Houses, the Adults have no other Business than that of looking after the Children. They are plentifully provided with good Provisions, warm and clean Apparel, Beds, good Fires, and all the Necessaries of Life.

The Fare in the Workhouse of St. Margaret's, Westminster, may serve as a Specimen of their Manner of Living

A Bill of Fare for St Margaret's Workhouse.

Days.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday	Bread and Beer.	Meat and Broth.	Bread and Cheese.
Monday	Bread and Broth.	Peas Pottage.	Bread and Butter.
Tuesday	Bread and Gruel.	Meat and Broth.	Bread and Cheese.
Wednesday	Bread and Broth.	Hasty Pudding.	Bread and Butter.
Thursday	Bread and Gruel.	Meat and Broth.	Bread and Cheese.
Friday	Bread and Broth.	Barley Broth.	Bread and Butter.
Saturday	Bread and Gruel.	Baked Puddings.	Bread and Cheese.

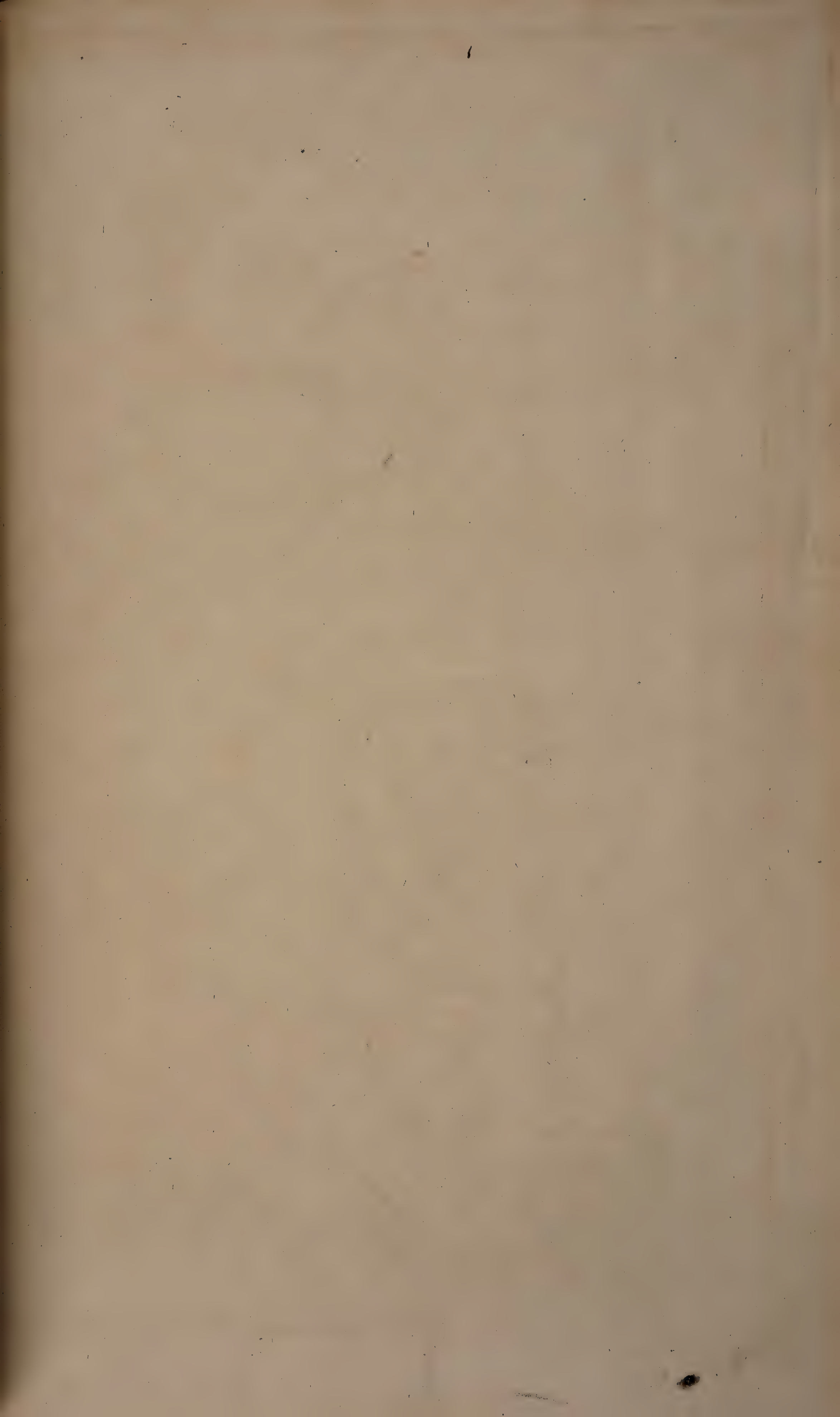
There is always Beer at Noon and Night; and the Indisposed are allowed Mutton four times a Week.



C H A P. VII.

Of the Manner of Living, and modern Diversions used by the Citizens.

THE Inhabitants of this City surpass those of all other Cities and Nations, in the Magnificence of their Coaches, stately Horses, and pompous Equipages. And the Men, though their Cloaths are not so much enriched with Gold and Silver Lace as those of our *French Neighbours*, yet the Fineness of our Cloath, &c. is much an Over-balance both to their Cloth and Lace. And in respect to the Linen, Periwigs and Hats worn by the Inhabitants of this City and Suburbs, that they far excel those of all other Nations, I think, will



A
New and Accurate SURVEY
of the PARISHES

of
St. Andrews Holbourn, without the Freedom
St. George Queen Square, St. James Clerkenwell
St. Luke Old Street, St. Mary Islington

AND
The Charterhouse Liberty



will not be denied by any impartial Judge; especially considering, that the very best and finest of the first is brought from *Holland*, and other Countries, for our Use; and the choicest and most valuable Flaxen and Grey human Hairs, (which the Inhabitants of the Countries from whence they come, cannot afford to wear) of which the second are made, are imported from *Germany, France, Spain, Holland, Sweden, Denmark*, and all other Countries of *Europe*. And as to the last, the Difference between ours and theirs seems to be nearest to that of Beaver and Wool.

And the Women, rather than come short of the Men in Luxury, out-do them, in the Richness of their Silks, Cambricks and Lace of an exorbitant Price. And Servant Maids dress in so rich and handsome a Manner, that it is hard to distinguish many of them from Persons of Fortune.

The modern Diversions used by the Inhabitants of this City and Suburbs, are, that the principal Part of them in Summer, deserting themselves of urbanick Cares, repair to their fine Country Seats, and Gardens, where the Beauties of Nature display themselves, amidst the glorious Harmony of a rural Choir. Whilst others resort to *Bath, Tunbridge, Scarborough*, and other Places of Gaiety and Pleasure.

Many of the Citizens take Delight in Sailing, Rowing, Swimming, and Fishing in the River *Thames*, &c. whilst others in the circumjacent Fields, Bowling-greens, &c. divert themselves with Horse and Foot-races, Riding, Leaping, Wrestling, Cricket, Archery, Cudgels, Coits, Bowling, Skittles, Nine-pins, and Bull and Bear-baiting: And such as delight in Blood repair to see the barbarous Performances of Prize-fighters, whom Necessity (occasioned by a scandalous Laziness and Indolence) induces to expose themselves to be horribly mangled for a little Money; when the bloodily-inclined Spectators may satiate themselves with human Gore, to the great Reproach of Religion. And others, within Doors, play at Billiards, Chess, Draughts, Shuffle-board, Cards, Dice, &c. and such as delight in Walking, besides the pleasant and beautiful Fields, which in-

circle *London*, have nine delightful publick Walks, within the City and Suburbs, for their Recreation.

The Citizens, during the Winter Season, divert themselves with Hunting, Hawking, Shooting, Tennis, Sliding, Scating, Foot-ball-playing, &c. by Day; and the nocturnal Diversions are Billiards, Chess, Draughts, Shuffle-board; Cards, Dice, Operas, Tragedies and Comedies, in *English, Italian and French*; the Charge of the three last, by the best Calculation, amounts to upwards of sixty thousand Pounds *per Ann.*

The barbarous Diversion of Cock-fighting is still continued in this City, with an Addition by the Populace of a Practice much more cruel, *viz.* the throwing at Cocks, with large Sticks, and the utmost Barbarity.

Not much unlike the above, is the detestable Practice of Duck-hunting.

Besides the Diversions and Cruelties above-mentioned, great Numbers of musical Gentlemen have formed themselves into divers Societies, and meet once a Week at certain Taverns fit for their Purpose; where they, with the utmost Dexterity, perform upon a great Variety of Instruments, (assisted by some of the best Voices) to numerous Audiences of their Friends. Besides which, there are many publick Concerts of Musick, in divers Parts of the City and Suburbs, for the Entertainment of the Curious in that Way. Therefore it may justly be said, that no City whatsoever is so well supplied with the choicest of Musick, both vocal and instrumental, as this is, nor with Plays of all Sorts.

Add to the afore said Entertainments, that this City is continually supplied with a great Variety of Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Monsters, and other Curiosities, both of Art and Nature, from all Parts of the terraqueous Globe, to satisfy the Curiosity of the Citizens; who are more profuse of their Money in seeing Rarities, than any other People whatsoever; as may justly be inferred from the great Number incessantly brought hither from all Parts.

B O O K VII.

Containing the History, Antiquities and Government of Westminster, both Ecclesiastical and Civil; with a Description of the several Parishes, and other Things remarkable within the City and Liberty thereof.



C H A P. I.

An Account of the Foundation of the Abbey of Westminster, with the Construction of the present Church.

THE Foundation of *Westminster Abbey* has been handed to us by many fabulous Accounts, invented by the Monks for private Views: One of their pious Frauds was to palm it upon *St. Peter*, the Prince of the Apostles. This is the Invention of Abbot *Wulfine*, in the Reign of *Edward the Confessor*. Another refers it to the imaginary Reign of King *Lucius*. In this Uncertainty we can determine no more than adhere to those Writers who place its Foundation by *Sebert*, on the Ruins of a Temple dedicated by the Heathen Saxons to *Apollo*.

The Place where this magnificent and stately Structure and City is situate, was anciently an Island, which, from its being over-spread with Thorns, received the Appellation of *Thorney*, or *The Island of Thorns*; and the Branch of the River which surrounded the same, now denominated *Long-ditch*, had its Outflux from the River

River *Thames*, near the East End of *Manchester-court*, *Channel-row*; and intersecting *King's-street*, glided along where *Gardiner's-lane* is situate, to *Longditch* (a Street so called, wherein the Name of this antient Watercourse is still preserved); and crossing *Totbill-street*, a little West of the *Gate-house*, continued its Course along the South Wall of the Abbey Garden, to the *Thames*, where now the Common Sewer is, which was erected over it.

Chart. Ed-
gar. in
Bibl. Cot.

This Monastery, like most others of the Kingdom, being destroyed by the cruel Ravages and Depredations of the Pagan *Danes*, it was rebuilt by King *Edgar*, who not only endowed the same with divers Lands and Manors, but likewise, by his Charter, *Anno* 969, granted it many ample Privileges.

Ailred.
Vit. Ed.
Confes.

Sim. Dun.
Hist.

This Church being again reduced to very great Extremities by *Danish* Cruelties, it was restored to a much more flourishing Condition than ever, by King *Edward* the Confessor. Appropriating for that Purpose one tenth of his Estate both real and personal; and pulling down the small and ruinous Building, erected in its stead a handsome Structure; and summoning his Ministers and Nobility, caused it to be consecrated on the 28th of *December*, *Anno* 1065, with the greatest Pomp and Solemnity; and by several Charters, not only confirmed all its ancient Rights and Privileges, but likewise endowed the same with many rich Manors, and additional Immunities, viz. *Sac* and *Soc*, *Tbol* and *Tbeam*, *Infangtheof*, *Gritbrich*, *Hamsoken*, *Pontage*, *Murage* and *Forstal*. And that all the Lands, Tenements and Possessions thereunto belonging, in *London* and elsewhere, should be exempt from all Jurisdiction whatsoever, other than that of their own; and the Convent to be free from the Authority of the Bishop of *London*; and the Church thereof, by the Bull of Pope *Nicholas* the Second, constituted a Place for the Inauguration of the Kings of *England*. And by the said *Edward's* Charter of Sanctuary, it became not only an Asylum for Bankrupts, &c. but likewise a Refuge for Traitors, Murderers, Thieves, and the most abandon'd Miscreants, who were suffered to live there in Impunity, and open Defiance of Justice, to the great Reproach of the pretended Confessor. However, the great Immunities in the following Charter, drew People from all Parts; which occasioned the Refugees to increase so fast, that there was not Room sufficient in the Abbey Church for the Accommodation of the numerous Inhabitants without incommoding the Monks; wherefore *Edward* caused a Church to be erected on the North Side of the Monastery, for the Use of the Inhabitants, and dedicated the same to *St. Margaret*.

Hall. Hist.
Lanc. &
York.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

This Abbey, according to divers modern Historians and Surveyors of *London*, was denominated *Westminster*, to distinguish it from the *Abbey of Grace* on *Tower-hill*, called *Eastminster*: But that this is a very great Mistake, is manifest by the Charter granted to the former by *Edward* the Confessor in the Year 1066, whereas the latter was not founded till *Anno* 1359; the Appellation of *Westminster* was given to distinguish it from the Church of *St. Paul* in the City of *London*.

Spelm.
Con.
Tom. I.

Edward's Charter of Sanctuary to Westminster.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

"*Edward*, by the Grace of God, King of *Englishmen*; I make it to be known to all Generations of the World after me, that, by special Commandment of our holy Father Pope *Leo*, I have renewed and honoured the holy Church of the blessed Apostle *St. Peter* of *Westminster*; and I order and establish for ever, that what Person, of what Condition or Estate soever he be, from whence-ever he come, or for what Offence or

Cause it be, flying for his Refuge into the said holy Place, he be assured of his Life, Liberty and Limbs. And over this, I forbid, under Pain of everlasting Damnation, that no Minister of mine, or of my Successors, intermeddle them with any the Goods, Lands, or Possessions of the said Persons, taking the said Sanctuary. For I have taken their Goods and Livelode into my special Protection.

And therefore I grant to every and each of them, in as much as my terrestrial Power may suffice, all manner of Freedom of joyous Liberty. And whosoever presumes, or doth contrary to this my Graunt, I will he lose his Name, Worship, Dignity and Power; and that with the great Traytor *Judas*, that betrayed our Saviour, he be in the everlasting Fire of Hell. And I Will and Ordayne, that this my Grant endure as long as there remaineth in *England* eyther Love, or Dread of Christian Name."

William the Conqueror, out of the great Veneration he bore to the Memory of his late dear Friend *Edward*, no sooner arrived in *London*, than he repaired to this Church, where he offered a sumptuous Pall as a Covering to his Shrine, and fifty Marks of Silver, together with a very rich Altar-Cloth and two Caskets of Gold; and the *Christmas* Day following was solemnly crowned therein. This being the first Coronation solemnized in this Place, I shall, for the Satisfaction of the Reader, insert an Account thereof.

The Day of Coronation being come, *Aldred*, Archbishop of *York*, who was appointed to perform the Ceremony, in a short, but handsome Speech, asked the *English* then present, whether they were willing to have the Duke crowned as King of *England*; to which they unanimously assenting, the Bishop of *Constance* addressed himself to the *Normans* to the same Effect, which they readily agreed to. *William* thus elected, the Archbishop put the Crown upon his Head, and placed him on the Throne in presence of the Nobility, Clergy, &c. where he took an Oath to the same Effect with that of the *English Saxon* Kings, viz. That he would protect the holy Church and its Governors, that is, the Bishops: That he would govern his People justly and prudently: That he would ordain and keep right Law, and strictly forbid all Rapines and unjust Judgments. To which an eminent Historian adds, That he would behave himself mercifully towards his Subjects, and govern both *English* and *French* with equal Impartiality. Hence it is observable, that *William*, instead of claiming as a Conqueror, accepted the Crown upon the same Terms as his Predecessors the *Saxon* Kings.

Gul.
Pictav.

Hist.
Elensf.
Flor.
Wigorn.
Chron.

Malmf.
de Gest.
Pont.

During the Coronation, the Horse and Foot Guards, which were posted round the Church to secure the Solemnity, mistaking the Acclamations within for a sudden Tumult, rashly set Fire to the neighbouring Houses; but what the Event was, my Author does not mention.

Gul.
Pictav.

William was a great Benefactor to this Abbey, for, by no less than sixteen Charters, he not only confirmed all their ancient Rights and Immunities, but also granted them greater Privileges and additional Revenues.

Ralp.
Dicet.
Ym Hist.

In the Year 1189, *Richard* the First was crowned in this Church with the utmost Pomp and Magnificence, and though it undoubtedly was the most sumptuous Coronation of any till that Time solemnized in this Kingdom; yet it would have been much more glorious, had it not been stained with a barbarous Massacre and Robbery of the Jews; as has been related, Book I. Ch. VII.

Henry the Third erected a Chapel at the East End of the same; the first Stone of which he laid in the Year 1221, and dedicated it to the Virgin *Mary*.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

NEW and ACCURATE PLAN
of the
CITY of WESTMINSTER
The DUTCH of LANCASTER
and Places Adjacent





*The East Prospect of the ABBY of S.^t PETER & of the PARISH CHURCH of S.^t MARGARET,
WESTMINSTER.*

Mat. Par.
Hist.
Augl.
Some Time after, *Henry* being informed of the great Decay of the said Church and Steeple, caused the whole to be taken down, in order to rebuild the same in a more spacious and magnificent Manner; and after a great Expence and Labour of twenty-seven Years, having only carried on the Work of this magnificent Fabrick one Pillar West of the Cross Isles, the Manner of Construction was varied by subsequent Builders, who placed the small decorating Columns of eight Pillars in Brass instead of Stone.

Tho' *Henry*, and divers Abbots, were employed in the Erection of this stately Structure for the Term of thirty-nine Years, yet the Body of the Church was only finished in the Year 1285, in which Condition it continued till Anno 1700, when the said Building, by Length of Time, being greatly decayed, the Parliament granted Money toward repairing the same; which, by subsequent Parliaments, has been continued, not only for effectually repairing all Parts thereof, but likewise for completely finishing the whole Fabrick; and in order to which, the great Tower in the Center was begun to be erected, Anno 1728. But Cash soon after failing, the Work was laid aside till the Year 1733, when more Money being granted by Parliament, the Work was renewed, at the West End of the Church, for repairing the Front, and finishing the Steeples, which are now finished, and greatly excel every thing of its Kind in this Kingdom.

Henry, in the Year 1257, granted to the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, a Market and Fair, as appears by this Charter.

Rec. St.
Marg.
West.
“*Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Normandy* and *Aquitaine*, and Earl of *Anjou*; To all Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables, Officers, and to all his Bailiffs and loving Subjects, greeting. Know ye, that we have granted, and by this our Charter have confirmed to our beloved in Christ, *Richard*, Abbot of *Westminster*, and the Convent of the same, that they and their Successors shall for ever keep one Market at *Toutbull*, on every *Monday*, and one Fair to be held annually in the same Place, on the Eve, Day and Day following *St. Mary Magdalen*, unless that Market and Fair should prove prejudicial to the neighbouring Markets and Fairs.

“Wherefore we will, and strictly command, for Us and our Heirs, That the aforesaid Abbot and Convent, and their Successors, may for ever keep one Market at *Toutbull* every Week on *Monday*, and one Fair to be yearly held as aforesaid, with all the Liberties and Customs to such-like Market and Fair belonging, unless the said Market and Fair should prove to the Prejudice of the neighbouring Markets and Fairs as aforesaid.

“Witnessed by *Richard de Clare*, Earl of *Gloucester*, *Humphrey de Boun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, &c. Given under our Hand at *Windsor*, the fifth Day of *November*, in the forty-first Year of our Reign.”

Tho.
Walsing.
Ypod.
Neust.
An. 1296.
Edward I. as a Monument of his having reduced *Scotland*, in the Year 1296, brought from thence the famous Marble Stone, whereon the *Scottish* Kings had for many Ages been crowned, and wherein the People had placed a kind of Fatality; and on which was engraven this Distich:

Ni fallat fatum, Scoti hunc quocunque locatum
Inveniunt lapidem, regnare tenanter ibidem.

Edward caused this Stone to be fixed under the Bottom of a large Wooden Chair, and it has been used as the Inauguration Chair of the Kings of *England* for many Ages.

In the Year 1299, a Fire, which broke out in the King's Palace, destroyed the Roof, and very No. 112.

much defaced the Abbey Church; which, by the Assistance of the King and his Successors, the Abbots were enabled to repair.

In the Year 1352, *Westminster* was by Act of Parliament constituted one of the ten Towns in *England*, where the Staple, or Market for Wool, Leather, Woolfells, Lead, and other Staple Commodities, should be perpetually held.

Upon the humble Petition of the Inhabitants of *Westminster*, *Henry VI.* granted them the waste Water of the Royal Conduit in his Palace by Charter.

In the Year 1502, *Henry VII.* caused the Chapel of the Virgin *Mary*, and a Tavern adjoining to the East End of the Abbey Church, to be taken down, and on the Site thereof erected the present stately and most magnificent Edifice, denominated *Henry VII's* Chapel, at the Expence of fourteen thousand Pounds! a very great Sum, if we consider, that Wheat was then sold at five Shillings the Quarter; which, at a Medium of seven Years, appears to be but about a sixth Part of the modern Price.

Abbot *Islip*, assisted by several Persons of Distinction, laid the first Stone of this Chapel on Behalf of the King, whereon was this Inscription:

Illustrissimus Henricus Septimus, Rex Angliæ & Franciæ, & Dominus Hiberniæ, posuit hanc petram in honore beatæ Virginis Mariæ, xxiiij Die Januarij, Anno Domini Mccccii. & Anno dicti Regis Henrici Septimi decimo octavo.

CHAP. II.

An Account of the Suppression of the Abbey, the converting the same into a Bishoprick, and then into a Collegiate Church.

AT the general Suppression of Religious Houses by *Henry VIII.* this Abbey was surrendered to him, by *William Benson*, the Abbot, and seventeen of the Monks, on the 16th of *January*, Anno 1539, at which Time it appeared to be near double the Value of any other Religious Foundation in the Kingdom; the Revenues whereof amounted to 3977*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* per Ann. a Sum equal to 20000*l.* at present.

The Monastery thus dissolved, *Henry* erected the same into a College of Secular Canons, under the Government of a Dean, and appointed *William Benson*, the last Abbot, first Dean thereof: But this Establishment proved of no long Duration, for, on the 19th of *December*, Anno 1541, *Henry* converted the same into a Bishoprick, and constituted *Thomas Thirlby* Bishop thereof, together with a Dean and twelve Prebendaries; and appointed the whole County of *Middlesex* (the Parish of *Fulham*, immediately belonging to the Bishop of *London*, only excepted) for its Diocese. And for the better Support of the Episcopal Dignity, increased the Revenues of the Bishoprick, with an Addition of the major Part of the Lands which belonged to the late Abbey.

On this Occasion, *Westminster* became a City; for the making of which, according to the Opinion of the great Lord Chief Justice *Coke*, nothing else is required, than the Appellation of a Bishop's See. But the Bishoprick being soon after dissolved, the Epithet of City was thereby lost: However, the same, by Complaisance, is still continued.

Thirlby having greatly embezzled the Revenues of his new Bishoprick, was therefore, Anno 1550, translated to *Norwich*; and the new Bishoprick being dissolved by *Edward VI.* he restored the Government thereof by a Dean; which continued till *Mary's* Accession to the Crown,

Rec.
West.
An. 1447.

Fab.
Chron.

Thomp.
Ledg.

Weav.
Fun. Mon.

Ibid.

Rym.
Fæd.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

Godw. de
Præful.
Angl.

Cok. Inst.
P. 4

Dug.
Mon.
Angl.

Crown, who on the 7th of September, Anno 1557, restored it to its antient Conventual State, and appointed *John Feckenham* Abbot thereof. But upon Queen *Elizabeth's* Accession, the Monks being again ejected, she, by her Letters Patent of the 21st of May, Anno 1560, erected the same into a College, under the Government of a Dean, and twelve Secular Canons, or Prebendaries; a School-Master, Usher, and forty Scholars, denominated the Queen's, who are educated in the Liberal Sciences preparatory to the University, and provided with all the Necessaries of Life, other than Cloathing, of which they have only a Gown yearly. To this Foundation likewise belong twelve Almsmen, an Organist, with Singing-men, Choiristers, &c.

Dart.
Hist.
Westm.

This Church (without mentioning the Chapel of the Virgin *Mary*, alias that of *Henry VII.* adjoining to the East End thereof, which by all Judges is reckoned the most curious and exquisite Piece of *Gothick* Architecture in *Europe*, and which by *Leland*, a very learned and judicious Antiquary, is called *The Wonder of the World*) is one of the most spacious, stately and magnificent Fabricks upon Earth; which not only excelled in its Furniture of inestimable Value, but likewise in Possessions of Lands, Tenements, &c. for it had in different Parts of the Kingdom, no less than two Hundreds, sixteen Manors, seventeen Hamlets, and ninety-seven Towns and Villages, large Possessions, besides those in many other Places less considerable.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

There were antiently in this Conventual Church fourteen Chapels, tho' at present there are only twelve, viz. Of the Virgin *Mary*, or *Henry the Seventh's*, *Edward the Confessor*, *St. Benedict*, *St. Edmund*, *St. Nicholas*, *St. Paul*, *St. John Baptist*, *Islip* or *Erasmus's*, *St. John the Evangelist*, *St. Michael*, *St. Andrew*, *St. Blaise*, and the Altars of *St. Martin*, *St. Helena*, *St. Dunstan* and *Thomas a Becket*.

Of the Chancies and Anniversaries established in this Church, the first were only four, and the latter forty-six.

In this Collegiate Church is weekly distributed, on *Saturdays*, to forty poor Widows, a two Pound Loaf, and a Pound and a half of raw Beef, each; which is said to be the Benefaction of *Margaret*, Countess of *Richmond*, Mother to *Henry the Seventh*.

William the First, denominated *the Conqueror*, being the first Prince that ever was crowned at *Westminster*, he has therein been followed by his Successors; who have not only received the Royal Diadem in the Conventual, or Collegiate Church of this City, but likewise many of their Remains are deposited in the said Church, or Royal Repository.

This Abbey, tho' 'twas only the Second in Rank, (as, already observed) yet it was in all other Respects the Chief of the Kingdom; and whose Abbots, having had Episcopal Jurisdiction, their Seat in Parliament was in the House of Peers; whose Names, together with those of the Bishop and Deans, I shall subjoin for the Satisfaction of the Curious,

The Names of the Abbots, Bishop and Deans of Westminster.

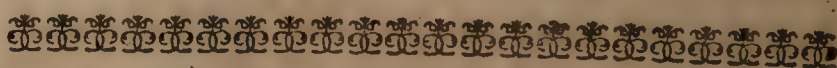
Abbots. Orthbright, Germannus, Aldred, Syward, Osmund, Selred, Orgar, Brithstan, Orthbright II. Alfwius, Alfwius II. Algar, Eadmerus, Alfnod, Alfric, Wulfinus, Aldsius, Wulnoth, Edwyn, Galfrid, Vitalis, Gilbert Crispin, Herbert, Gervaise de Bloys, Laurentius, Walter, William Postard, Papillon, William de Humez, Richard de Berkyne, Richard de Crockesley, Philip de Levesham, Richard de Ware, Walter Wenlock, Richard de Sudbery, William

de Curthington, Thomas Henley, Simon de Brukeston, Simon Langham, Nicholas Littlington, William de Colchester, Richard Harounden, George Flaccet, William . . . , John Eastney, Edmund Kirton, Thomas Milling, John Islip, William Benson, John Feckenham.

Thomas Thirlby, was the only Bishop.

Deans. William Benson, Richard Cox, Hugh Weston, William Bill, Gabriel Goodman, Lancelot Andrews, Richard Neal, George Moun-teigne, Robert Tounson, John Williams, John Earl, John Dolben, Thomas Sprat, Francis Atterbury, banished the Kingdom, by Act of Parliament, for Treasonable Practices, Samuel Bradford, Joseph Wilcox.

This Abbey, or Collegiate Church, having for many Ages not only been the Place of Royal Sepulture for the Kings and Queens of *England*, but likewise for the Nobility, and other Persons of Distinction of this Nation; I shall therefore subjoin an Account of the principal and most curious monumental Inscriptions therein contained: And, for the greater Ease of the Reader, shall insert them in alphabetical Order, with marginal References, to shew in what Part of the Church, *Henry the Seventh's* Chapel, and Cloisters, they are situate.



CHAP. III.

The most remarkable Monumental Inscriptions in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter.

Depositum

*S*erenissimæ, potentissimæ & excellentissimæ Principis *Annæ*, Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britannicæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ Reginæ, Fidei Defensoris, &c. natæ in Palatio *Sti. Jacobi*, 6to. die Februarii 1664-5. denatæ *Kensingtoniæ* primo die Augusti, 1714. ætatis suæ quinquagesimo, Regni-que decimo tertio.

Hen. VII.
Chap.

Ad Potentissimum Serenissimæ *Annæ* Maritum *Jacobum*, Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britannicæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ Regem, Fidei Defensorem, &c. Annus & *Anna* in se redit, hic novus, illa perennis; Cujus Vir, Pater & Frater Rex, Regia proles: In Cœlo æternos Regina est *Anna* per annos Floreat illa suis in prole æterna *Britannis*, Inque suo vigeat feliciter *Anna Jacobo*.

Ibid.

Inclute Rex *Britonum*, veniam da vera loquenti, *Jacobus* caret *Anna*, & non caret *Anna Jacobo*; Maxime Rex Regum, Regem solare *Jacobum*.

Obiitni Domino, Anno Domini 1618. quarto Nonarum *Martia*, annos nata 44. menses 4. & dies 18.

Mrs. *Aphra Behn* died April 1689.
Here lies a Proof, that Wit can never be Defence enough against Mortality.
Great Poetess, O thy stupendous Lays
The World admires, and the Muses praise.

East
Cloister.

To the Glory of the Lord of Hosts, here under resteth Sir *Richard Bingham*, Kt. of the antient Family of the *Binghams* of *Bingham Melcomb* in the County of *Dorset*; who from his Youth was trained up in military Affairs, and served in the Time of Queen *Mary* at *St. Quintin's* in the Western Isles of *Scotland*; and in *Britain*, in the Time of Queen *Elizabeth*, at *Leith* in *Scotland*; in the Isle of *Candy* under the *Venetians*, at *Cabo Chrio*, and the famous Battle of *Lepanto*, against the *Turks*; in the Civil Wars of *France*; in the *Netherlands*; and at *Smerwick*, where the *Romans* and *Irish* were vanquished.

South Isle.

After, he was made Governor of *Connaught*; where he over-threw the *Irish-Scots*, expelled the traitorous *O Rourke*, suppressed divers Rebellions, and that with small Charges to her Majesty,

main-

maintaining that Province in a flourishing Estate by the Space of thirteen Years. Finally, for his good Service, was made Marshal of *Ireland*, and General of *Leinster*; where, at *Dublin*, in an assured Faith in *Christ*, he ended this transitory Life the 19 June, An. Dom. 1598, ætat. 70.

St. Paul's
Chap.

En infra positam, qualis hominum oculis obversabatur, *Busbeii* imaginem: si eam, quæ in Animis altius infedit, ultra desideras; Academiae utriusque & Fori Lumina, Aulæ, Senatus, atque Ecclesiæ Principes Viros contemperate: cumque satam ab illo Ingeniorum Messiem, tam variam, tamque uberem lustraveris, quantus is esset, qui severit, cogita.

Is certe erat, qui insitam cuique à naturâ indolem & acutæ perspexit, & exercuit commode, & feliciter promovit.

Is erat, qui Adolescentium Animos ita docendo finxit, aluitque, ut tam sapere discerent, quam fari; dumque Pueri instituebantur, sensim succrescerent Viri. Quotquot illius disciplinâ penitus imbuti, in Publicum prodire, tot adepta est Monarchia, tot Ecclesia *Anglicana* Propugnatores, fidos omnes, plerosque strenuos. Quæcumque demum sit Fama Scholæ *Westmonasteriensis*, quicquid inde ad Homines fructus redundarit, *Busbeio* maxime debetur, atque in omne porro Ævum debetur. Tam utilem Patriæ Civem multis annis opibusque florere voluit Deus: Vicissim ille Pietati promovendæ se & sua alacris devovit; Pauperibus subvenire, Literatos fovere, Tempa instaurare, sed illi erat Divitiis frui: & hos in usus, quicquid non erogaret vivus, legavit moriens.

Richardus Busby, Lincolnienfis, Natus est *Lutoniae* 1606. Sept. 22. Scholæ *Westmonasteriensis* præfectus est 1640. Dec. 23.

Sedem in Eccles. *Westm.* Prebendarius obtinuit *Julii* 5. A. D. 1660. & *Wallensi* Thesaurarius, Aug. 11. 1660. Obiit 1695. Apr. 5.

Depositem

Hen. VII.
Chap.

Augustissimi & Potentissimi Principis *Caroli* Secundi, *Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ* Regis, Fidei Defensoris, &c.

Obiit Sexto die *Februarii*, Anno Dom. 1684. Ætatis suæ Quinquagesimo Quinto, Regniq; sui Tricesimo Septimo.

M. S.

South
Crof.

Qui fuit *Anglorum* Vates ter maximus olim,
Galfridus Chaucer, conditur hoc Tumulo.
Annum si quæras Domini, si Tempora Mortis,
Ecce! Notæ subsunt, quæ tibi cuncta notant.
25 *Octobris* 1400. Ærurnarum requies Mors.
N. Brigham hos fecit Musarum Nomine sumptus
1556.

St. Edm.
Chap.

Edwardus primus, *Scotorum* Malleus, hic est.
1308. Pactum serva.

And on a Table near the Tomb, are inscribed the following *Latin* and *English* Verses:
Mors est mœsta nimis, magnos que jungit in imis,
Maxima Mors minimis conjungens ultima primis;
Nullus in orbe fuit Homo vivens, nec valet esse,
Qui non morte ruit; est hinc exire necesse.
Nobilis & Fortis, tibi tu confidere noli;
Omnia sunt Mortis, sibi subdit singula foli.
De Mundi medio magnum mors impia movit,
Anglia pre tedio satis anxia plangere novit:
Corruit *Edwardus* vario veneratus honore,
Rex nuper ut *Nardus* fragrans Virtutis odore,
Corde *Leopardus*, invictus & absque pavore,
Ad rixam tardus, discretus & eucharis ore,
Viribus *Armorum* quasi gigas ardua gessit,
Colla superborum prudens per *Prelia* pressit,
Inter *Flandrenses* Fortuna sibi bene favit,
Ut quoque *Wallenses* & *Scotus* suppeditavit.
Rex bonus absque pari strenue sua Regna regebat:
Quod Natura dare potuit, Bonitatis habebat,
Actio Justitiæ, Pax Regni, sanctio Legis,
Et fuga nequitie premunt precordia Regis:

Gloria tota ruit, Regem capit hæc modo fossa.
Rex quandoque fuit, nunc nil nisi pulvis & ossa:
Filius ipse Dei, quem corde colebat & ore,
Dum vixit Rex, & valuit sua magna potestas,
Fraus latuit, Pax magna fuit, regnavit honestas.

Death is too doleful which doth join

The highest Estate full low;

Which coupleth greatest Things with least;

And last with first also.

No Man hath been in World alive,

Nor any may there be,

Which can escape the Dint of Death:

Needs hence depart must we.

O noble and victorious Man,

Trust not unto thy Strength;

For all are subject unto Death;

And all must hence at length.

Most cruel Fate from worldly Stage

Hath wrest a worthy Wight;

To whom all *England* mourned loud

To see his doleful Plight.

Edward is dead, which was adorn'd,

With divers Graces here,

A King, or fragrant *Nardus* height,

A gracious Princely Peer.

In Heart the which was *Lybard* like,

Right puissant, void of Fear:

Most slow to Strife, discreet and wise,

And gracious every where.

In Arms a Giant fierce and fell,

Attempting famous Facts,

Most prudent did subdue the Proud

By Feat of Martial Acts:

In *Flanders* Fortune gave to him,

By Lot right good Success,

In *Wales* he wan: The *Scottish* Rout

With Arms he did suppress.

This King, without his like alive,

Did firmly guide his Land:

And what good Nature could conceive,

He had it plight at Hand.

He was in Justice and in Peace

Excelling: Laws took Place;

Desire to chase all wicked Works,

Did hold this Kings good Grace.

He now doth lie intombed here,

Which furthered each good Thing:

Now nought he is but Dust and Bones,

Which was a worthy King.

The very Son of God, whom erst

This King did love most dear,

Hath given to him immortal Bliss,

For his good living here.

Whilst lived this King, by him all Things

Were in most goodly Plight:

Fraud lay hid, great Peace was kept,

And Honesty had Might.

Hic Decus *Anglorum*, Flos Regum præteritorum, St. Edm.
Forma futurorum, Rex clemens, Pax Populorum, Chap.
Tertius *Edwardus*, Regni complens Jubileum,
Invictus pardus, bellis pollens *Macchabeum*,
Prosperè dum vixit, Regnum Pietate revixit,
Omnipotens rexit: Jam Celo celice Rex fit.
Tertius *Edwardus*, fama super æthera notus.

Pugna pro Patria.

H. S. S. Reliquiæ *Edwardi* Vti. Regis *Angliæ*, Hen. VII.
& *Richardi*, Ducis *Eboracensis*. Hos Fratres Ger- Chap.
manos Turre *Londini* conclusos, injectisque Culci-
tris suffocatus, abdite & inhoneste tumulari jussit
Patruus *Richardus*, perfidus Regni Prædo. Ossa
desideratorum, diu & multum quæsit, post an-
nos cxc & i. Sclarum in ruderibus (scalæ istæ
ad sacellum Turris Albæ nuper ducebant) alte
defossa, indiciis certissimis sunt reperta xvii. die
Julii, Anno Dom. MDCLXXIII. *Carolus* II. Rex
clementissimus, acerbam sortem miseratus, inter
avita Monumenta Principibus infelicissimis justa
perfolvit, Anno Dom. 1678. annoque Regni sui 30.

Nobilis

St. Edm. Chap. Nobilis *Hispani* jacet hic Soror inclita Regis,
 Eximii Confors *Aleonora* thori,
Edwardi primi, *Wallorum* Principis, Uxor;
 Cui Pater *Henricus* tertius *Anglus* erat.
 Hanc ille Uxorem gnato petit: omnia Princeps,
 Legati munus fulcipit ipse bono
Alphonso Fratri. Placuit felix *Hymeneus*,
 Germanam *Edwardo* nec sine dote dedit:
 Dos preclara fuit, nec tali indigna Marito,
Pontivo Princeps munere dives erat.
 Femina consilio prudens, pia, prole beata,
 Auxit amicitias, auxit honore virum.

Disce mori.

Hen. VII. Chap. Hic jacet *Elizabetha*, *Edwardi* Quarti quondam
 Regis Filia, *Edwardi* Quinti Regis quondam no-
 minati Soror, *Henrici* Septimi olim Regis Conjux,
 atque *Henrici* Octavi Regis Mater inclita. Obiit
 autem suum diem in Turri *Londoniarum*, die 2.
 Feb. Anno Dom. 1502. 37. annorum ætate functa.

Ibid. Memoriae æternæ *Elizabethæ*, *Angliæ*, *Franciæ*,
 & *Hiberniæ* R. *Henrici* VIII. Filix, R. Hen. VII.
 Nepti, R. Ed. IIII. Pronepti, Patriæ Parenti, Re-
 ligionis & bonarum Artium Altrici, plurimarum
 Linguarum peritæ, præclaris tum Animi tum Cor-
 poris dotibus, Regiisque virtutibus supra Sexum.
 Principi incomparabili *Jacobus*, *Magnæ Britanniæ*,
Franciæ & *Hiberniæ* Rex, Virtutum & Regnorum
 Heres, bene merenti pie posuit.

Regno Consortes & Urna, hic obdormimus,
Elizabetha & *Maria*, Sorores, in spe Resurrectio-
 nis.

Memoriæ sacrum. Religione ad primævam Sin-
 ceritatem restaurata, Pace fundata, Moneta ad
 justum Valorem reducta, Rebellionē domestica
 vindicata, *Gallia* malis intestinis præcipiti suble-
 vata, *Belgio* sustentato, *Hispanica* Classe profligata,
Hibernia pulsus *Hispanis*, & Rebellibus ad dedi-
 tionem coactis, pacata; redditibus utrisque Aca-
 demiciæ lege annonaria plurimum adauctis, tota
 denique *Angliæ* ditata, prudentissime annos xlv.
 administrata, *Elizabetha* Regina, Victrix, Trium-
 phatrix, Pietatis studiosissima, felicissima, placida
 Morte septuagenaria soluta, mortales reliquias,
 dum *Christo* jubente resurgant, immortales in hac
 Ecclesia celeberrima ab ipsa conservata, & denuo
 fundata, deposuit. Obiit xxiiii. Martii, anno Sa-
 lutis MDCII. Regni xlv. ætatis lxx.

Ibid. Depositum serenissimæ & potentissimæ Princi-
 pissæ *Elizabethæ*, Reginæ *Bohemiæ*, Relictæ *Fre-
 derici*, Dei Gratia, *Bohemiæ* Regis, Archidapiferi
 & Principis Electoris sacri *Romani* Imperii, Filix
 unicæ *Jacobi*, Sororis *Caroli* Primi, & Amitæ *Ca-
 roli* ejus Nominis Secundi, Mag. Brit. Franc. &
Hib. Regum. Quæ in ædibus Comitum *Licestræ*
 die *Jovis* 13. Feb. piissime in Domino obdormivit,
 anno a *Christo* nato 1661. ætatis suæ sexagesimo
 sexto.

South
Cros.

Life is a Jest, and all Things show it;
 I thought so once, but I know it.
 Of Manners gentle, of Affections mild;
 In Wit a Man, Simplicity a Child;
 With native Humour, temp'ring virtuous Rage;
 Form'd to delight at once and lash the Age.
 Above Temptation in a low Estate,
 And uncorrupted even among the Great.
 A safe Companion, and an easy Friend;
 Unblam'd thro' Life, lamented in the End.
 These are thy Honours! Not that here thy Bust
 Is mix'd with Heroes, or with Kings thy Dust;
 But that the Worthy and the Good shall say,
 Striking their pensive Bosoms, Here lies Gay.

Here lie the Ashes of Mr. *John Gay*, the warm-
 est Friend, the gentlest Companion, the most be-
 nevolent Man; who maintain'd Independency in
 low Circumstances of Fortune; Integrity in the
 Midst of a corrupt Age; and that Serenity of
 Mind, which conscious Goodness alone can give,
 thro' the whole Course of his Life.

Favourite of the Muses, he was led by them
 to every elegant Art, refined in Taste, and fraught
 with Graces all his own. In various Kinds of Po-
 etry superior to many, inferior to none. His
 Works continue to inspire what his Example
 taught, Contempt of Folly however adorned, De-
 testation of Vice however dignified, Reverence
 for Virtue however disgraced.

Charles and *Catharine*, Duke and Dutcheß of
Queensberry, who loved this excellent Person liv-
 ing, and regret him dead, have caused this Mo-
 nument to be erected to his Memory.

Ici: gift *Henri*, Jadis: Rey: de: *Engleterre*: Seyg-
 nur de: *Hirlaunde*: Duc: de: *Aquitayne*: Le: *Fun. Mon.*
 Filz: Li: Rey *Johan*: Jadis: Rey: de: *Engle-
 tere*: A: Kideu: Face Mercy: Amen.

Dux *Normannorum*, verus Conquestor eorum,
 Heres *Francorum* decessit, & *Hector* eorum,

On a Table near his Monument,
Gallorum Maftrix, jacet hic *Henricus* in Urna,
 1422, Domat omnia Virtus.

Pulchra Virumque suum sociat tandem *Katerina*.
 Otium fuge.

O merciful God, what a Prince was this!

Which his short Time in martial Acts spent,
 In Honour of Conquest, that Wonder to me it is,
 How he might compass such Deeds excellent,
 And yet for that his Mind nothing detent;
 All ghostly Health for his Soul to provide,
 Out of this World ere he fatally should slide.

So though I had *Tully* his Eloquence,

Or of *Seneca* the grave Morality,

Or of *Solomon* the perfect Sapience,

Or the sweet Ditties of Dame *Calliope*;

Yet might I not in Prose, or other Ditty,

Accordingly advance this Prince's Fame,

Or with due Honour to enhaunce the same.

Considering his Acts, whereof Parcel appeare

In this rude Work, with many more left out.

The Time also was lesse than Ten Yeare,

That he so shortly brought all things about,

By Divine Grace furthered out of doubt.

That mightful Lord he holp'd his ghostly Knight,

With Grace and Honour to pass this World's Fight.

And to have Reward double and condigne.

And first, for martial Acts by him done,

To be advanced amongst the Worthies Nine;

And for his Virtues us'd by him estfoone,

With many good Deeds, which he on Earth had
 done;

Above the Hierarches, he is, I trust, now stall'd,
 That was on Earth, King of Kinges call'd.

Hic jacet *Henricus*, ejus Nominis Septimus, *An-
 gliæ* quondam Rex, *Edmundi*, *Richmondie* Comi-
 tis, Filius; qui die 22. *Augusti* Rex creatus, sta-
 tim post apud *Westmonasterium* die 30. *Octobris* co-
 ronatur, Anno Domini 1485. Moritur deinde 21.
 die *Aprilis*, anno ætatis 53. regnavit annos 23.
 menses 8. minus die.

On the Frize of the Tomb:

Septimus hic situs est *Henricus*, Gloria Regum
 Cunctorum, ipsius qui tempestate fuerunt.

Ingenio atque quibus, gestarum & nomine rerum,

Accessere opibus Naturæ dona benignæ:

Frontis honos, Facies augusta, heroica Forma:

Junctaque ei suavis Conjux, perpulchra, pudica,

Et facunda fuit, felices Prole Parentes,

Henricum quibus Octavum, terra *Anglia* debes.

On the Ledge of the Chapel.

Septimus *Henricus* Tumulo requiescit in isto,

Qui Regum splendor, lumen & Orbis erat;

Rex vigil & sapiens, comis Virtutis amator,

Egregius forma, strenuus atque potens:

Qui peperit Pacem Regno, qui Bella peregit

Plurima, qui Victor semper ab hoste redit;

Qui natus binis conjunxit Regibus ambas,

Regibus & cunctis foedere junctus erat;

Qui

Qui sacrum hoc struxit Templum, statuitque sepulchrum,

Pro se, proque sua Coniuge, Prole, Domo.
Lustra decem atque annos tres plus compleverat,
annis

Nam tribus octenis Regia Sceptra tulit.
Quindecies Domini centenus fluxerat annus,
Currebat nonus, cum venit atra dies.
Septima ter mensis lux tunc fulgebat *Aprilis*,
Cum clausit summum tanta Corona diem.
Nulla dedere prius tantum tibi secula Regem,
Anglia, vix similem posteriora dabunt.

Hen. VII.
Chap.

Invictissimi Principis *Jacobi Primi, Magnæ Britanniae, Franciæ & Hiberniæ* Regis; qui rerum apud *Scotos* annos 58. menses 3. dies 12. & apud *Anglos* annos 22. & dies 3. pacifice, ac feliciter potitus, tandem in Domino obdormivit 27. die *Martii*, anno a Christo nato 1625. Ætat. vero suæ 60.

St. Edm.
Chap.

Hic *Katherina* jacet, *Francorum* Filia Regis,
Heres & Regni (*Carole Sexte*) tui;
Henrici Quinti thalamo bis leta jugali,
Nam sic Vir duplici clarus honore fuit:
Jure suo *Anglorum*, *Katherine* jure triumphans
Francorum obtinuit jus, decus, Imperii.
Grata venit letis felix Regina *Britannis*,
Perque dies celebrant quatuor ore Deum.
Edidit *Henricum* gemebunda puerpera Regem,
Cujus in Imperio *Francus & Anglus* erat;
Non sibi, nec Regno felici fidere natum,
Sed Patri & Matri Religione parem.
Post ex *Owino Tuddero* tertia proles,
Nobilis *Edmundus*, te, *Katherina*, beat:
Septimus *Henricus*, quo non prestantior alter,
Filius *Edwardi*, Gemma *Britanna* fuit.
Felix ergo Uxor, Mater, ter Filia felix:
Ast *Avia* hæc felix terque quaterque fuit.

Otium fuge.

Hen. VII.
Chap.

Depositum inclitissimæ Principissæ *Mariæ*, illustissimi *Gulielmi* Principis *Auriaci* Relictæ, Filix primogenitæ Serenissimi Regis *Angliæ Caroli*, (pie semper *Memoriæ*) & Sororis Serenissimi *Caroli* Regis ejus Nominis secundi, quæ in Aula Regia apud *Whitehall* die Lunæ, Vicesimo quarto die *Decembris*, piissime in Dom. obdormivit, Anno a Christo Nato MDCLX. Ætatis suæ vicesimo nono.

Ibid.

D. O. M. Bonæ *Memoriæ*, & *Spei æternæ*, *Mariæ Stuartæ*, *Scotorum* Reginæ, *Franciæ* Dotariæ, *Jacobi V. Scotorum* Regis Filix, & Hæredis unicæ *Henrici VII. Ang.* Regis ex *Margareta* majori natu Filix (*Jacobo III. Regi Scotorum* Matrimonio copulata) proneptis, *Edwardi III. Angliæ* Regis ex *Elizabetha* Filiarum natu maxima abneptis, *Francisci II. Gallorum* Regis Conjugis, Coronæ *Angliæ*, dum vixit, certæ & indubitatæ Hæredis, & *Jacobi Magnæ Britanniae* Monarchæ potentissimi Matris.

Stirpe verè Regia & Antiquissima prognata erat, maximis totius *Europæ* Principibus Agnatione & Cognatione conjuncta, & exquisitissimis Animi & Corporis Dotibus & Ornamentis cumulatissima. Verum ut sunt variæ rerum humanarum vices! Postquam Annos plus minus viginti in Custodia detenta, fortiter & strenue (sed frustra) cum malevolorum obtrectationibus, timidorum suspitionibus, & inimicorum capitalium insidiis conflictata esset, tandem inaudito & infesto Regibus exemplo, securi percutitur.

Et contempto Mundo, devicta Morte, lassato Carnifice, Christo Servatori Animæ Salutem, *Jacobo* Filio spem Regni & Posteritatis, & universis cædis infaustæ Spectatoribus Exemplum Patientiæ commendans, pie & intrepide cervicem Regiam securi maledictæ subjecit, & Vitæ caducæ sortem cum Celestis Regni Perennitate commutavit ult. Idus *Februarii*, Anno Christi MDLXXXVII. Ætatis XXXXVI.

No. 112.

Si generis splendor, raræ si gratia Formæ,
Probri nescia mens, inviolata Fides,
Pectoris invicti Robur, Sapientia, Candor,
Nixaque solantis Spes Pietate Dei,
Si Morum Probitas, duri Patientia Fræni,
Majestas, Bonitas, pura, benigna Manus,
Pallida Fortunæ possint vitare tonantis
Flumina, quæ Montes, Templaq; sancta petunt,
Non præmatura Fatorum Sorte perisset,
Nec fieret mœstis tristis Imago Genis.
Jure *Scotos*, Thalamo *Francos*, Spe possidet *Anglos*;
Triplice sic triplex Jure Corona beat.
Felix! heu nimium Felix! si Turbine pulsa,
Vicinam sero conciliasset Opem:
Sed cadit, ut Terram teneat; nunc Morte triumphat,

Fructibus ut sua Stirps pullulet inde novis.
Victa nequit vinci, nec Carcere clausa teneri;
Non occisa mori, sed neque capta capi.
Sic Vitis succisa gemit foecundior Uvis,
Sculptaque purpureo Gemma Decore micat.
Obruta frugifero sensim sic Cespice surgunt
Semina, per multos quæ latuere Dies.
Sanguine sancivit Fœdus cum Plebe *Jehova*,
Sanguine placabant Numina sancta Patres:
Sanguine conspersi quos præterit Ira Penates;
Sanguine signata est, quæ modo cedit Humus.
Parce, Deus, satis est; infandos siste dolores,
Inter funestos pervolet illa Dies.
Sit Reges mactare nefas, ut Sanguine posthac
Purpureo nunquam Terra *Britanna* fluat.
Exemplum pereat cæsæ cum Vulnere Cristæ;
Inque Malum præceps Author & Actor eat.
Si meliore sui post Mortem Parte triumphat,
Carnifices fileant, Tormina, Claustra, Cruces.
Quem dederant Cursum superi, Regina peregit;
Tempora læta Deus, Tempora dura dedit.
Edidit eximium fato properante *Jacobum*,
Quem *Pallas*, *Musæ*, *Delia*, Fata colunt.
Magna Viro, major Natu, sed maxima partu,
Conditur hic Regum Filia, Sponsa, Parens.
Det Deus & nati, & qui nascentur ab illa,
Æternos videant hinc sine nube Dies.

H. S. E. *Isaacus Newton*, Eques Auratus, qui Mid. Isle.
Animi Vi prope Divina, Planetarum Motus, Figuras, Cometarum Semitas, Oceanique Æstus, sua Mathefi Facem præferente, primus demonstravit; Radium Lucis Dissimilitudines, Colorumque inde nascentium Proprietates, quas nemo antea vel suspicatus erat, pervestigavit, Naturæ, Antiquitatis Scripturæ, Sedulus, Sagax, Fidus Interpret, Dei O. M. Majestatem Philosophia asseruit, Evangelii Simpliciter Moribus expressit. Sibi gratulentur Mortales, tale tantumque extitisse, Humani Generis Decus. Nat. 25. Dec. A. D. 1642. Obiit 20 Mar. 1726.

Thomas Parr of the County of *Salop*, born in anno 1483. He lived in the Reign of Ten Princes, viz. King *Edward* the IV. King *Edward* V. King *Richard* III. King *Henry* VII. King *Henry* VIII. King *Edward* VI. Queen *Mary*, Queen *Elizabeth*, King *James* and King *Charles*; aged 152 Years, and was buried here, Nov. 15. 1635.

South
Cross.

Prudens & mundus *Richardus* Jure secundus
Per Fatum victus, jacet hic sub Marmore pictus.
Verax Sermone, prudens fuit & Ratione.
Corpore Procerus, Animo prudens ut *Omerus*.
Ecclesiæ favit, elatos suppeditavit.
Quem vis prostravit, Regalia qui violavit.
Obruit Hereticos, et eorum stravit Amicos:
O clemens *Christe*, tibi devotus fuit iste.
Votis, Baptiste, salves quem protulit iste.
Hic jacet immitti consumptus Morte *Richardus*,
1399. fuisse Felicem miserrimum.

St. Edm.
Chap.

Heare lyes (expecting the Second Comminge of our Saviour *Christ Jesus*) the Body of *Edmund Spencer*, the Prince of Poets in his Time; whose di-

South
Cross.

vine Spirit needs no other Witnesse, then the Works which he left behinde him. He was borne in *London*, in the Yeare 1510, and died in the Yeare 1596.

The numerous sepulchral Inscriptions in this Church and Cloisters being too many to be inserted within the Compaſs of this History, we refer them to Mr. *Dart's* Antiquities, and other modern Collections; and shall only observe that there are interred in this Repository, thirteen Kings, sixteen Queens, thirty-two Princes, twenty-nine Princesses, fifteen Dukes, seventeen Dutchesses, eight Marquises, three Marchionesses, thirty-three Earls, twenty-four Countesses, three Viscounts, one Viscountess, thirty-eight Barons, thirty-one Baronesses, Knight and Baronets sixty-eight, Archbishops seven, Bishops eighteen, Abbots twenty-five, Deans four, and Gentlemen, Ladies, and other Persons of Distinction, five hundred and thirty-seven.

To the above-specified Epitaphs, (though foreign to this Work) I shall for its amazing Composition, and singular Diction, add a monumental Inscription in the *High-German* Language, which I transcribed from a sepulchral Monument in the common Burial-ground, without the *Grimmesche* Gate at *Leipsick* in *Upper Saxony*; which, for the Use of the Reader, I have rendered into *English*.

Capital Conto.

<i>Gewin & Verlust Conto.</i>	Für des Christus unchatzbares
An gluckseligen SterbeGewin,	Loſe Gelt und Ranzion, 100000.
Wohl gestorben ist der beste	
Gewin, 100000.	1669. 7. April in Scheibenberg.

Auf Felix Adam Blechsmidt, bestimmte Sterbe Tag, anno 1700. d. 21. October; Gelobe ich Jesus Christus, S. T. Burge Zubezahlen, diesen meinen sola Wechsell Brieve an dem Selbstn: Dem Werth nab ich Selbstn verdient, bin mit Sein Glauben und Leben vergnugt, Schenke ihm dahero die Ewige Seeligkeit aus Gnaden.

Jesus Christus.

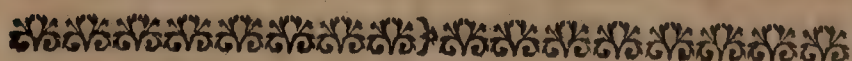
Stock Account.

<i>Profit and Loss Account.</i>	For Christ's unvaluable Purchase
A fortunate End a Prize; to die	and Ransom, 100000.
well, is the best Prize, 100000.	Scheibenberg 7. April 1669.

Upon the appointed Day of *Felix Adam Blechsmidt's* Death, which shall happen on the twenty-first of *October*, Anno 1700. I, *Jesus Christ*, promise to pay unto him this my only Bill of Exchange, having purchased the Value thereof through my Merits; therefore being satisfied with his Life and Faith, give him eternal Happiness through Grace.

Jesus Christ.

This Bill of Exchange, or promissary Note, is dated at the Time and Place of *Blechsmidt's* Birth, and made payable to him on the Day of his Death. And as for the Sums of 100000, they are, by the People, commonly read Dollars; though there is not the least Sign, or Appearance, of any such Coin thereby.



CHAP. III.

An Account of the several Parishes within the City and Liberty of Westminster.

St. A N N E's.

THE Parish of *St. Martin's in the Fields* continuing greatly to increase, the numerous Inhabitants, for want of Places of Worship, were deprived of an Opportunity of publicly celebrating the divine Offices; wherefore the Inhabitants of the new-erected Buildings applied to the

Bishop of *London*, to appoint them a proper Spot of Ground in *Kemp's Field*, whereon to erect Church, and set out a Church-yard for a common Cemetery. This Request being readily agreed to by the Bishop, the Inhabitants of the said Buildings began to erect a Church and Steeple thereon; which being raised to a considerable Height, the District for the intended Parish was settled with the Vestry of *St. Martin's in the Fields*; and upon Application to Parliament in the Year 1678, it was erected into a distinct Parish, and discharged from all manner of Dependence upon that of *St. Martin's*, in all respects, as if it never had belonged to the same; with a Power to erect a Church and Steeple, to be called *The Parish Church of St. Anne, within the Liberty of Westminster*; with a Right of choosing Parish Officers, to make Rates, and in all other Respects to act as the Inhabitants of the other Parishes within the City and Liberty of *Westminster*.

Act. Parl.
30 Car. II.

And by the Authority aforesaid, the first Rector was appointed by the Bishop of *London*; and he and his Successors thereby incorporated and enabled to sue and be sued; and to purchase Lands in Mortmain, not exceeding the yearly Rent of one hundred and twenty Pounds.

Ibid.

And by the said Act of Parliament, the perpetual Advowson of this Rectory was settled upon the Bishop of *London*, and his Successors; who are in all Respects impowered to exercise the same Authority therein, as in the several Parishes of the City of *London*; and the Rector and his Successors, to enjoy the like Oblations, Obventions, Mortuaries, *Easter* Books, and Ecclesiastical Duties, as the Vicar of *St. Martin's* enjoys; and also, an Annuity of one hundred Pounds, to be annually assessed upon the Parishioners on *Easter Thursday*, by the Church-Wardens, and three, or more substantial Householders, by a Pound-rate, not exceeding eight Pence upon every twenty Pounds personal Estate, to be confirmed by two Justices of the Peace, dwelling within the City, or Liberty of *Westminster*; and to be collected by such Persons as the Assessors shall yearly nominate who are to pay the same to the Church-Wardens, and they to the Rector quarterly upon pain of Imprisonment: And for the making such Assessment, the Church-Wardens shall, on every *Easter-day*, give Notice in the Church, for a Meeting on the *Thursday* following, for that Purpose; and if the Assessment be not made within the Time appointed, the Persons so offending, to forfeit five Pounds each to the Rector, to be levied by Distress: And all Persons aggrieved by such Assessment, to be relieved by the Justices, at the general quarter Sessions; whose Order shall be final without Appeal.

Ibid.

And by the Authority aforesaid, the Rector, with the Consent of the Burgesses, Church-Wardens and principal Inhabitants, may appoint a Parish Clerk; who shall have the like Allowances, as the Clerk of *St. Martin's in the Fields*. The first Church-wardens and other Parish Officers to be chosen by the Vestry of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, and all their Successors by the Laws now in Force. The Church-wardens to raise Money for the Repairs of the Church, after the same Manner as that of the Hundred-Pound Annuity for the Rector.

Ibid.

And by Virtue of the said Act of Parliament, the Rector and his Successors are, in Right of the Church, seized of their Demeans in Fee, in a Parcel of Ground in *Kemp's Field*, now *King's-street, Soho*, of the Length of 213 Feet, and Depth of 45, with a Power of granting Building-leases, for the Term of forty-one Years, at four Shillings per Foot yearly for each Foot fronting the Street; and at the Expiration of that Term, the Rector may demise the Houses thereon, for the Term

Ibid.

of



South West View of the Parish Church of S^t. Clement's Danes in the Strand.

of forty Years, upon a reasonable improved Rent, without taking a Fine.

Though by this Act of Parliament, the afore-said District was converted into a Parish, and the Method of its Government thereby settled; yet no Provision being made therein for finishing the Church and Steeple, they were reduced to a worse Condition than at the Time of petitioning; wherefore the Parishioners found it necessary to apply to Parliament, for a Power to raise Money toward finishing the said Church and Steeple, Rectory-house, and other parochial Works. Whereupon, in the Year 1685, it was by Parliament enacted, that towards raising the Sum required, for accomplishing so good a Design, the Bishop of London was authorized, by an Instrument under his Seal, to constitute thirty Persons to be Commissioners for finishing the same; who were to continue as such, till the Work was finished, and paid for; then they were to become Vestry-men of the new Parish, and as such to continue, till they remove, die, or be displaced for Mal-practices; and as often as a Vacancy happens, the same to be supplied by a proper Person, to be elected by the remaining Members of the said Vestry. And towards finishing this Church and Steeple, the Commissioners were empowered to raise the Sum of five thousand Pounds, (above what the Pews should be sold for) in four Years, at sixteen quarterly Payments, clear of all Deductions; towards the raising of which Sum, all Tenants to be rated at least one fifth of the Sum charged upon Landlords.

This Church being finished, it was, together with its Cemetery, consecrated by Henry, Bishop of London, on the twenty-first of March. Anno 1685

It is a Rectory, situate in Dean-street, Sobo, and dedicated to St. Anne, the Mother of the Virgin Mary.

The Rector of this Parish, in lieu of Tithes, receives from his Parishioners an Annuity of one hundred Pounds; which, together with the Glebe, Surplice Fees, and Easter Book amount to about three hundred Pounds per Annum. But the Parish being taken out of that of St. Martin, the Rector pays neither first Fruits, nor Tenths to the King, nor Procurations to the Bishop, or Arch-deacon.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

This Parish consists of two Wards, who have each a Burgess and his Assistant; the Vestry, which is select, consists of thirty Members; two Church-Wardens, four Overseers of the Poor, six Constables, four Scavengers, who pay the Raker for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Dust, three hundred and thirty Pounds; four Beadles, twenty Watchmen, one thousand three hundred and thirty-seven Houses; and a Workhouse for the Reception of the Poor.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

At the North-east and North-west Angles of Newport-street were situate the City Mansions of the noble Families of Bolingbroke and Newport; on the West Side of the Garden of the latter (where Gerard-street, &c. are situate) was a Military, or Artillery Ground, wherein were exercised the Militia of Middlesex, and trained-bands of Westminster. The only Things remarkable in this Parish at present, are, its beautiful Streets, spacious and handsome Church, and stately Quadrangle, denominated King's-square, but vulgarly Sobo-square; and Part of Leicester-square.

St. CLEMENT's Danes.

The Origin of this Church is of very great Antiquity, as is manifest by the cruel and barbarous Massacre of the Danes in the Reign of

Ethelred, Anno 1002, at which Time many of that distressed Nation fled hither for Sanctuary. A farther Proof of the Antiquity of this Church, is, that Harde-Canut, upon his Accession to the Crown, Anno 1039, under Pretence of revenging some Injuries done to his Mother by his late Brother and Predecessor Harold, caused his Corps to be taken from its Place of Sepulture at Westminster; and after causing the same to be decolated by the Hands of the common Hangman, commanded it to be thrown into the River Thames; which being soon after fished up by certain Fishermen, they re-interred it in this Church-yard; which was then the common Cemetery of the Danes in this City.

That this Church was originally erected by the River Side, is manifest from the Place of its Situation, denominated the Strand, a Saxon Appellative, denoting either a Bank, Shore, or Side of a River; and probably founded by that People in the Reign of Ethelred. But by Fleetwood (some Time Recorder of London) we are told, that at the Expulsion of the Danes, none of that Nation were suffered to stay in England, but such as were married to English Women; and the remaining few obliged to reside between the City of London and Island of Thorney (now called Westminster) where they erected a Chapel, which, upon its Consecration, received the Appellation of Ecclesia Clementis Dacorum, in the first of Edward, called the Confessor, Anno 1041.

It is a Rectory, situate on the North Side of the Strand, and dedicated to St. Clement, a Roman Disciple of St. Peter, and fourth Bishop of Rome, and the additional Name of Danes, is taken from the ancient Inhabitants of this Neighbourhood. It being, by Henry the Second, given to the Knights Templars of this City, the Advowson thereof continued in them till the Dissolution of their Order, when it was conferred upon the Prior and Canons of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, who disposed of the same, together with some Lands in the Parish, to Walter Bishop of Exeter, about the Year 1324, in whom and his Successors it continued till the Year 1547, when Edward the Sixth granted it to Edward Duke of Somerset; but upon his Attainder, it reverting to the Crown, the said King, Anno 1552, conferred it upon Sir Thomas Palmer; but it again devolving to the Crown, Queen Elizabeth granted the same to William Lord Burleigh, in whose Descendants, the Earls of Exeter, it still remains.

The present beautiful Church was erected at the Charge of the Parishioners in the Year 1682, and in the Year 1719 the Steeple was raised eighty-five Feet.

The Profits of this Rectory, amount to about five hundred Pounds per Annum.

A Table of Fees, or Duties, for the Parish of St. Clement's Danes, in the County of Middlesex, settled, concluded and agreed upon at a Vestry held within the said Parish, on the First Day of December, in the Year of our Lord God one thousand seven Hundred and three.

Duties to be paid to the Parish.	l.	s.	d.
For every Grave in the Church.	3	10	0
For every Corps interred in either of the Vaults, viz. the great Vault or Clement's-Inn Vault	2	0	0
For every Corps laid in either of the said Vaults, and under ten Years old,	1	0	0
Note. When Clement's-Inn Vault is opened, for taking up and laying the Isle, shall pay above the former Fee the Sum of	0	5	0
For a Grave in the South Porch	3	10	0
If any Grave shall be made in either of the Vaults, shall pay over and above the former Fees	5	0	0
For every Corps interred in the Old Church-yard	0	8	0
For every Corps interred in the New Church-yard	0	4	0
For the great Bell	0	10	0
The second Bell	0	8	0
The third Bell	0	6	0
The other Bells each	0	4	0

For

Chron.
Joh.
Brompt.

Dugd. Mon.
Angl.

Dugd.
Antiq.
Warw.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

Chron.
Sax.

	l.	s.	d.
For the best Pall	1	0	0
The second Pall	0	15	0
The third Pall	0	10	0
The best Cloth	0	6	8
The second Cloth	0	2	6
The worst Cloth	0	1	4
But be it provided, that if any Corps shall be interred, and none of the Parish Palls used, shall pay	0	10	0

Duties to be paid to the Rector.

For all Funerals in the Chancel, to be agreed for with the Rector	0	0	0
For every Funeral in the Church and Vaults	0	6	8
If any Stranger shall preach a Funeral Sermon, he shall pay for the Use of the Pulpit, if the same shall then be demanded by the Rector	0	10	0
For any Corps interred in the old Church-yard	0	3	4
For any Corps interred in the new Church-yard	0	2	4

To the Parish Clerk, viz.

For every Funeral in the Church Vaults or Chancel	0	2	6
For every Funeral in either of the Church-yards	0	1	0

To the Sexton.

For every Funeral in the Church Vaults or Chancel	0	1	6
For every Funeral in either of the Church-yards	0	0	6

To the Grave-Maker.

For every Funeral in the Church Vaults or Chancel	0	1	6
For every Funeral in either of the Church-yards	0	1	0

To the Bearers.

In Gowns each Man	0	1	0
Without their Gowns each Man	0	0	6
For the Removal of a Corps from the Place where they die to the Church-house, to pay each Bearer	0	0	6

NOTE, All Strangers to pay double Fees, unless good Cause shall appear to the contrary to the Church-wardens.

If any Corps be interred in either of the Church-yards, and the Service of the Church shall be desired, then, and in such Case, the Fees which are due to the Rector, the Clerk of the Parish, the Sexton, and the Grave-digger, shall be paid as if such Corps were interred in the Church or Vaults, and not the Church-yard Fees.

It is also hereby provided, That the poor People of this Parish, who receive Alms, whether young or old, be all buried as such, without any Duty, Fees, or Reward, to any Person, in any kind whatsoever.

All Corps to be interred by ten of the Clock at Night; if later, the Persons concerned shall agree with the Minister, and other Church-Officers, for late Attendance.

All Fees to be paid by all Persons concerned on or before the Interment of any Corps; and that the Parish-clerk shall not deliver any Bill till such Bill be signed by the senior Church-warden, or in his Absence by the junior Church-warden.

The Sexton's Fees from the Bells.

Paid him by the Church-wardens out of the Fees above said.

	l.	s.	d.
For the Great Bell and Knell	0	1	4
The second Bell	0	1	0
The third Bell	0	0	9
The lesser Bells	0	0	6

Marriage Fees.

To the Rector, By Licence	0	10	0
By Bans	0	5	0
For putting up the Banns	0	1	0
To the Clerk, By Licence	0	2	6
By Banns	0	1	0
To the Sexton, for all Marriages	0	2	0

This Table of Fees, settled and agreed upon at a Vestry above said, being exhibited unto me Henry Newton, Doctor of Laws, Vicar General and Official Principal of the Diocese of London, I have perused and approved the same: And in Testimony thereof have caused the same to be entered in the Episcopal Registry of London; and have hereunto subscribed my Name, and caused the Seal of my Office, which is used in this behalf, to be set to these Presents this fourteenth Day of February, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and three, English Style.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.
Newc. To First-fruits	52	7	1
Repert. To Tenths	5	4	1½
Ecclef. To the Bishop's Procuration	0	7	6
Paroch. To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	5	5
To Synodalis	0	3	5

Donations, per Annum.

Par. Reg. The Earl of Essex	12	0	0
Mund.Ed. Richard and Anne Bedoe his Wife	20	0	0
Stow.Sur. Edward Price	3	0	0
Par. Reg. The Lady Bridgeman	8	0	0
Robert Raxall	3	0	0
Mr. Laurence	11	5	0

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

This Parish, which consists of Part of two Liberties, (viz. of Westminster and the Dutchy of Lancaster) has one Burgefs, with his Assistant; two Church-Wardens; five Overseers of the Poor; eight Constables; sixteen Scavengers, who annually pay the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Dust, the Sum of five hundred and thirty-five Pounds; two Beadles, and twenty-eight Watchmen. Here is a Faculty Vestry, consisting of forty-four Members; sixteen hundred and ninety-one Houses; and a Workhouse for the Reception of the Poor.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

A celebrated Fountain, denominated St. Clement's Well, which was many Ages ago one of the three principal Springs whereat the City Youth on Festival Days used to entertain themselves with a Variety of Diversions: The Well is now covered, and a Pump placed therein, on the East Side of Clement's Inn, and lower End of St. Clement's Lane.

At the Dissolution of the Order of Knights Templars, the Advowson of this Church, together with Lands and five Messuages in the Parish, were conferred upon the Prior and Canons Regular of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre; which Lands and Messuages, I imagine, will appear to have been that Part of the Temple, called the Outer. For, in the Year 1324, the said Prior and Canons having disposed of the same to Walter, Bishop of Exeter, he erected thereon a stately Edifice, as a City Mansion, for himself and his Successors, and denominated the same Exeter-House. This Fabrick being some Time after alienated, it came to the noble Families of Paget and Leicester, and at last to that of Essex; and being since pulled down, a beautiful Street is erected on the Site thereof, by the Appellation of the last noble Possessor.

In the Strand, between the said Essex-house and Milford-lane, was situate the Chapel of St. Esprit, but when, or by whom the same was founded, is unknown.

Almost contiguous to the said Milford-lane, on the West, was situate the Bishop of Bath's Palace, which coming to the Earl of Arundel, it received the Appellation of its new Master; but it at last making way for new Streets, the Titles of the last noble Possessor are still retained in those denominated Arundel and Norfolk.

Here is a Street, from a Well formerly therein, called Holywell-street: This Epithet it probably received from a Chapel, said to have stood near St. Innocent's Church, or St. Mary le Strand.

At the upper End of Wych-street, and lower End of Drury-lane, anciently stood the Houses of the noble Families of Drury and Craven; and as from the former the neighbouring Lane was denominated, so from the latter a beautiful Court received the Name of its Buildings.

The most remarkable Places in this Parish at present are, Clare Market, and the three Inns of Chancery, viz. Clement's, New and Lyon's Inns.

St. GEORGE's, Hanover-Square.

The new Buildings in the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields still continuing to increase and extend themselves over the neighbouring Fields, the Inhabitants were thereby so greatly increased, that neither the Parish-Church, nor its Chapels of Ease, were sufficient to contain one Half thereof; wherefore the Commissioners for building the fifty new Churches within the Bill of Mortality, caused one of the said Churches to be erected in one of the Out-Wards of the said Parish; and the same being finished, it was consecrated on the

Fitzsteph. Descrip. Lond.

Dugd. Antiq. Warwick.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

Ibid.

Joh. Fleet Hist. West.

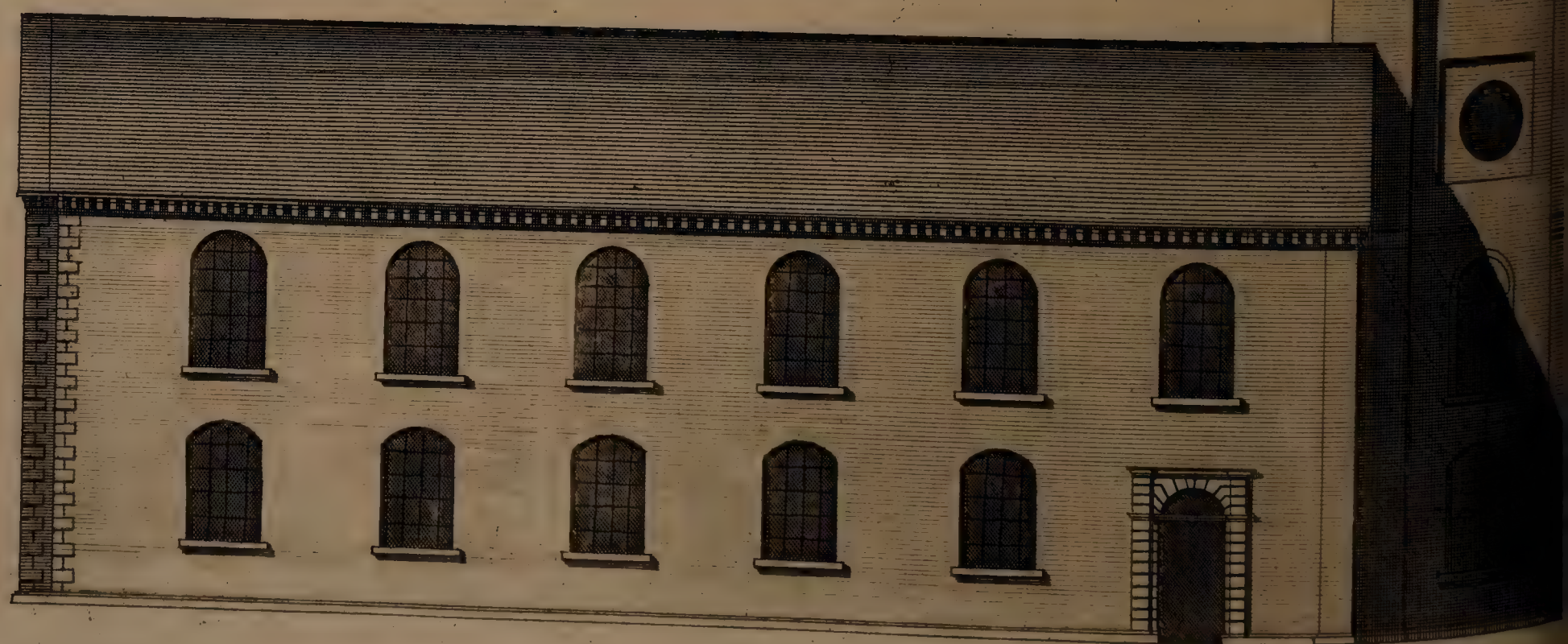


B. Cole sculp

The North West Prospect of the Parish Church of St. George Hanover Square



The South East Prospect of the Temple Church



The North Prospect of St. Anne's Westminster.

the 23d of March, Anno 1724, by Edmund, Bishop of London; and, in Honour of his reigning Majesty's Name, was dedicated to St. George the Martyr.

This Church is a Rectory, situate on the East Side of George-street, and near the Square, whence it has its additional Epithet; and the Ground whereon the same is erected was given by Lieutenant General William Stewart, who some Time after bequeathed to this Parish the Sum of four thousand Pounds, towards erecting and endowing a Charity School therein.

This new Parish, consisting of the two Out-Wards of that of St. Martin's in the Fields, was by Act of Parliament constituted a distinct Parish. And the Rector, by the Authority aforesaid, is intitled to all such Tithes, Oblations, Obventions, Mortuaries, Easter-Books, or Offerings, and all other Dues, as the Vicar of St. Martin's formerly used to receive in the two Out-Wards which compose this Parish. And the perpetual Advowson of the Rectory is settled upon the Bishop of London, and his Successors.

The Profits arising to the Rector of this Parish, consisting of Tithes, Surplice-Fees, and Easter-Offerings, are said to amount to about six hundred Pounds per Annum. But the Parish being taken out of that of St. Martin's in the Fields, the only Disbursement on account of the Cure, is ten Shillings Procuration, which is paid to the Bishop rather by Complement than Right.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

This Parish, instead of two, at present consists of four Wards, denominated Conduit-street, Grosvenor-street, Dover-street, and the Out-Ward, which contain the following Officers, &c. viz. An Assistant Burgefs; a select Vestry of one hundred and one Members; two Church-Wardens; six Overseers of the Poor; four Constables; one Headborough; six Scavengers, who annually pay the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Dust, the Sum of nine hundred Pounds; four Surveyors of the Highways; four Beadles; thirty-nine Watchmen; nineteen hundred and nine Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The only Things remarkable before its Erection, were two of the London Conduits, and a Ducking-pond near the South-east Angle of Grosvenor-street; and three Forts on the Line of Communication, drawn round the City and Suburbs of London, by Order of Parliament in the Year 1643. One at the lower End of Brudon-street, another at the Place called Oliver's Mount, and the third at the End of Tybourn-lane, Hide-Park Road.

At the North End of Halfmoon-street, in a Place denominated May-Fair, is annually held a Fair, which begins on May-Day, and continues for the Space of fourteen Days; which Fair, in the Year 1705, was put down, but is again revived.

The Remarkables at present are, the handsome Parish Church; four Chapels of Ease, viz. in Conduit-street, Audley-street, May-fair and Knight's-bridge: The first of which, denominated Trinity-Chapel, is modelled after King James the Second's Field-Chapel, which was a Wooden Building erected in his Camp at Hounslow Heath, Anno 1686, whence it was brought to Town, and placed in Glass-house-street, at the North-east Corner of Old Bond-street, where it continued, for the Use of that Neighbourhood, till the Year 1716, when it was demolished, and the present Chapel erected for the same Use. This Parish likewise contains two of the City Conduits; Part of Hyde-Park; two spacious and magnificent Squares, in one of which is a stately gilt Equestrian Statue of his late Majesty King George the First; Chelsea Wa-

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ter-works; an Hospital for the Cure of lame and distempered Poor, and a Work-house for accommodating the Parish Poor.

St. JAMES's.

The Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields continuing greatly to increase in new Buildings, another Church, or Chapel, was deemed necessary for the Accommodation of the numerous Inhabitants; wherefore Henry, Earl of St. Alban's, and the neighbouring Inhabitants, erected the present Church, at the Expence of above seven thousand Pounds.

Upon the Death of the said Earl, Charles the Second, by his Letters Patent of the 31st of May, Anno 1684, granted the said Church and Cemetery, in Trust, to Thomas Lord Jermin (Nephew to the said Earl) and his Heirs forever; who thereupon assigned over the said Church, with its Appurtenances, to Sir Walter Clarges, Bart. and others, in Trust, as a Chapel, for the Use of the Inhabitants of that Part of the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields; whereupon it was consecrated by Henry, Bishop of London, on Sunday the 13th of July in the same Year, and dedicated to the Honour of God, by the Appellation of St. James in the Fields.

The Church being consecrated, and a District for a new Parish set out, Application was made to Parliament in the Year 1685, to get the said District made Parochial; wherefore the Parliament did constitute the same a Parish, distinct from, and independent of, that of St. Martin's in the Fields; and the same to be called The Parish of St. James within the Liberty of Westminster; whereof Thomas Tennison, D. D. Vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields, was appointed the first Rector; and by the same Authority, he and his Successors, Rectors of this Parish, were incorporated, and enabled to sue and be sued, by the said Name, in all Courts and Places in this Realm; and that a House be erected on Part of the Church-yard, or near the same, for a Habitation for the Rector, with a Power of purchasing in Mortmain, Lands to the Amount of two hundred Pounds per Annum, over and above the then Endowments: And as a farther Support for the Rector he is intitled to all such Tithes, Oblations, Obventions, Mortuaries, Easter-Books, and all other Dues, as the Vicar of St. Martin's receives.

And it is further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, that the Patronage, or Advowson of and to this Rectory, after the Death or Avoidance of the first Rector, shall be in the Bishop of London and his Successors, and Thomas Lord Jermin, and his Heirs for ever; the first Rector to be collated by the Bishop of London, and the next by the Lord Jermin, or his Heirs; and for ever after, the Bishop of London to present twice to Lord Jermin's once. And the Incumbents to be instituted and inducted as other Rectors are, and to enjoy in all Respects the same Ecclesiastical Duties as the Vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields. But some Time ago, the Lord Jermin having by a Deed, enrolled in Chancery, conveyed his Right of Presentation to this Rectory, to the Bishop of London, and his Successors, they are become sole Patrons thereof.

And by the same Authority, the Rector of this Parish is seized in Demean, as of Fee, in Right of the Church, of a certain Toft of Ground on the North Side of the same in Piccadilly; and likewise of another Parcel of Ground, whereon stood Stables; together with five Houses in Jermin-street. These being the Glebe belonging to the Cure, the Rector is authorized to demise the Houses thereon by Lease, for the Term of forty one Years, upon an improved Rent, without a Fine.

15 N

And

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

Act Parl.
1 Jac. II.

Ibid.

Ibid. And by the same Authority, the two first Church-wardens were appointed; and the several Vestrymen of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, Inhabitants of this Parish, together with the Commissioners that were nominated by the Bishop of *London*, as Supervisors of the Building of the Church, were constituted Vestrymen, and in conjunction with the Rector, impowered to nominate so many additional Vestrymen as would make the Number (with the Rector and Church-wardens) thirty-four; any six whereof (the Rector, or his Deputy, and one of the Church-wardens, to be always two) to have the same Power as the Vestry of *St. Martin's in the Fields*; and upon the Death, or Removal of a Vestryman, to constitute another.

Ibid. And by the Authority aforesaid, the Rector, with the Approbation of the Vestry, may appoint an Assistant-Precacher, and a Clerk, both to be in Priests Orders, with a Sexton, or Sextons, to be continued during Life, or good Behaviour: The Assistant to have a Stipend of one hundred Pounds *per Annum*, to be yearly raised by an Assessment upon the Inhabitants; the Parish Clerk a Salary of thirty Pounds *per Annum*, out of the Profits arising from the Pews, together with the same Dues and Perquisites received by the Clerk of *St. Martin's*; and the Sextons to have the same Salaries, Dues, &c. as those of *St. Martin's in the Fields*; and the Parish Officers to be chosen after the same Manner as those of the said *St. Martin's*.

And by the same Authority, the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Parish is reserved to the Bishop of *London* and his Successors.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.			
	l.	s.	d.
By Glebe	—	—	60 0 0
By Surplice Fees	—	—	290 0 0
By Easter Dues	—	—	240 0 0
By a Parsonage House	—	—	40 0 0

Officers, &c. in the Parish.

The Vestry is select, consisting of thirty-four Members; two Burgeesses, with their Assistants; two Church-wardens; eight Overseers of the Poor; seven Constables; fourteen Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Dust, the Sum of nine hundred Pounds *per Annum*; four Beadles, and fifty-four Watchmen; three thousand three hundred and seventeen Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The Site whereon *Marshall-street*, part of *Little Broad-street* and *Marlborough Market* are now erected, was denominated the *Pest-Field*, from a *Lazaretto* therein, which consisted of thirty-six small Houses, for the Reception of poor and miserable Objects of this Neighbourhood that were afflicted with a direful Pestilence, *Anno* 1665. And at the lower End of *Marshall-street*, contiguous to *Silver-street*, was a common Cemetery, wherein some thousands of Corps were buried that died of that dreadful and virulent Contagion.

The Remarkables at present are, the handsome Church and Steeple; two Chapels of Ease; a Presbyterian, Anabaptist, and a French Meeting-house; three Charity Schools; two magnificent Squares; two Markets, and Part of a third; with a Work-house for the Reception of the Parish Poor.

St JOHN Baptist's.

The House denominated the *Savoy*, (to which this is a Chapel) was at first erected by *Peter*, Earl of *Savoy*, (Uncle to *Eleanor*, Consort to *Henry* the Third) in the Year 1245. But *Peter* soon after conferring the same upon the Fraternity of *Mountjoy*, Queen *Eleanor* purchased it of them for the Use of her Son *Edmund*, Earl of *Lanca-*

ster; and the same being pulled down some Time after, *Henry*, Earl of *Lancaster*, about the Year 1328, rebuilt it in such a sumptuous and magnificent manner, that it far excelled all other Structures in the Kingdom, at the Expence of fifty-two thousand Marks.

In 1381, this stately Palace, with all its sumptuous Furniture, was destroyed by *Wat Tyler* and the *Kentish* Rebels. The Site thereof devolving to the Crown, *Henry* the seventh began to re-edify the same about the Year 1509, (as it at present appears) for an Hospital for the Reception and Entertainment of one hundred distressed Objects; but that Prince not living to finish the same, *Henry*, his Son and Successor, in the Year 1511, not only granted his Manor of the *Savoy* to *Richard* Bishop of *Winchester*, and others, Executors of his Father's Will, towards finishing the said Hospital; but likewise by his Charter of the fifth of *July*, *Anno* 1513, constituted them a Body Politick and Corporate, to consist of a Master and five secular Chaplains, and four Regulars, in Honour of *Jesus Christ*, his Mother, and *St. John Baptist*, with a Power to purchase, in Mortmain, Lands to the Amount of five hundred Marks *per Annum*, clear of Reprises; and the Foundation to be denominated, *The Hospital of King Henry the seventh, late King of England, of the Savoy*.

When this Hospital was suppressed by *Edward* the Sixth, in the Year 1553, the Revenues thereof were found to amount to five hundred and twenty nine Pounds fifteen Shillings and seven Pence *per Annum*. See *Bridewell Hospital, Far-rington Ward within*.

His Sister *Mary*, succeeding to the Crown in the Year 1557, refounded this Hospital, and endowed it a new; when her Ladies and Maids of Honour, at their Expence, completely furnished the same with all Necessaries. But it being again suppressed, upon the Accession of Queen *Elizabeth* to the Crown, the Apartments thereof are at present appropriated to divers Uses, such as a Church, which claims an extraparochial Jurisdiction, a Chapel for the Accommodation of French Protestants, Lodgings for private Families, and Barracks and a Prison for Soldiers.

The Church of *St. Mary le Strand* being destroyed by *Edward*, Duke of *Somerset*, the Inhabitants of the Parish united themselves to those of the Precinct of the *Savoy*, the Chapel whereof served the united Body for the Celebration of the Divine Offices, till the Year 1723, when the Parishioners of *St. Mary le Strand* left this Chapel, and repaired to the new Church erected for them in the *Strand*, (at the Charge of the Publick) by the Appellation of their ancient Church.

This being a Chapelry, there are no Disbursements on account of the Cure, or Receipts for Support of the Chaplain, than the Surplice Fees, and Contributions of the Inhabitants.

Donations per Annum.

Alice Loveday	—	5 0 0
Anne Dove, in Money for a Purchase	60 0 0	
Grace Edwards, in ditto for ditto	100 0 0	
Elizabeth Jenyns, in ditto for ditto	100 0 0	
Jane Edwards, in ditto for ditto	100 0 0	
Arabella, Countess Dowager of Nottingham, in ditto for ditto	100 0 0	

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is select, consisting of twelve Members; one Chapel-warden; one Overseer of the Poor; one Constable; houses, sixty-seven.

Remarkables, &c. in this Precinct.

Part of the Hospital is converted into Barracks, and an Infirmary for Soldiers; here are a Quaker's, two German and a French Meeting-house; and

Chron. Hen. Knight.

Ibid.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

Dug. Mon. Angl.

Speed Hist. Great Brit.

Ibid.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

Camd. Brit.

and the Street denominated the *Strand*, on the North Side thereof, is raised about twenty Feet.

St. JOHN the Evangelist's.

Act. Parl.
1 Geor. II.

The Parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, being greatly increased in the Number of Houses and Inhabitants, it was judged necessary to erect one of the fifty-two new Churches therein, for the better Accommodation of the numerous Inhabitants, in the Performance of their religious Duties, which being no sooner erected, and a District for a Parish marked out, than the Inhabitants thereof applied to Parliament, to have the same erected into a Parish: Wherefore the Parliament, answerable to their Petition, not only converted the said District into a Parish; but likewise towards providing and settling a Maintenance for the Rector thereof, and his Successors, granted the Sum of two thousand five hundred Pounds, to be laid out in a Purchase of Lands, Tenements, &c. in Fee Simple, for their Use.

And over and above the Profits that shall arise from the said Purchase, it is likewise by Parliament enacted, that the Sum of one hundred and twenty-five Pounds, as a farther Provision for the said Rector and his Successors, shall be yearly raised by an equal Pound-rate upon the Inhabitants, to be assessed by the Rector, Church-Wardens and Vestry, on every *Easter-Tuesday*, or fourteen Days after; and in case the said Rector, Church-wardens and Vestry shall refuse, or neglect to make such Assessment within the Time aforesaid, he, or they so refusing or neglecting, to forfeit to the King the Sum of one hundred Pounds for every such Offence. And the Assessment, when made, to be confirmed by Justices of the Peace in the City, or Liberty of Westminster; and the Collectors to be chosen by the Vestry; who upon their refusing to act, are to forfeit to the King the Sum of one hundred Pounds.

And in consideration, that by the Division of St. Margaret's, the Curate thereof, and the Chaplain of Totbill-fields Chapel, will thereby become great Sufferers; the Rector of this Church, and his Successors, are for ever to pay to the Curate of St. Margaret's aforesaid, the Sum of seventeen Pounds eight Shillings and eleven Pence per Annum, by quarterly Payments, without any Deduction; and also to pay to the said Chaplain annually, during his natural Life, or Continuance in the said Cure, the Sum of fifty-two Pounds ten Shillings.

And to this, as well as all the other new Churches, the King to have the first Presentation; and for ever after, the Advowson to be in the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. And to prevent this Rectory from being held in Commendam, all Licenses and Dispensations for holding the same are, by the said Act of Parliament, declared null and void.

The Church was consecrated on the 24th of June, 1728.

Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Cure.

Receipts on account of the Cure.			
	l.	s.	d.
By Glebe	100	0	0
By Assessment	125	0	0
By Surplice Fees	40	0	0
By a Parsonage House	20	0	0
Disbursed on account of the Cure, to the Curate of St. Margaret's	17	8	11

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The weekly Monday Market, and the annual Fair called *Magdalen's*, granted by Henry the third to the Abbot and Canons of Westminster, Anno 1257, were held, the first in Margaret-street, (near the Horse-ferry) where its Name is still preserved; and the latter, at the upper End of the said Street, in Totbill-fields; in which Fields was a

Fort upon the Line of Communication, drawn round the City of London and Suburbs by Order of Parliament, in the Year 1643. In this Work, a Lazaretto was erected in the Year 1665, for the Reception of poor Objects oppressed with the Plague; which Place at present is denominated *The seven Houses*.

The only Remarkable at present is the stately and beautiful Church.

St. MARGARET's.

K. Edward being engaged in rebuilding the Conventual Church of St. Peter, in a very magnificent Manner, imagined that it would very much tend to the Dishonour of his new and stately Edifice, to have the neighbouring People assemble therein, for the Performance of their religious Duties, as they had formerly done in the old. Therefore, to prevent all Inconveniencies, or Annoyances (that might arise from such Assemblies) to the Monks, in the Celebration of the divine Offices, Edward, about the Year 1064, caused to be erected a Church on the North Side of St. Peter's, for the Use of the neighbouring Inhabitants, and dedicated the same to St. Margaret, the Virgin and Martyr of Antioch.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

This Church, which is situate on the North Side of the Abbey-church, at the Distance of thirty Feet, was rebuilt in the Reign of King Edward I. by the Parishioners and Merchants of the Staple, the Chancel excepted, which was built by the Abbot of Westminster. This Church, in the Year 1735, was not only beautifully repaired, but the Tower thereof cased and mostly rebuilt, at the Charge of three thousand five hundred Pounds, given by Parliament, in consideration of its being, as it were, a national Church, for the Use of the House of Commons.

Ibid.

The Patronage of this Church, which is a Curacy, was anciently in the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, as it is at present in the Dean and Chapter, and who, being possessed of the Tithes, farm the same to the Inhabitants of the Parish, at the Rent of fifty-three Shillings and four Pence per Annum; the Profits arising thereby they give to their Curate.

Receipts on account of the Cure.			
	l.	s.	d.
By Tithes from the Parish	20	0	0
By Surplice Fees	250	0	0
By the Easter Book	30	0	0
By Money from the Rector of St. John the Evangelist's	17	8	11
By a Parsonage House	20	0	0

I cannot learn that the Curate is any thing in Disburse on Account of the Cure.

Donations per Annum.

	l.	s.	d.	
The King's Gift by Letters Patent	55	0	0	Don. Book
1587, William Lambert, by Will	24	0	0	
1588, William Bagnel, by Will	9	0	0	
1602, Edmund English, by Will	12	0	0	
1612, Robert, Earl of Salisbury, by Will	8	0	0	
1617, Joan Hughes, by Will	6	13	4	
1621, Joyce Goddard, by Will	28	0	0	
1625, Henry Forrest, by Will	10	0	0	
1657, Tobias Mills, by Will	5	0	0	
1662, Thomas Harwell, by Will	1	10	0	
1670, Joan Barnet, by Will	42	10	0	
1677, Emery Hill, by Will	6	0	0	
1682, Sir Philip Warwick, by Will	5	0	0	
1682, Sir John Cutler	37	0	0	
1686, Sarah, Dutcheſs of Somerset, by Will	50	0	0	
1697, Katharine Dunch, by Will	10	0	0	
1705, Charles Rampine, by Will	22	0	0	
Richard Castelan	7	0	0	
Mr. Holbourne	2	0	0	
Sir Robert Pye	1	0	0	

Bartho-

Bartholomew Fillingham	5	0	0
Thomas Collison, by Will	2	8	0
Robert Peters, by Will	6	13	4
1709, Hugh Squire, by Will	45	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

On the South Side of the Altar is an ancient Tomb, erected in the Depth of Popish Ignorance and Superstition, whereon is the Portraiture of Dame Mary Bylling, over whose Head is profanely ingraven that of an old Man, representing the Almighty, emitting a refulgent Ray upon the Head of the Virgin Mary, (on the sinister Side of Bylling) from whose Mouth on a Label are these Words: "Ecce Ancilla Domini; fiat mihi secundum Verbum tuum." And on the dexter Side an Angel, with the following Words before his Mouth, on a Label: "Ave Maria, Gratia plena." And on a Label issuing from the Mouth of Mary Bylling, these Words: "Blessed Lady, for thy glorious Salutacion, bryng our Sowles to everlasting Salvation." And on two Scrolls on each Side of her, the following Words: "Blessyd Trinitie, on me have Mercy. Blessyd Trinitie, on me have Mercy." The four above-mentioned Figures, as well as the several Inscriptions, are engraven on small Plates of Brasse inlaid in the top Stone; as is also the following Inscription on the Side hereof:

Weav.
Fun.Mon.

Here lieth Mary Bylling, late Wife to Sir Thomas Bylling, Knight, Chiefe Justice of England, and to William Cotton, and Thomas Lacy; which Mary died the 14th of March, in the Yeere of our Lord God, 1429.

Ibid.

Come, *Alesto*, and lend me thy Torch,
To find a Church-yard in a Church-porch.
Povertie and Poetrie, this Tomb doth enclose,
Therefore, Gentlemen, be merry in Prose.

This Skelton, who was the merry Poet Laureat to Henries the seventh and eighth, dy'd 21 June, Anno 1529.

Ibid.

Sancta Maria, Virgo Virginum,
Prey for the Soul of *Jone Pymichum*.

Mund. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Here lieth interred the Body of Edward Reynolds, Esquire, late Clarke of his Majesties Privy Seale, and Register of the Court of Requests; who departed this Life the 18th Day of December, Anno Dom. 1623. By him also lieth the Body of his Brother, Master Owen Reynolds, who deceased the 16th of April 1610. To whose Memories Edward and Launcelet Reynolds, Gentlemen, have here placed these ensuing Verses, made by the said Edward Reynolds in his Life-time.

Gloria, vita, decor, thesaurus, fama voluptas
Vana, brevis, fragilis, fluxus, temeraria, mollis,
Fumus, bulla, iris, fax, ventus, dulce venenum,
Vanescit, perit, arescit, liquefit, fugit, angit.
Orbe nihil toto stabile est, cito corrui orbis,
Et vasti in nihilum vanescit fabrica mundi.
Sola fides firmam parit æternamque coronam,
Sola fides Christi meritis, sunt cætera nugæ.

Hac vixi, hac morior fide; mihi Christus in vita
et morte lucrum.

NewView
Lond.

Sacred to the Memory of that great Example of Piety and true Christianity, Mr. Emery Hill, late Inhabitant of this Parish, and a worthy Benefactor to the same, who departed this Life the 27th of June 1677, in the 68th Year of his Age, and lyeth here interred.

A Person accomplished with all christian Graces and Virtues, and most eminent for his Charity. Besides what he gave in his Life-time, he left by his Will at his Death,

1. The Revenue of several Houses in Westminster, for ever, for the Use of the poor Children of the King's Hospital in Tutbill Fields, of which he was one of the Governours. 2. The Sum of

one hundred Pounds, for the building of three Alms-houses in Petty France. 3. Seven Pounds per Annum, in Fee, for the teaching of the poor Children of the Parish. 4. One hundred Pounds for a Stock of Coals for ever, for the Use of the Poor of the Parish. 5. Fifty Pounds to the Children of Christ's Hospital in London. 6. A bountiful Gift for the setting up poor decayed Tradesmen. 7. He left a plentiful Provision for the building of twelve Alms-houses, a Chapel and School for six poor Men and their Wives, six poor Widows, and teaching of twenty Children, with sufficient Maintenance for the same for ever. 8. More fifty Pounds, for the Use of the Poor of the Company of Brewers. Besides several other charitable Bequests, which (*says the Inscription*) we have not room to mention.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is neither select, nor general, only such are admitted as have served Church-wardens; seven Burgeses and their Assistants; two Church-wardens; eight Overseers of the Poor; fifteen Constables; one Headborough; sixteen Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Dust, the Sum of four hundred and fifty-one Pounds per Annum; six Beadles; thirty-six Watchmen; three thousand two hundred and eighty-two Houses; and a Work-house for the Reception of the Parish Poor.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The District which this City (now containing two Parishes) at first occupied, consisted of an Island, anciently denominated Thorney, as already mentioned.

The next great Antiquity in this Parish, is the stately and magnificent Structure, called the Abbey, or Collegiate Church, already accounted for. But when, or by whom the Royal Palace in this City was at first erected, is unknown, though probably by Edward, surnamed the Confessor, seeing he is not only the first Prince we read of, that resided in this City, but that he made the same as it were his continual Habitation. Be that as it will, William Rufus caused a spacious Hall to be added thereto; and at his Return from Normandy, kept the high Festival of Christmas therein, Anno 1099.

Hen.Hun.
Hist.

In this Hall, and other Rooms of his Palace, Henry the Third, on New-Years-Day, Anno 1236, caused to be entertained six thousand poor Men, Women and Children, for the Welfare of himself and Family: And some Time after, the said Prince, in the Year 1241, sumptuously entertained his Nobility, and the Pope's Legate, in the said Hall at Christmas; when, to his great Dishonour and that of the Kingdom, he preferred the Legate to the chief Seat at Table, placing himself on his Right and the Archbishop of York on his Left Hand, to the great Displeasure of his Nobility, both Spiritual and Temporal.

Mat. Par.
Hist. Angl.

But of all the Royal Entertainments that ever were given in this Hall, or perhaps in any other, that (if a certain Monk may be credited) given by the said King, at the Nuptials of his Brother, Richard Earl of Cornwall, Anno 1243, was the most sumptuous; for, according to my Author, the Number of Dishes at that Feast amounted to above thirty thousand. If we admit the Dishes to have been each but a Foot in Diameter, the present Hall, which is much bigger than that in the Time of Henry the third, would (exclusive of Company) only contain fifteen thousand and forty-eight of such Dishes.

At a Royal Entertainment given in this Hall, at Whitsuntide, Anno 1317, by Edward the Second to his Nobility, a Woman in a fantastical Dress, representing that of a Comedian, entered the Hall on Horseback, where, with an uncommon Assurance,

Tho.
Walsing.
Chron.



A View of the House of Commons.

B. Cole sculp.



B. Cole sculp.

*A VIEW of the HOUSE of PEERS.
The King sitting on the Throne, the Commons attending him at the end of the Session, 1755.*

furance, after having rid round the several Tables below, ascended the Steps to that of the King; where throwing down a Letter, she forthwith retired; which *Edward* commanded to be opened and read; the Contents thereof were, *viz.*

Ibid. Our Lord the King may take Notice, that he has not kindly regarded those Knights who faithfully served his Father and himself with their Lives and Fortunes; but has too much enriched others, who never performed any thing considerable.

Ibid. The Woman being pursued and apprehended, she readily acknowledged, that she was employed and paid by a certain Knight for that Service; who being thereupon apprehended, boldly declared, that he had done it with no other View than that to the King's Honour; which being taken into Consideration, together with the Contents of the said Letter, which were incontestable Facts, they were soon after both discharged.

This great Hall becoming very ruinous, *Richard* the Second, in the Year 1397, re-edify'd it, as it at present appears, together with the Buildings on the East and West Sides thereof, where the Office and Court of Exchequer, &c. are kept. This Edifice was no sooner finished, than it received the Appellation of the *New Palace*, to distinguish it from the old Palace at the South End of the Hall, wherein the two Houses of Lords and Commons at present assemble.

Stow. Sur. Lond. In the Year 1399, the King kept the High Festival of *Christmas* therein; during which Time ten thousand Persons were plentifully entertained in it and other Rooms of the Palace, for whose Supply were daily killed about eighty Oxen, and three hundred Sheep, besides a vast Number of Fowls.

In this Hall are held the three great Courts of Justice, *viz.* the Chancery, King's Bench and Common Pleas; as are also the several Coronation Feasts.

Ibid. Adjoining to the South-east Angle of this Hall, and North End of the old Palace, King *Stephen* founded a Chapel, and dedicated the same to *St. Stephen* the Protomartyr. But *Edward* the Third having, in the Year 1347, rebuilt the same in a very magnificent manner, converted it into a Collegiate Church, and placed therein a Dean, twelve secular Canons, twelve Vicars, four Clerks, six Choiristers, a Verger and a Chapel-keeper.

Ibid. And in the Year after, *Edward*, by his Letters Patent, endowed the same with his *Hospitium*, or great House in *Lombard-street*, Lands in *Yorkshire*, and an Annuity out of his Treasury, to make up the Produce of the said House and Lands five hundred Pounds *per Annum*, till he should settle an Estate thereon of the like yearly Value; and adjoining to the *Thames* Side, not only erected handsome Apartments for their Reception, but likewise built for their Use in the *Little Sanctuary* in *Little King-street*, a very large and strong Bell Tower, and placed therein three very great Bells, to be rung on solemn Occasions, such as Coronations, triumphal Shews, Funerals of Princes, and their Obits.

Ibid. And for the greater Convenience of the Dean and Canons, (who, upon the Erection of the Eastern Part of the new Palace by *Richard* the Second, were removed into certain Houses in *Channel*, alias *Canon-row*) and as an additional Embellishment to the said stately Chapel, *John Chamber*, M. D. Physician to *Henry* the Eighth, and last Dean of the same, caused to be erected adjoining to the North Side thereof a magnificent Cloister, at the Expence of eleven thousand Marks.

Ibid. The Revenues of this Collegiate Chapel, at its Suppression, amounted to one thousand and eighty-five Pounds ten Shillings and five Pence *per Ann.* and the same being surrendered to *Ed-*

No. 113.

ward the Sixth, it was appropriated for the Reception of the Representatives of the Commons of *England*, who have ever since continued to meet therein every Sessions of Parliament, (except when summoned by the King's Writ to *Oxford*) and is at present called the House of Commons.

Contiguous to this Chapel, on the South, was that of our Lady of the *Pew*, whose Image therein being one of the first Class, had many religious Offices celebrated, and rich Offerings made to it: For *Edward* the Third, Anno 1369, gave to *John Bulwich* ten Marks *per Annum* for a daily Celebration before the said Statue; and *Richard* the Second, upon the Destruction of *Wat Tyler*, repaired thither, when, after returning Thanks for his great Success, he made considerable Offerings to the celebrated Wooden Deity; which was reduced to Ashes, together with its Chapel and Treasure, by a casual Fire, in the Year 1452.

The new Palace Yard being anciently inclosed with a Wall, there were four Gates therein; the only one at present remaining is that on the East, which leads to *Westminster stairs*; and the three others that are demolished, were, that on the North, which led to the *Woolstaple*; that on the West, called *Highgate*, (a very beautiful and stately Edifice) was situate at the East End of *Union-street*; but it having occasioned great Obstructions to the Members of Parliament in their Passage to and from their respective Houses, the same was taken down in the Year 1706, as was also the third, at the North End of *St. Margaret's-lane*, Anno 1731, on the same Account.

Within this Inclosure (till of late) stood a great Stone Bell Tower, which was erected on the following Occasion: A certain poor Man, in an Action of Debt, being fined the Sum of thirteen Shillings and four Pence, *Randolphus Ingham*, Chief Justice of the King's-Bench, commiserating his Case, caused the Court Roll to be eraz'd, and the Fine reduced to six Shilling and eight Pence; which being soon after discovered, *Ingham* was amerced in a pecuniary Mulct of eight hundred Marks; which was employed in erecting the said Bell Tower on the North Side of the said Inclosure, opposite *Westminster-hall* Gate; in which Tower was placed a Bell and a Clock, which striking hourly, was to remind the Judges in the Hall of the Fate of their Brother, in order to prevent all dirty Work for the future. However, this Fact seems to have been forgot by *Catlyn*, Chief Justice of the King's-Bench in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, by his attempting the Rasure of a Court Roll, which *Southcote*, his Brother Judge, instead of assenting to, plainly told him, that he had no Inclination to build a Clock-house.

On the West Side of this Tower was a beautiful Fountain, with divers Spouts, which, on solemn Occasions, used plentifully to flow with Wine for the Entertainment of the Populace; and from which, as has been already observed, the neighbouring Inhabitants, at other Times, received the waste Water for their necessary Occasions.

Without the North Wall and Gate of the *New Palace-yard* was situate the *Woolstaple*, established here by *Edward* the Third, and wherein (the Name whereof is still remaining) was weighed all the Wool that came to the City of *London* and Town of *Westminster*; and adjoining to the same, on the North-east, were divers Houses, erected for the Reception of the Canons of the Collegiate Chapel of *St. Stephen*, whereby it was denominated *Canon-row*, but afterwards corruptly *Channel-row*:

About the middle of this Row, was the Water-course denominated *Long-ditch*, over which, at the End of *Gardiner's-lane* in *King-street*, *Matilda*, Consort to *Henry* the First, erected a Bridge for the Convenience of Passage.

Newc. Repert. Pat. 43. Ed. III.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

Cok. Inf. Part 4.

Act Parl. 27 Ed. III.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

At the North End of *King-street*, and Corner of *Downing-street*, was a very handsome Stone Gate, which was erected by *Henry VIII.* Anno 1532, for a Communication between his Palace of *Whitehall* and *St. James's-Park*, by a Passage over the same: But this, like the Gates already mentioned, occasioning great Obstructions in the Passage of Coaches, it was taken down a few Years ago: And now is opened a large well-built Street called *Parliament-street*, which stretches from *Whitehall* in a right Line, between and parallel with *King-street* and *Channel-row*, to the North End of *New Palace-yard*.

From the South-east Corner of *New Palace-yard*, is erected the most beautiful Stone-bridge in the whole World, of which hereafter. And from the North End of this Bridge is built a spacious Street called *Bridge-street*, direct North into *King-street*, which by a late Act of Parliament is now continuing with lofty Buildings, in a direct Line into *St. James's-Park*, to open at the Avenue of *Storie's-gate*.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.
Rec. St.
Marg.
Pat.

In the *Almonry*, vulgarly the *Ambry* (so denominated from the Alms of the Abbey being distributed there) was a Chapel dedicated to *St. Catharine*, and not, according to *Stow*, to *St. Anne*; but when or by whom the same was founded, I cannot learn. Near to this Chapel, *Abbot Islip*, Anno 1474, erected the first Printing-press that ever was in *England*; and *William Caxton*, a Citizen and Mercer of *London*, who brought the same from *Holland*, became the first Printer.

Newc.
Report.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

In *Petty France* was a Chapel, dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalen*, but of what Antiquity is unknown; when *Henry VIII.* erected *Westminster* into an Episcopal See, he granted the same to the Dean and Chapter, which was confirmed by *Queen Elizabeth*, upon her converting the same into a Collegiate Church.

The antient Palace in this City not having been used as the Royal Residence since the twenty-third of *Henry VIII.* Anno 1532, the several Apartments therein have been appropriated to divers Uses; two of which, for the Reception of the Houses of Lords and Commons, and others occupied by the Courts of Star-Chamber, Requests, and Wards and Liveries; but these Courts being found very oppressive to the People, they are all dissolved, and the Rooms wherein they were held, almost useless. But the Courts of Exchequer and Dutchy of *Lancaster*, with the Receipt of the Exchequer, are still kept in their respective Rooms. And in the great Hall, (which at first was only used for Royal Banquets, and Feasts for refreshing the Poor) since the Time of *Henry III.* have been held the Chief Courts of the Kingdom, which were appointed to be held there on the following Occasion.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

The several Courts of Justice having antiently attended the King where-ever he resided, proved not only very troublesome and chargeable to the People, but the Course of Justice was thereby greatly obstructed: For the redressing of these Grievances, *Henry III.* in the Year 1224, appointed, that the several Courts itinerant should, for the future, be held in the great Hall of his Palace at *Westminster*, at certain Times in the Year called Terms; in which Place, and at such Times, the Courts of Chancery, King's-Bench and Common-Pleas have been held ever since, unless it were upon very extraordinary Emergencies. This Hall is also used for Royal Banquets, the Trial of Peers, and others impeached by the House of Commons.

At the West End of the *Little Sanctuary* are the Remains of a prodigious strong Stone Building, of two hundred and ninety Feet square, or seventy-two Feet and a Half the Length of each Side, and the Walls in Thickness no less than

twenty-five Feet! This Fabrick originally had but one Entrance, or Door below, and that in the East Side, with a Window hard by, which seems to have been the only one below the Height of twenty-two Feet of the Building, where the Wall is reduced to three Feet in Thickness, and contains four Windows about the Height of ten, and Width of three Feet nine Inches, which are still to be seen in the South Side, where the narrowed Wall still remains, about the Height of twelve Feet.

The Area of this exceeding strong Building, (exclusive of the arched Cavities in the Walls) by a Wall from East to West, of two Feet ten Inches in Thickness, is divided into two Spaces of nine Feet ten Inches each in Width, representing a Frame for Bells; which plainly evinces it to be the strong Bell Tower (as already mentioned) that was erected in the *Little Sanctuary* by *Edward III.* for the Use of the Collegiate Church of *St. Stephen*; and not, as *Strype* ridiculously imagines it to have been, the Church of the *Holy Innocents*; for that was the Church of *St. Mary le Strand*. This strong Tower at present is made use of as a Tavern or Wine Vault.

On the North Side of this Tower lies *Thieving-lane*, so denominated from Thieves passing that Way to the *Gatehouse* Prison, during the Continuance of the Privileges of the Sanctuary. This *Gatehouse*, together with that, and the additional Building on the East, were erected by *Walter Warfield*, Butler to the Abbey, in the Reign of *Edward III.* the first for a common Gaol; and the Building on the East Side of the *Dean's-yard* Gate for the Bishop of *London's* Prison for Clerks Convict.

Ibid.

In the Vestry Room of *St. Margaret's* Church are divers Sets of Weights both *Troy* and *Averdupois*, viz. 1. A Nest of the former, containing thirteen different Sizes, the biggest of which being two hundred and fifty-six Ounces, and the smallest one sixteenth Part of an Ounce. 2. Of Penny-weights, seven Sizes, from one to twenty Penny-weights. 3. Of Grain Weights, seven Sizes, from one to twelve Grains; and of the latter seven Sizes, the smallest one Pound and the biggest fifty-six: Which several Weights being compared on the 21st of *Aug* Anno 1675, by *Robert White*, Clerk of *Westminster-Market*, with those of the National Standards kept in the Exchequer, they were found exactly to agree, not only in Weight and Form, as if cast in the same Moulds, but also of the same Metal and Workmanship; nay, even in the Resemblance of the Bags wherein the respective Weights were kept: But these of *St. Margaret's* being dated Anno 1588, and those in the Exchequer Anno 1601, he therefore concludes, that *St. Margaret's* are thirteen Years older than the Standards. But the other Reasons brought to support this his Opinion, viz. their Agreement in Weight, Form, Metal, curious Engravings, and Bags, seem to me, that, instead of answering what they were brought for, they rather seem to prove them of the same Original. But as neither *White*, nor any of the present Inhabitants, know how, nor when the said Weights were brought hither, I shall therefore endeavour to shew the Time and Occasion of their being brought to this Place.

The People having been grievously imposed upon by false Weights and Measures in most Parts of the Kingdom; for the redressing of which, it was by Parliament, in the Year 1496, enacted, that several Knights, Citizens, Barons of the Cinque Ports, and Burgeesses in Parliament, should receive proper Sets of the sundry Sorts of Weights and Measures the King had caused to be made in Brass, according to the original Standards in the Exchequer, to be deposited in such Places as are mentioned in the said Act, where they were to remain

Act. Parl.
11 H. VII.



The East Front of the Horse and Foot Guards at Whitehall.

remain as perpetual Patterns for the Inhabitants of the several Counties, Cities and Towns to make their respective Weights and Measures by, for the Ease and Safety of the Subjects in all Parts of the Kingdom.

Among the Cities and Town mentioned in the aforeſaid Act of Parliament for the Cuſtody of the ſaid Patterns, the Town of *Westminster* is appointed the Repository for the County of *Middleſex*; but as *Westminster*, at that Time ſent no Representatives to Parliament, I imagine that the ſeveral Weights and Measures aſſign'd for the Uſe of the County of *Middleſex*, were conſign'd to the principal Inhabitants of this Place, who depoſited them in the Room wherein they are ſtill kept.

Rec.
Guild.

But if, according to the Lord-Mayor of *London*'s Letter to the Lord High-Treaſurer, *Anno* 1581, complaining that the Standard of Weights was loſt, we have then reaſon to believe, that another was provided in the Year 1588, according to the Date of *St. Margaret*'s Weights; in which Moulds probably not only theſe, but likewise all thoſe for the ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom, were caſt; and perhaps ſome Time after, the new Standard being loſt, recourſe was had to the neighbouring Weights for reſtoring the ſame according to the Date of 1601.

The Remarkables in this City at preſent are, the old and new Palaces, with their ſpacious Hall, wherein the Houſes of Lords and Commons aſſemble, the Courts of Juſtice ſit, and the Receipt of the Exchequer kept; the ſtately and magnificent Abbey, or Collegiate Church, with its Appendage, the incomparable Chapel of *Henry VII.* the Churches of *St. Margaret* and *St. John the Evangelist*; four Chapels of Eaſe; two Meeting-houſes; a Market-place; the great Repository of Records belonging to the Exchequer; the King's, *Cotton's* and College Libraries; a College; fix Charity-Schools; three Hoſpitals; ten Alms-houſes; a Pariſh Workhouſe; a Houſe of Correction; a Priſon, part of *St. James's* beautiful Park, and the Bridge acroſs the *Thames*.

The Diſtrict wherein the Royal Palace of *Whitehall* was ſituate, together with the Privy Garden, Treafury, Offices of the Secretaries of State, Tennis-Court and Cock-pit, which are bounded by two parallel Lines, viz. from the North-Eaſt Angle of the Canal in *St. James's Park*, by *Whitehall* Stairs, to the River *Thames*; and from the ſaid River, by the *Privy-Garden* Stairs, Weſt to *St. James's Park*, having for a conſiderable Time been controverted between the Pariſhes of *St. Margaret Westminster* and that of *St. Martin in the Fields*, I ſhall therefore, to avoid the Imputation of Partiality, inſert an Account of the ſaid Diſtrict between the ſaid Pariſhes.

Godw.
de Præſul.
Angl.

The Palace of *Whitehall* was erected by *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, and Chief Juſtice of *England*, who, in the Year 1243, bequeathed the ſame to the Preaching, or *Black Friars* in *Chancery-lane*, *High Holborn*, in whoſe Church he was buried. But the ſaid Friars, *Anno* 1248, having diſpoſed thereof to *Walter de Gray*, Archbiſhop of *York*, he deviſed the ſame to his Succeſſors, Archbiſhops of *York*, for their City Manſion; hence it received the Appellation of *York-Place*.

A& Parl.
28 Hen.
VIII.

In the Reign of *Henry VIII.* the Royal Palace at *Westminster* being almoſt deſtroyed by Fire, the King, with his Court, went to reſide at his Palace of *Bridewell*; but having a greater Inclination to *York-houſe*, purchaſed the ſame of Cardinal *Wolſey*, the Archbiſhop of that See, (and not, according to divers Hiſtorians, that it devolved to the Crown upon *Wolſey's* being found guilty of a Premunire) who, in the Year 1530, ſuffered a Recovery thereof to ſeveral Perſons in Truſt for the King's Uſe, by the Name of one Meſſuage, two Gardens and three Acres of

Ground, with the Appurtenances in the Town of *Westminster*, called *York-place*. From which Time it continued the Royal Reſidence till its fatal Cataſtrophe in the Year 1697, when it was wholly conſumed by Fire; and inſtead of being rebuilt, the Site thereof has been granted by ſucceeding Princes, to divers of the Nobility, and other Perſons of Diſtinction, who have erected ſeveral ſtately Edifices thereon.

Henry was no ſooner poſſeſſed of this magnificent Palace, than he cauſed to be erected a ſtately Manſion at *St. James's*; and for the Uſe and Service of it, as well as that of *Whitehall*, incloſed a beautiful Spot of Ground, and converted it into a Park for the Accommodation of both Palaces; which Work was no ſooner accompliſhed, than he cauſed to be erected the preſent ſtately Gate, oppoſite the *Banqueting-houſe*; to which he added a magnificent Gallery for the Accommodation of the Royal Family, Nobility, &c. to ſit in, to behold the ſeveral Juſtings and other Military Exercises in the *Tilt-yard*, which was ſo denominated from ſuch Martial Practices.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

Soon after, *Henry*, for other Diversions, erected, contiguous to the foreſaid Gate, a Tennis-Court, Cock-pit, and Places to bowl in; the former of which being only remaining, the reſt are converted into Dwelling-houſes, and Offices for the Privy-Council, Treafury, and Secretaries of State.

Ibid.

And the preſent ſtately and magnificent Fabrick, denominated the *Banqueting-houſe*, was erected by King *James I.* being the only and meanest Part of his intended ſpacious Palace that was built.

St. Martin's.

This Church, dedicated to *St. Martin*, a *Hungarian* Saint, and formerly ſituate in the Fields, is of great Antiquity, as is manifeſt by a Controverſy in the Year 1222, between *Euface* Biſhop of *London*, and the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, on the one Part; and *William*, the Abbot, and Canons of *Westminster*, on the other, concerning the Exemption of the Church and Convent of the latter, from the Jurisdiction of the former.

Mat.
Weſt.
Flor. Hiſt.

This Diſpute was adjusted by the Arbitration of *Stephen*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Biſhops of *Winton* and *Sarum*, and the Priors of *Merton* and *Dunſtable*. By whoſe Award, the Abbey of *Westminster*, and Pariſh of *St. Margaret*, were exempted from the Jurisdiction of the Biſhop of *London*. And as by the ſaid Award, the Church of *St. Martin*, with the Garden (part of which is ſtill denominated *Covent-Garden*) that belonged to the Abbot and Monks of *Westminster*, appear to have been independent of *St. Margaret's* Pariſh, altho' ſurrounded by the ſame; it might therefore at firſt have been erected a Chapel for the Uſe of the Monks when they repaired to their ſaid Garden, eſpecially conſidering they were contiguous. Be that as it will, the Time of its Foundation cannot be more uncertain, than that when it was conſtituted a Pariſh: However, the latter muſt have happened before 1363, for in that Year *John* — was appointed Vicar thereof, on the Reſignation of *Thomas Skyn*.

Ibid.

Joh. Fleet.
MSS. Hiſt.
Cenob.
Weſtm.

Newc.
Repert.
Eccleſ.
Paroch.

In the Reign of *Henry VIII.* the Inhabitants of this Pariſh ſeem to have been in very mean Circumſtances, by letting their Church go to ruin; for in the Preamble to King *James I's* Grant of an Acre of Ground to the Pariſh for a Burial Place, 'tis expreſſly ſaid, that in the ſaid *Henry's* Time there was no Pariſh Church here; wherefore the ſaid Prince cauſed one to be built for the Uſe of the Inhabitants. But the ſame not being capacious enough to accommodate the Pariſhioners, it was greatly enlarged in the Year 1607, by the Addition of a ſpacious Chancel, which

Par. Rect

which was erected at the Expence of Prince *Henry* and divers of the Nobility.

This Church, after many expensive Reparations and Enlargements, was taken intirely down in the Year 1720, and soon after the first Stone of the present stately and magnificent Fabrick was laid, under which was put a Copper-Plate, with the following Inscription:

D. S.

Serenissimus Rex *Georgius*, per Deputatum suum, Reverendum Admodum in Christo Patrem, *Richardum* Episcopum *Salisburyensem*, summum suum Elemosynarium, Adfistente (Regis jussu) Domino *Thomâ Hewyt*, Equite Aurato, Ædificiorum Regiorum Curatore Principali, primum hujus Ecclesiæ Lapidem posuit, Martii XIX. An. Dom. MDCCXXI. Annoq; Regni sui VIII. vo.

On this Occasion his Majesty gave one hundred Guineas to be distributed among the Workmen; as he likewise did some Time after the Sum of fifteen hundred Pounds to purchase an Organ for the Church.

To shew the Time when this stately Church was finished, the following Inscription is put on the West Front thereof:

D. Sacram Ædem. S. Martini Parochiani Extrui fec. A. D. MDCCXXVI.

The Church was no sooner finished, than it was consecrated on the 20th of October, Anno 1716.

This noble Edifice was chiefly erected by Act of Parliament, at the Expence of the Landlords and Tenants of the Parish, the former paying four Fifths, and the latter one; the whole Charge of Building, Decorations, &c. according to the Account of Mr. *Walter Turner*, the Church-warden, when it was finished, appears to be as follows: To Workmens Bills for building 33017 l. 9 s. 3 d. To recasting the Bells, including the old and new Metal, 1264 l. 18 s. 3 d. To an Organ 1500 l. To Decorations, altering the Communion-Plate, &c. 1109 l. 2 s. 10 d. Sum Total, 36891 l. 10 s. 4 d. But of this Sum only 33450 l. being granted by Parliament, the rest was raised by the Royal Benefaction, Subscription, and the Sale of Seats in the Church.

This beautiful Church, which is situate on the East Side of the Lane to which it gives Name, is denominated from its Dedication to *Martin*, an *Hungarian* Saint; and the Epithet *in the Fields*, from its Situation therein, when it was taken into the Bill of Mortality, whereby it is distinguished from other Churches of the same Appellation in the City of London.

This Church antiently belonging to the Abbot and Canons of *Westminster*, they erected the same into a Vicarage, the Advowson whereof Queen *Mary*, by her Letters Patent of the 3d of March, Anno 1553, granted to the Bishop of London and his Successors, in whose Collation it still remains. But the Tithes of the Rectory were granted by Letters Patent of Queen *Elizabeth*, to the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*, in the Year 1560.

Receipts on Account of the Cure. l. s. d.

By Glebe	—	—	60	0	0
By Surplice Fees	—	—	290	0	0
By Easter Dues	—	—	180	0	0
By a Vicarage House	—	—	30	0	0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To the first Fruits	—	—	12	0	0
To Tenths	—	—	1	4	0
To the Bishop's Procuration for the Rectory	—	—	0	7	6
To the Bishop's Procuration for the Vicarage	—	—	0	1	0
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	—	0	6	0
To Synodals	—	—	0	3	5

Donations, per Annum.

1659, <i>Henry Lidgould</i>	—	—	5	0	0
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1675, <i>Thomas Willis</i> , M. D.	—	—	20	0	0
1685, <i>Sir Charles Cotterell</i>	—	—	20	0	0
1660, <i>Henry Smith</i>	—	—	12	0	0
1716, <i>Samuel Williams</i>	—	—	4	0	0
<i>Ralph Dobbins</i>	—	—	2	0	0
<i>Anne Dukes</i>	—	—	2	0	0
<i>Thomas Fowler</i>	—	—	2	0	0
<i>William Fowler</i>	—	—	1	0	0

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is select, consisting of fifty-two Members; three Burgeßes, and their three Assistants; two Church-wardens; eight Overseers of the Poor; eight Constables; eighteen Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Dust, the Sum of seven hundred and thirty-one Pounds; eight Beadles, and thirty-two Watchmen; three thousand and eighty-nine Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

At the South East Boundary of this Parish antiently stood the Vicarage House; which coming to *Sir Thomas Palmer*, about the Year 1550, he rebuilt and very much enlarged the same; as it was likewise some Time after, by *William Cecil*, Baron of *Burleigh*, and Lord High Treasurer of the Kingdom, in a very magnificent Manner; and who raised and paved the Street before it, for the Convenience of Passage. The Name of this stately Building is still preserved in a Street of the same Appellation in the Strand.

A little West from *Cecil-house*, was situate that of *Salisbury*; which has given Denomination to a Street of that Name, erected on the Site thereof, and leads to the Stairs of the same Denomination.

A small Watercourse having antiently intersected the Street called the *Strand*, a Bridge was erected across the same, at the North West Angle of *Salisbury-house*; the Appellation of which is still preserved in the Lane of that Name, which runs down to the River *Thames*.

Almost contiguous to *Ivy-bridge* on the South-West, stood the City Mansion of the Bishop of *Durham*; which was erected by *Thomas Hatfield*, Bishop of that See about the Year 1365, for the Use of himself and Successors.

Before this House, fronting the *Strand*, were improperly situate the Bishop's Stables; which being mean and despicable Hovels, formed a very disagreeable Prospect in the High-street, leading to the Royal Palace. The Earl of *Salisbury*, in the Reign of King *James I.* pulled down the same, and in their stead erected a magnificent Stone Edifice, which the King denominated *Britain's Burse*; but that Name not prevailing, it was afterwards denominated the *New-Exchange*. But the same being deserted by the Mercers, and others who kept Shops therein, it was taken down in the Year 1737, and is now erected into handsome Dwelling-houses and Shops.

Contiguous to *Durham-house*, on the West, was situate the City Residence of the Bishop of *Norwich*; which was purchased by *Nicholas Heath*, Archbishop of *York*, about the Year 1556, for his City Mansion, and that of his Successors, in lieu of *Whitehall*, their antient Palace, which was sold by Cardinal *Wolsey* to King *Henry VIII.* as already mentioned. This House coming to the Duke of *Buckingham*, he demised the same and Garden to certain Builders; who, on the Site thereof erected divers beautiful Streets and Alleys, wherein his Name and Title, viz. *John Villars*, Duke of *Buckingham*, are recorded; viz. *John-street*, *Villars-street*, *Duke-street*, *Of-alley*, and *Buckingham-street*. However, these Streets, together, are still denominated *York-buildings*.

West from *Norwich-house*, opposite the End of *St. Martin's-lane*, in the Village of *Charing*, (where at present *Northumberland-house* is situate) antiently stood

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

Ibid.

Stow.Sur.
Land.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.



A Perspective View of St. Martin's Church.

B. Cole sculp.



St. James's Palace and Parts adjacent.



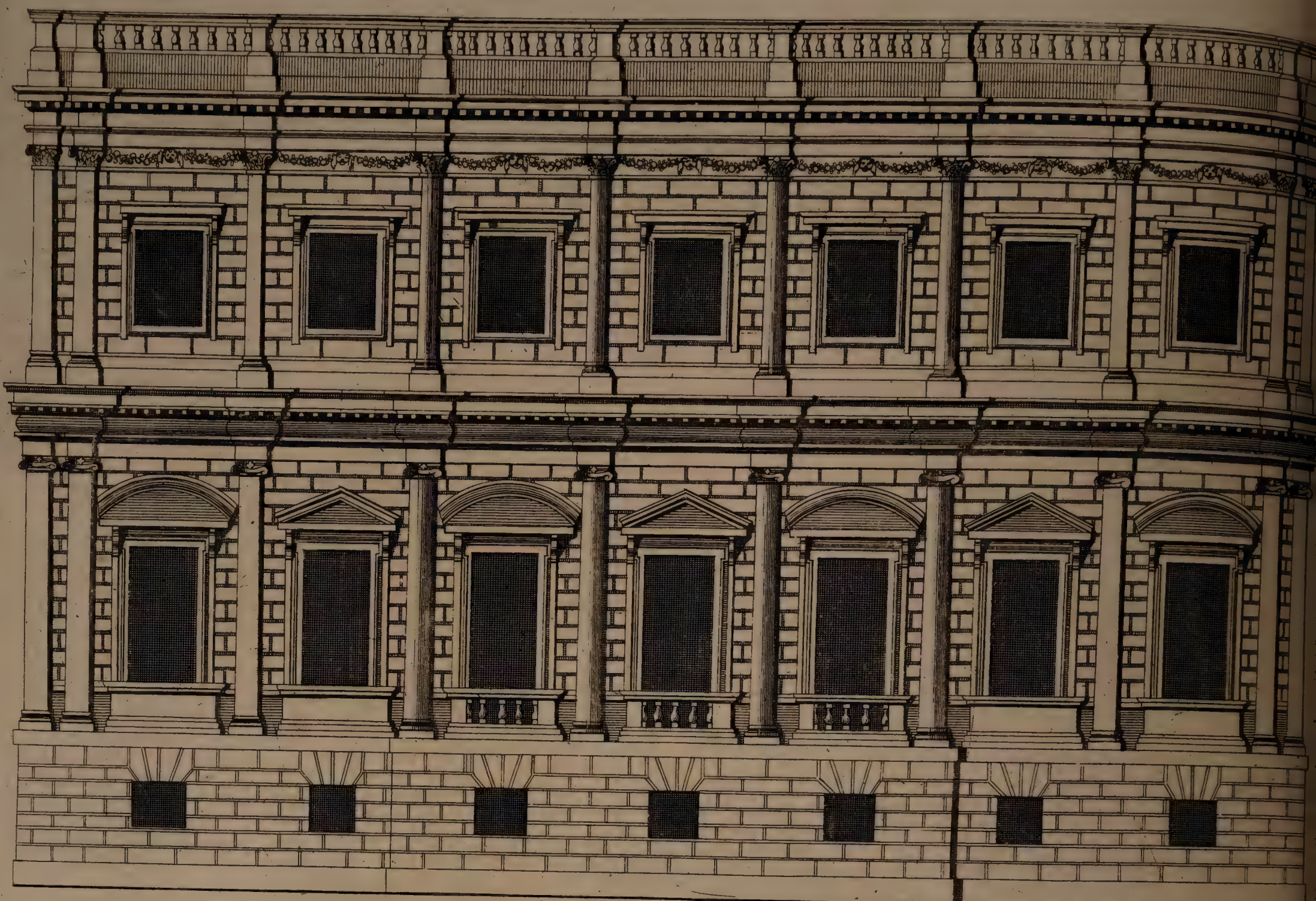
Trinity Almshouses in Mile End Road.



Ironmongers Almshouses in Kingsland Road.



His Majesty's Stables in the Men's.



The Royal Banqueting House at White Hall.



The Navy Office in Broad Street.



The South West Prospect of St. Mary's Church in the Strand.

B. Cole sc.

stood the Hospital of *St. Mary Rouncival*, a Cell to a Priory of that Name in *Navarre*, in *Spain*: It was founded and endowed by *William Marshal*, Earl of *Pembroke*, in the Reign of *Henry III.*

Dug.
Mon.
Angl.
Speed.
Hist. Gr.
Brit.
Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

This Hospital, together with divers Priorities Alien, being suppressed by *Henry V.* the same was refounded by King *Edward IV.* Anno 1476, for a Fraternity, or Brotherhood. After the general Suppression of Religious Houses by King *Henry VIII.* King *Edward VI.* in the Year 1550, granted this Chapel, with its Appurtenances, to Sir *Thomas Cawarden*, to be held in Soccage of the Honour of *Westminster*. But the Hospital some Time after coming to *Henry Howard*, Earl of *Northampton*, he caused the same to be demolished, and on the Site thereof erected the present stately Edifice, denominated *Northumberland-house*; in which he died June 15, Anno 1614.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

A little Westward from this Hospital King *Edward I.* caused a stately Cross to be erected, in Commemoration of *Eleanor*, his beloved Consort; Part of which having continued till the late Civil War, the same was intirely destroyed by the Populace, as a Monument of Popish Superstition. Since the Erection of this Cross, an Hermitage, with a Chapel of *St. Catharine*, seems to have been erected between the same and the Hospital of *Rouncival*; but when, or by whom it was built, is no better known than the Time of its Dissolution.

Ibid.

Opposite *Charing-cross*, (so denominated from the Village wherein it stood) on the North, between *St. Martin's-lane* and the *Mewse*, was situate an Hospital for Lunatics; but the King caused them to be removed to *Bethlem Hospital*, without *Bishopsgate*. See *Bishopsgate Ward*.

Between *Charing-cross* and *Whitehall*, on the Place still denominated *Scotland-yard*, antiently stood a magnificent Palace, for the Reception of the Kings of *Scotland*, and their Retinues; when they came to *Westminster* to do Homage for the Counties of *Cumberland* and *Huntingdon*, and other Fiefs, held by them of the Crown of *England*. This Edifice is said to have been erected by King *Edgar*, about the Year 970.

Ibid.

Speed
Hist. Gr.
Brit.

MS. in
Cot. Lib.
Titus A. B.

On the Place where the Royal Palace of *St. James's* is situate, antiently stood the Hospital of *St. James*, which, according to divers Historians, was founded by the Citizens of *London* long before the Conquest (which, I think, is not to be questioned, seeing by a MS. in the *Cotton Library*, it appears to have been visited by *Gislebertus*, Abbot of *Westminster*, on the *Wednesday* after the Feast of *St. John Baptist*, Anno 1100) for the Reception of fourteen Leprous Maids; for whose Support they endowed the same with two Hides, or Ploughs of Land, with their Appurtenances, adjoining.

Some Time after, divers others of the aforesaid Citizens having conferred upon the said Hospital, Lands to the Amount of fifty-six Pounds per Annum, eight Brethren were thereupon added to the Foundation, for the Celebration of the Divine Offices; which so animated others of the Citizens, that they gave to the said Brethren and Sisters, four Hides, or Ploughs of Land in their Neighbourhood; and eighty Acres of Wood and Arable Land in the Parishes of *Hendon*, *Calcote* and *Hampstead*; which *Edward I.* not only confirmed, together with all their other Possessions, but likewise granted to the said Hospital an annual Fair of seven Days, to begin on the Eve of *St. James's Festival*.

This Hospital being surrendered to *Henry VIII.* in the Year 1532, he granted certain Annuities to the several Sisters during their respective Lives. And having caused the ancient Building to be taken down, erected on the Site thereof a stately Mansion, and denominated the same *The Manor of St. James's*: And walling in the neigh-

No. 113.

bouring Fields, converted them into a beautiful Park, for the Convenience of this and that of his Palace of *Whitehall*.

North-west of *Charing-cross* is still remaining an antient Building, denominated the *Mewse* (from *Mew*, a Term among Falconers, to *Moult*, or cast Feathers); it appears to be a Place of considerable Antiquity, by its being employed for the Accommodation of the King's Falconers and Hawks, so early as the first of *Richard II.* in the Year 1377. But in the twenty-eighth of *Henry VIII.* Anno 1537, the King's Stables at *Lomeshury*, corruptly *Bloombsbury*, near *High-Holborn*, being destroyed by Fire, the Hawks were removed, and the *Mewse* enlarged and fitted up for the Reception of his Majesty's Horses, where they have been kept ever since. But the Building being greatly decayed by devouring Time, the North Side thereof was rebuilt in the Year 1732, in a very magnificent manner by his present Majesty.

King *James I.* in the Year 1606, gave to the Inhabitants of this Parish an Acre of Ground on the North Side of the *Mewse*, lying between *St. Martin's-lane*, *Castle-street*, *Duke's-street*, and *Heming's-row*, for a common Burial Ground. On the West Side of which is built Dr. *Tennison's* School and Library, and the Parish Workhouse for the Reception of the Poor.

Par. Rec.

In the Year 1699, King *William III.* granted to the Inhabitants of this Parish a convenient Passage out of the *Spring-garden* into *St. James's-park*, they keeping the Pavement in Repair.

Ibid.

In digging a Foundation for the present Church, at the Depth of thirteen Feet, were discovered some human Bones of an uncommon Size, many of which were broken in pieces by the Labourers before they were taken notice of; and only a Rib, Hip, Thigh, Leg and Foot Bones being preserved, they were lately in the Museum of the curious Mr. *Edward Barnard*, a Surgeon, in *Great Russell-street*, *Bloombsbury*, where I measured the Leg and Thigh Bones, which are three Feet and eleven Inches long; but the Ends of both being much impaired by their long Interment, have lost at least an Inch, besides the Loss of the Cartilages; which being considered, according to the Rule of Proportion, the Person they belonged to, must have been at least eight Feet and four Inches in Height; and the Foot Bones being fourteen Inches and five-eighths long, the whole must have been about fifteen Inches and a Half in Length. These Bones being compared to those of the Skeleton of a Man of six Feet two Inches in the said Museum, the last only appeared as Childrens Bones to the former, both in Length and Thickness.

The Remarkables in this Parish at present, are, the Royal Palace of *St. James's*, with Part of its beautiful Park; the Admiralty Office; a fine Equestrian Statue of King *Charles I.* where *Charing-cross* was situate; one Square; a Fleish and Part of a Hay Market; four *English* and three *French* Chapels; one Free and two Charity Schools; two Alms-houses; a publick Library; a Parish Workhouse; four Bagnio's; two Cold-Baths; a Tennis-Court; four Sets of Steps, or Stairs to take Water at; and three Water Machines, which supply their respective Neighbourhoods with sweet Water; one of which, in *York-Buildings*, is wrought by Horses, and the other two, in *St. Martin's* and *Hartshorn Lanes*, by the Water of a Common Sewer.

St. Mary le Strand.

When, or by whom the old Church that belonged to this Parish was at first erected, is unknown; yet that it is of great Antiquity is evident, by the decretal Sentence of *Stephen Arch-*

15 P

bishop

Joh. Fleet.
MS. Hist.
Cænob.
Westm.

bishop of *Canterbury*, &c. in the Year 1222, as mentioned in the Account of the Parish of *St. Martin's in the Fields*; in which Sentence the Bounds of the Parish of *St. Margaret, Westminster*, are said to have reached to a Chapel near this Church; which is there only called by the latter Part of its Name, viz. *Innocent's Church*; whereas the proper Name thereof was, *The Church of St. Mary and the Innocents, of the Strand*.

This Church was situate in a pleasant Church-yard on the South Side of the *Strand*, and Site whereon the East End of *Somerset-house* at present stands; for which it was obliged to make way, at the unjust and arbitrary Order of *Edward Seymour*, Duke of *Somerset*, and Prime Minister to King *Edward VI.* in the Year 1549, which depriving the Parishioners of a Place of Worship, they at first joined themselves to the Church of *St. Clement Danes*, and afterwards to that of *St. John Baptist in the Savoy*; where they continued till Ann. 1723.

Act. Parl.
9 Anne.

By an Act of Parliament made in the ninth Year of *Queen Anne*, Anno 1710, for erecting fifty new Churches within the Bill of Mortality; one of which being appointed for this Parish, the first Stone thereof was laid on the 25th of *February*, Anno 1714, and finished on the 7th of *September*, 1717, but not consecrated till the 1st of *January*, Anno 1723, when, instead of its antient Name, it received the Appellation of *St. Mary le Strand*: It is a very sumptuous Structure, and the first finished of the aforesaid fifty new Churches.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

This Church, which is a Rectory, in the Gift of the Bishop of *Worcester*, is situate in the middle of the Street denominated the *Strand*; the West End whereof being opposite the Place where the old Church stood. The Value of the Living is 225*l. per Annum*, beside Surplice Fees; one hundred Pounds whereof being given and settled by Parliament, and one hundred and twenty-five Pounds is raised by the Inhabitants by a Rate of four Pence in the Pound, in the lieu of Tithes.

Ibid.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.			
	l.	s.	d.
By Glebe	100	0	0
By Assessment	125	0	0
By Surplice Fees	20	0	0
By the Parsonage House	50	0	0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

E&A. Lib.	To First-Fruits	13	8	4
Val.	To Tenths	1	16	0

Donations, per Annum.

Par. Acc.	Mrs. <i>Jane Edwards</i> , by Will, An. 1679	5	0	0
Book.	Mrs. <i>Elizabeth Jennings</i>	5	0	0
	Mr. <i>Sedgwick</i>	0	12	0

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is select, consisting of fifteen Members; two Church-wardens; two Overseers of the Poor; two Constables; two Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Dust, the Sum of sixty-six Pounds *per Annum*; one Beadle; six Watchmen; three hundred and twenty-six Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

This Parish originally consisted of the Village denominated the *Strand*, the Church whereof, as already mentioned, was situate on the South Side of the same; and in whose Neighbourhood must have stood the Chapel above-mentioned, which I imagine was situate in *Holywell-street* (now called the *Backside of St. Clement's*) wherein is still a Well, in a Baker's Yard, which was denominated *Holywell*; which Appellation it undoubtedly received from its Vicinity to some consecrated Place.

Adjoining to the late Church of this Parish, on the South, fronting the River *Thames*, was situate an Inn of *Chancery*, which, from its Neighbourhood to the Bishop of *Chester's* House and the *Strand*, was indifferently denominated, *Chester's*, or *Strand-Inn*.

Almost contiguous to this Inn, on the West, was the City Mansion of the Bishop of *Landaff*: And on the North-west thereof, (a little East of the present *Catharine-street*) in the *High-street*, was a handsome Bridge, denominated from its Situation *Strand-Bridge*, thro' which ran a small Watercourse from the Fields, which gliding along a Lane below, had its Influx to the *Thames*, near *Somerset-Stairs*. All which Buildings, together with the Parish Church and Lane, as already mentioned, were obliged to make way for *Somerset-house*, its Gardens and Stables.

Almost adjoining to *Strand-bridge*, on the West, were contiguously situate the City Residences of the Bishops of *Chester* and *Worcester*; before the former of which was erected a Stone Cross, where the Judges itinerant frequently used to sit, hear and determine Causes.

Things remarkable in this Parish at present are, its magnificent and stately Church, on the Site whereof, till the Year 1714, a very lofty May-pole stood, which on publick Occasions was adorned with Streamers, Flags, Garlands of Flowers, &c. At the digging a Foundation for the present Church, the Virgin Earth was discovered at the Depth of nineteen Feet; whereby 'tis manifest, that the Ground in this Neighbourhood originally, was not much higher than the River *Thames*; therefore this Village was truly denominated the *Strand*, from its Situation on the Bank of the River.

The magnificent Palace of *Somerset-house* in this Parish, which devolved to the Crown upon the Attainder of *Edward Duke of Somerset*, is occasionally used for the Reception and Entertainment of Foreign Princes and Ambassadors; as its pleasant Walks and beautiful Bowling-Green are for the Diversion of the Citizens.

At the Western Boundary of this Parish, and North Side of the *Strand*, antiently stood the City Mansion of the Earl of *Exeter*; but the Site and Gardens thereof being converted into Streets, &c. the Name thereof is still preserved therein, as well as 'tis in the Exchange of the same Appellation.

Here are likewise an *English* and a *Greek* Chapel, two Charity-Schools, an Exchange, and a Set of Steps or Stairs to take Water at.

St. Paul's, Covent-Garden.

In the Year 1222, the Spot whereon the best and greatest Part of this Parish is situate (and from which the same, together with its Square and Market, are denominated) was a large Garden belonging to the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*; wherefore it justly received the Appellation of *Convent-Garden*, now corruptly *Covent* or *Common-Garden*; which Garden, at the Dissolution of religious Houses by *Henry VIII.* devolving to the Crown, *Edward VI.* Anno 1547, conferred the same upon *Edward Duke of Somerset*: But soon after, upon his Attainder, it reverting to the Crown, *Edward* on the 6th of *May*, Anno 1552, granted the same, together with a Field contiguous on the North, denominated the *Seven Acres*, (but from its Length, vulgarly the *Long Acre*, which Name is still preserved in the Street of that Denomination) to *John Earl of Bedford*.

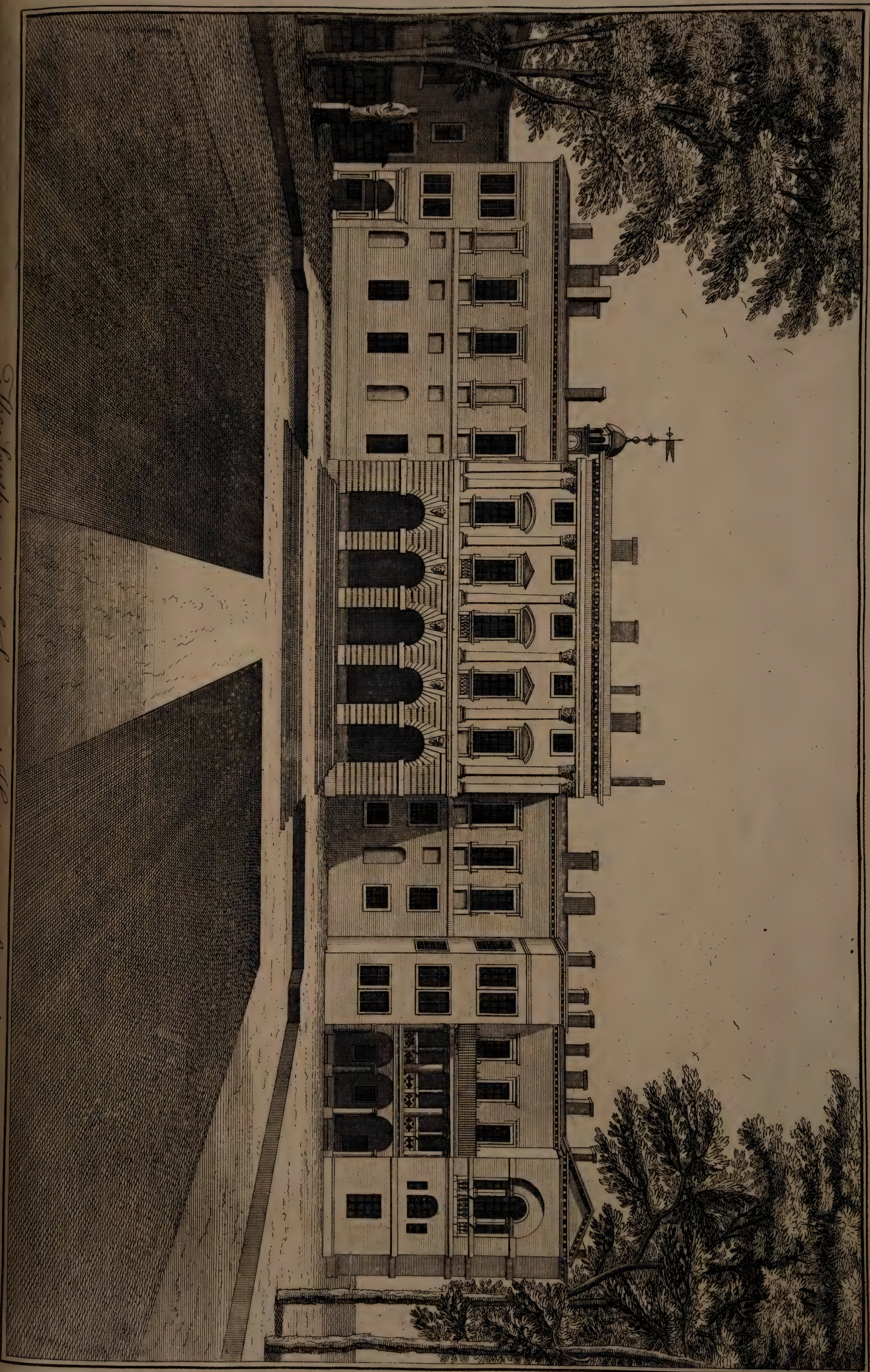
Some Time after, the Number of Houses upon new Foundations having greatly increased in this Neighbourhood, *Francis, Earl of Bedford*, about the Year 1640, erected a magnificent Chapel (now the Parish Church) for the Convenience of his new Tenants in the Performance of their religious Duties; with an Intent of settling a Stipend of one hundred Pounds *per Annum*, and a House, towards the Maintenance and Habitation of a Minister, to officiate therein.

MS. Hist.
Joh. Fleet.
cap. 12.

Rec. Roll.
4.P. 6 Ed.
VI.

Act Parl.
12 Car. II.

The South prospect of Somerset House in the Strand.





The North East Prospect of the Parish Church of S.^t George in Queen Square, near Holborn



The North East Prospect of the Parish Church of S.^t Paul, in Covent Garden

A& Parl.
12 Car.II.

Ibid.

On the 7th of January, Anno 1645, the Precinct of Covent-garden was, by an Ordinance of the Lords and Commons then sitting at Westminster, separated from the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, and constituted a Parish in all Respects independent, with a Power of raising Money to defray the necessary Expences of the new Establishment; and to elect Officers for the good Government of the Parish. But this being the Act of an illegal Power, 'twas, in the Year 1660, by an Act of the first Parliament after the Restoration, anew constituted a distinct Parish, by the Appellation of St. Paul's, Covent-garden; and at the same Time discharged from all manner of Dependance upon that of St. Martin; and the Patronage thereof vested in William, Earl of Bedford, his Heirs and Assigns.

And by the said Act, the Rector of the Parish, and his Successors, are incorporated to have perpetual Succession, and a Rent of one hundred Pounds per Annum settled upon them, issuing out of three Houses in the Square, denominated Covent-Garden, to be paid Quarterly, upon the Penalty of twenty Pounds, for an Elapse of Payment for twenty-one Days. And by the same Authority, the Rector, with the Consent of the Patron, is impowered to nominate a Person duly qualified for his Curate-Assistant. And as a further Maintenance for the Rector, and Provision for the Curate and other Church Officers, it was ordained by the Authority aforesaid, that on every Easter-Tuesday three Church-wardens shall be chosen, viz. One by the Patron, another by the Rector, and a Third by the Parishioners; which Church-wardens, or any two of them, are impowered, by a Pound-Rate upon Houses, (the Mansion called Bedford-house, with its Appurtenances, only excepted) according to their improved Value, to raise annually two hundred and fifty Pounds, by an Assessment to be made yearly, within twenty-eight Days, after the said Day of Election, to be confirmed by two Justices of the Peace within the City, or Liberty of Westminster, under their Hands and Seals, to be collected by the said Church-wardens, or those they shall appoint; and in case of Non-payment, to be levied by Distress. Out of which Sum, the said Church-wardens are annually to pay the Rector the Sum of one hundred and fifty Pounds, and to the Curate fifty Pounds, by Quarterly Payments, upon Pain of Imprisonment, till the said Sums are respectively paid. And out of the remaining Sum of fifty Pounds, the Parish Clerk receives thirty, and the two Sextons twenty Pounds per Annum. And by the said Act of Parliament, the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of London and his Successors, is to be as amply exercised in this, as in any other Parish within the Diocese of London.

This Church, which is a Rectory, situate at the West End of the Square and Market of Covent-garden, is denominated from its being dedicated to the Apostle St. Paul, and the Place of its Situation.

Ibid.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.			
	l.	s.	d.
By the Glebe	100	0	0
By a Pound-Rate from the Parish	150	0	0
By Surplice Fees, about	40	0	0
By a Parsonage House	30	0	0
Donations, per Annum.			
1704, John Yarwell	15	0	0
1723, Elizabeth Brown	1	0	0

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is neither select nor general, but consists of such who have either served, or fined for Church-warden; one Burgess, and his Assistant; three Church-wardens; two Overseers of the Poor; four Constables; four Scavengers, who pay the Raker two hundred Pounds per Annum, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying

away the Duff; two Beadles, and twenty Watchmen; six hundred and thirty-one Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Edward VI. in the Year 1552, had no sooner granted the Precinct of Covent-garden, with its Appurtenances, to John Earl of Bedford, than he erected a House therein for his City Mansion. This House, which stood on the North Side of the Strand (till Ann. 1704,) where at present the lower End of Southampton-street is situate, was a mean Wooden Building, shut up from the Street by an ordinary Brick Wall, with a Garden on the North, whose northern Inclosure, or Wall, ran along where the Front of the southern Row of Buildings of Covent-garden is at present situate; without which, where the Street now is, the Market was kept. But Southampton and Tavistock-streets, with Southampton-passage, being erected on the Site and Gardens of Bedford-house, the Market was removed farther into the Square; which has proved so very prejudicial to the magnificent Buildings thereof, that instead of their being inhabited by Persons of the greatest Distinction as formerly, they are now obliged to take up with Vintners, Coffeemen, and other such Inhabitants.

In digging lately in King-street, and the northern Side of Covent-garden-square, great Quantities of human Bones were discovered; but as it does not appear that ever there was any Church in this Place before the present, I am of Opinion, that this Cemetery must either have belonged to St. Martin's Church, or by the Abbot and Convent of Westminster have been appointed a Place of Burial, during the Rage of some great Pestilence.

Things remarkable at present are, a magnificent Square, wherein (to its great Disgrace) is kept an Herb and Fruit Market; two Charity Schools; one Meeting-house; a Parish Workhouse; two Bagnio's, a Cold Bath; and a Playhouse.

An Account of the Numbers Total of the several Ward Officers and Servants appertaining to the respective Parishes of this City, and the Precinct of the Savoy, viz. Burgeses, Assistant-Burgeses, Constables, Headboroughs, Scavengers, Surveyors of the Highways, Inquest, Beadles and Watchmen; together with the respective Sums annually paid by each of the said Parishes to the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Ashes.

Parishes.	Burg.	Assist.	Const.	Headb.	Scav.	Surv.	Inquest.	Bead.	Watch.	Raker
St. Ann's	2	2	6	0	4	2	0	4	20	330
St. Clement's	1	1	8	0	16	0	20	2	28	535
St. George's	0	0	4	1	6	4	0	4	4	900
St. James's	2	2	7	0	14	4	0	4	54	900
St. John Baptist's	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
St. John Evangelist's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00
St. Margaret's	7	7	15	1	16	2	32	6	36	451
St. Martin's	3	3	8	0	18	0	0	8	32	731
St. Mary le Strand	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	66
St. Paul's	1	1	4	0	4	0	0	2	2	200
Sums Total	16	16	55	2	80	12	52	31	236	4127

The Numbers Total of the respective Parish Officers, together with the Sums Total paid by them, on Account of the Church and Poor for one Year, in the several Parishes above-specified; with the Numbers Total of Dwelling and Workhouses, within the Cities and Liberties of Westminster:

Church Ward.	Over-seers.	Paid Account of the Church.	Paid on Account of the Poor.	Numb. Houses.	Wor. Hou.
20	46	11870l. 8s. 9d.	20723l. 17s. 2½d.	15445	7

Having gone thro' the Accounts of the several Parishes of the City and Liberties of Westminster, I shall now give a compendious Account of its Government.

Until

Act Parl.
27 Eliz.

Until the Reformation, *Anno* 1539, the Village, or Town of *Westminster*, was under the arbitrary Government of the Abbot and Monks of that Name; as it was afterwards under that of the Bishop, and the Dean and Chapter; till settled by Act of Parliament in the twenty-seventh of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Anno* 1585, whereby the Civil Government thereof is lodged in the Hands of the Laity; tho' the Dean by the said Act is impowered to nominate and appoint the chief Officers thereunto belonging, *viz.* The High Steward, who, if guilty of no Malversation, holds his Office during Life. But this Officer seldom officiating, leaves the Management of Affairs to his Deputy, who being a Person well versed in the Laws of the Kingdom, is appointed by him, and confirmed by the Dean, and generally holds his Office during Life, or the Government of his Patron.

This City, or Borough, with its Liberties, being by the said Authority divided into twelve Wards, the Dean, or the High-Steward, or his Deputy, are impowered, for the better Government of the same, yearly, upon *Easter-Thursd.* to nominate and elect twelve sufficient Merchants or Tradesmen, to be denominated Burgeses, with a like Number of Persons for their Deputies, or Assistants, to preside over the respective Wards for one Year, and so from Year to Year during Life, Good-behaviour, or Residence in the City, or Liberties thereof. And that all and every of the said Burgeses, or their Deputies, that shall refuse to serve, after he, or they are duly elected, the former to forfeit the Sum of ten, and the latter five Pounds each, to be levied by Distress. And that as often as any of the said twelve Burgeses, or their Assistants, shall happen to die, remove, or be displaced, their several Places to be supplied by proper Persons to be chosen by the said Dean, High-Steward, or his Deputy; who are likewise to appoint, out of the twelve first, two to be denominated Chief Burgeses, who are likewise to continue as such for the Term of one Year, upon the Penalty of ten Pounds, to be levied as aforesaid.

Ibid.

And by the same Authority, the said Dean and his Successors, the High-Steward, or his Deputy, the two Chief and other ten Burgeses, or any three, or four of them, (whereof the said Dean, High-Steward, or his Deputy, or one of the Chief Burgeses, to be at all Times one) for the good Government of this City, or Borough, and the Liberties thereof, to hear, examine, determine and punish, according to the Laws of the Kingdom, or laudable and lawful Custom of the City of *London*, all Matters of Incontinencies, Common Scolds, Inmates and common Nuisances; and to commit all Persons to Prison that shall be guilty of a Breach of the Peace, of which they are to give Notice to a Justice, or Justices of the Peace for the County of *Middlesex*, within the Space of twenty-four Hours.

Ibid.

And it is further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all good Ordinances that shall, from Time to Time, be made by the said Dean and High-Steward, with the Assent of the Burgeses and their Assistants, for, or concerning the Government of this City and Liberties, not repugnant to the Royal Prerogative, or the Laws of the Nation, shall stand and be in full Force and Strength. And that as often as it shall happen that the said Dean and High-Steward of *Westminster*, or his Deputy, shall defer, or be remiss in nominating, or choosing the several Burgeses at the Time above-mentioned, then and in every such Case, two Justices of the Peace of the County of *Middlesex* are impowered to nominate and chuse the said Burgeses, out of such Persons qualified as aforesaid; who, upon such an Elec-

tion, are to enjoy the same Liberties and Powers in all Respects, as if chosen by the said Dean and High-Steward. And it is also provided, that no Person shall be compelled to serve the Office of Burges above the Term of one Year; and that all Persons who shall fine for the same, shall be exempt from serving for the Space of five Years.

The Liberty, or Suburbs of *Westminster* being greatly increased both in Number of Houses and Inhabitants, 'twas therefore judged necessary to increase both the Number of Burgeses and Assistants from twelve to sixteen each; which Burgeses, with their Assistants, are by the said Act of Parliament impowered to act in all Respects as the Aldermens Deputies of the City of *London*.

Ibid.

The High-Steward of *Westminster*, or his Deputy, attended by the Burgeses, act as Sheriff, by presiding at the Court Leet, and Chairman at the Quarter-Sessions. The next Officer in Dignity is the High-Bailiff, who is likewise chosen by the Dean for Life: This Officer in some measure also represents a Sheriff; for he summons Juries, manages Elections for Members of Parliament, has the several Bailiffs of *Westminster* subordinate to him; and by having all Fines and Forfeitures belonging to him, his Office is thereby rendered very profitable. The next Officers in Rank and Power are, the Chief Burgeses, Burgeses and their Assistants; and the inferior Officers are, the Town Clerk, Assessor, and Crier.

Among the Orders, or Ordinances for the good Government of the City of *Westminster*, made by the Dean, High-Steward and Burgeses in the Year 1585, the eleventh Order appoints, That the Number of Alehouses to be kept in the City and Liberty of *Westminster* shall not exceed one hundred, *viz.* sixty in the Parish of *St. Margaret*, twenty in that of *St. Martin*, and in the Parish of *St. Clement*, and Precinct of the *Savoy*, twenty; whereby 'tis manifest, that the Numbers of Houses and Inhabitants in the Parish of *St. Margaret* at that Time, did exceed those of the whole Liberty (which at present is so vastly numerous) one fifth. And it likewise shews, that the Number of the Houses and Inhabitants then in the City and Liberty of *Westminster*, were but about a twelfth Part of the present Number; for at that Time they had only one hundred Alehouses, whereas at present the Number in the said District amounts to 1164.

Rec. St.
Marg. Par.

This Government having little in it representing that of a City, *Westminster*, in that Respect, seems not to be upon a much better Foot than a Country Market Town, seeing it has neither a Power to make Freemen, or erect a Corporation of Trade; nor has any other Courts than those of the Leet and Sessions, and Court of Requests lately erected.

Though this City had the Honour of a Government conferred upon it by Parliament in the Year 1585, yet it had not that of Arms till the first of *October*, *Anno* 1601, when *William De-thick*, Garter King at Arms, and *William Camden*, Clarencieux King at Arms, granted it the Arms above exhibited, *viz.* In a Shield Azure a Portcullis Or, on a Chief of the Second, the Arms of King *Edward the Confessor*, between the two united Roses of *Lancaster* and *York*.

Before I leave this Part of the Work, I think it will not be amiss to say something concerning a very great Work erected in this City.

The Inhabitants of *Westminster* being of opinion that a Bridge across the River *Thames* at their City, would be of great Advantage to them, therefore, in the Year 1735, they applied to Parliament for a Power to enable them to erect one: Their Petition being taken into Consideration, it was thereupon enacted, That a Bridge be erected from the *New Palace-yard* to the opposite Shore, with such



A View of the Front View of the Royal Palace of Westminster

B. Cole sculp.



A. Westminster Abbey
 B. St. Margaret's Church
 C. Westminster Hall
 D. St. John's Church
 E. The House of Commons
 F. Lambeth House, the palace of his Majesty of St. John Barnard, in which the Lord Mayor, on 29 of Oct. attended by his Brethren of Aldermen
 G. The City Barge, this Barge, the
 H. The Stationers' Barge, the Company to
 I. The Clothworkers' Barge
 J. The Vintners' Barge
 K. The Goldsmiths' Barge
 L. The Skinners' Barge
 M. The Clothworkers' Barge
 N. The Vintners' Barge
 O. The Merchant Taylors' Barge
 P. The Mercers' Barge
 Q. The Fishmongers' Barge
 R. The Drapers' Barge
 & several of the living Companies in their respective Barges go by water up to Westminster to be sworn before the Barons of Exchequer
 paying the Compliment to their Patrons from the Archbishop of Canterbury
 The South East Prospect of Westminster Bridge
 B. G. 17.

such Materials as the Commissioners appointed to erect the same shall judge proper.

Though great Opposition was made by the City of *London*, Borough of *Southwark*, Company of Watermen, and the West-Country Bargemen, who severally petitioned the Parliament against erecting a Bridge at *Westminster*, the Act passed for the building thereof.

Divers Projects for erecting the intended Bridge being taken into Consideration, the following being judged the most eligible, the same was approved of by the Commissioners; which is as follows:

A large Hole or Cavity, of the Depth of five or six Feet, was ordered to be dug in the Bed, or Bottom of the River, by *Ballastmen* belonging to the *Trinity-house*, in which was sunk a large wooden Case, or Frame, Water-proof (altho' the same, when forced down, was filled with Water); which was raised again by pumping out the Water, and the same was as often put down and raised again, by letting in and pumping out the Water, till it was fixed upon an exact Level; and when the same was emptied for the last Time, one of the Piers of the intended Bridge was therein erected; which being finished, the Sides of the said Case were taken from their bottom, and applied to another, to erect a second Pier on, and then to others, till the whole Number, as appear in the fine Draught hereunto annexed.

This Bridge is allowed to be one of the finest in the World. It is built in a neat and elegant Taste, and with such Simplicity and Grandeur, that whether viewed from the Water, or by the Passenger who walks over it, it fills the Mind with an agreeable Surprise. The Semi-octangular Towers which form the Recesses of the Foot-way, the Manner of placing the Lamps, and the Height of the Balustrade, are at once the most beautiful, and in every other Respect, the best contrived.

It is forty-four Feet wide; a commodious Foot-way is allowed for Passengers, about seven Feet broad on each Side, raised above the Road allowed for Carriages, and paved with broad *Moor* Stones, while the Space left between them is sufficient to admit three Carriages, and two Horses to go a-brest without the least Danger.

From Wharf to Wharf, its Extent is 1223 Feet, which is above 300 Feet wider than the same River at *London-bridge*.

The free Water-way, under the Arches of this Bridge, is 870 Feet, which is more than four times as much as the free Water-way between the Sterlings of *London-bridge*; which, together with the Gentleness of the Stream, are the chief Reasons why no sensible Fall of Water can ever stop, or in the least endanger the smallest Boats, in their Passage through the Arches.

It consists of fourteen Piers, thirteen large, and two small Arches, all semi-circular, and two Abutments.

The Length of every Pier is about seventy Feet from Point to Point, and each End terminated with a saliant Right-Angle against either Stream.

The two middle Piers are each seventeen Feet wide at the Springing of the Arches, and contain 3000 cube Feet, or near 200 Tons of solid Stone; and the others decrease in Breadth, equally on each Side by one Foot; so that the two next to the largest are each sixteen Feet wide; and so on to the two least on each Side, which are 12 Feet wide at the Springing of the Arches.

Each of these Piers are four Feet wider at their Foundation, than at the Top; and each of them is laid on a strong Bed of Timber, of the same Shape as the Pier, about eighty Feet long, twenty-eight Feet wide, and two Feet thick.

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The Value of 40,000*l.* is computed to be always under Water, in Stone and other Materials. And here it may not be improper to observe, that the Caisson on which the first Pier was sunk, contained 150 Loads of Timber; for it is a Precaution used in most heavy Buildings, to lay their Foundation on Planks, or Beds of Timber, which (if found when laid, and always kept wet) will not only remain sound, but grow harder by Time.

The Depths or Heights of every Pier are different; but none of them have their Foundations laid at a less Depth than five Feet under the Bed of the River, and none at a greater Depth than fourteen Feet under the said Bed. This difference is occasioned by the Nature and Position of the Ground; for though the Foundations of all the Piers and Abutments are laid in a hard Bed of Gravel (which by boring was found to grow harder, the deeper it was bored into) yet this Bed of Gravel lies much lower, and is more difficult to come at on the *Surry* Side, than on the *Westminster* Side.

All the Piers are built the same in the Inside, as on the Outside, of solid *Portland* Block Stones, none less than one Ton, or twenty Hundred Weight, unless here and there a smaller called a Closer, placed between four other larger Stones; but most of them are two or three Tons Weight, and several four or five Tons. All the Stones are set in (and their Joints filled with) a Cement called *Dutch Tarris*, and they are besides fastened together with Iron Cramps run in with Lead, and so placed that none of those Cramps can be seen, or ever be affected by the Water.

All the Arches of *Westminster-bridge* are semi-circular, that Form being one of the strongest, and the best adapted for Dispatch in Building.

They all spring from about two Feet above Low-water-mark, and from no higher; which renders the Bridge much stronger than if the Arches sprung from taller Piers, besides the Saving of a great Quantity of Materials and Workmanship.

The middle Arch is seventy-six Feet wide, and the others decrease in Width equally on each Side by four Feet; so that the two next to the middle Arch are seventy-two Feet wide; and so on to the least of the large Arches, which are each fifty-two Feet wide. As to the two small ones close in Shore to the Abutments, they are each about twenty-five Feet wide.

The Soffit of every Arch is turned and built quite through the same as in the Fronts, with large *Portland* Blocks; over which is built (bonded in with the *Portland*) another Arch of *Purbeck* Stone, four or five times thicker on the Reins than over the Key, so calculated and built, that by the help of this secondary Arch, together with the incumbent Load of Materials, all the Parts of every Arch are in Equilibrio: So that each Arch can stand single, without affecting, or being affected by, any of the other Arches.

Moreover, between every two Arches a Drain is managed to carry off the Water and Filth, which in Time might penetrate and accumulate in those Places, to the great Detriment of the Arches. Some Bridges having been ruined for want of this Precaution; which should be observed in all considerable Stone or Brick Bridges: And yet (as far as I have been able to learn) it has been always omitted.

Lastly, just above and below each Abutment, there are large and commodious Flights of *Moor* Stone Steps, for the shipping and landing of Goods and Passengers.

Now this Bridge is finished, there is not perhaps another in the whole World that can be

compared to it: All the Piers are laid at a considerable Depth under the Bed of the River, in a hard Bed of Gravel, which never requires Piling, it being, after Rock, the best Sort of Foundation; whereas the usual Method of building Stone or Brick Bridges over large tide Rivers, is to build them upon Stilts; that is, driving Piles in the Bed of the River, sawing their Heads at Low-water-mark, and often above; then laying some Planks, to erect the Piers thereon. Such are the Foundations of *London* and *Rochester* Bridges, and of a great many others in *Great-Britain*, as well as abroad.

The Materials are the best four Kinds of Stone (for the several Uses to which they are employed); that can be had in *London*; and they are all, not only very durable, but some of the heaviest in *England*, some Kinds of Marble only excepted. And the Size and Disposition of those Materials are such, that there is no false Bearing, or so much as a false Joint, in the whole Bridge; so that every Part is fully and properly supported; and whatever ought to be of one Stone, is not made of several small ones, as is but too common in other Buildings.

Instead of Chalk, small Stones, or Rubbish, with which the Insides of most Buildings are filled, the Piers are entirely built with solid Blocks of *Portland*, and secured as I have explained above: And in building the Arches, such Precautions have been used as have been scarcely ever before observed, such as building them quite through with the same Sort of large Stones as in the Fronts, and thus destroying their lateral Pressures by a proper Disposition of the Materials in, between, and over these Arches.

Nothing is more common in the Construction of Bridges, than for some of the Piers to sink, or at least so far give way, as to occasion the Necessity of rebuilding some of them even before the Fabrick is passable; this has been the Case of one of the Piers of *Westminster* Bridge; which, by sinking, damaged the Arch to which it belonged, so much, that the Commissioners thought fit to have it pulled down; when by laying prodigious Weights on the lower Part of the Pier, the Foundation was settled and set to rights, in such a manner as to render it completely secure from all Accidents of the like kind for the future. This Misfortune happening in 1747, when this noble Structure was almost completed, prevented its being finished before the tenth of *November*. When the last Stone was laid by *Thomas Lediard*, Esq; in the Presence of several of the Commissioners; and on the seventeenth, at about twelve at Night, it was opened by a Procession of several Gentlemen of that City, the chief Artificers of that Work, and a Crowd of Spectators, preceded by Trumpets, Kettle-drums, &c. and Guns firing during the Ceremony.

As to the Time that has been employed in erecting this magnificent Bridge, it is sufficient to observe, that the Ballast-men having dug the Foundation of the first Pier to the Depth of five Feet under the Bed of the River, levelled it, and kept it level by a proper Inclosure of strong Piles, and the Caisson being brought over the Place where it was to be sunk; on the twenty-ninth of *January*, 1738-9, the first Stone of the Western middle Pier was laid by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Pembroke*: So that the noble Structure was completed in eleven Years and nine Months; a very short Period, considering the vastness of the Undertaking, the prodigious Quantity of Stone made use of, hewn out of the Quarry, and brought by Sea, the Interruptions of Winter, the Damage frequently done by the Ice to the Piling and Scaffolding, and the unavoidable Interruption occasioned twice a Day by the Tide, which, for two Years, reduced the Time of Labour to five Hours a Day.

An Account of the several Sums, played for and lost, or absolutely granted, for building this Bridge, and procuring the several Conveniencies requisite thereto.

	£.
Lottery 1737 —	100,000
Lottery 1738 —	48,750
Lottery 1739 —	48,750
Granted 1741 —	20,000
1742 —	20,000
1743 —	25,000
1744 —	15,000
1745 —	25,000
1746 —	25,000
1747 —	30,000
1748 —	20,000
1749 —	12,000
	—————
	389,500

A Guard, consisting of twelve Watchmen, is appointed for the Security of the Passage over this Bridge. They are to be upon Duty from the Close of Day every Night, till the Opening of the next Morning. We walk the publick Streets with so much danger in those Hours, that this Provision was extremely necessary upon a Bridge of so great Length, which is not to be transformed into a Street. The Recesses over each Pier, which are built in the Form of Alcoves, and designed as Places of Shelter in bad Weather, of Retirement in case of an accidental Danger or Difficulty in the Passage, might have otherwise served for Places of Ambush for Robbers and Cut-throats; though indeed even these Occupations, which thrive so much in our Time, could not have been followed here without Hazard, as there is no way of escaping but at the two Ends of the Bridge.

BOOK VIII.

Containing an Account of the Ancient and Present State of the several Parishes and Liberties in the County of Middlesex within the Bill of Mortality, with an ample Description of the Remarkables now therein.

THE several Parishes and Liberties within this District being independent of one another, they have neither a general History, or common Government thereunto belonging; therefore, as both their Histories and

Governments are separate, I shall severally treat of them in alphabetical Order.

Christ's Church, Spittle-fields.

This Parish, which is a Rectory, situate in the Hundred of *Osulston*, was (till the Year 1728)

Part



The North West Prospect of Christ Church in Spittlefields.

Part of the Parish of St. *Dunstan's, Stepney*, denominated *Spittle-fields Hamlet*; which being, by an Act of Parliament of the same Year, constituted a separate Parish, it became in all Respects distinct and independent on that of *Stepney*, as if it never had belonged to the same.

The Church of this Parish, which is situate on the South Side of *Church-street*, is one of the fifty New Churches appointed by Act of Parliament, (in the Year 1710,) to be erected in the Suburbs of the City of *London*; the Foundation whereof being laid *Anno* 1723, and the Fabrick finished *Anno* 1729, it was consecrated on the fifth of *July*, in the same Year; and towards the Maintenance of its Rector and his Successors, the Parliament granted the Sum of three thousand Pounds, to be laid out in a Purchase of Lands, Tenements, &c. in Fee Simple. And as a further Provision for the said Rector and his Successors, the Church-wardens are by the said Act appointed to pay to him yearly by quarterly Payments the Sum of one hundred and twenty-five Pounds, to be raised by Burial Fees; for which Purpose, the Disposal of the Burial Ground and Parish Vaults are vested in the Vestry (exclusive of the Rector); who, with the Consent of the Bishop are empowered to appoint such Fees for Burials, as shall not exceed thirty Shillings, nor less than two; and also to make Rates for Leave to make Vaults, lay down Grave Stones, and erect sepulchral Monuments.

And for the better securing the Payment of the said Sum of one hundred and twenty-five Pounds to the Rector and his Successors, it is enacted, That on default of Payment, the Rector, for the more easy Recovery of the same, may apply to two, or more Justices of the Peace of the County of *Middlesex*; who, upon Oath made of the Sum or Sums in Arrear, may compel such Defaulters, by Distress and Sale of their Goods; and if such Distress cannot be had to satisfy such Arrears, then the succeeding Church-wardens to be responsible for the same. It was likewise ordained, by the said Authority, That the Rector should receive no Surplice Fees for Burials, unless he were desired to perform the Funeral Obsequies in the Church, in Presence of the Corps; and then, only such Fees, as should for that Purpose be settled by the Vestry, with Consent of the Bishop.

It was also by the same Authority enacted, That the Rectory shall not be held in Commendam, and that all Licences and Dispensations, for that Purpose, are declared void and of no Effect. It was likewise constituted and appointed, That the Vestry should consist of the Rector, Church-wardens, Overseers of the Poor, and all other Persons who have served, or fined for the Office of Church-warden, or Overseer of the Poor, as long as they shall respectively continue Householders in the Parish; and who from Time to Time are empowered to nominate a Lecturer, Church-wardens, Sidesmen, Parish-clerk, and other Parish Officers; and as Occasion shall be, to remove and discharge the Sexton, Grave-diggers, and other inferior Servants belonging to the Church.

This Parish, as already mentioned, being taken out of that of *Stepney*, the Advowson of it, as well as that, belongs to the Principal and Scholars of *King's Hall* and College of *Brazen-nose* in *Oxford*.

Here is only one perpetual Donation, given by *Prisca Coborne*, of six Pounds per Ann. Here are no Monumental Inscriptions worthy of Notice.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry, as already observed, is neither select, nor general, all Persons being admitted that have served, or fined, either for Church-warden,

or Overseer of the Poor; two Church-wardens, four Overseers of the Poor, one Constable, nine Headboroughs, four Scavengers, who paid the Raker, for cleansing the Streets and carrying away the Ashes for one Year, the Sum of two hundred and seventy Pounds; two Beadles, seventeen Watchmen, two thousand two hundred and forty-four Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The Western Part of this Parish (wherein are situate the several Streets, Lanes, Markets, &c. between *Crispin-street* and *Brick-lane*) was formerly a large Inclosure denominated *Lollesworth Field*, and afterwards, from its Vicinity to St. *Mary's* Hospital, or Spittle, called *Spittle-field*. See *Bishopsgate Ward*.

The chief Things remarkable in this Parish at present, are, That most of the Inhabitants are either *French*, or of *French* Extraction; who, together with the *English*, are chiefly employed in the filken Manufacture; a stately Church; an *English* Chapel; a Quakers, and four *French* Meeting-houses; two Charity-schools; two *English*, and two *French* Alms-houses; with a Work-house for the Reception of the Poor.

N. B. This Parish, being an ancient Hamlet of the Parish of *Stepney*, has a Right to place an Alms-woman in one of the eight Apartments in the new Alms-houses situate close to the South Side of *Bow-road* facing the Parsonage House.

Glass-house Liberty.

This Liberty is that Part of the Parish of St. *Botolph, Aldersgate* which is situate in *Pickaxe* and *Goswell* Streets, in the County of *Middlesex*, and Hundred of *Osulston*; and is denominated from a Glass-house, which anciently stood here. Till of late, there was but one Government in the Parish; but the Poor of this Liberty having increased considerably, occasioned the City Liberty to separate from them, and each to maintain its own Poor.

Officers, &c. in this Liberty.

Two Overseers of the Poor, one Constable, one Scavenger, who paid the Raker, for cleansing the Streets and carrying away the Dust for one Year, the Sum of twenty Pounds; one Beadle, three Watchmen, one hundred and sixty Houses.

The Remarkables in this Liberty at present, are, Part of *Charterhouse-square*, an Anabaptist Meeting-house, and a Work-house for the Reception of the Poor.

High-Holbourn Liberty.

This Liberty, which is situate without the Bars of the City of *London*, is one of the two Liberties in the County of *Middlesex*, and hundred of *Osulston*, belonging to the Parish of St. *Andrew, Holbourn*; though by its separate Government, (exclusive of that of the Church) it acts in all Respects, as if independent.

Donations per Annum.

Lady Hatton	—	10	0	0	Lib. Acc. Book.
Mr. Roper	—	5	0	0	
Lewis Owen	—	7	16	0	
1676, Leonard Street	—	5	0	0	
1678, Mr. Blunt	—	10	0	0	
Mr. Hartop	—	2	0	0	
By a Moiety of Gifts from the City Liberty	—	27	5	2	

Officers, &c. in this Liberty.

One Church-warden, seven Overseers of the Poor, three Constables, three Headboroughs, eight Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Ashes of this Liberty and the Parish of St. *George, Queen's-square*, for one Year, the Sum of seven hundred Pounds;

Pounds; two Beadles, seventeen Watchmen, eighteen hundred and sixty-three Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Liberty.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

Just without *Holbourn-bar*, on the South Side of *Middle-row*, anciently stood a Monastery, belonging to the *Knights Templars*. See *Farringdon Ward without*.

Ibid.

Adjoining to this Convent, on the West, was situate the Bishop of *Lincoln's* City Mansion, founded by *Robert de Curars*, Bishop of that See about the Year 1147. This Edifice since coming to the Earls of *Southampton*, it was taken down, and on the Site thereof erected the Streets denominated *Southampton Buildings*.

Ibid.

And in *Chancery-lane*, where the ancient Part of *Lincoln's-Inn* is situate, formerly stood the Monastery of *Black Friars*; which was founded about the Year 1222, and wherein was held *Anno* 1250, a general Convention of the Order from all Parts, consisting of four hundred Members; who having no Possessions of their own, were sumptuously entertained by the King, Queen, Bishops, Abbots, &c. during their Convocation. But the Prior and Monks removing some Time after, to a more convenient and spacious new Edifice, erected for them in the City (still denominated *Black-friars*) of *London*, the old House was by *Edward* the First, *Anno* 1288, given to *Henry* Earl of *Lincoln*, from whom the present Inn of Court is denominated.

But the greatest Antiquity in this Liberty, is, the Manor of *Portpool*, (a Prebend of *St. Paul's* Cathedral of *London*) so denominated, as it is thought, from its Neighbourhood to a Pool and Place where the great *Roman* Military Way, called *Watling-street*, was intersected by that of *Old-street*, another *Roman* Way, which led from East to West.

Dugd. Or.
Jurid.

The Capital Messuage belonging to this Manor stood where *Gray's-Inn* at present is situate; and the only Part thereof that still remains, is the Chapel. This Manor at last coming to the noble Family of *Gray* of *Wilton*, the Manor House received the Appellation of *Gray's-Inn*; which was some Time after, in the Reign of *Edward* the Third, demised to certain Students of the Law, by that Name. But the Prior and Monks of *Shene* having obtained a Licence to purchase in Mortmain, Lands, to the Amount of one hundred Pounds *per Annum*, they purchased the Manor of *Portpool*, and demis'd *Gray's-Inn*, the Mansion-house thereof, to certain Students of the Law, for the yearly Rent of six Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence; in whom and their Successors it continued till the general Suppression of Monasteries by *Henry* the Eighth; who in the Year 1541, granted the same to the then Students of Law, in Fee-Farm, at the aforefaid Rent.

The Remarkables, at present, are, an Inn of Court, and two of Chancery; a Market, denominated from the Lord *Brook's* City Mansion, at the North-west Angle thereof; two Chapels; an Anabaptist Meeting; a publick Walk; an Alms-house, a Bagnio, a Tennis-court, and a Work-house for the Reception of the Poor.

Norton-Falgate Liberty.

This, which is an extra-parochial Liberty, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's* in *London*, is situate at the North End of *Bishopsgate-street* without, in the County of *Middlesex*, and Hundred of *Osulston*; but when, by whom, or on what Occasion so denominated, I cannot learn.

Officers, &c. in this Liberty.

Two Overseers of the Poor, one Constable, one Scavenger, who paid the Raker, for cleansing the Streets and carrying away the Dust for one Year, the Sum of forty Pounds; three Head-boroughs, one Beadle, three Watchmen, two

hundred and sixty-one Houses. Here is a Charity School.

ROLLS Liberty.

This District consists of that Part of the Parish of *St. Dunstan's in the West*, which lies in the County of *Middlesex*; and is so denominated from the great Repository of the modern publick Rolls, or Records of the Kingdom, kept in the Chapel thereof.

Donations, per Annum.

Mr. <i>Grubham</i>	—	9	0	0
Mr. <i>Baldwin</i>	—	3	0	0
Mr. <i>Bell</i>	—	1	0	0

Officers, &c. in this Liberty.

Two Overseers of the Poor, one Constable, three Scavengers, who paid the Raker, for cleansing the Streets and carrying away the Dust for one Year, the Sum of forty-six Pounds; one Beadle, four Watchmen, two hundred and ninety-one Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Liberty.

The Mansion-house of the Master of the Rolls was anciently the Residence of an eminent Jew. This building becoming very ruinous, it was lately rebuilt in a very magnificent Manner, by the late Master of the Rolls. See *Farringdon Ward without*.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

Opposite this House, on the West Side of *Chancery-lane*, stood the City Mansion of the Prior of *Neckton-park*, in *Lincolnshire*, denominated *Herefleet-Inn*, in place whereof, at present is situate the Six Clerks Office. A little higher on the same Side of the Lane, anciently stood the Bishop of *Chichester's* House, (the Name of which is still preserved in *Bishop's-court* and *Chichester-rents*) which having escheated to *Henry* the Third, he granted it to *Ralph Nevil*, Bishop of that See, and High Chancellor of *England*; who devising the same to his Successors in Fee, they still continue possessed of the Site thereof; whereon is erected a Number of Houses.

Ibid.

The Remarkables in this Liberty, at present, are, the Chapel wherein the Rolls are deposited, the Six Clerks Office, the Curfitors Office, an Inn of Chancery, and a Bagnio.

Saffron-Hill Liberty.

This District, which originally was a Village, is one of the two Out-Liberties in the County of *Middlesex*, and hundred of *Osulston*, belonging to the Parish of *St. Andrew* in *Holbourn*. This Liberty has a Church-warden not above once in six or seven Years.

Bo. Nam.
Par.

Donations, per Annum.

The Lady <i>Hatton</i>	—	10	0	0
Mr. <i>Hartop</i>	—	2	0	0
Mrs. <i>Palmer</i>	—	6	13	4

Officers, &c. in this Liberty.

Two Overseers of the Poor, one Constable, two Headboroughs, two Scavengers, who paid the Raker for cleansing the Streets and carrying away the Ashes for one Year, the Sum of one hundred Pounds; one Beadle, thirteen Watchmen, seven hundred and ninety-one Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Liberty.

The chief Antiquity in this District, is, the ancient Manor-house of *Holbourn*; which, together with the Manor, *William de Luda*, Bishop of *Ely*, in the Year 1297, devised, for the Use of his Successors in that See; upon Condition, that his immediate Successor should give the Sum of one thousand Marks, as a Fund for the Maintenance of three Chaplains, to officiate in the Chapel of the said House. See *Farringdon Ward without*.

Godw.
de Praeful.



Things remarkable at present, are, the said *Ely* House with its Chapel, a Presbyterian Meeting-house, two Charity-schools, and a Workhouse for the Reception of the Poor.

St. ANNE's, Limehouse.

The Parish of *St. Dunstan's, Stepney*, having increased to such a Degree, both in Number of Houses and Inhabitants, the Village of *Limehouse* was thereby joined to the main Pile of Buildings which compose this vast City; wherefore it was resolved to erect a Church therein, for the Convenience of the People in the Performance of their religious Duties. Pursuant to this Resolution, one of the fifty new Churches (appointed to be erected within the Bill of Mortality, by Act of Parliament, *Anno 1710*;) was ordered to be built in this Place; and the Foundation thereof being laid in the Year 1712, the stately Edifice was finished *Anno 1724*. However, the Inhabitants of the Hamlet not applying to Parliament, to have the same erected into a Parish, until the Year 1729, the Church was not consecrated till the 12th of *September, Anno 1730*.

Act Parl.
3 G. II.

This Hamlet, and Part of that of *Ratcliff*, being by the same Authority constituted a Parish, it became in all Respects distinct from that of *Stepney*, as if it never had belonged to the same; other than that the said Part of *Ratcliff* Hamlet is only concerned in what regards the Church in this new Parish.

And towards the Support of the Rector of the Parish and his Successors, the Sum of three thousand five hundred Pounds was given by Parliament, to be laid out in Fee Simple. And as a farther Provision for the said Rector, the Church-Wardens are to pay him annually the Sum of sixty Pounds, to be raised by Burial Fees; for which Purpose the Right of Disposal of all the Burial-grounds and Vaults, belonging to the Parish, are vested in the Vestry, exclusive of the Rector; and who, with the Consent of the Bishop, are empowered to appoint such Fees for Burials, as shall not exceed thirty Shillings, nor less than two; and to set such Rates, for Leave to make Vaults, lay down Grave-stones, and erect Monuments.

Ibid.

And for the better securing the Payment of the above-mentioned sixty Pounds to the Rector, it is, by the same Authority, enacted, That on default of Payment, the Rector, for the more easy Recovery of the same, may apply to two, or more Justices of the Peace for the County of *Middlesex*; who, upon Oath made of the Sum, or Sums in Arrear, may compel such Defaulters by Distress and Sale of the Offenders Goods; and if Distress cannot be had, to satisfy such Arrears, the succeeding Church-wardens to be responsible for the same.

Ibid.

It was also ordained, That the Rector should not receive any Surplice Fees for Burials, unless he was desired to perform the Funeral Rites in the Church, in Presence of the Corps; and then only such Fees, as should for that Purpose be settled by the Vestry, with Consent of the Bishop. And it was ordained, that the Rectory shall not be held *in Commendam*; and that all Licences and Dispensations for that Purpose are declared void, and of none Effect. However, it is held by the present Rector of *Stepney*.

Ibid.

It was also ordained, That the Vestry shall consist of the Rector, Church-wardens, Overseers of the Poor, and all such Persons as shall pay twelve Shillings, or more, to the Relief of the Poor; who, from Time to Time, are empowered to nominate a Lecturer, Church-wardens, Sidesmen, Parish-Clerk, and all other Parish Officers; and, as Occasion shall be, to remove and discharge the Sexton, Grave-digger, and other inferior Servants in and about the Church.

No. 114.

This Church is situate on the North Side of *Limehouse*; and as the Parish thereunto belonging is a Rectory, taken out of the Parish of *Stepney*, the Advowson of this, as well as that, belongs to the Principal and Scholars of *King's Hall* and College of *Brazen-nose*, in *Oxford*.

The Rector pays neither First-fruits, Tenths, Procurations, or other Disbursements on account of the Cure.

Donations, per Annum.

1669, Capt. William Curtis	—	20	0	0	Don. Book
1632, William Geer	—	5	0	0	
1671, Capt. Edward Johnson	—	9	0	0	
1698, John Pemel	—	4	0	0	
1733, Prisca Coborne	—	33	0	0	
1733, Capt. James Cook, a House		0	0	0	

This Parish, as an old Hamlet of *Stepney*, has a right to one of the Alms-houses at *Bow* lately founded.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

Two Church-wardens, two Overseers of the Poor, one Constable, four Headboroughs, two Scavengers, who paid the Raker, for cleansing the Streets and carrying away the Ashes for one Year, the Sum of forty Pounds; two Surveyors of the Highways, one Beadle, one Watchman, twelve hundred and sixty-two Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Limehouse, which is one of the *Tower* Hamlets, situate in the County of *Middlesex*, and Hundred of *Osulston*, was anciently a Village above two Miles distant from the City of *London*, though at present conjoined by a continued Chain of Buildings.

The Appellation of *Limehouse* is a Corruption *Stow. Sur.* of *Limeburst*; which, by its *Saxon* Termination, *Lond.* I take to imply a Grove of Lime Trees; which, according to *Stow*, anciently abounded in this Neighbourhood.

The Remarkables at present, are, the stately Church, a Presbyterian and an Anabaptist Meeting House, two Docks for Ship-building, a Draw-bridge in *Ratcliff* narrow Street, three Ports, or Stairs for Passengers to take Water at; a Horse-ferry, newly erected by Act of Parliament, in the narrow Street-*aforsaid*. And a Work-house for the Reception of the Poor.

St. DUNSTAN's, Stepney.

When, or by whom this Church was founded, I cannot learn: However, it was at first dedicated to all Saints, and named *Ecclesia Omnium Sanctorum*: If so, its Foundation is owing to the Saxons; which is much corroborated by *Stepney's* being a Manor in the Conqueror's Time. That it is of considerable Antiquity is evident, by the Will of *Eustace*, Bishop of *London*, *Anno 1228*, wherein he bequeathed certain Lands in this Parish to the Dean and Canons of *St. Paul's*, reserving only five Marks *per Annum*, for the Maintenance of a Priest, daily to celebrate the Divine Offices for the Health of his Soul. But it does not appear when it took the Name of *St. Dunstan*.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

Dug. Hist.
St. Paul.

To this Church, which is situate on the East Side of *Stepney* Town, belong both a Rectory and Vicarage; the former whereof, being a *Sine Cure*, was in the Collation of the Bishop of *London*, (and the latter in the Gift of the Rector) until the 12th of *April, Anno 1551*, when *Nicholas Ridley*, Bishop of that See, granted the Manor of *Stepney*, and the Advowson of its Church, to *Edward the Sixth*; who, by his Letters Patent, of the 16th of the said Month and Year, granted the same to Sir *Tho. Wentworth*, Lord Chamberlain of his Household, to be held in Chief, by the Service of the twentieth Part of a Knight's Fee. But the Advowson being since purchased by the Principal and Scholars of *King's Hall* and College of *Brazen-nose* in *Oxford*, the Presentation is in them; and the said Principal and Scholars did, from Time to

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

Act. Parl.
Time, 2 Geor. II.

Time, to the Year 1744, present two Persons (in lieu of a Rector and Vicar) to this Rectory and Vicarage, by the Names of the Portionists of *Ratcliff* and *Spittle-fields*; when, by dismembering the Hamlet of *Bethnal-green* from it, erected into a new Parish by Act of Parliament, *Stepney* became possessed only by one Rector for the future.

This being at present a Rectory improper, the Principal and Scholars aforesaid receive the Great Tithes; and the Incumbent, for his Support, the small, *Easter-Offerings*, Garden Pennies, and Surplice Fees; which are very considerable.

This Parish has been so productive of Buildings as not only to produce the Parishes of *St. Mary Stratford-Bow*, *St. Mary Whitechapel*, *St. John's at Wapping*, *St. Paul's Shadwell*, *St. George's Ratcliff-highway*, *Christ's Church Spittle-fields*, *St. Ann's Limehouse*, and *St. Matthew's Bethnal-green*; but it still remains one of the largest Parishes within the Bill of Mortality, and contains the Hamlets of *Ratcliff*, *Mile-end Old* and *New Towns*, and *Poplar*.

Mile-end New Town Hamlet.

Officers, &c. in this Hamlet.

One Church-warden, one Overseer of the Poor, one Constable, three Headboroughs, one Scavenger, who paid the Raker, for cleansing the Streets and carrying away the Ashes, for one Year, the Sum of fifteen Pounds; one Beadle, three Watchmen, three hundred and ninety-three Houses. This Hamlet is intitled to one of the Alms-houses at *Bow* aforesaid.

Mile-end Old Town Hamlet.

Donations per Annum.

<i>Edward Owen</i>	—	12	0	0
<i>Captain John Curtis</i>	—	3	0	0

Officers, &c. in this Hamlet.

One Church-warden, one Overseer of the Poor, one Constable, five Headboroughs, two Surveyors of the Highways; one Beadle; three Watchmen; four hundred and six Houses.

This Hamlet is intitled to one of the Alms-houses at *Bow* aforesaid.

Poplar Hamlet.

Donations per Annum.

By Capt. <i>John Croutbers</i>	—	10	0	0
By <i>John West</i> , Anno 1665	—	12	0	0
By Capt. <i>William Curtis</i> , to this and the Hamlets of <i>Limehouse</i> , <i>Ratcliff</i> and <i>Mile-end</i>	—	60	0	0
By Mr. <i>Tomlins</i> , Anno 1676	—	1	10	0

Officers, &c. belonging to this Hamlet.

One Church-warden; two Overseers of the Poor; one Constable; six Headboroughs; two Surveyors of the Highways; one Beadle; one Watchman; four hundred and ninety-seven Houses. This Hamlet is intitled to one of the Alms-houses at *Bow* aforesaid.

Ratcliff Hamlet.

Donations per Annum.

<i>Prisca Coborne</i> , by Will, 30 Sep. 1701,	100	0	0
Mr. <i>Henderson</i>	—	3	0

Officers, &c. belonging to this Hamlet.

One Church-warden; two Overseers of the Poor; one Constable; five Headboroughs; two Scavengers, who paid the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Dust, for one Year, the Sum of eighty-five Pounds; one Beadle; three Watchmen. But three hundred and fifty-two Houses being taken from this Hamlet, and added to the new Parish of *St. Anne, Limehouse*, the Number is thereby reduced to thirteen hundred and eighty-three. This Hamlet is intitled to one of the Alms-houses at *Bow* aforesaid.

The Monumental Inscriptions which are of greatest Note in the Church and Church-yard at Stepney.

On a brass Monument in the Chancel:

Here under lieth buried *Nicholas Gibson*, Citizen

and Grocer of *London*, and *Avis* his Wife, who were Founders of the Free School at *Ratcliffe*; and after she married with Sir *Anthony Knevit*, Knight, who lieth here buried also: Which *Nicholas* died the 23d of *September* 1510, and the Lady *Avis* died the third of *October* 1554, whose Souls, &c. Also *Henry Steward*, Lord *Darnley*, was here buried.

In the Church, on the S. Side of the Chancel, a marble Monument, of the *Corinthian* Order, adorned with Cherubims, &c. this Inscription:

D. O. M.

Here under was laid up the Body of Sir *Thomas Spert*, Knight, sometime Comptroller of the Navy to *K. Henry* the VIII. and both the first Founder and Master of the worthy Society, or Corporation of *Trinity House*. He lived enobled by his own Worth, and died the 8th of *September* 1541, to whose pious Memory the said Corporation has gratefully erected this Memorial:

Not that he needed Monument of Stone
For his well-gotten Fame to rest upon;
But this was rear'd to testify that he
Lives in their Loves that yet surviving be:
For unto Virtue, who first raised his Name,
He left the Preservation of the same;
And to Posterity remain it shall,
When brass and marble Monuments do fall.

Learn for to die while thou hast Breath,
So shalt thou live after thy Death.

Anno Dom. 1622, by the Company of the *Trinity House*, this Monument was erected 81 Years after the Decease of their Founder.

At the S. E. Corner of the Choir a spacious Marble Monument, of the *Tuscan* Order: This Inscription:

Sacræ Memorix.

Janæ Nevillæ Dethick, & Matronæ Religiosissimæ, Modestissimæ, omnibus qua corporis, qua Animi (dum vixit) dotibus ornatissimæ, Jesu Christi fervæ devotissimæ, conjugi suæ fidelissimæ, amantissimæ. Qua cum viginti fere duos annos felicissimæ transegerat Alexander Nevillus Armiger hoc nunquam inter morituri amoris sui Monumentum fieri testamento curavit, post quam annos ferè sexaginta novem vixerat viceffimo nono Novemb. 1606, placidissimè in Domino obdormivit.

Tobiah Worthington Alexandro Nevillo ex Testamento Solus Executor ipsius Mandato hoc Monumentum posuit.

Here also these Arms: Or, five Eagles displayed in Saltier Sable. Likewise a Fess verrey Or and Gules between three Water Budgets is impaled with the said last Coat.

A small Monument on the S. Side the Chancel, with this Inscription:

Genero suo Gulielmo Downtrey quondam Lincolnienfis Hospitii Socio, Willielmi Dawtrey Suffexiæ Armigeri Filio & Hæredi, viro ingenii acumine, mentis acie & non vulgari Municipium Angliæ legum Scientia præcellenti. Richardus Stouley Armiger hoc Amoris & Pietatis Symbolum posuit. Obiit 16 Octob. 1589.

On the N. Side of the Chancel, a spacious Marble Monument, of the *Ionic* Order, for Sir *Henry Collet*, Knt. twice Lord Mayor of *London*, free of the Company of *Mercers*, and Father to Dr. *John Collet*, sometime Dean of *St. Paul's*. Repaired by the Company of *Mercers*, in the Year 1605, and a second time July 28, 1697.

Here are these Arms: Sable on a Chevron ingraled between three Hinds trippant Argent as many Annulets of the First.

Also the Arms of the Dean of *St. Paul's*, i. e. Gules two Swords in Saltier Argent hilted Or, in Chief the Letter D. of the Third; this is impaled with the Coat last aforesaid.

At

At the N. E. Corner of the Chancel a spacious Marble Monument, adorned with the carved Figure of a Man in Armour, and of a Woman, both in a kneeling Posture; for Captain *Michael Merrial* and *Clare* his Wife, and one in Memory of *Elizabeth Startute*, with her Image kneeling, dated 1620.

Under the two last a Monument for *John Brewster*, Esq; his Lady, dated 1596. And these Arms: Sable a Chevron Ermine between three Estoiles Argent; impaled with Sable a Chevron Ermine between three Lyons Heads erased Argent, a Chief Or.

On the N. Side of the Chancel a spacious Marble Monument, with this Inscription:

Here resteth the Body of *Robert Clarke*, Esq; Son of *Roger Clarke*, Esq; late Alderman of the City of *London*, a Man humble in Prosperity, and a liberal Distributer to the Poor, courteous and affable to all, an upright and just Dealer in this World, and a most religious Seeker of the World to come. He had to Wife *Margaretta*, Daughter to *John Langton*, Esq; sometime Governor of the *English* Company in *Sprucia*, under the King of *Polonia*, who lived together in great Love and Integrity, almost six Years; he had by her one only Daughter named *Frances*, who lived one Year and three Quarters, and here lies interred with her most dear and loving Father.

In whose Memory the said *Margaretta*, to express her true Love and Affection, hath caused this Monument to be erected. He died *May* 30, 1610, having lived 36 Years.

Here are these Arms: Barry of four Gules and Argent charged with three Rundles.

On a spacious white and veined Marble Monument, with Pediment and Entablature of the *Tuscan* Order, adorned with his carved Effigies, also the Figure of a Cupid holding a *Jacob's* Staff, and three Urns, with this Inscription:

Ne id nescias Lector D. Joannes Berry, Devotionis Dignitate Equestri, Clarus Mari, tantum non Imperator de Rege & Patria, quod & Barbari norunt bene Meritus, Magnam ob res fortiter gestas adeptus Gloriam, Famæ Satur post multas Reportatas Victorias cum ab aliis vinci non potuit, Fatis cessit, 14 Feb. 1689. Baptizatus, 7 Jan. 1635.

Arms, Barry of six Or and Gules.

In the Church-yard are as follows:

On a Tomb Stone on the N. Side of the W. Portico, this Inscription:

Here lieth the Body of Mr. *Richard Weble*, Mariner, who departed this Life the 4th of *May*, 1694. Aged 23 Years.

Let not this World your Thoughts betray,
But think upon your dying Day.

On a Grave Stone in the Foot-path, near the last, this Inscription:

Here lies the Body of *William Wheatly*, who departed this Life the 10th of *Nov.* 1683.

Whoever treadeth on this Stone,

I pray you tread most neatly;

For underneath the same doth lye

Your honest Friend *William Wheatly*.

On a black Marble Tomb Stone a little Westward from the W. End of the Church this Inscription:

Here lieth interred the Body of *Mary*, Wife of Capt. *Malachi Simons*, Mariner, who departed this Life 29th of *June*, 1677.

Rest thou, whose Rest gives me a restless Life,

Because I've lost a kind and virtuous Wife:

I'll visit thee, and when I leave this Light,

Come spend my Time in the same Cell at Night.

Till then farewell; farewell! I cannot take

A final Leave until thy Ashes wake.

On a Grave Stone a little Westward from the West End of the Church:

Here lieth interred *Thomas Barker* (and *Elizabeth* his Wife, of *Lymehouse*) who being Lieutenant under Sir *Robert Holmes*, Commander of his Majesties Ship the *St. Michael*, lost his Life in the Engagement against the *Dutch*, the 28th Day of *May*, 1672. Fighting valiantly in Honour of his King and Country. Aged 28 Years.

Northward from the W. End, and near the Church, on a Grave Stone raised, this Inscription:

Here lieth precious sleeping Dust

Untill the Rising of the Just.

Heaven so great a Price it cost;

That not one Atome shall be lost;

But shall arise and cloathed be

In Bliss and Immortality.

Containing the Body of Mr. *Thomas Gilson*, Minister, deceased *May* 6th, 1680. Also *Sarah* his Wife, *April*, and *Sarah Marlow* Grand-child, *July*, 1680.

On a Tomb Stone on the N. Side of the Church, these Inscriptions:

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mr. *William Wilkes*, Citizen and Goldsmith of *London*, who departed this Life *Nov.* 21, 1700. Aged 37.

Here lieth the Body of she who was *Sarah Hartland*, who died *Dec.* 4, 1696. In the 25th Year of her Age.

Whose Heart too tender for to bear

From nearest Friends such Calumnies;

Receiv'd a Wound, and so she fell

To Death a mournful Sacrifice;

But did ascend in Peace and Joy

To him who did her Prayers hear;

And will, as in the Noon-day Light,

Her spotless Innocence declare.

And also here lieth the Body of *Alice Wilkes*, the Daughter of Mr. *William* and Mrs. *Sarah Wilkes*, who departed this Life the 25th of *June*, 1698. In the 9th Year of her Age.

Farewel dear Flower, no sooner came

Thy early Piety to bloome,

But Death hath cropt thy tender Bud,

And laid thee in this mournful Tomb;

With her who like thee lay so near the Heart

As made it even Death itself to part.

With Patience he the Torment did endure,

But endless Love design'd another Cure;

Think on't with Joy, here but his Body lies,

For *Wilkes* is fled and triumphs in the Skies.

On a Tomb on the N. Side of the Church, this Inscription:

Here lieth the Body of *Susannah Ell*, the Wife of *Richard Ell*, who departed this Life the 17th of *May*, 1643, aged 36 Years. Who had Issue by *Richard Ell*, two Sons, first *Richard*, the other not christened, and three Daughters, *Abigail*, *Sarah*, and *Hannah*.

To the pious Memory of *Susan Ell*.

To say an *Ell* lies here, ev'n that alone

Were Epitaph enough, no Brass, no Stone,

No glorious Tomb, no monumental Hearse,

No gilded Trophy, or Lamp-labour'd Verse,

Can dignifie her Grave or set it forth

Like the immortal Fame of her own Worth.

Then, Reader, fix not here but quit this Room,

And fly to *Abraham's* Bosom, there's her Tomb;

There rests her Soul, and for her other Parts

They are imbalm'd and lodg'd in good Men's
Hearts.

A braver Monument of Stone or Lime

No Art can raise, for this shall out last Time.

On a Stone erected perpendicular on the N. Side of the Church, this Inscription:

Elizabeth the Wife of *John Carles* of this Parish, Cooper, who departed this Life the 4th Day of *April*, Anno Dom. 1696. Aged 29 Years.

She was modest, meek and good indeed;

Courteous to all, helpful to those in need;

A care-

A careful Mother, a most loving Wife;
Calm was the End of this her well spent Life.
Her Body here in Grave composed is,
Her Soul now rests with Christ in endless Bliss.

A little Northward from the Church on a spacious Marble Tomb Stone, adorned with Cherubims, Voluta's, Fruit, Skeleton's Heads, done in Relievo, and these Arms:

A Cross Patty with a Crescent for a Difference, and the like for the Crest. This Inscription:

M. S.

Timothei Cruso Evangelii Ministri egregiè fidelis, tam Eximiâ pietate quam præclarâ Eruditione Ornati, Concionatoris ad persuadendum Compositi canori copiosi judicio subtili atque limato ingenio acerrimo, Industria incredibili, Conjugis amantissimi, Patris Clementissimi, Amici firmissimi, propter Lenitatem suis, propter singularem Humanitatem omnibus, jucundi qui Gregem Christi pascendo exaturando Vigilis, Curis, Laboribus fractus.

Quod sui est Mortale Astmaticus deposuit & ad summi pastoris ædes Concionemque Beatorum Anhelans ascendit die Nov. 26, 1697. Ætat. suæ 41.

Here lieth the Body of *Nathaniel* and *Timothy Cruso*, lovely and pleasant in their Lives, and in their Deaths.

At the E. End of the Out-side of the Church a spacious fine white Marble Monument, against the Church-wall, adorned with a Cherub, Urn, Voluta's, Palm-branches, and these Arms; Paly of six Or and Azure, on a Bend Sable three Mullets of the First impaled with Azure an Annulet and Fish between two Bends Wavy Argent. This Inscription:

Here lieth interred the Body of Dame *Rebecca Berry*, the Wife of *Thomas Elton* of *Stratford Bow*, Gent. who departed this Life *April* 26, 1696. Aged 52.

Come Ladies, you that would appear
Like Angels fair, come dress you here;
Come dress you at this Marble Stone
And make that humble Grace your own,
Which once adorn'd as fair a Mind,
As e're yet lodg'd in Womankind.
So she was dress'd; whose humble Life
Was free from Pride, was free from Strife.
Free from all envious Brauls and Jars
(Of human Life the civil Wars)
These ne're disturb'd her peaceful Mind,
Which still was gentle, still was kind.
Her very Looks, her Garb, her Mien,
Disclosed the humble Soul within.
Trace her through every Scene of Life,
View her as Widow, Virgin, Wife,
Still the same humble she appears,
The same in Youth, the same in Years;
The same in low and high Estate,
Ne're vex'd with this, ne're mov'd with that.
Go, Ladies, now, and if you'd be
As fair, as great, as good as she,
Go learn of her Humility.

On a grey Marble Grave Stone, a little S. E. from the Church, this Inscription:

Here lies the Body of *Dr. Jeremy Butt*, late Physician of the College of *London*, who departed this Life the 5th of *March*, 1694, in the 47th Year of his Age: Waiting for a glorious Resurrection.

Southward from the East End of the Church, on a curious white Marble and Touch Monument, with Enrichments of Cherubims, Palm-branches, Mantling, &c. this Inscription:

Sarah Martyn, *Henrici Martyn*, Armigeri Uxor.

Hopefor Bendall Mercatoris & Johannæ Uxoris Filia. Eximia Pietate ac suavissimis moribus

Uxor, Mater, Filia, Nurus, Soror, omnibus Vitæ Officiis juxta Laudabilis. Obiit mortem idibus Feb. Anno 25 Ætat. suæ salutis humanæ 1700.

Here are these Arms: On a Bend between two Cottises three Cinque-foiles.

On a Marble Tomb Stone Southward from the Chancel, this Inscription.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Capt. *John Dunch*, who departed this Life *Nov.* 25, 1696, in the 67th Year of his Age.

Tho' *Boreas*' Blasts, and *Neptune*'s Waves,

Have tofs'd me to and fro;

In spight of both, by God's Decree,

I harbour here below;

Where I do now at Anchor ride

With many of our Fleet,

Yet once again I must set sail,

Our Admiral Christ to meet.

On a grey Marble Tomb Stone, a pretty way Southward from the East End of the Church, this Inscription.

Here *Thomas Saffin* lyes interr'd, ah why!

Born in *New-England*, did in *London* dye;

Was the third Son of right begat upon

His Mother *Martha*, by his Father *John*.

Much favour'd by his Prince he 'gan to be,

But nipt by Death at th' Age of twenty-three.

Fatal to him was that we Small-Pox name,

By which his Mother and two Brethren came

Also to breath their last, nine Years before,

And now have left their Father to deplore

The Loss of all his Children, with that Wife

Who was the Joy and Comfort of his Life.

Deceased *June* 18, 1687.

Also here are these Arms: Three Crescents, each surmounted by an Estoile of eight Points, impaled with a Lyon Rampant, in Chief an Estoile of eight Rays surmounting a Crown Mural.

Close by this Tomb last mentioned, is a Grave Stone, having the following Acrostick of *James Bayly*, &c.

I nclos'd lyes hid as sacred Remains

A s e're was bound by th' King of Terror's Chains.

M after and Chaplain's Place he well did bear;

E ach threatning Wave astonish'd with his Pray'r

S hrunk in his Head when pious *James* was there.

B ayly on Board the baffled Tempest flew

A s swift as Morning Sun exhales the Dew;

Y onder he comes, his joyful Men would cry,

L ower your Topsail, see the Master's by,

Y ou'd think when he was there some Angel nigh.

God gave him leave to breath his last on Shore;

And what was lent him by th' Almighty Power,

He safely did convey by trusty Friend,

Who strictly did perform the Donor's End;

And spread the Bounty of his liberal Hand,

Amongst his poor Relations; which Command

Bought the Deceased sure Title to the promis'd

Land.

Born in *Landelph*, in the County of *Cornwall*.

Under a Stone pretty much Southward from the Church, was interred the Pilgrim (as the People there call him) having this Inscription on it:

Here remains all that was mortal of *Mr. Roger Crabb*, who entered into Eternity the 11th Day of *Septemb.* 1680, in the sixtieth Year of his Age.

Tread gently, Reader, near the Dust

Committed to this Tomb Stone's Trust;

For while 'twas Flesh it held a Guest

With universal Love possest;

A Soul that stem'd Opinion's Tide,

Did over Sects in triumph ride,

Yet separate from the giddy Croud

And Paths Tradition had allow'd.

Through good and ill Report he pass

Oft centur'd, yet approv'd at last.

Wouldst



The Monument



Wouldst thou his Religion know,
In brief 'twas this: To all to do
Just as he would be done unto.
So in kind Nature's Laws he stood,
A Temple undefiled with Blood,
A friend to ev'ry thing was good.
The rest Angels alone can fitly tell,
Haste then to them, and him, and so farewell.

On a large Marble Tomb Stone, lately at the South-East Corner of the Church-yard, was this Inscription and Acrostick Verse, which is entirely destroyed.

Here lies the Body of *Christopher Henley*, late of *Ratcliff*; deceased *July 2, 1693*.

Conceal'd from Care, beneath this Marble lies
His sacred Relicks, which again must rise;
Remote from humane Discords unoppress'd,
In their cold Urn his peaceful Ashes rest;
Snatcht into Earth's dark Bosom, free from all
Those Troubles which a mortal Life befall.
O pious Reader! know his living just,
Procures his quiet Slumbers in the Dust.
His virtuous Deeds crown his unthinking Clay,
Erect a Monument without Delay.
Raising his Soul to everlasting Day.

His Wife and Children's Grief their Tears reveal,
Each find their Loss too weighty to conceal.
No unjust Act thro' his whole Race we find,
Loving he liv'd, and just to all Mankind:
Easie he sleeps till Heaven shall raise his Dust,
Yielding his Soul to th' Mansions of the Just.

On another Grave Stone lying near the Tomb above (but not in the Ground) this Inscription:

Here lyeth the Body of *Mary Angel*, Widow, who departed this Life the 29th of *November 1693*. Aged 72 Years.

To say, an Angel here interr'd doth lye,
May be thought strange, for Angels never dye.
Indeed some fell from Heav'n to Hell,
Are lost and rise no more:
This only fell by Death to Earth,
Not lost, but gone before.

Her Dust lodg'd here, her Soul perfect in Grace
'Mongst Saints and Angels now hath took its Place.

A little Southward from the Church, on a spacious Marble Tomb Stone, this Inscription:

Here lye interred the Bodies of Capt. *Thomas Chevers*, who departed this Life, *Nov. 18, 1675*. Aged 44 Years.

And of *Ann Chevers* his Wife, who departed this Life, *Nov. 14, 1675*. Aged 34 Years.

And of *John Chevers* their Son, who departed this Life *Nov. 13, 1675*. Aged five Days.

Reader, consider well how poor a Span,
And how uncertain is the Life of Man:
Here lye the Husband, Wife, and Child, by Death
All three in five Days Time depriv'd of Breath.
The Child dies first, the Mother on the Morrow
Follows, and then the Father dies with Sorrow.
A Cæsar falls by many Wounds, well may
Two Stabs at Heart the stoutest Captain slay.

Here are these Arms: Three Lions Rampant,
impaled with on a Fess three Crescents,
a Canton.

On a Tomb a little Northward from the last mentioned, this Inscription:

Here lies the Body of Mrs. *Mary Morley*, late Wife of Mr. *Daniel Morley*, of *Lyme-house*, who departed this Life, *Septemb. 12, 1700*. Aged 32 Years.

Stay, Reader, stand, and spend a Tear,
And think of me who now lye here;
And while you read the State of me,
Thing on the Glass that runs for thee.

On a Marble Tomb Stone a little Southward from the Church, this Inscription:

No. 114.

Captain *Richard Matthew* was buried here *April 1665*, and his Daughter Mrs. *Elizabeth Marsh*, who died *April* the 13th 1695, late Wife of Mr. *John Marsh*, of *London*, Merchant.

Thus fled our Dear away, and with a Dove-like Mind,
She like a Dove in Spirit, and so she was inclin'd,
And left us here to mourn, we who are left behind.

On the North Side of the same Tomb in gold Letters on black, this Inscription:

H. S. E.

Quicquid mortale fuit Matthæi Mead, V. D. M. Honeſta inter Cattieuchlanos Familia Orti, à Pietate, Doctrina, Facundia, præclari.

Qui Affiduis & Insignibus laboribus, Patria, Religione, Libertate, invicto animo defunctus, Vita tandem & Laudis Satur, ad Coelitum Domum quam Diu optaverat lassus & anhelus placidissime ascendit; An. Ætat. suæ 70. 17 Kal. Novemb. MDCXCIX.

E. T.

Boni Civis, amantissimi Conjugis, optimi Patris, Theologi vere Christiani, Clarum reliquit posteris Exemplum.

On a grey Marble Tomb Stone just without the South Wall of the Church, the following Inscription:

Aspice

Respice Prospice

Under this Marble lieth the Body of *Susanna*, the beloved Wife of Mr. *Samuel Sambrook*, of *London*, Merchant, Daughter of Captain *Arnold Brown*, of this Parish, Esq; educated in all Virtues, adorned with all Graces, beloved of all that knew her. She studied to serve God, and to do Good; lived much desired, and died much lamented, *October 11. Ætat. suæ 18, 1672*.

By the South-West Portico, this following Inscription:

Here lieth the Body of *John Archer*, Son of *John Archer* of *Wapping*, Mariner, and of *Frances* his Wife, who departed this Life, *August 1681*. Aged seven Months.

Farewel, dear Gift, since God will have it so,
'Tis Sin to murmur at his Will we know.

He lies asleep within this Bed

Until the Resurrection of the Dead.

On a Grave Stone a little South West from the Church:

Here lyeth the Body of *Joyce Rich*, Wife of *John Rich*, of this Parish who died *August 1679*, in the 74th Year of her Age: Also *Elizabeth Winter*, Daughter of *Joyce Rich*, who died in the Lord, *November* the 9th, 1687, in the 47th Year of her Age.

We two within the Grave do lye,

Where we do rest together

Untill the Lord shall us awake,

And from the Goats us severe.

Near the last this Inscription:

Here lyeth interred the Body of *Ann Bristan*, the beloved Wife of *Richard Bristan*, of *Lyme-house*; just and stedfast to the Doctrine and Discipline of the established Church, living beloved, and dying lamented by all that knew her.

She entered into Eternity the 14th of *April, Anno Dom. 1694*.

On a Stone a little South-Westward from the Church is inscribed:

Here lyes the Body of *Daniel Saul*, *Spittle-fields* Weaver, and that's all.

On the Side of a Tomb Westward from the West Portico, this Inscription:

Mr. *William Knight*, of this Parish, Mariner, was here born, *Feb. 1570*, and died *November* the 22d 1636.

Mihi vivere Christus & mori Lucrum.

Cease Labours, rest ye Seas of Cares and Fears,
Whose Waves have tofs'd me fix and forty Years.
And now go sleep mine Eyes, sleep here till ye
Awake shall my Redeemer's Glory see;
Sleep till my happy Soul rejoined may
With recreated Body live for aye.

Tandem Portum.

On a Grave Stone near the West Portico, this Inscription:

Traveller, come read and weep.

Here lies *William Aldersey*, a late Lieutenant of their Majesties Ship, the *King's Fisher*. One sober valiant, modest, diligent, and true. Intercepted by untimely Death on the 19th of *June*, 1691, in the 28th Year of his Age.

Live well, and learn to die.

Here are these Arms:

On a Bend ingraled three Leopard's Faces between two Cinquefoils.

About fifty Foot South of this Church is raised a Piece of Ground; occasioned by the many Vaults erected therein at private Expence for the Interment of peculiar Families: Most of which are ornamented with handsome Marble Monuments enriched, and some of them environed with Iron Rails. Amongst the latter Sort is that of the Family of the *LEAKES*, the Progenitors of the present *Stephen Martin Leake*, Esq; Garter principal King at Arms; with the following Inscriptions.

Upon the North Side of the Monument: Here lieth interred the Body of *Dame Christian Leake*, late Wife of the Honourable *Sir John Leake*, Knt. Rear Admiral of *Great Britain*, and late Commander in Chief of her Majesty's Fleet. And five of their Children viz. *Richard* first Son, who died *Feb.* the 25th 1677, aged eight Weeks. *Mary* eldest Daughter, died *Feb.* 2, 1681, aged nine Months. *Hannah* second Daughter, died *Nov.* the 16th, aged thirteen Months. *Christian* third Daughter, died *May* 6th, 1689, aged four Years. *Elizabeth* fourth Daughter, died *Jan.* 10, 1691, aged one Year, eight Months. The said *Dame Christian* deceased the 9th of *December*, Anno 1709, in the fifty third Year of her Age.

Also the Body of Capt. *Richard Leake*, who died *March* the 2d, 1719-20, aged thirty-seven Years, who commanded several Men of War in the Reign of *Queen Anne*.

South Side: Here lieth interred the Body of *Stephen Martin*, who departed this Life the 21st of *March* 1700, aged two Months. *Mary Martin*, who died the 15th of *Feb.* 1702-3, aged eight Years, seven Months. Also, here rests the Body of *Mrs. Mary Hill*, Mother to the *Lady Leake*, who died *January* 1703, aged seventy-seven Years, seven Months; and *Christian Martin*, who died the 1st of *April* 1721, aged seventeen Years, four Months, fourteen Days.

Also here lies the Body of *Elizabeth Martin-Leake*, the Wife of Capt. *Stephen Martin-Leake* of this Parish, and Sister to the *Lady Leake*, who departed this Life the 14th Day of *September* 1723, aged fifty-seven Years.

East End: To the Memory of the Honourable *Sir John Leake*, Knt. Rear Admiral of *Great Britain*, Admiral and Commander in Chief of her late Majesty *Queen Anne's* Fleet, and one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, who departed this Life the 21st of *August* 1720, *Ætat.* sixty-four Years, one Month, seventeen Days. Who Anno 1689, in the *Dartmouth*, by engaging *Kilmore Castle*, relieved the City of *Londonderry* in *Ireland*. Also Anno 1702, with a Squadron at *Newfoundland*, he took and destroyed fifty-one Sail of *French*, together with all their Settlements. Anno 1704, he forced the Van of the *French* Fleet at the *Malaga* Engagement; relieved *Gi-*

bralter twice, burning and taking thirteen Sail of *French* Men of War; likewise Anno 1706, relieved *Barcelona*, the present Emperor of *Germany*, besieged therein by *Philip* of *Spain*, and took ninety Sail of *Corn Ships*. The same Year taking the Cities of *Cartagena* and *Alicant*, with the Islands of *Ivica*, *Majorca*, *Sardinia* and *Minorca*.

West End: Here lyeth the Body of *Stephen Martin Leake*, Esq; one of the senior Captains in the *Royal Navy*, and sometime first Captain; an elder Brother of the *Trinity-house*; and in the Commission of the Peace for the Counties of *Middlesex*, *Essex* and *Surrey*; who died the 19th Day of *January* 1735-6, in the 70th Year of his Age. He married *Elizabeth*, Sister to the *Lady Leake*, the Wife of *Sir John Leake*, Knt. Admiral, &c. to whom he was still more closely united by the strictest Acquaintance, having been his Captain, and shared the same common Dangers in twenty Years Wars. So that the said *Sir John Leake* having survived his Wife, and the Issue he had by her, made him Heir to his whole Estate. And He, in return for so great a Benefit, added the Name and Arms of *Leake* to his own, as the most grateful Means whereby he might transmit to Posterity the Memorial of their Friendship.

On a flat Stone near to the Church-yard Wall, facing the South-West Angle of the West Porch, are the following Arms and Inscription, belonging to an ancient and worthy Family in the County of *Northumberland*, viz.

Azure, two Ears of Big in Pale, coup'd and bladed Or. CREST: A Lyon passant regardant Gules, holding in his Dexter Paw an Ear of Big, Or. MOTTO: Gratitudo. Bearing quarterly the ARMS of *BABINGTON*, *ERRINGTON*, and others, with this Inscription.

RICARDUS BIGLAND

Antiqua BIGLANDORUM de BIGLAND

In Agro LANCASTRENSI Profapia oriundus.

Uxorem duxit MARIAM

GEORGII ERRINGTON de BENWEL

In Agro NORTHUMBRIENSI (ERRINGTONORUM De ERRINGTON et DENTON gente oriundi)

Filiam natu tertiam,

Et cum generosa BABINGTONORUM Familia

Sanguinis cognatione et hæreditatis

Consortio conjunctam.

Ex his natus RODOLPHUS

Uxorem duxit ANNAM

JOHANNIS WILKINS de FROCESTER

In Agro GLOCESTRENSI Filiam:

Fœminam omnibus,

Quæ vitam faciunt beatioram,

Et mortem flebiliorem,

Virtutibus ornatam.

{ RIC.DUS }	{ Feb. 26, 1724. }	{ Ann. { 66. }
{ MARIA }	{ Oct. 15, 1736. }	{ Æt. { 61. }
{ ANNA }	{ Dec. 1, 1738. }	{ Æt. { 22. }

(RICARDUM Filium reliquit unicum)

Hoc

Erga Parentes optimos Pietatis & Reverentiæ,
Erga Conjugem charissimam Amoris & Desiderii
Testimonium

Marmore inscripto Posteris commendari voluit

RODOLPHUS BIGLAND CIVIS LONDINENSIS.

Juxta Sepultus jacet CAROLUS WILKINS,

ANNÆ Frater,

Ob. Sep. 17, 1740. Ann. Æt. 18.

In English to this Purport:

RICHARD BIGLAND,

Descended from the ancient Family of the
BIGLANDS of BIGLAND in the County of LANCASTER,
Married MARY,

Third Daughter and Coheir of GEORGE ERRINGTON
Of BENWEL in the County of NORTHUMBERLAND.

(Descended from the
Ancient ERRINGTONS of ERRINGTON & of DENTON
in the same County)

And

And allied
Both in Blood and Inheritance to the
Renowned Family of the BABINGTONS:
Of THESE was born

RALPH,
Who married ANNE Daughter of JOHN WILKINS
of FROCESTER in the County of GLOUCESTER:

A Woman

Adorned with every Virtue that could make
Life happy, and Death to be lamented.

RICH. ^d	} died {	Feb. 26, 1724	} aged {	66	} Years.
MARY		Oct. 15, 1736		61	
ANNE		Dec. 1, 1738		22	

(Leaving RICHARD her only Son.)

In Testimony of Filial Duty to the

Best of Parents,

And of tender Affection to the

Most deserving Wife,

This Stone is inscribed to their Memories by

RALPH BIGLAND, Citizen of LONDON.

Here also lies CHARLES WILKINS, Brother of the
Said ANNE, who died Sept. 17, 1740, aged 18 Years.

Officers, &c. in the several Hamlets which compose
this Parish.

The Church of this Parish, which is situate in
the Hamlet of *Ratcliff*, and appears to have been
built in the Reign of *Edward IV.* has a select
Vestry, consisting of the Church-wardens of each
Hamlet and the Rector, and two Vestrymen chosen
by and out of each Hamlet.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Stepney, which is situate East of *London*, in the
County of *Middlesex*, and Hundred of *Osulston*,
and in the Hamlets of *Ratcliff* and *Mile-end Old
Town*, is of great Antiquity; for in *Doomsday-Book*,
it appears in the Conqueror's Time to have been
a Manor belonging to the Bishop of *London*, by
the Appellation of *Stibenbede*, a *Saxon* Compound,
implying *Stiben's Heath*.

The Walls and Battlements of this Church, are
built of Brick and wrought Stone, covered with a
Finishing, and the Roof with Lead, the Inside
wereof appears arched; and the Pillars, Arches,
and Windows, are of the modern Gothick, and the
West Porch built in 1610 is of the *Tuscan* Order.

There is a Stone on the E. Side of the Portico,
leading up to the Gallery on the North Side of the
Chancel, whereon are inscribed these Words (we
suppose them genuine because permitted to be
there.)

Of Carthage great I was a Stone,
O Mortals read with Pitty!
Time consumes all, it spareth none,
Men, Mountains, Towns nor City:
Therefore, O Mortals! all betink
You whereunto you must,
Since now such stately Buildings
Lye buried in the Dust.

The Church is well pewed with Oak, and Wain-
scotted about eight Foot high, and the Pulpit is
of the same Sort of Timber.

The Altar-piece consists of four Pilasters, with
Entablature and Pediment, of the *Corinthian*
Order, adorned with a Cherub, gilt Capitals,
and Portraits of *Moses* and *Aaron*; with the
Queen's Arms carved. Here are also the Com-
mandments, between the Lord's Prayer and Creed,
done in Black on Gold; also three handsome inner
Door-cases, and Galleries on the North, South
and West Sides of the Church the Organ-case is
embellished with Frames, &c. and was lately re-
paired, enlarged, and beautified.

The Dimensions are, Length 114 Foot, Breadth
54, Height 35, and the Altitude of the Tower
and Turret 92 Feet, wherein are eight Bells to
ring in Peal.

In this Place were antiently situate the Country
Seats of divers of the Nobility and other Persons

of Distinction; among which was that of the
Manor belonging to the Bishop of *London*, beau-
tifully situated in regard to the neighbouring
Woods; wherefore *Richard Gravesend*, Bishop of
London, intending to convert the same into a Rec.
Park, obtained for that End, of *Edward I.* a Guild.
Grant of Free Warren, Anno 1292. But the
Lord-Mayor and Citizens of *London* having vigo-
rously opposed the Execution thereof, as contrary
to, and inconsistent with, their Rights and Im-
munities, the Bishop's Design was intirely de-
feated. *Henry Walleis*, Mayor of *London*, had also
a Seat here, situate on the Spot now called the
Square, on the North Side of the Village, in which
Edward I. held a Parliament in the same Year.

At *Mile-end*, a little North of *Stepney* Church,
antiently stood a *Lazaretto*, or Hospital of Le-
pers, denominated *The House of our Saviour Je-
sus Christ and Mary Magdalene*; to the miserable
Objects of which, *Edward VI.* by his Letters
Patent of the eighteenth of February, Anno 1551,
granted a Permission to beg for their Support,
and appointed *John Mills* their Proctor.

The vicinal Roman Way from *London* led along
where the Village of *Bethnal Green* is situate; and
having a little on the North-east thereof joined the
Military Way from the West, passed on together
to the *Trajectus*, or Ferry of the River *Lea* at
Old-Ford.

The Hamlet of *Poplar* (like the other four of
this Parish) is one of the *Tower Hamlets*, and is
so denominated from the great Number of Poplar
Trees which antiently grew there. It is a Manor
which formerly belonged to the Crown; but for
many Ages it has been in the Hands of private
Persons.

The Chapel-house in the *Isle of Dogs*, or *Poplar
Marsh*, is the Ruins of a Stone Chapel, but when,
or by whom built, is unknown. However, I am
of Opinion, that it either belonged to the Manor of
Pountfret, (or to his Majesty's Servants who at-
tended the Royal Kennels, whilst the King's Hounds
were kept here) which antiently lay in this Marsh;
the capital Mansion whereof, by the Discovery of
large Foundations and Gatehooks, may not only
be presumed to have stood here, but likewise di-
vers other Houses, which probably were inhabited
till the great Inundation toward the Close of the
fifteenth Century, occasioned by a Breach in the
Bank of the River *Thames* near the great Ship-
yard at *Limehouse-hole*.

The Chapel in *Poplar* was erected in the Year
1654; the Ground of the Site and Cemetery was
given by the *East-India* Company; and the Fa-
brick erected by the voluntary Contributions of
the Inhabitants and others; since which Time the
said Company has not only been pleased to allow
the Minister a convenient House to dwell in, with
a Garden and a Field of about three Acres of
Ground, but likewise, for his better Support,
have given him twenty Pounds *per Annum*, to be
continued during Pleasure; wherefore the said
Chapel, for want of an Endowment, continues
still unconsecrated.

Things remarkable in *Stepney* Parish at present;
are, the Church, with its spacious Cemetery; a
Presbyterian, Independent, Anabaptist, and a
Quaker Meeting-houses; two Charity-Schools;
fifteen Alms-houses; one Hospital for twenty-
four old Men, one hundred Boys, and two Ma-
sters; two Work-houses; an annual Fair at
Mile-end Old Town; a large Shipyard to build
in; three Ports, or Stairs to take Water at; two
Portuguese and one *German* Jews Burial Grounds,
the first of which contains near one thousand Se-
pulchral Stones of beautiful Marble, under which
Persons of all ages and Ranks lie promiscuously
in Rows without Distinction, and whose Graves
are never re-opened; and the *Isle of Dogs*, (at
first

Stow. Sur.
Lond.
Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Wood.
Ac. Popl.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Wood.
Ac. Popl.

Rec.
Exch.

first so denominated by Sailors, from the great Noise made by the King's Hounds, that were kept here during the Residence of the Royal Family at *Greenwich*) or *Poplar-marsh*, is a Spot of Ground of such Fertility and Excellency of Grass, that it not only raises the largest Cattle, but it is likewise the great Restorative of all distempered Beasts.

St. George's, Bloomsbury.

This is one of the fifty new Churches appointed by Act of Parliament to be built within the Bill of Mortality; in pursuance of which it was erected at the Charge of the Publick, and a District for its Parish taken out of that of *St. Giles's in the Fields*: Whereupon it was, *AA Parl.* *3 Geo. II.* *Anno 1730*, by Authority of Parliament, constituted a new Parish, and the Sum of three thousand Pounds given towards the Support of its Rector; to which being added the Sum of twelve hundred and fifty Pounds, given by the Inhabitants of the Parish of the said *St. Giles*, both Sums were ordered to be laid out in a Purchase of Lands, Tenements, &c. in Fee Simple, as a perpetual Fund for the Maintenance of the said Rector and his Successors, exclusive of Surplice Fees, Perquisites, *Easter-Offerings*, Gifts and Bequests.

Ibid. And it was by the same Authority ordained, that the Commissioners for building the fifty new Churches aforesaid, shall, with the Consent of the Vestry, be impowered to ascertain the several Sums to be paid to the Rector and other Parish Officers for each Burial. And that the several Vaults under the Church (exclusive of those appropriated to the Rectory House) together with the Vestry Room, Seats and Pews, are vested in the Church-wardens and their Successors, for the Use of the Parish, under the Direction of the Vestry, who, with the Rector, are impowered to chuse a Lecturer: That the Rectory shall not be held in *Commendam*, and that all Licences tending thereto, are declared to be void and of no Effect: And that the Poor of this Parish, and that of *St. Giles in the Fields*, shall be maintained by the joint Assessments of both Parishes, in the same manner as before the said Parish of *St. Giles* was divided.

This Church was consecrated by *Edmund Bishop of London* on the 28th of *January, 1731*, at which Time, in Honour of his present Majesty, it received the Appellation of *St. George*, and the additional Epithet of *Bloomsbury*, from its Situation, to distinguish it from others of the same Denomination within the Bill of Mortality.

The Advowson of this Rectory, like that of its Mother of *St. Giles's in the Fields*, is in the Gift of the Crown.

The Rector pays neither First-fruits, Tenths, Procurations, nor other Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Officers, &c. belonging to this Parish.

The Vestry is select, consisting of thirty-six Members; two Church-wardens; four Overseers of the Poor; two Constables; two Headboroughs; four Scavengers (the Money paid the Raker, and Number of Watchmen, are reckoned in the Parish of *St. Giles in the Fields*); two Beadles; nine hundred and fifty-four Houses.

Antiquities, in this Parish.

Bloomsbury, which is situate in the County of *Middlesex*, and Hundred of *Osulton*, was antiently a Village, denominated *Lomsbury*, wherein the King's Stables were situate till *Anno 1354*, when the same were destroyed by Fire, together with a Number of Horses, and great Quantities of Corn and Hay.

The Remarkables at present are, the stately Parish Church, with the Statue of *King George I.* placed on the Top of its Steeple; a magnifi-

cent Square, a spacious Market-place, and one of the Parliament's Forts, at the North-End of *Southampton-house* Garden, now the Terras-walk, itill remaining.

St. George's, Queen's-square.

The Parish of *St. Andrew, Holborn*, having greatly increased both in Number of Houses and Inhabitants, divers Gentlemen, at the extreme Boundary of the Parish, proposed the Erection of a Chapel for the convenient Performance of their Religious Duties. To which End, *Sir Streynsham Master*, and fourteen other neighbouring Gentlemen, being appointed Trustees and Managers of the whole Affair, they agreed with *Arthur Tooley*, (who, on the twenty-sixth of *February, Anno 1705*, had taken *Nathaniel Curson*, a certain Spot of Ground by Lease, for the Term of sixty-one Years, whereon to erect Houses) to build them a Chapel and two Houses for the Sum of three thousand five hundred Pounds (which Money the said Gentleman proposed to raise by the Sale of Pews to be erected in the intended Chapel); which was no sooner finished, than the Trustees, by a Deed of the 1st of *July, Anno 1706*, settled certain annual Stipends, for the Maintenance of a Chaplain, an Afternoon Preacher, (who was likewise Reader) and a Clerk; to the first and second one hundred Pounds each, and to the last fifty Pounds.

The Commissioners for erecting the fifty new Churches within the Bill of Mortality having resolved to constitute this Chapel one of the said Churches, they purchased the Inheritance thereof for the Sum of eleven hundred Pounds; and having repaired and adorned the same, at the Expence of above two thousand Pounds, on the 12th of *August, Anno 1713*, following, appointed a certain District for its Parish; and having purchased the Chapel, with its Appurtenances, for the Sum of fifteen hundred Pounds, it was assigned to the said Commissioners on the tenth of *April, Anno 1721*, and consecrated on the twenty-sixth of *September*, in the Year 1723, by *Edmund, Bishop of London*, who dedicated the same to *St. George*, in Compliment to *Sir Streynsham Master*, who had been Governor of the Fort of that Name in *India*.

This Church and District being in all Respects become Parochial, the Commissioners aforesaid appointed them a select Vestry, consisting of the Rector, Church-wardens, and thirty other Members.

This Rectory, like that of its Mother of *St. Andrew's, Holborn*, is in the Gift of the Duke of *Montague*.

The Incumbent pays neither First-fruits, Tenths, Procurations, or other Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

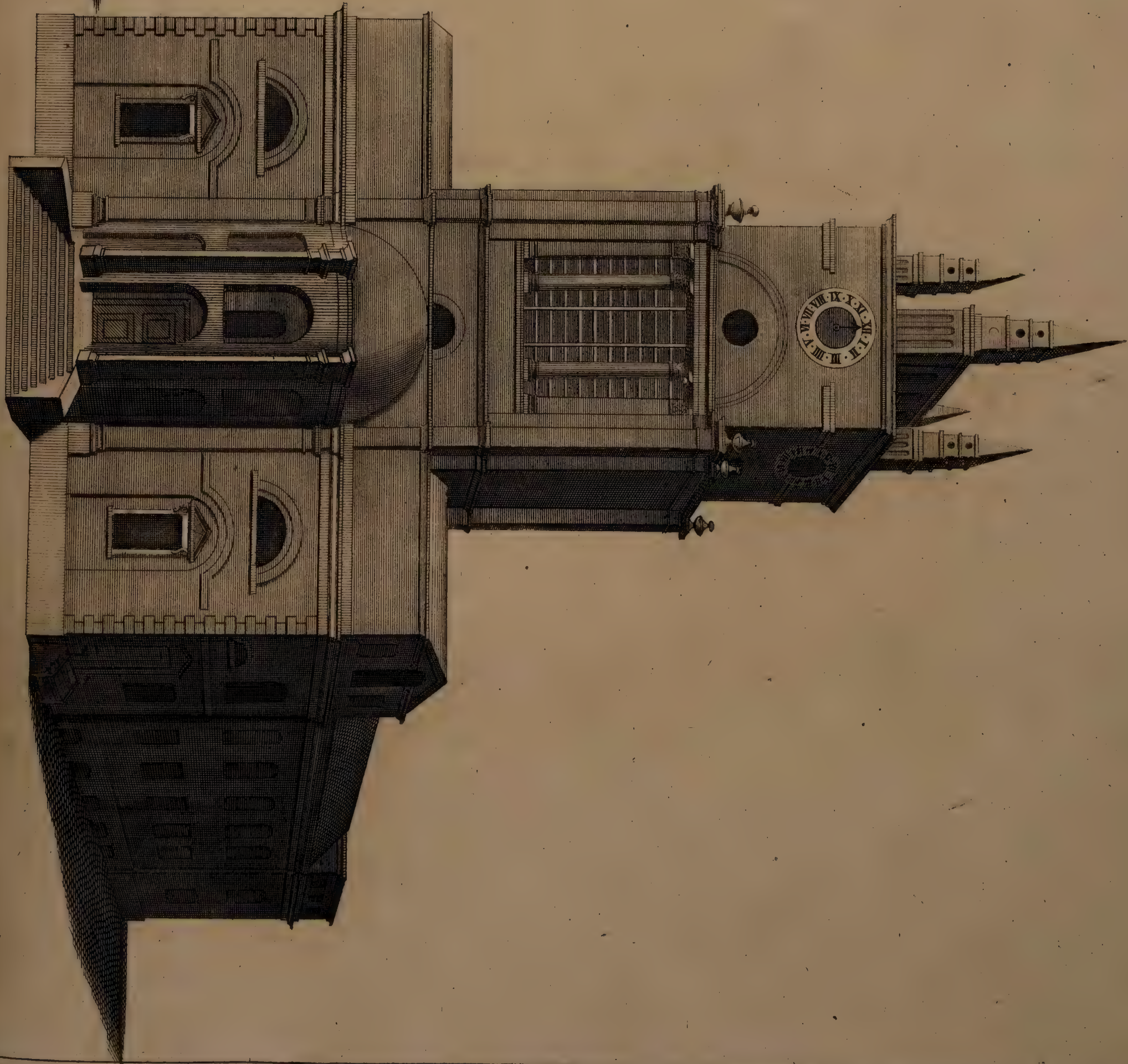
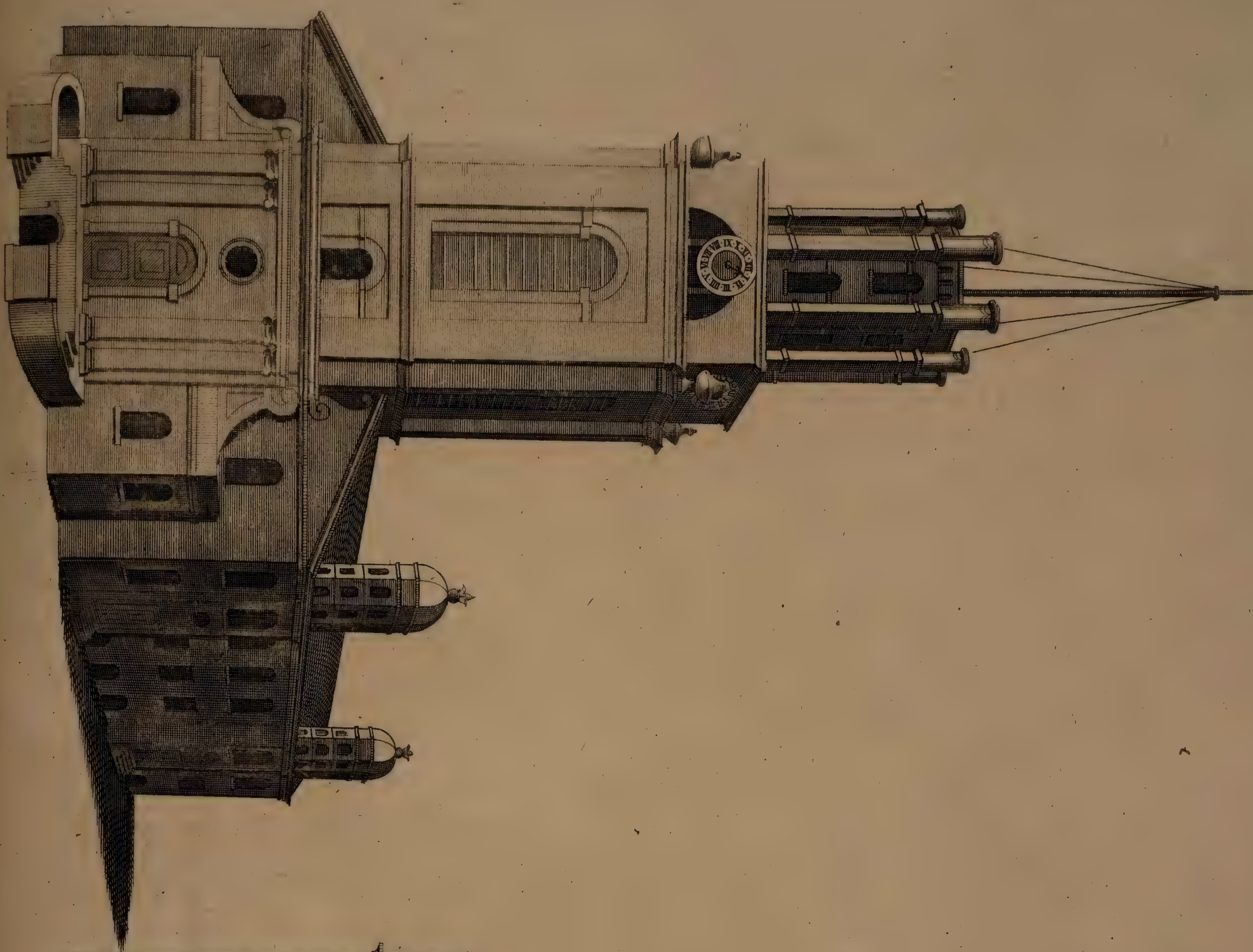
This new Parish, like that of its Neighbour *St. George of Bloomsbury*, only regards Church Affairs; for all Matters relating to the Poor (except the Sacrament-Money, about 100*l. per Annum*, which is given to the Poor at Discretion) are still under the Direction of *High-Holborn Liberty*, from which it was taken, and to which also belong the Charitable Benefactions.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry (as already taken Notice of) is select, consisting of thirty-three Members; two Church-wardens; two Collectors for the Poor; two Constables; two Headboroughs; two Scavengers (the Money paid the Raker being included in the Account of *High-Holborn*); one Beadle; nine Watchmen; seven hundred and eighty-two Houses.

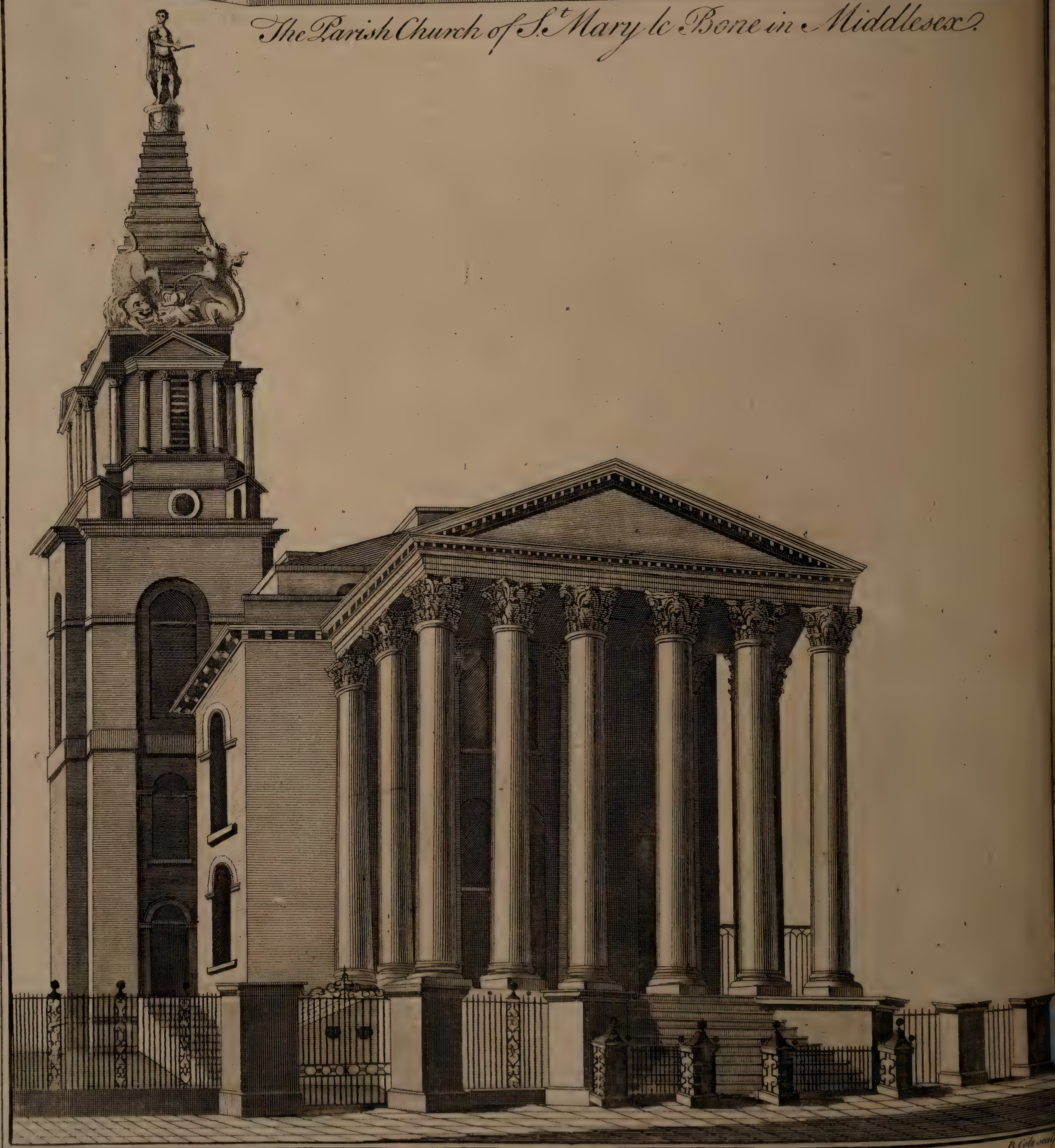
Remarkables at present in this Parish.

In this Parish are, the *Devil's* and *Lamb's Conduits*. The former, which serves *Christ's-Hospital* with





The Parish Church of St. Mary le Bone in Middlessex.



A Prospect of the Parish Church of St. George in Bloomsbury.

with Water, is inclosed by a Wall at the North-west Angle of *Brunswick-court, Queen's-square*; and the latter at the lower End of *Conduit-street, Red-Lion Fields*, which supplied *Lamb's Conduit* on *Snow-hill* with Water, is lately rebuilt at the Charge of the City; and besides two magnificent Squares, here are divers very stately Streets and Rows of Buildings; two Charity-Schools; and the stately Foundling Hospital.

St. George's, in Middlesex.

A^d Parl.
9 Anne.

This which is a Rectory, situate on the North Side of *Ratcliff-Highway*, is one of the fifty new Churches appointed to be built within the Bill of Mortality, by Act of Parliament of the ninth of *Queen Anne, Anno 1710*. In pursuance of which Act, its Foundation was laid *Anno 1715*, and the Structure finished in the Year 1729.

Par. Rec.

A^d Parl.
9 Anne.

The Commissioners for building this and the other new Churches, having appointed the Hamlet of *Wapping-Stepney* the District for the new Parish, it was by Parliament constituted a Parish distinct and in all Respects independent of that of *Stepney*, as if it never had belonged to the same; whereupon 'twas consecrated by *Edmund Bishop of London*, on the 19th of *July, Anno 1729*. And towards the Maintenance of the Rector and his Successors, the Parliament gave the Sum of three thousand Pounds to be laid out in a Purchase of Lands, Tenements, &c. in Fee Simple. And as a further Provision for the said Rector, the Church-wardens are appointed, by the Authority aforesaid, annually to pay him, by Quarterly Payments, the Sum of one hundred Pounds, to be raised by Fees arising from Burials; for which Purpose, the Disposal of the Burial Ground and Vaults belonging to the Parish, are vested in the Vestry, exclusive of the Rector; and who, with Consent of the Bishop, are impowered to appoint such Fees for Burials, as shall not exceed thirty, nor less than two Shillings; and to ascertain Rates for Leave to make Vaults, lay down Grave-stones, and erect Monuments. And for the better securing the Payment of the abovementioned hundred Pounds to the Rector, it is also enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That, on Default of Payment, the Rector, for the more easy and speedy recovering of the same, may apply to two, or more Justices of the Peace of the County of *Middlesex*, who, upon Oath made of the Sum or Sums in Arrear, may compel such Defaulter, by Distress and Sale of their Goods; and if Distress cannot be had to satisfy such Arrears, then the succeeding Church-wardens to be responsible for the same. It is also ordained, that the Rector shall not receive any Surplice Fees for Burials, unless he be desired to perform the Funeral Rites in the Church, in Presence of the Corps; and then only such Fees as shall for that Purpose be settled by the Vestry, with the Consent of the Bishop. It is likewise ordained, That this Rectory shall not be held in *Commendam*; and that all Licences and Dispensations, for that Purpose, are declared void and of no Effect. And it is further ordained, That the Vestry of this Parish shall consist of the Rector, Church-wardens, Overseers of the Poor, and all such Persons as shall pay one Pound four Shillings *per Annum* to the Poor.

A^d Parl.
2 Geo. II.

The Advowson of this Rectory, like that of *Stepney*, from whence it was taken, is in the Principal and Scholars of *King's Hall*, and College of *Brazen-nose* in *Oxford*.

The Rector pays neither First-fruits, Tenths, Procurations, or other Disbursement on Account of the Cure.

Here are only Collectors for the Poor, who pay the Money they receive to the Church-wardens; who transact all Affairs relating to the Church and Poor.

Vol. II. NUMB. CXV.

Donations, per Annum. l. s. d.

Mr. Henderson	—	—	—	3	0	0
John Gray	—	—	—	20	0	0
Prisca Coborne	—	—	—	13	0	0

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

Two Church-wardens; four Overseers of the Poor; one Constable; twelve Headboroughs; four Scavengers, who paid the Raker the Sum of one hundred and seventy-five Pounds; two Surveyors of the Highways; two Beadles, and twelve Watchmen; nineteen hundred and forty-six Houses. This Parish, as an antient Hamlet of *Stepney*, is intitled to one of the Almshouses at *Bow* aforesaid.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Things observable at present, are, the magnificent Parish Church, four Meeting-houses, viz. One Presbyterian, two Anabaptists, and a *Swedish*; an Hospital, two Charity-schools; *Princess-square*, and Part of that of *Wellclose*; and a Workhouse for the Reception of the Poor. The Inhabitants, who are of the meaner Sort, depend in a great measure upon their seafaring Neighbours for their Support.

St. Giles's in the Fields.

By the Village of *St. Giles's* not appearing in *Doomsday-book*, I imagine it is not coeval with the *Norman Conquest*. But that the Parish is of great Antiquity, is manifest, by the Decretal Sentence of *Stephen*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, &c. *Anno 1222*, in the great Controversy between *Eustace*, Bishop of *London*, &c. and *William*, Abbot of *Westminster*, &c. in which Sentence this Parish is expressly mentioned; but I imagine it was not converted into a Parish Church till the twentieth of *April, Ann. 1547*, when *William Rowlinson* was instituted Rector thereof.

Joh. Fleet.
MS. Hist.
Cœnob.
Westm.
in Bibl.
Lamb.

The little old Church of this Parish being taken down in the Year 1623, the Materials thereof were only sold for the Sum of nine Pounds eleven Shillings and nine Pence. And in the same Year, the Foundation of the late Brick Edifice being laid, it was finished two Years after, at the Expence of 2068 *l. 7s. 2d.* But the Ground in the Neighbourhood being gradually raised to the Height of eight Feet higher than the Floor thereof, it became very damp and unwholesome; wherefore the Inhabitants applied to Parliament to have it rebuilt; which being agreed to, they appointed the same to be re-edified; and for that Purpose having granted the Sum of eight thousand Pounds, the old Church was taken down, and the first Stone of the new laid, in the Year 1730, and the same being finished in the Beginning of the Year 1734, it was preached in on the 14th of the following *April*; the whole Charge of Building amounted to the Sum of ten thousand and twenty-six Pounds fifteen Shillings and nine Pence.

Par. Rec.

This Church which is situate on the South Side of *St. Giles's-street*, is denominated from *St. Giles*, a *Grecian*; and the additional Epithet to distinguish it from a Church of the same Name at *Cripplegate*.

The Advowson of this Rectory was antiently in private Hands; but that being only for one Presentation, it came to the Crown in the Year 1571, wherein it still continues.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

The Overseers here are chiefly Collectors.

Donations, per Annum. l. s. d.

Anno 1658, Richard Holford	—	—	—	29	0	0
1668, The Lady Alice Dudley	—	—	—	30	0	0
1672, Sir William Coney, Kt.	—	—	—	3	0	0
1676, Robert Bertie	—	—	—	3	0	0
1707, John Pearson, for 99 Years	—	—	—	50	0	0
Mr. Atkinson	—	—	—	1	0	0

15 T

Monumental

Monumental Inscriptions in the late Church and Cemetery.

Mund.Ed.
Stow.Sur.

Interr'd the Corps of Baron *Birch* lies here,
Of *Greys Inn* sometime, by Degree, Esquire.
In Chequer Eighteen Yeeres a Judge he was,
Till Soule from aged Body, his did passe.
Alive his Wife, *Eliza*, doth remaine,
Of *Stydfolke Stocke*; one Sonne, and Daughters
Twaine,

She bore by him: the eldest, in his Life,
He gave to *Thomas Boyer*, for his Wife.
His Body sleeps till Angels Trump shall sound;
God grant we all may ready then be found.
Johannes Birch obiit anno Dom. 1581. Maii 30.
ætatis suæ 66.

Ibid.

Under this sad Marble sleepes,
Shee, for whom, even Marble weepes:
Her Praise lives still, though here she lies,
Seeming dead, that never dyes.
Religion, Love, in suffering Breast,
Her Charity, Mildnesse, and the rest
Hath crown'd her Soule; all mourne with Fame,
Her Husband's Loss, and Midwife's Blame.
Shee died in Child-bed, seventy times blest and
seven,

Her Child and she deliver'd both in Heaven.
Margareta Thornton obiit octavo die *Januarii*,
anno Dom. 1611. ætatis suæ 16.

Round the Margent.

Full South this Stone Four Foot doth lye,
His Father *John*, and Grandfire *Henry*
Thornton of *Thornton*, in *Yorkshire* bred,
Where lives the Fame of *Thornton's* being dead.

Ibid.

Alexander Barnes, here doth lye;
Glory be to God on high.
For he on Earth hath finished his Dayes,
And now liveth in Heaven, to give God Praise.
Hee died the Fourth of *November* 1614. being
of the Age of 57 Yeeres.

Ibid.

From *Marie's* Teares, to *Marie's* Joy,
This *Marie* is translated;
And after Threescore Yeeres Annoy,
In Heaven she is instated.
With this, she chose the better Part,
Never to be repented;
And held her Saviour in her Heart;
Thus are her Joyes augmented.
This sought her Saviour at his Tombe,
His Feet with Tears bedewed;
That bore our Saviour in her Wombe,
Whereby our Joyes renewed.
Then happy Soule, thrice happy this,
Happily interested
In *Marie's* Tears, and *Marie's* Blisse,
Rest thou for ever blessed.

Mary Pill obiit 1629.

NewView
Lond.

This Monument was erected, Anno 1670, in
Memory of the Honourable *John*, Lord *Belasyse*,
Baron *Worlaby*, Second Son of *Thomas*, Lord Vis-
count *Fauconberg*, his Wives and Children.

Who, for his Loyalty, Prudence and Courage
was promoted to severall Commands of great
Trust, by their Majesties King *Charles* the First
and Second, viz. Having raised six Regiments of
Horse and Foot in the late Civil Wars, he com-
manded a Tertia in his Majesty's Armies, at the
Battles of *Edgehill*, *Newbury* and *Naseby*, the
Sieges of *Reading* and *Bristol*. Afterward being
made Governor of *York*, and Commander in Chief
of all his Majesty's Forces in *Yorkshire*, he fought
the Battle of *Selly* with the Lord *Fairfax*. Then
being Lieutenant-General of the Counties of *Lin-*
coln, *Northampton*, *Derby* and *Rutland*, and Go-
vernour of *Newark*, he valiantly defended the
Garrison against the *English* and *Scotch* Armies,
till his Majesty came in Person to the *Scotch* Quar-
ters, and commanded the Surrender of it; at which
Time he also had the Honour of being General

of the King's Horse-guards. In all which Servi-
ces, and during the Wars and other Atchieve-
ments, he deputed himself with eminent Cou-
rage and Conduct, and received many Wounds,
sustained three Imprisonments in the *Tower* of
London, and after the happy Restoration of King
Charles II. was made Lord Lieutenant of the
East Riding of the County of *York*, Governor of
Hull, General of his Majesty's Forces in *Africa*,
Governour of *Tangier*, and Captain of his Ma-
jesty's Guard of Gentlemen-Pensioners.

He married to his first Wife, *Jane*, Daughter
and sole Heir to Sir *Robert Boteler*, of *Woodball*,
by whom he had Sir *Henry Belasyse*, of the Ho-
nourable Order of the Bath, who lies interred in
this Choir; and *Mary*, married to the Lord Vis-
count *Dunbar*.

He married to his Second Wife, *Ann*, Daugh-
ter and Coheir to Sir *Robert Crain*, of *Cbilton* in
the County of *Suffolk*; who lies also interred in
this Choir.

And to his Third Wife, the Lady *Ann Paulet*,
Daughter to the Marquis of *Winchester*; by whom
he had Issue, besides other Children now living,
Ann, *John*, *Elizabeth* and *Frances*; who all died
young, and are also interred in the Choir of this
Church.

Here lieth *Richard Pendrell*, Preserver and NewView
Conductor to his sacred Majesty King *Charles* the Lond.
Second of *Great-Britain*, after his Escape from
Worcester Fight, in the Year 1651. who died
Feb. 8. 1671.

Hold, Passenger, here's shrouded in this Herse,
Unparalell'd *Pendrell*, thro' the Universe.
Like when the Eastern Star from Heav'n gave
Light,

To Three lost Kings; so he, in such dark Night,
To *Britain's* Monarch, tosd by adverse War,
On Earth appear'd, a Second Eastern Star,
A Pole, a Stern, in her rebellious Main,
A Pilot to her Royal Sovereign.
Now to triumph in Heav'n's eternal Sphere,
He's hence advanc'd, for his just Steerage here;
Whilst *Albion's* Chronicles, with matchless Fame,
Embalm the Story of great *Pendrell's* Name.

D. Thomæ Widdrington, Serv. ad legem, & Eq;
aurat. quem *Northumbria* Mundo, *Middlesexia*
Cælo dedit, postquam vir in dicendo cœlestis,
non solum innocentum hactenus illustrem Togæ
quoque Decus primulum intulisset, verum etiam
omne fere nomen *Britannicum* Humanitate, Con-
filio, Fide, sibi divinxisset, nusquam non interim
& vulgo cluens causarum. Tam Patronus quam
Arbiter incorruptissimus, nec unius Regionis aut
Urbis Columnen, sed & *Berwici* Præsidium, & Ora-
culum *Dunelmie*, & Mens *Eboraci*, & Pauperum
(qua patet *Anglia*) Lingua.

M. S. Parenti suo longe indulgentissimo natæ
quatuor (quas unice dilexit) *Francis*, *Catherina*,
Maria, *Ursula*, Marmor hoc posuere, 3. Non.
Aprilis, 1674.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is select, consisting of thirty-nine
Members; two Church-wardens, ten Overseers
of the Poor, five Constables, ten Headboroughs,
ten Scavengers, who paid the Raker, for clean-
ing the Streets, and carrying away the Ashes for
one Year, the Sum of nine hundred Pounds;
ten Surveyors of the Highways, six Beadles,
forty Watchmen, two thousand and ten Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

By *Doomsday-book's* taking no Notice of the Vil-
lage of *St. Giles*, I imagine its Origin is owing
to the Hospital founded here by *Matilda*, (Con-
sort to *Henry I.* and Daughter to *Malcolm*, King
of *Scotland*) about the Year 1117, which the
endowed with a perpetual Annuity of three
Pounds, issuing out of *Edred's-bithe*, now *Queen-*
hithe,



The North West View of St. Giles's Church in the Fields

B. Cole sculp

biibe, toward the Support of a certain Number of poor leprous Persons of the City of London and County of *Middlesex*, lodged therein. This Foundation *Henry II.* soon after, not only confirmed; with all the Benefactions thereunto belonging, but he likewise granted to the said Hospital a perpetual Annuity, out of his Exchequer, of three Pounds, to supply those piteous Objects with Apparel; as he also did thirty Shillings and five Pence *per Annum*, out of his Domains in the County of *Surrey*, to buy them Lights.

Edward III. in the twentieth Year of his Reign, *Anno 1347*, by his Letters to the Mayor and Sheriffs of *London*, strictly enjoined them to make Proclamation in the several Wards of the City, for all Lepers to depart the same within fifteen Days; and that no Person presume to shelter any so diseased, upon pain of forfeiting the House wherein such Person or Persons were concealed; and that all Persons afflicted with this loathsome Distemper be removed to a considerable Distance from the Conversation of the Sound. Wherefore the Mayor and Citizens of *London* applied to the Superior of this Hospital, to take into the same fourteen leprous Citizens, according to the Settlement of *Matilda*, the Foundress.

By the Application of the *Londoners* to the Master of this Hospital, it appears, that the Number of Citizens to be admitted were fourteen; and those of the County of *Middlesex* were probably the same Number. Therefore, lest the Reader should be surprized at *Matilda's* having only endowed this Hospital with the Sum of three Pounds *per Annum*, for annually supplying twenty-eight Persons with Food, 'twill be necessary to acquaint him, that about the Time of its Foundation, the King commanded his Tenants, that for the future, instead of their furnishing Bread for one hundred Men, (which my Author imagines to have been for a Meal; but, according to the Prices of other Provisions at that Time, I rather take to have been for a Day) they should bring a Shilling; and in lieu of a Stall-fed Ox, one Shilling; for Oats for twenty Horses for one Night, four Pence; and for a Ram, four Pence: By which Ordinance we may suppose, that Wheat, then, was not above four, or, at most six Pence a Quarter; which being duly considered, 'twill appear, that the Wages of a Labourer, at that Time, could not amount to above a Farthing *per Day*.

Edward III. by his Charter of the fourth of *April*, *Anno 1354*, granted this Hospital to the Master and Brethren of the Order of *Burton St. Lazar* of *Jerusalem*, in *Leicestershire*, in consideration of their having remitted forty Marks, and the Arrears thereof, payable out of the Exchequer. By which means it became a Cell to the said *Burton St. Lazar*.

As in the sentential Award made by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, &c. concerning a Contest between the Bishop of *London* and Abbot of *Westminster*, the Garden of the late Hospital appears to have lain between *St. Giles's High-street*, the Pound, and *Hog-lane*; I am of Opinion, that the Hospital stood where *Lloyd's-court* is at present situate, at the West-end of the Church.

On the Removal of the Gallows from the *Elms* in *Smithfield*, about the Year *1413*, it was erected at the North-end of the Garden Wall belonging to this Hospital, opposite the Pound, where at present the Crown Tavern is situate, between the Ends of *St. Giles's High-street* and *Hog-lane*; in which Place it continued till removed to the Neighbourhood of *Tyburn*.

The condemned Criminals, in their Way to the Place of Execution, usually stopped at this Hospital, where they, as their last Refreshment, were presented with a large Bowl of Ale.

Soon after the Dissolution of this Hospital, *Henry VIII.* *Anno 1545*, granted the same, with the Appurtenances, to the Lord *Dudley*; at which Time, I imagine, the Chapel was converted into the Parish Church.

Things observable at present, are, the handsome Parish Church, two Charity-schools, an Almshouse, and a Workhouse for the Reception of the Poor.

St. James's, Clerkenwell.

This Church, which is a Donative, or Curacy, in the Gift of the Parishioners, is situate on the North Side of *Clerkenwell-green*, in the Hundred of *Osfulton*, and Manor of *Finbury* and *Wondakesbarn*. It is Part of the antient Priory Church, denominated from its Dedication to *St. James Minor*, Bishop of *Jerusalem*, and the Monastery to which it belonged.

Donations, per Annum.			l.	s.	d.
William Heron	—	—	14	0	0
Henry Garret	—	—	0	6	8
Mr. Secford, paid by the Hospital of Woodbridge					
Mr. Stokes	—	—	2	0	0
Lady Kitson	—	—	1	0	0
Roger Bellow	—	—	3	0	0
Sir Michael Stanhope, Lady Wesden and Mr. Rowe	—	—	8	0	0
Constantine Bennet, a Grecian	—	—	15	10	0
Mr. Scudmore	—	—	29	13	4
Thomas Herbert	—	—	1	0	0
John Poole	—	—	2	12	0
John Smith	—	—	2	12	0
Mr. Sanderfon	—	—	1	0	0
Roger Wood	—	—	10	0	0
John Cross	—	—	2	0	0
Sir Roger Strode, Kt.	—	—	20	0	0
Mr. Barker	—	—	10	0	0
Francis Loveday	—	—	10	0	0
Mr. Gardiner	—	—	2	0	0
George French	—	—	2	10	0
Thomas Bedingsfeld	—	—	2	0	0
Francis Snawfel, for a Purchase, 50 l.	—	—	2	10	0
Anne Valence, for a Purchase, 50 l.	—	—	2	10	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Jordan Briset, the Founder of the Priors of *Clerkenwell* and *St. John of Jerusalem*, died the 17. of *September*, about the Year of our Lord 1124. and *Muriell*, his Wife, the first of *May* next following.

The beautiful Monument, with the Effigies of a Man recumbent on his Shroud, at the North End of the Chancel, was erected for *Sir William Weston*, the last Prior of the Convent of *St. John of Jerusalem* in this Neighbourhood; but the same being spoiled of most of its Brass Plates, the only Part of the Inscription remaining in *Weaver's Days* was as follows:

..... Hospitalitate inclytus, genere preclarus Hanc Urnam officii causa Ecce quem cernis tuo Nomine semper devotum, suspice in Sinum, Virgo Maria, tuum. Spes me non fallat, quam in te semper habebam, Virgo de facilem

Weaver, who labour'd in a learned Strain,
To make Men long since dead to live again,
And with Expence of Oil and Ink, did watch,
From the Worms Mouth the sleeping Corps to snatch,
Hath by his Industry begot a Way,
Death (who insidiates all Things) to betray,
Redeeming freely, by his Care and Cost,
Many a sad Herse, which Time long since gave lost;
And to forgotten Dust, such Spirit did give,
To make it in our Memories to live;

For

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

Do. Boock.

Weav.
Fun.Mon.

Ibid.

NewView
Lond.

For whereſoe'er a ruin'd Tomb he found,
His Pen hath built it new out of the Ground.
'Twixt Earth and him this Interchange we find,
She hath to him, he been to her like kind:
She was his Mother, he (a grateful Child)
Made her his Theme, in a large Work compil'd
Of Funeral Relicks, and brave Structures rear'd,
On ſuch as ſeem'd unto her moſt indear'd.
Alternately a Grave to him ſhe lent,
O'er which his Book remains a Monument.

Weaver, on himſelf.

Lancashire gave me Breath, and *Cambridge* Educa-
tion;

Middleſex gave me Death, and this Church my
Humation.

And Chriſt to me has given

A Place with him in Heaven.

Ætatis ſue 56. Anno Dom. 1632.

Sir *William Wood* lies very near this Stone,
In's Time of Archery excell'd by none,
Few were his Equals; and this noble Art
Hath ſuffered now in the moſt tender Part.
Long did he live the Honour of the Bow,
To him long Love tho' that alone did owe.
But how can Art ſecure? Or what can ſave
Extreme old Age from an appointed Grave?
Surviving Archers much your Loſs lament,
That in Reſpect beſtow'd this Monument;
Where whiſtling Arrows did his Worth proclaim,
And eternize his Memory and his Name.

Ob. Sept. 4. Ann. Dom. 1691. Ætat. 82.

The Title of *Sir*, given to *Wood*, in this Epi-
taph, was only a Compliment of his Brethren
Archers, by way of Pre-eminence, for his Dex-
terity in Shooting.

Ibid.

H. S. E. *Gilbertus Burnet*, S. T. P. Episcopus
Sariſburiensis, & Nobiliſſimi Ordinis a Periſcelide
Cancellarius. Natus *Edenburghi* 18. die *Septembris*,
Anno Dom. 1643. Parentibus *Roberto Burnet*,
Domino de *Cremont*, ex antiquiſſima Domo de
Leyes, & *Rachele Johnſon*, Sorore Domini de
Waristoun. *Aberdoniæ* Literis inſtructus; *Saltoni*
Curia animarum invigilat. Inde Juvenis adhuc,
SStæ Theologiæ Profeſſor in *Academia Glaſgœnſi*
electus eſt.

Officers, &c. belonging to this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is neither ſelect, nor general, all be-
ing admitted who have either ſerved, or fined for
the Offices of Church-warden and Overſeer of the
Poor; two Church-wardens, four Overſeers of
the Poor, five Conſtables, nine Headboroughs,
four Scavengers, who paid the Raker, for cleanſ-
ing the Streets, and carrying away the Duſt, for
the Space of one Year, the Sum of two hundred
and ten Pounds; three Surveyors of the High-
ways, two Beadles, fifteen Watchmen, eighteen
hundred and eighty-nine Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Here was antiently a Priory, which was found-
ed by *Jordan Briſet*, a wealthy Baron, who, about
the Year 1100, gave to *Robert*, his Chaplain,
fourteen Acres of Land in a Field adjoining to
Clerks, or *Clerkenwell*, whereon to build a Mona-
ſtery; which was no ſooner erected and dedicated
to the Honour of God, and the Aſſumption of
the Virgin *Mary*, then he placed therein a certain
Number of Nuns, (for whoſe Support, Benefacti-
ons of Lands, Tenements, &c. came flowing in
from all Parts) in whom and their Succeſſors it
continued till ſuppreſſed by *Henry VIII.* Anno
1539, when its Revenues were found to amount
to 262 l. 19 s. per Annum.

Dugd.
Mon.
Angl.

Weav.
Fun.Mon.

Some Time after the Diſſolution of this Nun-
nery, the Site thereof became the Inheritance of
Sir *William Cavendiſh*; who being ſince created
Duke of *Newcaſtle*, erected thereon the preſent
ſpacious and ſtately ſquare Brick Edifice on the

North Side of the Church, and Eaſt Side of the
Cloſe.

The Church of this Pariſh, which was that of
the late Priory, for divers Ages, not only ſerved
as a Place for the Nuns to celebrate the Divine
Offices in, but it likewise accommodated the
neighbouring Inhabitants in the Performance of
their Religious Duties; and by its being made
Parochial (ſoon after the Diſſolution of its Mona-
ſtery) whereby 'tis manifeſt, that *Clerkenwell* at
that Time muſt have been a conſiderable Vil-
lage; and tho' at preſent it be, by the contigu-
ous Buildings, added to this great City, 'tis never-
theleſs in the County of *Middleſex*, Hundred of
Oſulſton, and Manor of *Finsbury*; and owes its
Origin to the late Monaſtery, as much as that
did its Name to the *Clerks Well* in that Neigh-
bourhood.

The Steeple of this Church being greatly de-
cayed by Age, Part thereof fell down in the Year
1623, which occaſioned the Pariſh to contract with
a Builder, to re-edify the whole; who being wil-
ling to get as much thereby as poſſible, raiſed
the new Work upon the old Foundation; and
having carried on the ſame with the utmoſt Ex-
pedition, the Bells were ſoon after hung therein;
but before the ſame was intirely finiſhed, it fell
down, and deſtroyed Part of the Church, which
were both ſoon after rebuilt, as they at preſent
appear.

Mund.Ed.
Stow.Sur.

Adjoining to the North Side of the Church, is
the beautiful Ambulatory, or South Side Row of
the Cloiſter of the late Priory, conſiſting of ſix
Arches; and altho' the Eaſtern Part of the ſaid
Cloiſter be deſtroyed, yet the Nuns Hall, which
was ſituate at the North End thereof, is ſtill re-
maining, tho' at preſent it is converted into a Ca-
binet-maker's Work-shop. And the Garden on
the Eaſt Side was formerly the Cemetery belong-
ing to the Nunnery.

At the lower End of *Clerkenwell-green*, in *Rag-
ſtreet*, oppoſite *Mutton-lane*, is the celebrated Foun-
tain, denominated *Clerks*, or *Clerkenwell*, ſo called
from the Pariſh Clerks of the City of *London*,
who antiently uſed to meet there annually, to re-
preſent certain Parts of Scripture in a Theatrical
Manner; to which the Lord-Mayor and Citizens
of *London* not only repaired, but likewise the No-
bility, to ſee their Performances: From which
Well, the late Priory, as well as the preſent Church
and Pariſh, are denominated.

A little South-eaſt of *Clerkenwell* Priory, where
at preſent *St. John's-square*, &c. are ſituate, ſtood
the Houſe, or Hoſpital of *St. John of Jeruſalem*,
which was founded by the aforeſaid *Jordan Briſet*,
who, for that End, purchaſed of the Prioſeſs and
Nuns of *Clerkenwell*, ten Acres of Land (for
which he gave them twenty Acres in his Lord-
ſhip of *Willinghale* in *Kent*), whereon he erected
the ſaid Hoſpital about the Year 1110. But the
Church thereof was not dedicated to *St. John the
Baptiſt*, till the Year 1185.

Ex.Stillin.
MSS. in
Bibl. Cor.

This magnificent Fabrick was the chief Seat in
England belonging to the *Knights Hoſpitalers*, who,
from the greateſt Poverty, by the profuſe Libe-
rality of ſimple Bigots and Enthuſiaſts, ſoon at-
tained to that Degree of Riches and Honour, that
their Prior was reckoned the firſt Baron of the
Kingdom, and who for State and Grandeur vied
with the King. Such was the Antipathy of the
Populace to theſe imperious Knights, that the
Rebels of *Kent* and *Effex* under the Conduct of
Wat Tyler and *Jack Straw*, Anno 1381, conſumed
this ſtately Edifice by Fire; but the ſame being
rebuilt in a much more magnificent Manner, it
was ſuppreſſed by *Henry VIII.* in the Year 1541,
at which Time the Revenues thereof amounted
to no leſs than three thouſand three hundred and
eighty-

Camd.
Brit.

eighty-five Pounds nineteen Shillings and eight Pence *per Annum*.

Soon after, this spacious and stately Edifice was converted into a Repository of Martial Stores, and the Royal Hunting Equipage; to which Uses it was employed till the Year 1550, when *Edward Seymour*, Duke of *Somerset*, and Protector of the Kingdom, caused the Church thereof, together with its lofty and beautiful Steeple, to be demolished, and the Stones thereof employed in building his stately and magnificent Palace of *Somerset-house* in the *Strand*.

Pardon Church-yard. This Spot of Ground lies on the East Side of *St. John's-street*, between the North Wall of the *Charter-house* Garden and *Sutton-street*, alias *Swan-alley*; and is at present of the neighbouring Inhabitants corruptly called *Farden Church-yard*: There being nothing of the Chapel left but its four Stone Quoins, the Interstices whereof were some Time ago rebuilt, and the whole converted into a Dwelling-house; in the Neighbourhood of which, a few Years ago, in digging Foundations for divers new Houses, a very great Quantity of Human Bones were dug up, to the no small Amazement of the whole Neighbourhood.

From *Mountmill*, in an oblique Line across this Parish, ran the Line of Communication, which was raised round this City and Suburbs by an Order of Parliament in the Year 1642. The Vestigia whereof, which are still to be seen, run with a North-west Course from the Garden belonging to *Merlin's-cave* near the *New-river-head*, to the uppermost Stile in the Field wherein the said House and Garden are situate: And a little Westward from the said Stile, was a Breast-work with a Battery on the said Line of Communication, for the Defence of *Hampstead-road*. And from that Part of the said Line of Communication, whereon the said Garden is situate, a covered Way (the Course whereof is still to be seen) ran to a large Bulwark at the upper Pond belonging to the *New River* Company, the greatest Part of which is still remaining adjoining to the said Pond on the West; and the Eastern Part thereof is occupied by the Western Part of the said Pond.

Things at present remarkable are, the Parish Church, a Chapel of Ease, with that of an Alms-house in *Islington*; two Quakers Meeting-houses, three Charity-Schools, an Alms-house, a handsome Square, at the lower End of which is the stately South Gate of the Hospital of *St. John*; a Market for Sheepskins, three Wells of Medicinal Waters, the *New River* Water-works, a Cold Bath, divers beautiful Bowling-greens, and among the pleasant verdant Fields in this Neighbourhood, that of the *White-Conduit* is the most celebrated for Air, Prospect and Elevation; two Work-houses, a House of Correction; and two Prisons.

St. John's, at Hackney.

Hackney was a distinct Rectory and Vicarage in the 20th of *Edward I.* Anno 1292, and dedicated to *St. Augustine*, but the *Knights Templars* having obtained a Mill and other Possessions in the Parish, they were, upon the Suppression of their Order, granted to the *Knight Templars* of *St. John of Jerusalem*, from whom 'tis supposed to have received its present Appellation of *St. John*. Be that as it will, 'tis certain it was not presented to by that Name till after the Year 1660.

This Church is both a Rectory and Vicarage, the first whereof was antiently in the Gift of the Crown, wherein it continued till the Year 1372, when it came to the Bishop of *London*, in whom and his Successors it continued, 'till *Nicholas Ridley*, Bishop of that See, granted the said Manor, by Indenture of the 12th of *April*, in the

No. 115.

Year 1551, to *Edward VI.* who, on the 16th of the same Month, regranted the same to *Thomas*, Lord *Wentworth*, whereby he and his Descendants became Patrons of the Rectory, in whom it continued till about the Year 1590, when the Rectory, with the Great Tithes, no sooner became the Property of a Lay Person, than the Vicarage, which had all along been in the Gift of the Rector, soon after followed, and is at present in the Gift of *Mr. Tyson*. As to Ecclesiastical Affairs, 'tis subject to the Bishop of *London* and his Commissary:

Donations, per Annum		l.	s.	d.	
Anno 1565, <i>Stephen Cobbe</i> , Esq;		10	0	0	Do. Books,
1649, <i>Thomas Wood</i> , Esq;	—	3	0	0	
1603, <i>Thomas Herne</i>	—	2	12	0	
1613, <i>William Swaine</i>	—	6	0	0	
1616, <i>Margaret Audley</i>	—	35	0	0	
1618, <i>Hugh Johnson</i>	—	10	0	0	
1620, <i>Sir Henry Rowe</i>	—	4	16	0	
1624, <i>Valentine Pool</i>	—	8	0	0	
1625, <i>Richard Cheyney</i>	—	2	0	0	
1626, <i>Henry Bannister</i>	—	8	0	0	
1628, <i>David Daulben</i> , Bishop of <i>Bangor</i>	1	10	0	0	
— <i>George Humble</i> , Esq;	—	10	0	0	
1664, <i>Sir Thomas Viner</i> , Kt.	—	4	0	0	
1665, <i>Anne Wood</i>	—	3	0	0	
— <i>Thomas Viner</i>	—	6	0	0	
1668, <i>George Clerk</i> , Esq;	—	12	0	0	
1669, <i>Henry Mongers</i> , Esq;	—	12	0	0	
1670, <i>Joanna Martin</i>	—	2	10	0	
1670, <i>Sir Stephen White</i> , Kt.	—	12	0	0	
1677, <i>Thomas Hawks</i> , Esq	—	12	0	0	
1679, <i>Thomas Jameson</i>	—	5	0	0	
2736, <i>Joanna Hussey</i>	—	4	0	0	
1671, <i>John Hammond</i>	—	5	0	0	

Monumental Inscriptions.

Here lieth interred *Henry Lord Percy*, Earle of *Northumberland*, Knight of the most honourable Order of the Garter, who died in this Town the last of *June*. the 19. of *Henry 8*.

Weav.
Fun.Mon.

Conditus exigua jacet hic *Doulbenus* in Urna,

Stryp. Ed.
Stow.Sur.

Qui nuper præful *Bangoriensis* erat

Hic tria Lustra, prius Christi invigilabat Ovili,

Et Domino errantes Voce reduxit Oves.

Ergo quies ubi Sodor erat, messetq; ubi sevit

Expectat, munusq; hic ubi pavit Oves.

P. M. S. Hic jacet, Justorum Resurrectionem expectat, Reverendus in Christo Pater *David Doulben*, SS. Theolog. Dr. Episcopus *Bangoriensis*, *Gegroti* in Agro *Denbiensi* natus, Penatibus non obscuris. Qui cum in Pastoralis hujus Ecclesiæ Cura tria Annorum Lustra transgessisset, Episcopus *Bangoriensis* factus est. Unde in Beatorum numerum adscitus est 27. die *Novemb.* An. Dom. 1633. Ætat. suæ 52.

A Maid near Eighteen we have laid in this Green,

Ibid.

To rest herself here a short Space:

And after that Time, this Rose in her Prime,

Shall rise up again by God's Grace.

Peninnah Juckes, obiit Anno 1716.

Officers, &c. belonging to this Parish.

The Vestry, which is select, consists of thirty-seven Members; two Church-wardens, two Overseers of the Poor, three Constables, ten Headboroughs, two Surveyors of the Highways, one Beadle, twenty Watchmen, seven hundred and twenty-two Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The Village of *Hackney* being antiently celebrated for the numerous Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, occasioned a mighty Resort thither of Persons of all Conditions from the City of *London*; whereby so great a Number of Horses

15 U

were

were daily hired in the City on that Account, that at length all Horses to be let received the common Appellation of *Hackney Horses*; which Denomination has since communicated itself both to publick Coaches and Chairs. And tho' this Place at present be deserted by the Nobility, yet it so greatly abounds with Merchants and other Persons of Distinction, that it excels all other Villages in the Kingdom, and probably upon Earth, in the Riches and Opulency of its Inhabitants, as may be judged from the great Number of Persons who keep Coaches therein.

Weav.
Fun. Mon.

The greatest Remains of Antiquity at present are, *Shore Place*, which, with the Lands formerly thereunto belonging, I take to be the Grant made by Sir *John Shoreditch*, to *William de Crostone*, Chaplain, in the Year 1339, and the *Temple Mill*, so denominated from its having belonged to the Convent of *Knights Templars* in the City of London.

The Remarkables at present are, the Church, one Chapel, three Meeting-houses, three Charity-Schools, three Alms-houses, and a Work-house for the Reception of the Poor.

St. John's, Wapping.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

The Parish of *St. Mary, Whitechapel*, having greatly increased both in Number of Houses and Inhabitants, but especially in that Part of it bordering upon the River *Thames*; which being at a great Distance from the Church, occasioned the Inhabitants of the Hamlet of *Wapping-Whitechapel*, Anno 1615, to petition *John Bishop of London*, for a Licence to erect a Chapel for the more convenient Performance of their religious Duties; to which the Bishop assented, and in the Month of *August* of the same Year granted them a Faculty, upon their agreeing to secure all Duties to the Mother-Church, and the Rector thereof; and to provide a House for, and pay twenty Pounds *per Annum* to a Curate to officiate in the intended Chapel. Whereupon *Richard Gardner*, the Rector of *St. Mary, Whitechapel*, did, for himself and Successors, empower the Inhabitants aforesaid, to nominate their Curate to the Bishop of London, as Occasion should require.

Ibid.

The Chapel being soon after erected, it was, together with its Cemetery, consecrated by the Bishop aforesaid, on *Monday, July 16, Anno 1617*, with this Proviso, that the Inhabitants of the Hamlet aforesaid should annually, at the Feast of *Easter*, receive the Sacrament at their Mother-Church of *St. Mary, Whitechapel*; unless dispensed with by the Bishop of London, or his Vicar-general, and the Rector of *Whitechapel*.

Mund. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

This Chapel in building cost about the Sum of 1600 *l.* Part whereof was raised among the Inhabitants, and the rest by a Brief in all Parts of the Kingdom; to which the Citizens of London contributed very liberally.

Ad. Parl.
6W. & M.

The District of the Hamlet of *Wapping* was, by Act of Parliament of the sixth of *William and Mary*, Anno 1694, constituted a distinct Parish; and toward the Maintenance of its Rector, he and his Successors were empowered (exclusive of the Glebe) to purchase in Mortmain thirty Pounds *per Annum*. And as a further Provision for the said Rector and his Successors, they are to receive all Oblations, Mortuaries, *Easter Books*, Surplice-Fees, and other ecclesiastical Duties, except Tithes; in lieu of which, he and his Successors are to have one hundred and thirty Pounds *per Annum*, to be raised upon the Inhabitants, by an equal Pound-Rate, not exceeding six Pence in the Pound; the Assessment whereof to be annually made by the Church-wardens, within twenty Days after every *Easter Tuesday*, to be confirmed by two *Middlesex* Justices of the Peace; and the Money to be paid to the said Rectory quarterly.

Ibid.

It is also ordained, by the Authority aforesaid,

That the Rector, with the Consent of the Bishop, be empowered to nominate an Assistant-Reader; to whom he is to allow the Sum of thirty Pounds *per Annum*, out of his own Stipend.

And in consideration of this Parish and its numerous Poor having been a third Part of that of *St. Mary, Whitechapel*, 'tis intitled to one Third of all the Gifts and Legacies given to the Mother-Parish; as it also receives two Pence out of every Shilling collected at the Sacrament; one Shilling and four Pence *per Week* out of Mr. *Buck's* Gift; and one Third of the Rent of certain Houses belonging to the said Parish.

The Advowson of this Church, which is situate on the North Side of *Wapping-Street*, is in the Principal and Scholars of *King's Hall* and College of *Brazen-nose* in Oxford.

Donations, per Annum.		l.	s.	d.	
<i>Thomas Nevet</i>	—	1	0	0	Do. Book.
1624, <i>Capt. William Hawes</i>		2	12	0	
1635, <i>Thomas Clave</i>	—	2	12	0	
1636, <i>Edith Cape</i>	—	2	12	0	
1662, <i>David Davison, Esq.</i>		10	0	0	
1669, <i>Capt. Ryan Harrison</i>		2	10	0	
1671, <i>Capt. John Whitby</i>	—	5	4	0	
1676, <i>William Wood, Esq.</i>	—	1	10	0	
1683, <i>The Honourable Henry Savil, Esq.</i>	—	2	10	0	
1690, <i>Capt. William Covill</i>	—	2	10	0	

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is neither select nor general, all being admitted who have either served or fined for Offices; two Church-wardens, four Overseers of the Poor, one Constable, seven Headboroughs, four Scavengers, who paid the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Ashes, for one Year, the Sum of one hundred and fifty Pounds; one Beadle, ten Watchmen, thirteen hundred and forty-two Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The Site of this Parish, together with the Parts adjoining, were antiently within the Flux of the River *Thames*; but when, or by whom they were at first imbanked, is unknown: However, I am of Opinion, as already hinted, that the same were at first taken off the River about the Year 1544.

By frequent Inundations of the River *Thames*, its Banks in these Parts became great Sufferers; for about the Year 1565, divers Breaches were made therein; which were no sooner repaired, than another happened in the Year 1571; when the Commissioners of Sewers, after viewing the same, were of Opinion, that the most effectual Way to secure the Bank of the River in those Parts, would be to erect Houses thereon. To which End, Ground was taken, and the first Foundations of Houses laid, where *Wapping* at present is situate.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Things remarkable at present, are, the Church, a Presbyterian, Quaker, and French Meeting-houses, two Charity-schools, one Square, a Yard for Ship-building, eight Pair of Stairs or Steps to go upon and return from off the River, (two whereof being denominated Docks, one of which is the *Bell-dock*, the other *Execution-dock*, the common Place of Execution for Pirates) and a Work-house for the Reception of the Poor.

St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.

Tho' I cannot ascertain the Origin of this Church, yet that it is of great Antiquity is manifest, by a Dispute that happened between *Henry II.* and the Prior and Canons of the Holy Trinity in London, touching the Advowson thereof; which being determined in Favour of the King, he presented *Walter de Wittenor* as Parson of the same.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

In



B. Cole sculp.

The South West Prospect of the Church of St. Leonard Shoreditch.

Rec. Tur. In the Year 1204, King John granted this
5Joh.m.8. Rectory, by the Appellation of the Church of
n. 65. Sording, to William de Sanctæ Mariæ Ecclesia,
Bishop of London, as a Foundation for the Of-
fice of chief Chantor or Precentor of St. Paul's
Cathedral, which the Bishop confirmed for that
Purpose; however, this Fund proved of no long
Duration, for it was soon after alienated from the
Office of Precentor, to that of the Archdeacon
of London; but by whom, or on what Occasion
this Transition happened, I cannot learn. Be that
as it will, for ought appears, the Archdeacon of
London has been Parson or Rector thereof ever
since, and presents the Vicar; and all Matters
Ecclesiastical in the Parish, in Subordination
the Bishop, are subject to his Jurisdiction, except
the Liberties of Hoxton and Norton-falgate, which
belong to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

By the early Account of this Church, I think
it is of a Saxon Origin. However, after many
Reparations, it became so very ruinous, that in
the Year 1734, the Parishioners were necessitated
to apply to Parliament for Assistance to rebuild
the same; and having obtained an Act for that
Purpose, began to pull it down about the Begin-
ning of November, 1735, and laid the Foundation
of the present beautiful Edifice in the Year 1736.

This Church, which is both a Rectory and a
Vicarage, is denominated from its Dedication to
St. Leonard, Bishop of Lemoges in France, and its
Situation in the Hamlet of Shoreditch. But the
Rights of the Rector and Vicar not being tho-
roughly ascertained, an Agreement was made be-
tween Dr. Theophilus Aelmar, Archdeacon of Lon-
don, as Rector of the Parish, and Dr. Richard Al-
lison, Vicar of the same; which was confirmed by
the Bishop of London, 6 April, Anno 1611; wherein
it was agreed, That the Rector for the future
should receive the Tithes of all Grain, Hay, and
Gardens of Half an Acre of Ground and upwards,
which have, or shall be made out of Grounds
tithable to the Rector; and that of all Bricks,
made out of Land in the Parish.

And the Vicar, to receive the Tithes of Pa-
sture, Orchard and Garden-wood, and of Gar-
dens under Half an Acre; together with those of
all barren and fruitful Creatures; all Oblations,
Ecclesiastical Rights, Fees for Marriages, Chiften-
ings, Churchings and Burials, and other small
Tithes. In Consideration of which the said Vicar
is to bear the whole Charge of the Cure, in Re-
spect to his Office.

The Vicarage amounts to about three hundred
and fifty Pounds per Annum.

Donations, per Annum.			
Anno 1581, William Thornton	12	10	0
Do. Book. — William Peake, Esq;	5	4	0
1608, Robert Brainforth	9	0	0
— Thomas Russel	2	12	0
George Clarke	3	10	0
Simon Burton	0	10	0
Robert Spence	2	10	0
Robert Rogers	1	10	0
Agnes Smith	2	10	0
Stephen Scudamore	1	0	0
Nicholas Wilkinson, Gent.	6	10	0
Chisley Tice	1	0	0
Joan Smales	1	0	0
Thomas Daniel, Gent.	2	0	0
Mr. Turville	5	0	0
Henry Hodges	5	4	0
John Noble, &c.	4	10	0
Mr. Nevet	1	10	0
Sir John Fenner, Kt.	12	10	0
John Bidd, Alderman of London	5	4	0
Mr. Fremlin	10	0	0
Mr. Paradine	5	0	0
Isabel Jackson	2	0	0
Love Bramstone	2	10	0
Mr. Snow	2	10	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

This Monument is erected in Memorie, that
within this Church doe lye buried the Bodies of
the Right Honourable and noble Ladies, Lady
Katharine Stafford, Daughter to Edward Duke
of Buckingham, and Wife to Ralph Earle of West-
morland, who dyed 1553; Lady Elianor, Daugh-
ter to Sir William Paston, Kt. and Wife to the
Right Honourable Lord Thomas Earle of Rut-
land, buried 1551; Lady Margaret Nevell, Daugh-
ter to Ralph Earle of Westmorland, and Wife to
Henry Earle of Rutland, who died 1560; and
the Lady Catharine Nevell, Wife to Sir John Con-
stable of Holdernefs, Kt. and Daughter to Henry
Earle of Westmorland; and Lady Anne Manners,
Daughter to Thomas Earle of Rutland; which
Katharine died the Seven and Twentieth Day of
March, anno Domini 1591.

And that here doe lye also the Bodies of two
right worthy Gentlemen, honourably descended;
namely, of Sir Thomas Manners, Kt. and Oliver
Manners, Esq; Brethren, being the Fourth and
Fifth Sonnes of the aforesaid Thomas Earle of Rut-
land. The First died about his Age of Fifty, in
June 1591. after many valiant Services performed
by him for his Prince and Countrey, both in Ire-
land and Scotland, where he was knighted; and
witnessed by fundrie great Wounds he then re-
ceived. The Second died in his younger Yeeres,
1563, about his Age of Twentie, yet not before
good Proove made of his Valour, and Forward-
ness in the Service of Newhaven, against the French;
where he tooke the Sicknesse, whereof he died
shortly after in Shoreditch.

Founded by the Lady Adeline Nevill, at the
Direction of the said Lady Katharine Constable, de-
ceased, her Sister, in February 1591.

Jane, the Wife of Ralfe Hansby, Esq; Daugh-
ter to William Vavasour, Esq; Grandchild to Tho-
mas Manners, Knight, died the 22. Day of July,
in the Yeere of our Lord 1617. and of her Age
the 23. to whose blessed Memory her dear Hus-
band hath dedicated this Monument, to signifie,
that with her his Joy lies here interred.

Si genus & virtus, & moribus aucta figura,
Pulchra bonis pietas si quid honoris habent;
Hunc Janæ tumulum spectans venerare viator,
Cum qua tot bona, tam bella sepulta jacent.
Nec minor his aderat victrix patientia victæ,
Nec spoliū mortis, sed pudor illa fuit.

Englisbed thus :

If Birth, if Virtue, if fair Feature, deckt
With Gifts of Minde, if Piety breeds Respect,
Her Tombe then view and grace, kind Passenger,
With whom so many Graces buried were :
Conquer'd, by Patience yet she overcame;
Nor was her Youth Death's Triumph, but his
Shame.

This Monument is erected in Memory of Wil-
liam Fremlin, Esq; eldest Son of Thomas Fremlin,
and Ann, his Wife, both of this Parish, deceased;
whose better Genius having disposed his Desires
wholly unto Travel, he was in the Eighteenth
Year of his Age entertained by the Honourable
East-India Company, and by them employed in
the remotest Regions of Asia; where his Abilities
and fair Comportment found so good Approba-
tion, that within Three Years after his Arrival,
he was sent to reside Agent at the Court of the
Great Mogul; and then the more important Af-
fairs of the Honourable Company wanting his
Assistance in the chief Residence at Surat, he was
called thither to supply the Place of Second, in
Council and Command; which Trust he discharg-
ed with such approved Diligence and Dexterity,
that by expresse Order he was appointed President,
and so Five Years, to the great Satisfaction of his
Honourable Employers, and the abundant Con-
tent of his own Nation, whom he governed, and
those other among whom he lived.

And

And then returning for *England*, God was pleased to deliver him from as imminent Danger of Shipwreck as ever any Man escaped; that he arrived in Safety, after the Expiration of nineteen Years, three Months and twenty one Days, to find a Grave in the Land and Parish of his Nativity; for now, alas! he began to languish; and upon the 13th of *March* 1645, put a Period to this Pilgrimage, in the 38th Year of his Age, having by his last Will and Testament bequeathed to charitable Uses 870 *l.* and more particularly to the Poor of this Parish 200 *l.*

Rest, weary Traveller: A quiete Repose
Suit well with active Men; but chiefly those,
Of whose unwearied Works, we truly say,
They bear the Brunt and Burthen of the Day:
Such Days, in such Climate, so well spent,
As made the Precedent a President.

Après Travailie Repos.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Here lies the Body of Mr. *John Jacob Vesenbeck*, Gent. of this Parish, who departed this Life *December* the 31st, 1729, aged 69 Years.

In all your Pride and self-vain Glory,
Mind this fame well, *Memento Mori*.

Officers, &c. belonging to this Parish.

The Vestry is, occasionally, both select and general; two Church wardens, six Overseers of the Poor, four Constables, eighteen Headboroughs, six Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Ashes, the Sum of two hundred and forty Pounds *per Annum*; four Surveyors of the Highways, four Beadles, seventeen Watchmen, two thousand two hundred and sixty-six Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

This was anciently a Village, situate along the *Roman* Highway, by the *Saxons* denominated *Old-street*, at a considerable Distance North of the City of *London*, though they are at present conjoined by a huge Pile of Buildings. And by what has been said, I am of Opinion that this Hamlet owes its Name to one of the Predecessors of Sir *John Sordig*, or *Soredich*, who was Lord thereof in the Year 1339, and not, as vainly supposed by some, to *Jane Shore*, Concubine to *Edward* the fourth. Its Name shews it to be of a *Saxon* Origin.

Weav.
Fun. Mon.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

ExDoomf.
in Rec.
Exch.

In this Parish are two Prebends, and Part of a third, belonging to *St. Paul's* Cathedral in the City of *London*: The first whereof, which is denominated *Eald-street*, or *Old-street*, received that Appellation from the *Saxons*, as being part of the *Roman* Military Way above-mentioned. And the second, which had been a separate Village for many Ages, by its Name of *Hockestone*, (so denominated in the Conqueror's Survey) vulgarly *Hoxton*, likewise shews itself to be of a *Saxon* Origin. And the third called *Haliwel*, has its Name from a Vicinal Fountain, which, from the Salubrity of its Water, had the Epithet of *Holy* conferred upon it: However, its Holiness has of late been opprobriously immured by Heaps of Dung and Soil; and the Water thereof employed in watering the Garden to which it belongs.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

Dug.
Mon.
Angl.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

A little South of this Well, but within its Precinct, stood the Priory of *St. John Baptist* of *Haliwell* of *Benedictine* Nuns, said by a certain Author to have been founded by a Bishop of *London*; but that this is a Mistake, I think, will appear by the Charter of *Richard* the First to this Convent in the Year 1189, wherein, among other Things, is confirm'd to the Priorefs and Nuns, the Spot of Ground whereon the Priory was built, which was given by *Robert*, the Son of *Gelranni*, or *Generanni*, who was Prebendary of *Haliwell*, when *Richard Belmeis*, the first, was Bishop of *London*.

What I imagine gave rise to its being founded by a Bishop of *London*, was the said *Richard's* having added to the Foundation a Piece of Ground, which had belonged to one *John Hilewits*; wherefore I think it is apparent, that this Monastery must have been founded between the Years 1108, and 1127, which were the Times of Consecration and Death of the said Prelate.

Godw.
de Praful.
Angl.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

This Priory, after many Reparations, was re-edify'd by Sir *Thomas Lovel*, Knight of the Garter, in the Reigns of *Henry VII.* and *VIII.* and who having given to the same considerable Benefaction in Land, was here buried in a Chapel of his own Erection. And in Commemoration of this great Benefactor, the following Lines were curiously painted in most of the Glass Windows.

All the Nunnes in Holywell,
Pray for the Soul of Sir Thomas Lovel.

Weav.
Fun Mon.

This Convent, at the general Suppression of Monasteries, was surrendered to *Henry VIII.* Anno 1539, at which Time its Revenues, according to *Speed*, amounted to 347 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.* per Ann. The Ruins of this Priory, which are still to be seen in *King John's Court* in *Holywell-lane*, are by the Populace unjustly regarded as the Remains of *King John's* Palace, though it does not appear that ever any Royal Mansion was in this Neighbourhood.

Speed Hist.
Great Brit.

The Remarkables at present are, the fine new Church, two Chapels, two *English* and one *French* Meeting-houses, two Charity-Schools, one Hospital, ten Alms-houses, three Squares, and Part of *Moorfields*; one Market, two Cold Baths, the first whereof was made out of that excellent Fountain denominated *Dame Agnes la Clair*, vulgarly *Annafide Clear*, which was anciently in great Esteem for its plentiful Spring, and Sweetness of Water; and a very large Workhouse for the Reception of the Poor.

St. LUKE's.

The Parish of *St. Giles's*, *Cripplegate*, having increased to such a Degree both in Number of Houses and Inhabitants, that notwithstanding there being a Chapel of Ease, and divers Meeting houses therein, the Parish Church was not sufficient to contain one half of its numerous Inhabitants; which the Commissioners for erecting the fifty new Churches within the Bill of Mortality taking into Consideration, they purchased a Site in this Parish whereon to erect one of the said Churches; and the same being finished, and the Lordship, or *Middlesex* Liberty of *St. Giles's* appointed for the Parish, the Inhabitants thereof applied to Parliament to have the same separated from that of *St. Giles*; which being agreed to, it was constituted a Parish in all Respects distinct from, and independent of, the old, as if it never had belonged to the same.

Act Parl.
2 Geo. II.

And towards the Support of a Rector and his Successors, the Sum of three thousand five hundred Pounds was granted, to be laid out in a Fee-Simple. And as a farther Provision for the said Rector, the Church-wardens are to pay him, at four quarterly Payments, the yearly Sum of one hundred and twenty Pounds, without Defalcation, or any Deduction whatsoever, to be raised by Burial Fees; for which Purpose, the Right of Disposal of the Burial Ground and Vaults belonging to the Parish is vested in the Vestry, (exclusive of the Rector) who, with Consent of the Bishop, are empowered to appoint such Fees for Burials as they judge proper, and to set such Rates for Leave to make Vaults, lay down sepulchral Stones and erect Monuments.

Ibid.

And for the better securing the Payment of the above-mentioned yearly Sum of one hundred and twenty Pounds to the said Rector and his Successors,

Ibid.



H. Cole sculp

South West View of the Parish Church of St. Luke in Old Street.

SUCCESSORS, it is by the same Authority ordained, that on Default of Payment, the Rector, for the more easy and speedy Recovery of the same, may apply to one or more Justices of the Peace for the County of *Middlesex*, who upon Oath made of the Sum, or Sums in Arrear, may compel such Defaulters, by Distress and Sale of their Goods; and where Distress cannot be had to satisfy such Arrears, such Justice, or Justices, are empower'd to commit such Offender, or Offenders, to the County Gaol, there to remain without Bail, or Mainprize, until he, or they, shall have fully paid all such Arrears; and that the said Rector may not be a Sufferer in Case of Insolvency, the succeeding Church-wardens are made responsible for the Payment of all Arrears that cannot be had by Distress,

Ibid. It is by the same Authority enacted, that the Rector shall not receive any Surplice Fees for Burials, unless he were desired to perform the Funeral Rites, or Part thereof, in the Church, in Presence of the Corps; and then only such Fees, as shall for that Purpose be settled by the Vestry, with Consent of the Bishop. And it is also ordained, that the Rectory shall not be held in *Commendam*, and that all Licences and Dispensations for that Purpose, are declared void and of no Effect.

Ibid. And it is likewise enacted, that the Rector, Church-wardens, Overseers of the Poor, and all other Persons who have either served, or fined for all Offices, shall be Vestrymen (as long as they continue Householders, and pay to the Poor); and as such are from Time to Time empowered (upon due Notice given) to meet, nominate, and elect a Lecturer, or Lecturers, Church-wardens, Sidesmen, and all other Parish Officers: And also from Time to Time to nominate, and elect, remove and put out the Sexton, Grave-diggers, and all other Officers and Servants employed in opening of Pews, making Graves, or Business in or about the Church.

This Church, which is situate on the North Side of *Old-street*, in the Hundred of *Osulston*, and Manor of *Finsbury*, was consecrated on the 18th of *October*, Anno 1733, which happening to be *St. Luke's Day*, it was therefore dedicated to that Saint. And as the Parish thereof is a Rectory taken out of that of *St. Giles's, Cripplegate*, the Advowson of this, as well as that, belongs to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's Cathedral* in the City of *London*.

The Rector pays neither First-fruits, nor Tenths, nor any Procuration, that I can learn.

Donations per Annum.			l.	s.	d.
Charles Langley	—	—	4	0	0
William Daw	—	—	1	10	0
John Blyth	—	—	3	0	0
Ellis and Francis Worth	—	—	1	0	0
Barbara Snow	—	—	2	10	0
Margaret Astill	—	—	7	0	0
Tate Baracstone	—	—	1	5	0
Stephen Nightingale	—	—	1	5	0
Richard Jervies	—	—	1	0	0
George French	—	—	1	5	0
Frances Love	—	—	2	10	0
Edward Dobson	—	—	0	10	0
Sir John Fenner, Kt.	—	—	5	15	0
The Lady Berkley and Mr. Webb	—	—	3	5	0
Francis Terril	—	—	2	10	0
Thomas Busby	—	—	5	0	0
Robert Cooper	—	—	0	10	0
William Bleytor	—	—	10	0	0
Sir Henry Harris and Henry Smith	—	—	13	0	0
Mr. Wheeler	—	—	0	15	0
Anne Harveft	—	—	10	0	0
Bernard Hide, every 10th Year	—	—	4	10	0
Mr. Potter	—	—	0	10	0

Stephen Skidamore	—	—	0	10	0
Ralph Whi field	—	—	1	0	0
John Grant	—	—	2	0	0
Thomas Bell	—	—	5	0	0
Throgmorton Trotman	—	—	8	0	0
Robert Hunt	—	—	5	0	0

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is neither select, nor general, all being admitted that have either served, or fined for Offices; two Church-wardens, four Overseers of the Poor, four Constables, sixteen Headboroughs, thirteen Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Dust, the Sum of two hundred and eighty Pounds *per Annum*; four Beadles, eighteen Watchmen, three thousand and thirty-five Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The Road, by the Saxons denominated *Eald-street*, or *Old street*, which at present runs through this Parish from East to West, is Part of the *Roman Military Way*, which anciently led from the Western (on the North Side of the City of *London*) to the Eastern Parts of the Kingdom.

Near to the South-east Corner of this Parish, and that of *Chiswell-street*, in the Hundred of *Osulston*, is situate the ancient Manor-house of *Finsbury*, *Fensbury*, or *Vynesbury*; the latter of which Appellations a modern Author taking to imply a Vineyard, imagines, that the present Name is derived therefrom; which, I think, will not be easily admitted, if we consider, that no Place can be more improper for such a Plantation, than a Fen, or Moorish Ground, as this was; wherefore it is much more probable, that it had the Name of *Fensbury*, or *Finsbury*, from the neighbouring Fen, or Moor.

This Manor of *Finsbury*, is, by a certain Author, erroneously called a Hundred; which Mistake has led most People into the same Opinion.

Though I cannot ascertain the Antiquity of this Manor, yet that it is of a very considerable Standing, is manifest, from its having been a Prebend of *St. Paul's Cathedral* of *London*, in the Year 1104.

On the 22d of May, Anno 1315, Robert de Baldock, Prebendary of *Haliwell* and *Finsbury*, (with the Consent of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's Cathedral*) granted to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, for himself and Successors, all his Right and Claim in *Mora de Halywell* and *Finsbury*, for the yearly Rent of twenty Shillings. By which Manner of Expression it looks, as if he had granted his Prebend to the said Mayor and Commonalty in Perpetuity, on that Condition: But that he did not, is apparent, by a Lease granted to the said Mayor and Commonalty of the Premises, by Edward Mowle, or Moyle, Prebendary of the said Prebend, commencing at *Michaelmas*, Anno 1555, for the Term of ninety Years, at the Rent of 29*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *per Annum*; which Lease by divers Renewals, is continued to the City till the Year 1784, at the said Rent.

To one of the said Leases granted by Samuel Aelmer, on the 15th of March, Anno 1582, a Survey of the Manor of *Finsbury* was annexed, setting forth the Contents of the said Manor; whereby it appears, that this Part of it at that Time chiefly consisted of Gardens, Orchards, Tentergrounds and Fields. Divers of the first on the North Side of *Chiswell-street*, were by the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, in the Year 1498, converted into a large Field, (at present denominated the Artillery-ground, which contains eleven Acres and eleven Perches) for Archers and other military Citizens to exercise in.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow.Sur.

Speed.
Map. Gr.
Brit.

Newc.
Repert,
Ecclef.
Paroch.

Ibid.

Rec.
Guildhall.

Mund.Ed.
Stow.Sur.

Rec.
Guildhall.

Ibid

On the 27th of July, Anno 1641, the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of London demised to Sir Paul Pindar, and others, in Trust, for the Artillery Company of the said City, the Field afore said, for the Term of 139 Years, as a Military Field, wherein to erect an Armory, and other Structures for their Accommodation; but not to convert the same to any other Use. This Lease of the First of March, Anno 1727, was granted for the Term of fifty-three Years, at the Rent of 6s. 8d. per Annum; in which Lease the said Artillery Company are impowered to demise a certain Portion of the said Field, whereon to erect Houses. There is also a Proviso in the said Lease, that if the City of London shall renew theirs for a further Term of Years, they shall grant a new Lease to the said Artillery Company, for that Term, (except the four last Years) under the like Rent and Covenants.

Mund. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

The above-mentioned Artillery-ground, together with that on the North Side thereof, as far as Old-street, was anciently denominated Bonhill, or Bunkill, Field; Part whereof, at present denominated Tindal's, or the Dissenters great Burial-ground, was, by the Mayor and Citizens of London, in the Year 1665, set apart and consecrated, as a common Cemetery, for the Interment of such Corps as could not have Room in their Parochial Burial-grounds, in that dreadful Year of Pestilence. However, it not being made use of on that Occasion, the said Tindal took a Lease thereof, and converted it into a Burial-ground, for the Use of Dissenters; over the West Gate of which was the following Inscription:

"This Church-yard was inclosed with a Brick Wall, at the sole Charges of the City of London, in the Maioralty of Sir John Laurence, Kt. Anno Dom. 1665, and afterwards the Gates thereof were built and finished in the Maioralty of Sir Tho. Bloudworth, Kt. Anno Dom. 1666."

The Ground between this Cemetery and Old-street was a common Laystall, till the Year 1706, but the Soil thereof being soon after removed, divers new Streets were thereon erected.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

The Fen, or Moor in this Neighbourhood, anciently reached from London Wall to Hoxton; the Southern Part whereof being gradually raised from Time to Time, that denominated Windmill-bill began to be raised, by above one thousand Cartloads of human Bones, brought from St. Paul's Charnel-house in London, and laid here in the Year 1549, which being soon after covered with Street Dirt from the City, the Place was converted into a Laystall; whereby the Ground was so greatly raised, that soon after three Windmills were erected thereon; from which it received its present Appellation; and the Ground on the South Side thereof being likewise greatly raised, it was denominated the Upper Moorfield.

During the Popish Hierarchy in this Kingdom, a lofty Stone Cross, with a Crucifix thereon, was erected at the End of Brick-lane in Old-street, the Base whereof, with Part of the Body, are still remaining.

At Mountmill, near the upper End of Goswell-street, was situate one of the Forts, which were erected by Order of Parliament, for the Security of the City of London, in the Year 1643. But the same being rendered useless at the End of the Civil War, a Windmill was erected thereon; from which it received its present Name.

In Pest-house-row, adjoining to the French Hospital on the North, till the Year 1737, stood the City Pest-house, (consisting of divers Tenements) which was erected as a Lazaretto, for the Reception of distressed and miserable Objects, that were infected by the dreadful Plague, in the Year 1665.

The first Playhouse (for ought I can learn) that was erected in the Neighbourhood of the City of

London, was situate between Whitecross-street and Golden-lane, in a Place still denominated Playhouse-yard; where, on the North Side, are still to be seen the Ruins of that Theatre.

Things remarkable at present, are, the handsome new Church, a Popish Meeting-house, a Methodist Meeting-house, a French Hospital, a Free, and three Charity-schools, six Alms-houses, the Artillery Ground, or Field wherein the Artillery Company and Trained Bands of the City of London are exercised; the Common Hunt's House, and Kennel, wherein the City Hounds are kept; two Bowling-greens, for the Diversion of the Citizens; and a spacious Workhouse, for the Reception of the Poor: And the fine swimming Bath made out of the Ruins of Perilous Pool, which for the Sweetness of the Water, Accommodations and Pleasure, is not to be equalled in the British Dominions. See Book I. Chapter X. Page 84.

St. MARY's, Islington.

This Parish, situate on the North Side of London, in the Hundred of Osulston, and Manor of Finsbury, is a Prebend of St. Paul's Cathedral; which in the Conqueror's Survey, is written by the different Appellations of Isendone and Isledone, whereby it is plainly shewn to be of Saxon Origin.

Doomsd.
Book.
in Recor.
Excheq.

Anciently a Controversy happened between the Dean and Canons of St. Paul's, and the Priores and Nuns of Stratford Bow, concerning this Church; which was determined by Gilbert (I suppose Segrave) Bishop of London, after this Manner; viz. That the Nuns should hold the Church of the said Dean and Canons, at the yearly Rent of 13 s. 4 d. for which they were freely to present to the same; and which it seems, being soon after appropriated to the said Nuns, a Vicarage was instituted and endowed; of which they continued Patronesses, till their Suppression; when the Advowson thereof came into Lay Hands; wherein it still continues.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

Though this Vicarage is in the County of Middlesex; yet, as to the Matters Ecclesiastical, it is subject to the Archdeacon of London, other than what relates to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

Ibid.

This Church is denominated from its being dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and its Situation about the Middle of Islington.

Donations per Annum.

	l.	s.	d.	
Richard Cloudesty	40	0	0	Don. Book
Alice Owen	2	12	0	
Thomas Hobson	5	4	0	
Nathaniel Loane	5	4	0	
Anne Hodeson	2	0	0	
George Smith	0	13	4	
Thomas, Lord Coventry	5	0	0	
William Crown	2	10	0	
John Haines	2	0	0	
Dame Sarah Temple	25	0	0	
Mrs. Hull	6	0	0	
John Patin	1	10	0	
Dame May Sadler	2	10	0	
Benjamin Smith	2	12	0	

Monumental Inscription.

Juxta hunc locum humatum jacet Corpus Hugonis Radclyffe, ex hac Parochia Armigeri, Civis & Galeropolæ Londinensis, quondam Pileonis sacre Majestati Caroli, beatæ Memoræ, totique Familiæ Regali; qui Novembris vicesimo octavo fato functus, vitæ æternæ per Christum partæ hæreditatem (ut pie speramus) adiit 1678, &c.

New View
Lond.

Officers, &c. belonging to this Parish.

The Vestry is general; three Church-Wardens, four Overseers of the Poor, six Constables, seven Headboroughs, three Surveyors of the Highways, one Beadle, six Watchmen, five hundred and two Houses.

Anti-



B. Cole sculp.

The North East Prospect of the Parish Church of St. Mary at Islington.

*Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.*Skin. Le-
xicon.

A certain Author imagines, that the Name of this Village is derived from two *Saxon* Appellatives, viz. *Gifel*, an Hostage, or Pledge, and *Dun*, or *Tun*, a Town. But this Etymology seems as wild as the fixing the Time of its Foundation would be without the least Account thereof. However, that it is of the *Saxon* Origin, I think is not to be doubted, by its being mentioned in *Doomsday-book*.

Here is an ancient Manor-house, denominated *Canonbury*, from its having formerly belonged to the Prior and Canons of *St. Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*; the Eastern Part whereof still shews it to be of great Antiquity.

This Mansion, at present vulgarly called *Cambray-house*, is pleasantly situate on a beautiful Eminence, on the East Side of *Islington*, and commands three delightful Prospects to the East, North, and South.

The third Field, North of that of the *White Conduit*, consisting of six Acres of Ground, appears to have been an ancient Fortrefs, inclosed with a Rampart and Ditch; which, by its square Form, and Manner of Fortification, without Outworks, I take to have been a *Roman* Camp, and probably the same made use of by *Suetonius Paulinus*, the *Roman* General, after his Retreat from *London*; and from which he sallied, and routed the *Britons* under the Command of their Queen *Boadicea*.

Tacit. An.
Lib. 14.

This Field, in Writings, is denominated the *Reed-moat*, or *Six-acre Field*; and the square Place in the South-west Corner thereof, inclosed with a Ditch, is, by the Populace, called *Jack Straw's Castle*. But as the same is not of a modern Fortification, nor that it any where appears, that that Rebel ever erected any Fortrefs; nor, in truth, had he Occasion for any, seeing there was no Army to oppose him, and that after his Arrival at *London*, his Rebellion was but of five or six Days Duration, before the Killing of his Accomplice *Wat Tyler*, I think it much more probable, that the said Place was the Site of the *Prætorium*, or Tent of the *Roman* General, in the said Camp.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

Here is a Precinct belonging to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, wherein Wills are proved, and Administrations granted; and where, till of late, the Church-warden thereunto belonging was sworn, though at present he is sworn by the Archdeacon of *London*.

The *New River*, after running above two hundred Yards under *Islington*, glides along the South Side thereof to its *Terminus*, improperly called the *New River Head*.

The Observables at present, are, the new Church, two Charity-schools, an Hospital, with its Chapel; an Alms-house, the *New-river* House and Works, *Canonbury-House*, and a Work-house for the Reception of the Poor.

The old Church becoming ruinous, deeply buried within the Ground of the Church-yard, and dangerous to the devout People that resorted thereto, the Inhabitants applied for and obtained the following Act to pull it down, and to build a new Church on the Site thereof, in the Year of our Lord 1751, wherein having set forth, "That whereas the Parish Church of *St. Mary, Islington*, in the County of *Middlesex*, being a very ancient Fabrick; and notwithstanding the continual Expence the Inhabitants of the said Parish have been at in repairing and supporting the same, the whole Building was in a very ruinous Condition: Now, to the Intent the said Church may be rebuilt for the publick Worship of God, and the Instruction of the Inhabitants of the said Parish in the true Christian Religion, as now

professed in the Church of *England*; and that the Steeple may also be rebuilt; and that the same may be effected in a Manner that may be least burthensome to the Inhabitants of the said Parish; it was enacted; that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Trustees herein after appointed, or for any five or more of them, to cause the said Parish Church, and the Steeple thereof to be pulled down, and to be rebuilt after such Model, and of such Dimensions, and of such Materials; and in such Manner and Place, as by the said Trustees, or any five or more of them, shall be agreed upon.

"And for defraying the Expences of pulling down and rebuilding the said Parish Church and Steeple; That from and after the twenty-fourth Day of *June*, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty one, the several Funeral Rates and Duties which have been anciently and accustomedly payable and paid to the Church-warden of the said Parish for the Time being, and are mentioned and specified in a certain Indenture, bearing Date the seventh Day of *March*, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty, and made between the Vicar of the said Parish, of the one Part, and the Church-wardens and Overseers of the Poor of the same Parish, of the other Part, and to be enrolled in the High Court of *Chancery*, shall be collected, levied, and paid in the said Parish for the Burial of any Person in the Manner therein mentioned.

"That when any of the Bells in the Steeple of the said Church shall be required to be rung or tolled, upon Occasion of the Death or Burial of any Person in or belonging to the said Parish, there shall be paid such Rates and Duties for the same, as in and by the said Indenture or Schedule thereunto annexed, to be inrolled in *Chancery*, is in that Behalf mentioned, agreed upon, and provided.

"That all Monies arising or to arise by or from the Use of Palls, which shall, during the Continuance of this Act, be supplied or furnished, by or at the Charge of the said Parish, shall be applied to and for the Uses and Purposes mentioned in this Act; and that the Church-wardens of the said Parish for the Time being, shall provide two or more handsome and decent Palls, for the Use and Service of Funerals in the said Parish; and that no Person or Persons whatsoever shall presume to bring or cause to be brought into the said Church, or any of the Church-yards, or Cemetries belonging to the said Parish, any Pall or Palls, unless such Person or Persons shall first pay such Rates or Duties for the same, as in the said Indenture and Schedule to be inrolled in *Chancery* is mentioned, agreed upon, and provided.

"And to the End that all the Monies, which shall arise by the Rates and Duties above mentioned, may be duly paid, and faithfully applied, to answer, satisfy, and discharge all Sums of Money as shall be necessary for the rebuilding and adorning the said Church, and for rebuilding or repairing the Steeple of the said Church, and which shall be advanced and lent upon the Credit of this Act, for the Purposes aforesaid, in such Manner as is herein after mentioned; it was further enacted, that it shall be in the Power of the Vicar and Churchwardens of the said Parish for the Time being, and the other Trustees for putting the Act in Execution, and the Survivors of them, or any five or more of them, to receive and take the several and respective Rates and Duties herein before mentioned; and the same are hereby vested in the said Trustees, for the Purposes aforesaid, and shall be by them paid and applied to and for the several Uses and Purposes aforesaid, in such Manner as is herein after mentioned;

tioned; (the necessary Charges expended in obtaining this Act of Parliament, being first deducted) and they, the said Trustees, or any five or more of them for the Time being, are hereby empowered by themselves, or any Person or Persons by them, or any five or more of them for the Time being, by writing under their Hands and Seals thereunto authorized, to levy the said Rates and Duties upon any Person or Persons liable to pay the same, who after Demand made thereof shall refuse to pay the same, according to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, by Distress of the Goods and Chattels belonging to the Person or Persons so refusing, and to detain and keep the same until such Rates and Duties, with the reasonable Charges of such Distress, shall be paid; and that it shall be lawful for such Person and Persons so distraining (after the Space of seven Days next after such Distress taken, to sell the Goods so distrained, returning the Overplus, if any be, and demanded) to the Owner or Owners thereof, after such Duty or Duties, and reasonable Charges for distraining, keeping, and selling the same, shall be deducted.

“ That it shall and may be lawful to and for any Person or Persons to contribute, advance, and pay into the Hands of the said Trustees, or any five or more of them, for the Uses before mentioned, any Sum or Sums of Money, not exceeding in the whole the Sum of seven thousand Pounds, for the absolute Purchase of one or more Annuity or Annuities, to be paid and payable, during the full Term of the natural Life of such Contributors respectively, or the natural Life of such other Persons as shall be nominated by, or on Behalf of such respective Contributors, at the Time of Payment of their respective Contribution Monies; which Annuity or Annuities shall not exceed the Rate of eight Pounds *per Centum per Annum* for every one hundred Pounds, and so in Proportion for any greater or less Sum, to be advanced and paid as aforesaid; all which said Annuities, so to be purchased as aforesaid, shall not exceed in the Whole, the Sum of five hundred and sixty Pounds *per Annum*, and shall be payable and paid by the said Trustees, or any five or more of them.

“ And that all and every the Annuities so to be purchased under and by virtue of this Act, shall be and are hereby charged upon, and shall be paid and payable from Time to Time out of the Monies arising by the said Rates and Duties herein before-mentioned; and that none of the said Annuities shall be subject or liable to the Tax charged upon Lands by Authority of Parliament.

“ And whereas the Rates and Duties before-mentioned may happen to fall short, and be deficient to pay the Annuities by this Act charged thereon, as aforesaid; it was further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That such Deficiency shall from Time to Time, be supplied and made good by an Assessment on all Lands, Houses, Tenements, and Hereditaments, within the said Parish, not exceeding one Shilling in the Pound of the yearly Rent of such Lands, Houses, Tenements, and Hereditaments, as the same shall be ascertained and rated by the Land Tax, for the Year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-one, or for the Time being; two third Parts of which Rates and Assessments to be paid by the Landlords or Owners, and the other third Part by the Tenants or Occupiers of such Lands, Houses, Tenements, and Hereditaments.

“ Provided always, That in Case any House or Tenement shall be set, lett, or occupied, in different Apartments, Rooms, or Lodgings, to or by distinct and separate Families, Lodgers, or Inmates, the whole House or Tenement so lett

and occupied, shall be charged with the whole Rate assessed, or to be collected, for or in respect of the same; and in case of Nonpayment, shall and may be levied and recovered upon and from any of the Inhabitants or Occupiers of any Part or Parts of such House or Tenement, in such and the same Manner as the other Duties directed by this Act to be raised are appointed to be levied and recovered.

“ Provided always, That the Payment of these Rates, &c. shall not intitle any Person or Persons whatsoever to a Settlement in the Parish of Saint Mary, *Islington*, who was not before such Payment legally intitled to such Settlement in the said Parish.

“ And it was further enacted, That the several Rates and Assessments hereby directed and appointed to be raised and levied, in the Case, and for the Purposes aforesaid, shall have Continuance, and when, and as there shall be Occasion or Necessity to raise the same, and no longer, and not otherwise; and from and after the Determination of all the said Annuities, such Rates and Assessments shall cease and determine, and thenceforth such Rates and Duties for Funerals, as are specified and expressed in the said Indenture to be inrolled in *Chancery*, shall be payable or paid, and that in such Manner and Form, and to such Uses, as before the passing of this Act; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

“ Provided always, That this Act, or any thing therein contained, shall not extend, or be construed, adjudged, deemed, or taken to extend, to lessen, prejudice, or defeat, any the Rights which the present Vicar hath, or any future Vicar or Vicars thereof shall or may have or ought to have in the Chancel of the said Old or New Church, but that the said present Vicar and his Successors shall, for ever after, have and enjoy, from Time to Time, all the same Rights, Privileges, Profits, and Advantages, in, unto, out of, and from the said Chancel, as the present Vicar now hath or ought to have.

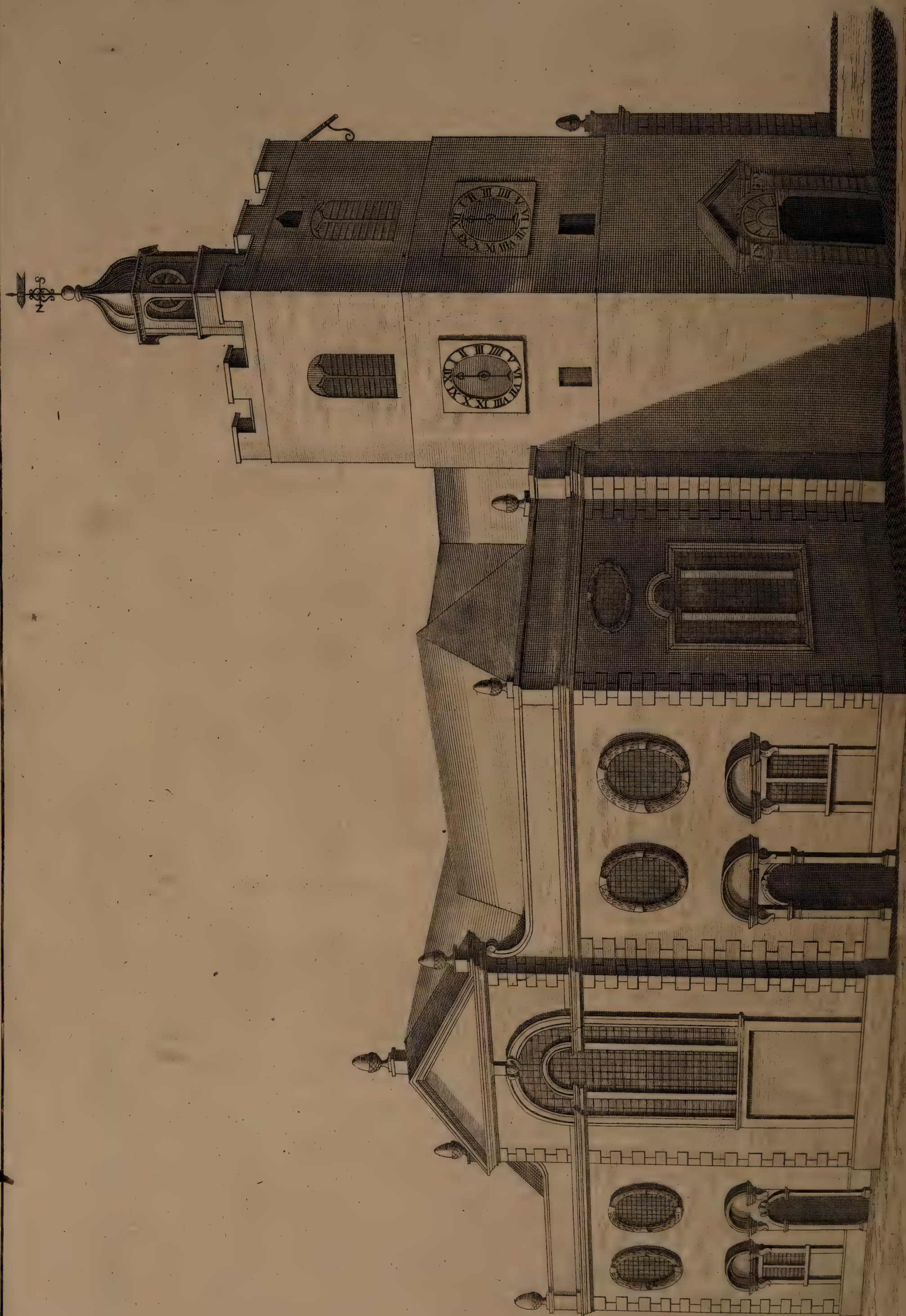
“ Provided always, That this Act shall not extend to take away the Graves, Grave-stones, Monuments, or Vaults, being the particular Property of any Person or Persons now living, or which belong to the Families of any Person or Persons, buried in or under the said Church, and made or provided for the Interment of him, her, or themselves, Families and Descendants; but the same Graves, Grave-stones, Monuments, and Vaults, in or under the said Church, when rebuilt, shall be preserved or provided for, and belong to the said several Persons, his, her, and their Descendants, in the same and in the like Manner, as the said Graves, Grave-stones, Monuments, and Vaults, were before the passing of this Act.”

St. Mary's le Bonne.

Tho' this Parish is without the Bill of Mortality, yet since, by the new erected Buildings, its Houses are joined to the Suburbs of *London*, I shall in this Place insert an Account thereof.

The Village of *St. Maryborne*, (vulgarly *St. Mary le bonne*) which is situate in the Liberty of *Finsbury*, Manor of *Tyborne*, and Hundred of *Osulston*, owes its Rise to the Fall of that of *Tyborne*, which stood at the East End of the Banqueting-house Bridge; almost contiguous to which, were the Court-house and Pound are situate, I imagine, stood the Church and Cemetery, from the great Number of human Bones dug up there, in the Year 1729.

The Village of *Tyborne* going to Decay, and its Church, denominated *St. John the Evangelist*, left



Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

left alone by the Side of the Highway, it was robbed of its Books, Vestments, Bells, Images, and other Decorations; on which Occasion, the Parishioners petitioned *Robert* Bishop of *London*, for Leave to take down their old, and to erect a new Church elsewhere; which *Robert* readily agreeing to, he granted them a Faculty, or Licence, of the 23d of *October*, Anno 1400, by Virtue of which they erected a new Church (which I take to be the present) in a Place where they had some time before built a Chapel, pursuant to a former episcopal Licence; and the same being dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, it received the additional Epithet of *Borne*, from its Vicinity to the neighbouring Brook or *Bourn*, as by ancient Records appears.

Doomsd.
Book.
Rec.Exch.

The Village of *Tyborne* was of great Antiquity; for in the *Conqueror's* Survey it appears to have given Denomination to the Manor of that Name; at which time it belonged to the Abbess and Nuns of *Berching*, or *Barking*, in the County of *Essex*. That it received its Name from the neighbouring Brook, I think, will not be controverted, especially, if we consider, that in the decretal Sentence of *Stephen*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, &c. Anno 1222, in the great Controversy between *Eustace*, Bishop of *London*, and *William*, Abbot of *Westminster*, this Rivulet is expressly called *Tyburne*.

J.FleetMS.
Hist.West.

The Church of *Tyborne* seems anciently to have been a Vicarage, in the Gift of the Prior and Convent of *St. Laurence de Blackmore*, in the County of *Essex*; who converting the same into a Curacy, the Advowson thereof continued in them, till the Dissolution of their Priory; when *Edward VI.* Anno 1553, granted the same to *Thomas Reeve*, &c. to be held in Soccage of the Manor of *East Greenwich*; since which Time, the Advowson has continued in the Hands of Lay Patrons, under the Subjection of the Archdeacon, other than what relates to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary; and as the same is a Donative, it pays neither First-fruits, nor Tenths to the King, nor other Disbursement on account of the Cure. And as the Curate's Profits are only the Surplice Fees, the Earl of *Oxford*, who is the Impropiator and Lord of the Manor, generously gives the Tithes to the Incumbent, which are about sixty Pounds; which, together with the Surplice Fees, amount to above one hundred Pounds per Annum.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

The Church-wardens of this Parish, in the Year 1734, only received and paid the Sacrament Money to the Poor, which amounted to about thirty Pounds.

Donations, per Annum.		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
From the Exchequer,	—	7	14	4
1690, <i>Thomas Walley</i>	—	2	12	0

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general, two Church-wardens, two Overseers of the Poor, two Constables, two Headboroughs, two Surveyors of the Highways; though there are no Scavengers, yet the Person that carries away the Ashes receives, by a voluntary Contribution, about fifty Pounds per Annum; one Beadle, six Watchmen, five hundred and seventy-seven Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The Village of *Tyborne* was situate on the Eastern Bank of the Rivulet *Tyborne*, (from which it was denominated) at the East End of the Lord Mayor's Banqueting-house Bridge; in the Neighbourhood of which, the City of *London* have nine Fountains, or Conduits of Water, which were at first erected about the Year 1238, for supplying the City with salubrious Water; but

it having for many Years been better supply'd with that precious Element from the *New-River*, the Citizens, in the Year 1703, demised the Water of the said Conduits for the Sum of seven hundred Pounds per Annum, for the Term of forty-three Years.

At the North-east Corner of the said Bridge, stood the Lord Mayor's Banqueting-house, whither his Lordship, with his Brethren the Aldermen, occasionally repaired on Horseback, accompanied by their Ladies in Waggons, to view the City Conduits; after which they were sumptuously entertained in the said Mansion-house. This handsome Building (under which were two Cisterns for the Reception of the Water from the neighbouring Conduits) having for many Years been neglected by the Citizens, it was taken down in the Year 1737, and the Cisterns arched over.

Many Streets of fine Houses being lately erected in this Neighbourhood, and the ancient *Roman Military Way* (which led from the Western to the Eastern Part of the Kingdom) lately denominated *Tyborne Road*, (but at present *Oxford-street*) being one thereof, the same was beautifully paved from *St. Giles's* to the Banqueting-house Bridge; and the said Bridge being only about fifteen Feet broad, it not only proved very incommodious to the numerous Carriages and Travellers passing that way, but it was likewise very disgraceful to the spacious Street on both Sides thereof; wherefore the Commissioners for repairing the Roads in these Parts, in the Year 1737, applied to the Citizens of *London* for a Piece of their Ground to enlarge the same, who not only generously granted their Request, but likewise gave them the Sum of one hundred Pounds toward defraying the Charge of Enlargement.

The Village of *Tyborne* being long since demolished, and the Rivulet of that Name converted into that of *Aybrook*, (from *Ay*, a Village supposed to have stood where *Mayfair* now is situate) and that at length into a common Sewer, in which it runs to the North-west Part of *Tot-bill-Fields*, and from thence above Ground to *Scholars Pond*, where it has its Influx through a Sluice to the River *Thames*. However, the ancient Name of the Brook and Village of *Tyborne* is still preserved in that of the Gallows in this Neighbourhood. But the modern Name of *Aybrook*, proving of no long Duration, it is in a great Measure restored to its ancient Appellation; for that Part of it, which runs above Ground, is at present called *Twyborne Brook*.

The Remarkables at present are, the little mean old Church, the beautiful new Chapel, a *French Meeting-house*, a Charity School, the City Conduits, a Market-place, a handsome Square, two spacious Bowling Greens, and a Workhouse for the Reception of the Poor.

St. Mary's, Whitechapel.

This Church, which is a Rectory, situate on the South Side of *Whitechapel-street*, in the Manor of *Stepney*, and Hundred of *Osulfston*, was at first erected a Chapel of Ease to the Church of *St. Dunstan, Stepney*, (which, from its external Appearance, I imagine it received the additional Epithet of *White*) but at what Time is unknown; However, that it is not of a late Foundation, is manifest by *Hugh de Fulbourn's* being Rector thereof in the Year 1329, who was presented thereto by the Rector of *Stepney*, in whose Successors the Advowson continued, till purchased by the Principal and Scholars of *King's Hall* and College of *Brazen-Nose* in *Oxford*, about the Year 1711, when the Purchase thereof was confirmed to them by Parliament, and in whom it still remains.

Newc:
Repert:
Ecclef.
Paroch.

Stow Sur.
Lond.

This Church was anciently denominated *St. Mary Matfellow*, as some have vainly imagined, from the Women of the Parish having killed a *Frenchman*, about the Year 1428, for murdering and robbing his great Benefactress, a religious Widow, who had generously and carefully brought him up almost from his Infancy: But that this is a Mistake, is evident from the *London Register*, wherein it appears, that this Church was pretended to by the Appellation of *Matfellow* above one hundred Years before the said Catastrophe happened. Some derive the Epithet of *Matfellow* from the *Hebrew*, or *Syriac* Word *Matfel*, which signifies a Woman that has lately brought forth a Son, therefore dedicated to *Mary*, delivered of a Son: Be that as it will, this Name has given way to the more ancient one of *Whitechapel*; which being exempt from all Archidiaconal Jurisdiction, it is only subject to the Bishop and his Commissary.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Par. ch.Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

By the best Account I have been able to come at, the Incumbent's Profits amount to about three hundred and fifty Pounds *per Annum*.

Donations, per Annum.				l.	s.	d.
Don. Book.	Anno 1574, John Mercer	—	—	8	0	0
	1588, Margaret Donnington	—	—	2	0	0
	1633, William Brown	—	—	2	0	0
	1642, Thomas Abraham	—	—	6	0	0
	1655, Sir John Fenner	—	—	11	0	0
	Mr. Buck	—	—	12	0	0
	Barnard Hide, every tenth Year	—	—	4	10	0
	Sarah Hills	—	—	2	0	0
	Thomas Holbrooke	—	—	3	10	0
	Frances Loveday	—	—	5	0	0
	Peter Wardin	—	—	3	0	0
	Mr. Swallow	—	—	2	10	0
	Thomas Swallow, Esq;	—	—	4	0	0
	Agnes Smith	—	—	2	0	0
	Thomas Snow	—	—	4	0	0
	Margery Trumball	—	—	5	0	0
	Mr. Yardley	—	—	2	0	0
	William Rowland	—	—	11	0	0
	John Price and his Widow	—	—	24	0	0
	Mr. Jagger	—	—	12	10	0
	By anonymous Persons	—	—	17	16	0
	George Clerk	—	—	11	10	0
	John Wardall	—	—	0	16	0
	Richard Gardiner	—	—	4	0	0
	Michael Royston	—	—	5	0	0
	James Millington	—	—	1	0	0
	Richard Garford	—	—	3	0	0
	Mary Paradine	—	—	5	0	0
	Mr. Alderman Haylard	—	—	11	0	0
	Fabian Postulate	—	—	2	0	0
	Mr. Scudamore	—	—	1	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Favour is deceitful, and Beauty is Vanity; but a Woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised.

Here lieth buried that vertuous *Thamoxine*, that gracious young Woman, the faithful Wife of Master *William Eeles*, of *Limchouse*, Mariner. This Mirror of young Women departed this Life on the 10th of *July* 1620, she being of the Age of 25 Years, and was Mother of a Son and a Daughter. But *Thamoxine* the Daughter departed this Life on the 18th of *December*, 1621, being of the Age of six Years, and lieth here buried.

Every wise Woman buildeth her House, but the foolish plucketh it down with her Hands.

Remember.

As you are now, so was she:

As she is now, so you must be.

New View
Lond.

Here remains all that was mortal of *Alice* late Wife of Mr. *John Jordan*, of this Parish, who entered into Eternity the 14th of *March* 170 $\frac{1}{2}$, aged 52 Years.

Stand Reader, and spend a Tear,
And think on me who now lye here;
And whilst you read the State of me,
Think on the Glass that runs for thee.
Let not this World your Thoughts betray,
But think upon your dying Day:
In Christ alone I only trust,
To rise in Number of the Just.

A Grave-stone in the Chancel, at the Steps to the Altar, covering the Body of Captain *Josias Crowe*, whose Example is worthy the Notice of Posterity. As he was a gallant and brave Commander, so he was no less a meek and humble Christian, and a sincere and good Man; truly pious toward God, and generous and beneficent to Men. He was a publick Benefactor to this holy Place, a Friend to the Helpless, a tender Father, and a careful Husband. And as he lived, so he dyed, in a certain Hope of the Resurrection of the Just. Let us follow him in this Life, as we must do to the Grave. Obiit 21 Sept. Anno Dom. 1714, *Ætat. sue* 56.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general, three Church-wardens, six Overseers of the Poor, one Constable, sixteen Headboroughs; ten Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Ashes, the Sum of three hundred and fourteen Pounds *per Annum*; two Surveyors of the Highways, three Beadles, twenty-two Watchmen, two thousand seven hundred and ninety-two Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The Inhabitants of this Parish were anciently bound, annually, at the Feast of *Pentecost*, to go in a solemn Procession to the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul* in the City of *London*, to make their Oblations, as a Testimony of their Obedience to the Mother Church. But upon the erecting of the Conventual Church of *St. Peter, Westminster*, into a Cathedral, and the County of *Middlesex* appropriated by *Henry* the Eighth for its Diocese, of which this Parish being a Part, the Inhabitants were obliged to repair annually to *St. Peter's*, as they formerly did to *St. Paul's*; which Practice proving very troublesome, and of no Service, *Thomas Thirlby*, Bishop of the new See, upon their Petition, agreed to ease them of that Trouble, provided the Rector and Church-wardens would yearly, at the Time accustomed, repair to his new Cathedral, and there, in the Time of Divine Service, to offer at the High Altar, the Sum of fifteen Pence, as a Recognition of their Obedience to that Church as usual.

Newc.
Repert.
Ecclef.
Paroch.

The Street, or Way leading from *Aldgate* to *Whitechapel* Church, remaining in its original unpaved State, it became thereby so very bad, that the same was almost rendered impassable, not only for Carriages, but likewise for Horses; wherefore it, together with divers others on the West Side of the City of *London*, were appointed to be paved by an Act of Parliament in the Year 1542.

Act Parl.
32 Hen.
VIII.

Things observable at present are, the Church, the *Danish* Chapel, an Anabaptist Meeting-house; two Free-Schools, two Alms-houses, a Hay-Market, and a Place denominated *Rag-fair*, wherein great Sums of Money are returned in old Apparel, &c. and in which is a large Building called the *Exchange*; a Court of Record, a Prison, Part of *Marine* or *Well-Close-Square*, a Bagnio and a Cold Bath, with a Workhouse for the Reception of the Parish Poor.

St. Matthew's, Bethnal Green.

This is the last Hamlet taken out of the Parish of *Stepney*, and is environed on the East by the Parishes of *Hackney* and *Bow*, on the South by the

the Hamlets of *Mile-end Old Town*, and *Mile-end New Town*; on the West by the Parish of *White-chapel*, and the Hamlet of *Mile-end New Town*, and the Parish of *St. Leonard's Shoreditch*; and on the North, by the Parish of *Hackney*, &c. The Church is very neat, commodious, but not large; without Pillars, and accommodated with spacious Galleries. The Building is of Brick cop'd and coin'd with free Stones. The Tower is of the same Fabrick, square, and ornamented with six Bells, but not high, and is situate near to the North-east Corner of *Hare-street*; and was built pursuant to the following Act of Parliament granted in the 13th Year of K. *George II*, intituled, *An Act to make the Hamlet of Bethnal Green in the Parish of Saint Dunstan, Stepney, in the County of Middlesex, a separate and distinct Parish, and for erecting a Parish Church therein.*

“Whereas the Parish of *Saint Dunstan, Stepney*, in the County of *Middlesex*, is a large and populous Parish, and consisteth of five Hamlets, whereof the Hamlet of *Bethnal Green* is one; which Hamlet is a large Part of the said Parish, and contains above eighteen hundred Houses, and is computed to have more than fifteen thousand Inhabitants: And whereas the most populous Part of the said Hamlet is distant two Miles and upwards from the Parish Church of *Stepney*, which Parish Church is not near large enough to receive the Parishioners of the said Parish that are desirous of resorting thither to Divine Service: And whereas the Want of a Place for the publick Worship of Almighty God, within the said Hamlet, hath been a great Cause of the Increase of Dissoluteness of Morals, and a Disregard for Religion, too apparent in the younger and poorer Sort; and hath likewise been the Occasion that many of the better Sort of People have removed from their Habitations in the said Hamlet, to the great Impoverishment thereof: And whereas the Commissioners appointed for building fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and Suburbs thereof, did, on or about the thirteenth Day of *October*, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty five, purchase of *Charles White*, Gentleman, two Acres and half an Acre of Ground in the said Hamlet, for a Site of a Church to be built there, and a Church-yard, and burying Ground to the same: And whereas the Inhabitants of the said Hamlet have a distinct Church-warden, and Overseers of the Poor, and other parochial Officers, and distinct Rates have been made and collected for Relief of the Poor and Discharge of other parochial Offices: And whereas the Church-warden, Overseers of the Poor, and other principal Inhabitants of the said Hamlet, are desirous that a Parish Church may be built in the said Hamlet, at the Expence of the Inhabitants thereof, for the publick Worship of Almighty God, and the Instruction of the Inhabitants in the true Christian Religion, as now professed in the Church of *England*: And whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the ninth Year of her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, intituled, *An Act for confirming to the Principal and Scholars of King's Hall, and College of Brazen Nose, in the University of Oxford, the Purchase of the Advowsons of Stepney, and other Churches, and for settling the same for the Benefit of the said College*; it was thereby enacted, That the Rectory should be, and be considered, and understood in Law to be, at and under the Term of two Moieties or Portions of the said Rectory, and the Advowson thereof doth belong to the Principal and Scholars of *King's Hall*, and College of *Brazen Nose*, in the University of *Oxford*, who have presented thereunto the Reverend *Robert Leyborne*, Doctor in Divinity, and the Reverend *John Brookbank*, Clerk, Master of

Arts; and the said *Robert Leyborne*, and *John Brookbank*, are the present Portionists and Incumbents thereof: And the said Principal and Scholars of *King's Hall*, and College of *Brazen Nose*, the Patrons; and also the said *Robert Leyborne*, and *John Brookbank*, the Incumbents; and also the Right Reverend Father in God, *Edmund*, Lord Bishop of *London*, Ordinary of the said Parish Church, are consenting that a new Church may be built in the said Hamlet, and that the said Parish of *Stepney* may be divided in Manner as herein after is directed: May it please your Majesty (at the humble Suit of the Church-warden, Overseers of the Poor, and other principal Inhabitants of the said Hamlet) that it may be enacted, and be it enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the Trustees herein after appointed, or for any nine or more of them, to cause a Church and Steeple to be built within the said Hamlet of *Bethnal Green*, on the Ground purchased by the said Commissioners, of the said *Charles White*, as aforesaid; and also a House for the Habitation of the Minister, after such Model, and of such Dimensions, and of such Materials, and in such Manner, as by the Trustees shall be agreed upon; and that the Residue of the aforesaid two Acres and half an Acre of Ground, shall be a Cemetery, or Burying-ground for the Inhabitants of the said Hamlet for ever.

“And for defraying the Expences of building the said intended Church, and Mansion-house, and for the other Purposes herein after mentioned; be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Consecration of the said intended Church, and the Church-yard thereof, such Funeral Rates shall be collected, levied, and paid in the said Hamlet, for the Burial of any Person in the said intended Church, or Burying-ground, as the Vestry of the said intended Parish, shall, from Time to Time, with the Consent and Allowance of the Bishop of the Diocese, not exceeding the Sum of two Pounds, nor less than two Shillings, for every such Burial (the Fees for the Burial of any Person receiving Alms, to be paid by the Overseers of the Poor, and allowed in their Accounts) and for Liberty to make a Vault, erect a Monument, or lay a Grave-stone, so as such Vault be not made within six Feet of the Foundation of the said Church, and so as such Monument be not erected within the said Church, except against the Walls thereof, such Sums as the said Vestry shall appoint.

“Provided always, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful for the Church-wardens to cause to be made such Vaults, and set up and lay such Monuments and Grave-stones, without any Lett or Hindrance of the Rector of the said intended Church, or any Payment or Allowance to him in Respect thereof. 1

“Add be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That when any of the Bells of the said intended Church shall be required to be tolled, upon Occasion of the Death or Burial of any Person in the said Hamlet, there shall be paid such Rates and Duties for the same as are herein after mentioned; that is to say, to the Church-warden, for the great Bell, five Shillings, and for the small Bells, two Shillings.

“And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Monies arising or to arise, by or from the Use of Palls which shall be supplied or furnished by, or at the Charge of the said intended

tended Parish, shall be applied to and for the Uses and Purposes mentioned in this Act; and that the Church-wardens of the said intended Parish for the Time being, shall provide four or more handsome and decent Palls for the Use and Service of Funerals in the said intended Parish; and that no Person or Persons whatsoever shall presume to bring, or cause to be brought into the said intended Church, or the Church-yard thereof, any Pall or Palls, unless such Person or Persons shall first pay such Rates or Duties for the same, as are herein after-mentioned; that is to say, for the best Pall ten Shillings; for the second Pall, seven Shillings; a Child's Pall, three Shillings; and for the Cloth Pall, two Shillings and six Pence; unless the Vestry of the said intended Parish shall, with the Consent and Allowance of the Bishop of the said Diocese, otherwise order the same.

“ And to the end that all the Monies which shall arise by the Rates and Duties above mentioned, and also by the Rates to be collected as herein after is mentioned, may be duly paid, and faithfully applied to answer, satisfy, and discharge all such Sums of Money as shall be necessary for the building and adorning the said intended Church; and which shall be advanced and lent upon the Credit of this Act, for the Purposes aforesaid, and to maintain a Minister to officiate therein, certain Trustees therein mentioned, or any nine or more of them, are hereby empowered, by themselves, or any Person or Persons by them, or any nine or more of them, by Writing under their Hands and Seals to be thereunto authorized, to levy the said Rates and Duties upon any Person or Persons, liable to pay the same, who after Demand made thereof shall refuse to pay the same, according to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, by Distress of the Goods and Chattels belonging to the Person or Persons so refusing, and to detain and keep the same, until such Rates and Duties, with the reasonable Charges of such Distress shall be paid; and that it shall be lawful for such Person and Persons so distraining (after the Space of three Days next after such Distress taken) to sell the Goods so distrained, returning the Overplus (if any be) to the Owner or Owners thereof, after such Duty or Duties, and reasonable Charges for distraining, keeping, and selling the same, shall be deducted.

“ And forasmuch as borrowing Monies upon the Credit of this Act will be the most speedy and effectual Method of accomplishing the pious Purposes aforesaid; be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for any Person or Persons to contribute, advance, and pay into the Hands of the said Trustees, or any nine or more of them, for the Uses before-mentioned, any Sum or Sums of Money, not exceeding in the whole the Sum of five thousand Pounds, for the absolute Purchase of one [or more Annuity or Annuities, to be paid and payable during the full Term of the natural Life of such Contributors respectively, or the natural Life of such other Persons as shall be nominated by or on Behalf of such respective Contributors at the Time of Payment of their Contribution-monies; which Annuity or Annuities shall not exceed the Rate of eight Pounds and ten Shillings *per Centum*; and so in Proportion for any greater or less Sum to be paid as aforesaid; all which said Annuities, so to be purchased as aforesaid, shall not exceed in the whole the Sum of four hundred and twenty-five Pounds.

“ And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every the Annuities so to be purchased under and by virtue of this Act,

shall be and are hereby charged upon, and shall be paid and payable from Time to Time, out of the Monies arising by the said Rates and Duties herein before mentioned; and that none of the said Annuities shall now or hereafter be subject or liable to the Tax charged upon Land by the Authority of Parliament.

“ And whereas a present Fund will be necessary for the Payment of Annuities, and other the Purposes aforesaid, be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Trustees, or any nine or more of them, from Time to Time, to make an Assessment on all Lands, Houses, Tenements, and Hereditaments within the said Hamlet, not exceeding one Shilling in the Pound of the yearly Rent of such Lands, Houses, Tenements, and Hereditaments, as the same shall be ascertained and rated by the Land-tax for the Time being; and for that Purpose the Trustees appointed by this Act, or any nine or more of them, shall, and may by Writing under their Hands and Seals, and they are hereby authorized and required to order and direct the Receivers and Collectors, so to be chosen and appointed for the Time being, to assess upon and collect from the Owners or Occupiers of such Lands, Houses, Tenements, and Hereditaments, such Rates and Sums of Money as shall be requisite in the Premises, of which Rates and Assessments two third Parts shall be paid by the Landlords or Owners, and the third Part by the Tenants or Occupiers of such Lands, Houses, Tenements and Hereditaments; and which said Tenants and Occupiers shall and may deduct and retain, out of the Rents payable to the Landlords and Owners of the same Premises, the said two third Parts of such Rate or Assessment so to be made and collected as aforesaid; and the said Landlords (mediate or immediate) according to their respective Interests, are hereby required to allow to such Tenants, such Deductions and Payments accordingly; and every Tenant paying any such Rate or Assessment for or upon the Landlord's Account, shall be acquitted and discharged for so much Money as the same shall amount unto, as fully and effectually as if the same had been actually paid to any such Landlord or Landlords, or other Person or Persons, to whom his or her Rent was or should have been paid or payable by such Rates or Assessments; and the Money arising therefrom shall be recovered, accounted for, paid, charged, and applied in such Manner, and for such Purposes, as the other Duties by this Act directed to be raised and levied, are directed and appointed to be recovered, charged, accounted for, paid and applied: Provided always, That in case any House or Tenement shall be set, let, or occupied in different Apartments, Rooms, or Lodgers, or Inmates, the whole House or Tenement so let and occupied, shall be charged with the whole Rate assessed, or to be collected for, or in Respect of the same; and in case of Non-payment, it shall and may be lawful to levy the same upon, and from any of the Inhabitants or Occupiers of any Part or Parts of such House or Tenement, in such and the same Manner as the other Duties directed by this Act to be raised, are appointed to be levied and recovered.

“ Provided always, and it is hereby enacted and declared, That the Payment of the Rates, Duties, and Assessments, directed to be raised and levied by this Act, shall not intitle any Person or Persons whatsoever, to a Settlement in the said new intended Parish, who was or were not before such Payment legally intitled to such Settlement.

“ And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Rates and Assessments hereby directed and appointed to be raised and levied upon Houses, Lands and Tenements for the Purposes aforesaid, shall and may take Place and have Continuance, from the twenty-fourth Day of *June* one thousand seven hundred and forty-three, for and during such Time only, as any of the Annuities to be granted pursuant to to this Act as aforesaid, shall have Continuance, and when and as there shall be Occasion or Necessity to raise the same, and no longer, and not otherwise; and from and after the Determination of all the said Annuities, such Rates and Assessments shall cease and determine; and from thenceforth such Rates and Duties for the Ground of any Burial, Bells, Palls, Grave-stones, Vaults, and Monuments, shall be paid and applied towards the Repairs of the Church, and for the Uses herein directed; and if there be any Surplus, the same shall be applied for such other Parochial Uses, as the Vestry shall appoint, the same being from Time to Time allowed of and consented to by the Bishop of the Diocese as aforesaid.

“ And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Parishioners and Vestry assembled, with the Consent of the said Trustees, or nine of them, to make such Alterations in the Rates and Duties for Burials, as to the Ground and Bells, as they shall think convenient and necessary; so as such Alterations be, in like Manner, allowed of, and consented to by the Bishop of the Diocese.

“ And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Person, who at the Time of the Consecration of the said Church, shall be Church-warden, Overseers of the Poor, Scavengers, Surveyors of the Highways, and the other Parochial Officers, for or in the said Hamlet of *Bethnal Green*, shall, together with one other substantial Inhabitant within the said Hamlet, to be chosen for another Church-warden within two Months next after the Consecration of the said Church by the Vestry-men of the said new intended Parish, or the major Part of such of them who shall be present at their publick Meeting for that Purpose, be the Churchwardens, Overseers for the Poor, Scavengers, Surveyors of the Highways and other Parish Officers for the said new Parish.

“ And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Rector of the said Parish Church, and the Church-wardens, and Overseers of the Poor of the said new intended Parish, for the Time being, and all other Persons, who shall have served or fined for the Office of Church-warden or Overseer of the Poor of the said Hamlet, or of the said new intended Parish, and shall pay two Shillings *per* Month, and all others who shall pay four Shillings *per* Month for the Relief of the Poor of the said Hamlet, for his own Dwelling-house, or Lands, and no others, shall be Vestry Men, for the Time being, of the said new intended Parish, and shall meet, from Time to Time, upon publick Notice to be openly read and published in the said Church by the Order of the Rector, Church-wardens, and Overseers of the Poor, or either of them, on the Lord's Day next preceding, immediately after Divine Service; and the said Vestry Men, or the major Part of such of them as shall be assembled at such Meetings, shall and may, from Time to Time, elect and nominate a Lecturer, as also Church-wardens, Sidesmen, Parish Clerk, and all other Officers, for the said intended Parish; and also, from Time to Time, elect and nominate, amove and put out the Sexton, Grave-diggers, and all other Officers and Servants to

be employed in or about opening the Pews, making the Graves, or otherwise, in or about the said Church, and the Lecturer so to be chosen shall be admitted by the Rector, for the Time being, to have the Use of the Pulpit.

“ And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Hamlet of *Bethnal Green*, and the Precinct and Territory thereof, shall from and for ever after the Consecration of the said new intended Church, be and be deemed, and taken to be for ever of itself a distinct Parish to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, and the said new Church shall be the Parish Church thereof, and shall be called by the Name that shall be given thereto in the Act or Instrument of Consecration thereof; and the Inhabitants, within the Limits of the said Hamlet, shall be the Parishioners thereof, and be divided and exempt from the said Parish of *St. Dunstan, Stepney*, and from bearing any Offices or Charges, and from all Dependencies and Contributions for or in Respect thereof.

“ Provided always, and be it further enacted and declared, That all great Tythes, or any Modus, or Composition in Lieu thereof, arising within the said new Parish, shall be continued to be paid to the Principal and Scholars of *King's Hall*, and College of *Brazen-Nose*, in the University of *Oxford*, or to the Person or Persons to whom the same do of Right belong; any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

“ And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Advowson and Right of Presentation of and to the said new intended Church, shall for ever belong to the said Principal and Scholars of *King's Hall*, and College of *Brazen-Nose*, and their Successors, who shall and may from Time to Time, when the same shall be vacant, present a fit Person to be instituted and admitted Rector thereof; and the Rector of the said new Parish shall have and enjoy the House for the Habitation of the Minister, to be built as as aforesaid; and also shall be intitled to such Surplice Fees, and other Perquisites, in the said new Church and Parish as shall belong, or be appropriated to him, according to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act.

“ And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Parish-Clerk of the said new Church for the Time being, shall be a Member of the Corporation, or Company of Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Brethren of the Parish-Clerks of the City and Suburbs of *London*, and the Liberties thereof, the City of *Westminster*, the Borough of *Southwark*, and the Out-parishes, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, and shall be subject to the Rules and Orders of the said Corporation or Company, as any other Parish Clerk of the said Corporation is or ought to be; any thing in the Charter or Charters of their Incorporation to the contrary notwithstanding.

“ And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Minister and Inhabitants of the said new Parish, in Vestry assembled, shall and may from Time to Time, with the Consent or Allowance of the Bishop or Ordinary of the Place, settle all Fees and Perquisites payable to the Parish-Clerk, and other Officers of the said new intended Church, for or upon every Marriage or Burial, or otherwise howsoever.

“ Provided always, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Rectory of the said new Church or Parish shall not be taken or held in *Commendam*; and all Licences and Dispensations for taking and holding the same in *Commendam* shall be utterly void, and of none Effect; any Law, Usage, or Custom to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

“ Pro-

“ Provided always, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That this Act, or any thing herein contained, shall not extend to alter or change the Methods or Payments of the Land-Tax, and other Parochial Taxes, for or in respect of the great Tythes arising within the said Hamlet, or for repairing and amending the Highways and Roads lying within the said Parish of St. *Dunstan, Stepney*, but that the said Land-Tax and other Parochial Taxes, shall be paid in the same Places as usual, and the said Roads repaired and amended, by the same Ways, Means, and Methods, and by the same Shares and Proportions as they were or ought to have been done heretofore; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

“ And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Consecration of the said new intended Church, so much of the before recited Act of Parliament, made in the ninth Year of her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, as constitutes and appoints the said two Portionists, shall be, and is hereby repealed; and the said *John Brookbank* (if he be then living, and shall until that Time continue Portionist of *Ratcliffe-Stepney*; and in case of his Death or Amoval, whoever shall be Portionist of *Ratcliffe-Stepney*) shall be the first Rector of the said new intended Church, and shall be, and be deemed to be, in the actual Possession thereof, and of all Rights thereunto belonging, without any Admission, Institution, or Induction to the same; and the said *Robert Leyborne*, shall be, and is hereby constituted and appointed the sole and full Incumbent of the said Rectory of St. *Dunstan, Stepney*, without any Dispensation or Induction, or any other Act or Ceremony, Ecclesiastical or Civil, to be paid, performed, or received by the said *Robert Leyborne*, and shall have, hold, take, and enjoy to his own proper Use, all and all Manner of Tythes, and other Perquisites and Profits, in any wise belonging to the said Rectory or Vicarage, except those arising in the said Hamlet, hereby intended to be divided from the said Parish, in as large and ample Manner as the same have at any Time heretofore been received and enjoyed by any of the former Rector or Rectors, Vicar or Vicars; and that from and after the Death or Dismission of the said *Robert Leyborne*, there shall be, and continue to be, but one Rector of the said Rectory of St. *Dunstan, Stepney*, to be from Time to Time presented to the same by the proper Patrons thereof; which Rector, and his Successors, shall for ever be the sole Incumbent, and be intituled to all the Rights and Profits of the whole Rectory, in as full and ample Manner as the said *Robert Leyborne*, or any former Rector or Vicar whatsoever, except those arising in the said Hamlet of *Bethnal Green* aforesaid.

“ And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Consecration of the said new Church, all Garden Pennies, small Tythes, *Easter Offerings*, and other Dues (except Surplice Fees) arising within the said Hamlet, that have been usually paid to the said Rector or Vicar, or Portionists of the Parish Church of *Stepney*, shall from thenceforth be paid to and received by the Church-wardens of the said new intended Church, who shall have the same and the like Remedy to recover the same, and compel the Payment thereof, as any former Rector, Vicar, or Portionists of the said Parish Church of *Stepney* have or might have had, and the same shall be applied for the Maintenance and Support of the Rector of the said new intended Church, and such other Uses as are hereby directed, and the Surplus thereof (if any) shall be applied to such other Parochial Uses, as the Vestry of the

said new intended Parish shall from Time to Time direct or appoint.

“ And for the Maintenance and Support of the Rector of the said new intended Church, be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Church-wardens of the said new intended Church for the Time being, shall, out of the said Garden Pennies, small Tythes, *Easter Offerings*, and other Dues, except Surplice Fees as aforesaid, and also out of the said Rates, arising and payable upon and for the Tolling of Bells, and for the Use of Palls, Grave-stones, Vaults, and Monuments, pay unto the Rector of the said new intended Church, and his Successors, for ever, preferable to all other Payments and Charges whatsoever, the yearly Sum of one hundred and thirty Pounds, upon the four most usual Feast Days, or Days of Payment aforesaid, by even and equal Portions, without any Deduction for any Rates or Taxes imposed, or to be imposed by Authority of Parliament, or for any other Matter or Thing whatsoever; and that the same shall not be subject to any such Rates or Taxes whatsoever; the first Payment thereof to be made at such of the said Feast Days, or Days of Payment, as shall first happen after the End of two Kalendar Months, next after the Consecration of the said Church; and the Monies so paid shall be allowed to such Church-warden or Church-wardens, in his or their Accounts, out of the Monies by him or them to be received, in Pursuance of this Act; and in case such Monies shall happen to be deficient for that Purpose, then out of any other publick Money in his or their Hands, belonging to the said new intended Parish (not arising by any Poores Rate) as the major Part of the Vestry Men assembled shall direct or appoint; and which other Money shall be replaced or made good out of the Monies hereby appointed for the Payment thereof; which yearly Sum of one hundred and thirty Pounds, shall be deemed a full Equivalent and Satisfaction for all small Tythes, *Easter Offerings*, and other Dues (except surplice Fees as aforesaid) arising within the Limits of the said new intended Parish.

“ And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if Default shall happen to be made in Payment of the said yearly Sum of one hundred and thirty Pounds, or any Part thereof, to the Rector aforesaid, by the Space of thirty Days next over or after any of the Days of Payment, whereon the same ought to be paid as aforesaid, then it shall and may be lawful, to and for such Rector to sue for and recover the same, with full Costs of Suit, against such Church-warden and Church-wardens, and his and their Successors, by Action of Debt, in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record at *Westminster*, wherein no Effoin, Protection, Privilege, or Wager of Law, or more than one Imparlance shall be allowed.

“ Provided always, That if Default be made as aforesaid, it shall be lawful to and for such Rector, instead of proceeding by Action as aforesaid, to make his Complaint of such Default to any one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County of *Middlesex*; and that, upon such Complaint and Oath made before such Justice or Justices of the Peace (which Oath he or they are hereby impowered to administer) of the Sum or Sums of Money then in Arrear, and unpaid, of such yearly Sum as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for such Justice or Justices of the Peace, by Warrant under his or their Hands and Seals, to summon the Person or Persons making such Default, to attend such Justice or Justices, at such Time and Place within his or their respective Jurisdictions, as he or they shall thereby appoint, not exceeding



The South West Prospect of the Parish Church of S.^t Paul's at Shadwel.



The South East Prospect of the Parish Church of S.^t John's at Wapping.

exceeding five Days from the Date of such Warrant, to shew Cause why such Money, so in Arrear, should not be paid: And in case sufficient Cause shall not be shewn, to the Satisfaction of such Justice or Justices, (Oath being first made before such Justice or Justices, of due Notice of such Summons, in case the Party concerned shall not attend thereon) then it shall and may be lawful, to and for such Justice or Justices, and he or they are hereby required, by Warrant under his or their Hands and Seals, to cause all such Monies which shall appear to such Justice or Justices to be in Arrear, of the said yearly Sum of one hundred and thirty Pounds, to be levied by Distress and Sale of the Offender's Goods and Chattels, rendering to him or them the Overplus, (if any such shall remain) after Deduction of all reasonable Costs and Charges, (to be ascertained upon Oath before such Justice or Justices) in and about making such Distress and Sale; and in case sufficient Distress cannot be had for the Purpose aforesaid, then it shall be lawful to and for such Justice or Justices of the Peace, and he and they are hereby required to commit the Offender or Offenders to the County Gaol, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize, until he or they shall have fully paid all such Arrears as aforesaid.

“ Provided also, and it is hereby further enacted and declared, That all and every the succeeding Church-warden and Church-wardens of the said Parish, shall be chargeable with, and subject, and liable to make good, and to pay and satisfy out of any Parish Monies as aforesaid, in his or their Hands, all Arrears of the said yearly Sum of one hundred and thirty Pounds accrued or happening in the Time of his or their Predecessors; and that such Arrears shall and may be sued for, had and recovered against such succeeding Church-warden or Church-wardens, by or upon such Action or Complaint as aforesaid, and in like Manner as against the Church-warden or Church-wardens in whose Time such Arrears happened, so as such Arrears to be had and recovered against such succeeding Church-warden or Church-wardens, do not in the whole exceed one whole Year's Payment, and so as such Action or Complaint be made against such succeeding Church-warden or Church-wardens within the Space of three Months, next after his or their first entering upon, and being sworn into the Office of Church-warden.

“ And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said new intended Parish, and the Inhabitants and Parishioners thereof, shall be discharged and exempt, as well against the Rector of the said new intended Church, as against the Rector and Incumbent of the said Parish Church of *Stepney*, from the Payment of all small Tythes, *Easter Offerings*, Garden Pennies, and all other Dues whatsoever, except Surplice Fees, arising within the Limits of the said new intended Parish.”

Part of St. Pancras's in the Fields.

Though the Parish of *St. Pancras in the Fields* be without the Bill of Mortality, I have nevertheless thought it necessary to insert an Account of that Part thereof where the Houses are contiguous to the Suburbs of *London*; therefore I think 'twill not be amiss, to acquaint all those, who, from a vulgar Tradition, are of Opinion, that the Church of this Parish is of greater Antiquity than that of *St. Paul's Cathedral* in the City of *London*, (of which 'tis only a Prebend), that this is not the Church of *St. Pancras* which may justly be termed the Mother of *St. Paul's*, but one of the same Appellation at the City of

Canterbury; which *Austin*, the Monk, in the Year 598, converted from a Pagan to a Christian Temple, and dedicated the same to *St. Pancras*, divers Years before the Founding of *St. Paul's Church in London*.

Chron.
Guil.
Thorn.

This Part of *St. Pancras's Parish*, which pays to the Poor about 132 *l. per Annum*, contains one hundred and twenty-two Houses. Here adjoining to the South Side of the Church-yard is a good Spaw, whose Water is of a sweet Taste, very clear, and operates gently by Stool.

St. Paul's, Shadwell.

The Hamlet of *Shadwell*, which formerly belonged to the Parish of *Stepney*, having greatly increased both in Number of Houses and Inhabitants, *Thomas Neale*, Esq; Lessee of that District, erected the present Church in the Year 1656, for their Accommodation in the Performance of their Religious Duties. This District, Anno 1669, was by an Act of Parliament constituted a Parish, in all Respects distinct from and independent of that of *Stepney*, as if it had never had belonged to the same. And toward the Maintenance of a Rector, beside a considerable Glebe vested in him, he is allowed all Oblations and such Church Duties as are paid in the Parish of *Stepney*. And as a farther Provision for the said Rector and his Successors, he is to have one hundred and twenty Pounds *per Annum*, in lieu of Tythes, which is to be raised by an Assessment upon the Inhabitants by an equal Pound Rate, not exceeding six Pence in the Pound; which is to be made by the Church-wardens within twenty Days after every *Easter Tuesday*; which Rate is to be confirmed by two Justices of the Peace of the County of *Middlesex*, or by the Bishop of *London*, under their Hands and Seals, to be paid at Quarterly Payments, with a Power to distrain in case of Non-payment. And in case the Church-wardens refuse, or neglect to make the said Assessment, or Rate, within the Time limited, they are to forfeit to the King for every such Offence the Sum of twenty Pounds; on which Occasion, the Parson himself is impowered, before the Feast of *St. John Baptist*, or the 24th of *June*, in any Year, to make the said Assessment, or Rate for 120 *l.* which being confirmed as aforesaid, it may be levied and recovered in the same manner as one made by the Church-wardens.

Act Parl.
21 Car. II.

Some Time after, a Controversy happened between the Parish and *Robert Marriot*, the Rector, who pretended a Right to collect, for his own Use, of every Parishioner above sixteen Years of Age, two Pence, or three Pence each, for *Easter Offerings*; which the Inhabitants refusing to comply with, alledged the same were included in the hundred and twenty Pounds annually paid him by the Parish; but to accommodate the Dispute in an amicable manner, and to obviate all Contests for the future, it was agreed, that an annual Stipend of one hundred and twenty Pounds should thenceforth be collected by the Parishioners, and paid to the Rector Quarterly, without the least Deduction: And the said Parishioners farther agreed to pay their said Rector one Shilling for every Corps buried in their Church-yard; whereupon *Marriot* gave up and relinquished all Pretensions to Oblations, *Easter Dues*, and other Offerings whatsoever. Which Agreement has been ratified and confirmed by all the succeeding Rectors.

Par. Rec.

This Church, which is a Rectory, situate on the South Side of *Upper Shadwell*, owes its Name to its being dedicated to *St. Paul the Apostle*, and the Place of its Situation; the Advowson whereof belongs to the Dean of *St. Paul's* in the City of *London*, as Ground Landlord of the whole Parish:

But

But in Matters Ecclesiastical it is subject to the Bishop.

<i>Receipts on Account of the Cure.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
By Money from the Parish	120	0	0
By Surplice Fees	25	0	0
By Glebe	65	0	0
By Burials	20	0	0
By a Parsonage House	20	0	0

<i>Disbursements on Account of the Cure.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	3 4
To the Vicar of Stepney	—	1	6 8

<i>Donations, per Annum.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Anno 1669, William Curtis	—	4	10 0
1681, Thomas Bryan	—	5	0 0
1684, George Wilkinson	—	2	0 0
1690, Capt. James Cook	—	3	0 0
— James Cook, the Son	—	3	0 0
1706, Richard Batson	—	2	10 0
1720, Capt. Thomas Lemon	—	5	0 0
And 17 others in Money 324 l.	16	4	0

Monumental Inscriptions.
Here lies the Body of Ann Goodwin. Obit
Febru. 20th, 1673.

No Age so young that Death will spare;
All Ages they must die;
Therefore to die let all prepare,
To live eternally.

Here lies interred the Body of Mr. James Cook, who departed this Life the 8 Jan. 1699. aged 16 Years 7 Months.

To the pious Memory of Mr. James Cook.
View, Traveller, as you pass by,
Cook's Relicks of Mortality;
Whose Angel Face, Seraphick Skin,
Proclaimed some noble Soul within;
Whose blooming Hope, whose airy Breath,
Whose Bud was nip'd by cruel Death.
Whose sacred Guest was forc'd to fly,
By Death's tyrannick Cruelty,
And take a Mansion in the lofty Sky.
View all his Virtues (if you could
Have Time to stay) modest and good,
Pious to God, to all was kind;
In short, a universal Friend.
Go, Traveller, and now begin
A virtuous Life; make God thy Friend.
Give him thy Heart in youthful Days,
As pious Cook, whose very Praise
Will warbled be; Ages shall hear
Cook's great and mighty Character.

Officers, &c. belonging to this Parish.
The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens, four Collectors for the Poor, one Constable, seven Headboroughs, two Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Ashes, the Sum of one hundred Pounds per Annum; two Beadles, nine Watchmen, sixteen hundred and ninety-six houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.
This Parish, which is one of the Tower Hamlets, has the Name of Shadwell from a fine Fountain, which issues from under the South Wall of the Church-yard: And the South Part of the Parish, denominated Lower Shadwell, being antiently Part of Wapping Marsh, it was within the Course of the River Thames, till the same was imbanked.

The Streets in this Parish, called Old and New Gravel Lanes, were so denominated from their being antiently Ways, wherein Carts laden with Gravel from the neighbouring Fields used to pass to the River Thames, where it was employed in ballasting of Ships, before Ballast was taken out of the said River.

In the North-east Part of this Parish (at present denominated Sun-Tavern Fields) where formerly Gravel was dug for ballasting Ships, a

Roman Cemetery was discovered about the Year 1615, wherein were found two Coffins; one whereof, being of Stone, contained the Bones of a Man; and the other of Lead, beautifully imbellished with Scollop Shells and a Crostifer Border, contained those of a Woman, at whose Head and Feet were placed two Urns of the Height of three Feet each; and at the Sides divers beautiful Red Earthen Bottles, with a Number of Lachrymatories of Hexagon and Octagon Forms: And on each Side of the inhumed Bones were deposited two Ivory Scepters of the Length of eighteen Inches each; and upon the Breast, the Figure of a small Cupid curiously wrought, as were likewise two Pieces of Jet, resembling Nails, of the Lenth of three Inches.

The Person here interred (according to the Opinion of that judicious Antiquary Sir Robert Cotton, who made the Discovery) must have been the Consort of some Prince, or Roman Pretor, by the Decorations of the Coffin, and Things therein contained.

In this Place were likewise discovered divers Urns, with Roman Coin, which on one Side had this Inscription, *Imp. Pupienus Maximus P. F.* and on the Reverse, with Hands conjoined, *Patrus Senatus.*

Also in this Place was lately discovered a very strong Alomish Water, said to be impregnated with Sulphur, Vitriol, Steel and Antimony. This Water shews itself to be a very great Antiscorbutick, infomuch, that by the numerous Cures it has performed in the Leprosy, Scurvy, Scald-heads, Itch, and other Cutaneous Distempers, 'tis thought to be a specifick Remedy for all Diseases of the Skin.

Things remarkable at present are, the Church, a Presbyterian Meeting-house, two Church and one Presbyterian Charity-Schools, an Alms-house, a Market, a Medicinal Spring, two Engines for supplying the Neighbourhood with River Water, two Wells, which flow plentifully, and supply the Inhabitants with Spring-water, a Dock for Ship-building, five Places, denominated Stairs, for People to go upon, or return from off the River, and a Workhouse for the Reception of the Poor.

St. Sepulchre's Liberty in Middlesex.

This Precinct, which is that Part of the Parish of St. Sepulchre's without the Jurisdiction of the City of London denominated Middlesex Liberty, is in the Manor of Finsbury and Hundred of Osulston; and in regard to its Government, 'tis in all Respects independent of the City Liberty, as if it was not of the same Parish.

<i>Donations, per Annum.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Thomas Kifford, by Will, Anno 1683,	46	0	0
Beside the above, the Liberty have, without mentioning the Donors Names, Estates to the Amount of	—	—	—
	116	6	3

Officers, &c. belonging to this Liberty.

One Church-warden, four Overseers of the Poor, five Constables, nine Headboroughs, four Scavengers, who pay the Raker for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Ashes, the Sum of eighty Pounds per Annum; one Beadle, five Watchmen, six hundred and seventy-six Houses.

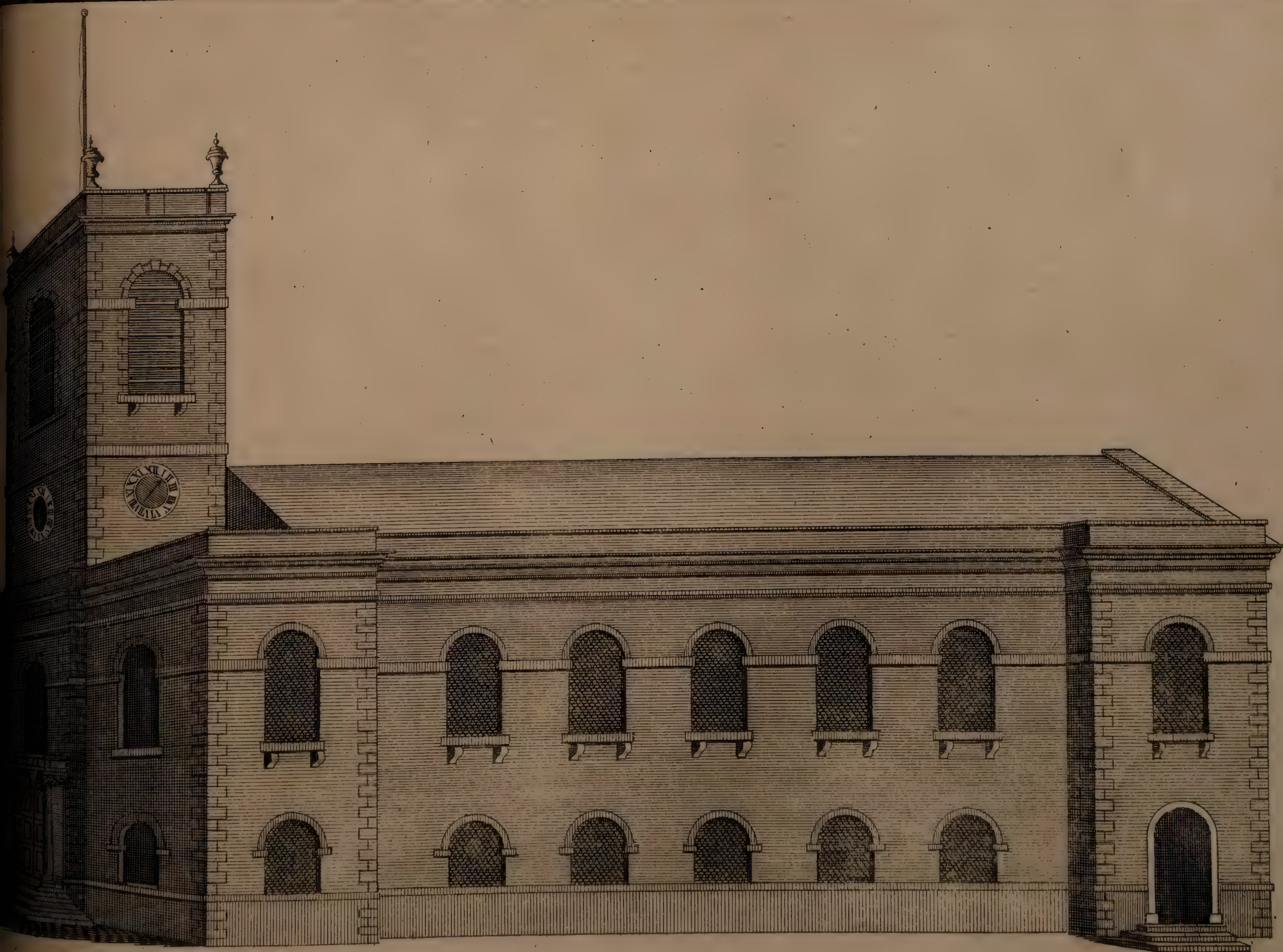
Antiquities, &c. in this Liberty.

The Street in this Liberty, vulgarly called Turnbull-street, was antiently denominated Turnmill-street, from the Mills thereon erected, which were wrought by a Stream of Water from Hampstead and Highgate; which being at present seemingly dried up, it has given Occasion to some Writers to represent the same as lost: Whereas had they taken the Trouble to inquire, they would easily have discovered, that the said Stream is brought

Weav.
Fun.Mon.

Ibid.

Camd.
An. Apar.



The Southwest prospect of the Parish Church of St. Matthew at Bethnal Green.



The North West Prospect of the parish Church of St. George in Southwark.

brought to the Suburbs of *London* in two large Wooden Pipes of a seven Inch Bore each.
The Remarkables at present are, *Hicks's-ball*, where the Quarter Sessions for the County of *Midlesex* is held; and a Workhouse for the Accommodation of the Poor.

As I have, for the Ease and Satisfaction of the Reader, added the Numbers Total of the respective Officers and Servants belonging to the several Wards of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, I shall now, for the like Reason, subjoin an Account of the Sums Total of divers of the Officers and Servants appertaining to the respective Vicinal Parishes, &c. above-specified, viz. Constables, Headboroughs, Scavengers, Surveyors of the Highways, Beadles and Watchmen; together with the respective Sums annually paid by each of the said Parishes, &c. to the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Ashes.

Parishes.	Const.	Headb.	Scav.	Surv.	Bead.	Watch.	Raker.
Christ's Church	1	9	4	0	2	17	270
Glasshouse Liberty	1	0	1	0	1	3	20
High Holborn Liberty	3	3	8	0	2	17	700
Nortonfalgate Liberty	1	3	1	0	1	3	40
Old Artillery Ground Liberty	1	2	1	0	1	3	28
Rolls Liberty	1	0	3	0	1	4	46
Saffron-hill Liberty	1	2	2	0	1	13	100
St. Anne's	1	4	2	2	1	1	40
St. Dunstan's, Stepney	5	27	5	6	5	17	200
St. George's, Bloomsbury	2	2	4	0	2	0	0
St. George's, Queen's-square	2	2	0	0	1	17	0
St. George's in the East, Ratcliff	2	12	4	2	2	12	175

Parishes.	Const.	Headb.	Scav.	Surv.	Bead.	Watch.	Raker.
St. Giles's	5	10	10	10	6	40	900
St. James's	5	9	4	3	2	15	210
St. John's, Hackney	3	10	0	2	1	20	0
St. John's, Wapping	1	7	4	0	1	10	150
St. Leonard's	4	18	6	4	4	17	240
St. Luke's	4	16	13	0	4	18	282
St. Mary's, Islington	6	6	0	3	1	6	0
St. Mary le Bonne	2	2	0	2	1	6	50
St. Mary's, Whitechapel	1	16	10	2	3	22	314
Part of St. Pancras's	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
St. Paul's	1	7	2	0	2	9	100
St. Sepulchre's	5	9	4	0	1	5	80
Sums Total	58	177	88	36	46	275	2745

The Numbers Total of the Church-wardens and Overseers of the Poor, with the Sums Total paid by them in one Year, on Account of the Church and Poor, in the several Parishes, &c. above-specified, with the Numbers Total of Dwelling and Work-houses :

Church Ward.	Over-seers.	Paid on Acc. of the Church.	Paid on Account of the Poor.	Numb. Houses.	Wor. Hou.
38	89	4594 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>	26899 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>½d.</i>	32375	16

This District of Parishes, &c. being neither City nor Corporation, they are upon the same Foot in Respect to Government as so many Villages; Petty Crimes being tried by the County Justices at their Courts of Sessions; and Processes concerning Property, &c. in the Superior Courts at *Westminster*.

BOOK IX.

Containing the Ancient and Present State of the Borough of Southwark, &c. with an ample Description of the several Parishes, and Remarkables therein at present, alphabetically digested.

THE Borough of *Southwark* consists of the Parishes of *St. Olave*, *St. Saviour*, *St. George* and *St. Thomas*; which, together with the adjacent Parishes, compose that Part of the District within the Bill of Mortality situate South of the River *Thames*, in the Hundreds of *Kingston* and *Brixton*, and County of *Surrey*; which is in Length six Miles twenty-three Poles and two Feet: viz. From *Vauxhall* Bridge to *Stangate*, one Mile; to within three Doors of the Sign of the Earl of *Warwick* in *Upper Ground-street*, one Mile; to four Doors East of the *Maze* Gateway in *Tooley-street*, one Mile; to within nine Doors of *Blackman's-alley* on *Rotherhithe-wall*, one Mile; to within three Doors of the *Bull's-head* in *Brimstone-street*, one Mile; and from thence to the East End of *Holding-street*, one Mile, twenty-three Poles and two Feet.

The first Mention I find of *Southwark* in History is in the Year 1052, when Earl *Godwin* arrived at this Place with a potent Fleet; where having anchored till the Return of the Flood, he passed *London-bridge* without Opposition, and advanced to engage the Royal Navy, (then lying opposite *Westminster*) consisting of fifty Ships of War; but by the Interposition of the Nobility, Matters were happily accommodated between the King and *Godwin*, without the Effusion of Blood: However, *Godwin*, by way of Bravado, failed

round *Edward's* Fleet, and repassed the Bridge, which was then of Wood. Whereby we may perceive what Sort of Ships the Royal Navy then consisted of. The next Mention I find of this Borough is in the *Conqueror's* Survey; where 'tis said, that a Monastery, with a Watercourse and Haven, in this Town, belonged to the Bishop of *Bayonne*, in *Gascony* in *France*.

That the Citizens of *London* have long endeavoured to get this Borough under their Jurisdiction, is apparent, from their Application to Parliament, in the Year 1327, setting forth the numerous Losses and Mischiefs that befel the Citizens, occasioned by Bankrupts, Thieves, &c. who, after they had perpetrated their respective Villanies, fled into *Southwark*, as a certain Asylum. For the remedying of which Evil, the Bailiwick of *Southwark*, with its Appurtenances, were granted (as elsewhere recited) to the Citizens and their Successors, to be held of the Crown for ever, at a Fee-farm Rent of ten Pounds *per Annum*; which was not only confirmed by divers succeeding Kings, but likewise additional Powers granted the Citizens over the said Borough: However, it seems, that they have not hitherto been able to erect the same into a twenty-sixth Ward.

The few historical Occurrences which have happened in this Town and Neighbourhood chiefly belonging to *London*, I have therefore inserted them

Ex
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nelm. Hist.

them in the History of that City. However, in treating of the several Parishes, I shall give Hints thereof, as they occur.

Christ's Church.

John Marshal, of the Borough of *Southwark*, Gent. by his last Will, of the 21st of *August*, Anno 1627, did devise the Sum of seven hundred Pounds, towards erecting a Church, with an Estate of sixty Pounds *per Annum*, clear of Reprizes, toward the Maintenance of a Minister, to officiate in the said Church. In pursuance of which Will, the Trustees appointed for the Management of this Affair, having obtained a Piece of Ground, in the Precinct of *Paris-Garden*, whereon to erect the intended Church, with a convenient Cemetery, they heartily set about the Work; wherein they expended the said Sum of seven hundred Pounds, together with divers others, collected for the same Purpose; and altho' the said Sums were not sufficient to finish the Work, yet the Inhabitants of the District wherein it is built applied to Parliament; in the Year 1670, to have the same erected into a Parish, for accomplishing the Intention of the Founder: Which the Parliament taking into Consideration, they constituted the said District a distinct Parish, by the Appellation of *Christ's-Church*, according to the Will of the Founder; and in all Respects made it independent of that of *St. Saviour*, as if it never had belonged to the same.

Akt Parl.
22 & 23
Car II.

Ibid.

And by the Authority aforesaid, the Trustees, their Heirs and Assigns, were appointed Patrons of the said Church for ever; with a Power of raising Money out of the Founder's Estate, for completely finishing the said Church, and for paying the Sum of one hundred Pounds to the Parish of *St. Saviour*, in lieu of the Contributions formerly paid by the Inhabitants of this District, towards the Repairs of that Church.

Ibid.

And it was by the same Authority enacted, That the Ground of the new Church and Church-yard shall be vested in the aforesaid Trustees and their Successors; who are to apply the Profits arising therefrom, (exclusive of certain Vaults belonging to *William Angel*, Lord of the Manor) toward the perpetual Repairs of the Church.

And for the better Maintenance of the Rector, he and his Successors are impowered to receive all Tythes, Compositions for Tythes, Oblations and Dues whatsoever, which the Inhabitants of the new Parish were accustomed to pay, before they were separated from that of *St. Saviour*.

The Brick Church and Steeple of this Parish, by reason of bad Foundations, became very ruinous, insomuch that *Mr. Marshal's* Trustees applied to Parliament in the Year 1737, for a Power to rebuild the same, with the Sum of two thousand five hundred Pounds in their Hands, which arose from the said Trust. Pursuant to their Petition, an Act was made to enable them to rebuild the said Church within the Space of three Years, from the 25th of *December* 1738.

Receipts and Disbursements on Account of the Rectory, Church and Poor.

This being a new Church, and the Foundation of a private Person, the Profits thereof to the Rector amount to about one hundred and twenty Pounds *per Annum*; but in Respect to Disbursements, it pays neither First-fruits, Tenths, nor other Charge on Account of the Cure.

Church-warden's Account, Anno 1726.

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Isaac Adams</i> received	—	160	11 6
Paid on Account of the Church	—	33	12 2
Paid on that of the Poor	—	123	13 7
Balance to the Parish	—	3	5 9
Sacrament Money, about	—	20	0 0

Overseers of the Pools Account, Anno 1726.

	l.	s.	d.
<i>John Mott</i> , &c. received	—	406	14 10
Paid on Account of the Poor	—	403	9 1
Balance to the Parish	—	3	5 9
Paid for the Poor in both Accounts	—	547	6 8

Donations, per Annum.

Anno 1603, <i>John Wrench</i>	—	2	0 0
1607, <i>William Mosier</i>	—	2	0 0
1662, <i>Catharine Taylor</i>	—	2	0 0
1685, <i>Sir Barnet Degome</i>	—	2	10 0
1688, <i>Sir John Shorter</i>	—	5	0 0
1695, <i>John Marshal's</i> Trustees	—	5	0 0
1699, <i>Augustine Martin</i>	—	2	10 0
— <i>Catharine Bovey</i>	—	7	10 0
1707, <i>Thomas Johnson</i>	—	2	10 0
1730, <i>Neve Hammerton</i>	—	11	0 0
— <i>Alexander Killit</i>	—	4	2 0

Monumental Inscription.

In Memory of *Elizabeth Dauling*, the late virtuous and truly loving Wife of *John Dauling*, junior, Esq; who (in hope of a blessed Resurrection) departed this Life on *May* the 14th 1695, aged twenty-eight Years, and lies interred under the Communion Table in this Church.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; two Overseers of the Poor; four Constables; three Headboroughs; two Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Dust, the Sum of thirty Pounds *per Annum*; one Beadle; six Watchmen; one thousand and eleven Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

This Parish, (as already mentioned) till of late, was a District belonging to that of *St. Saviour's*, denominated *Paris-Garden*; in which were anti-
Stow. Sur. Lond.
quently kept two Bear-gardens, (which, for any thing appears, were the first that were erected in the Neighbourhood of the City of *London*) for the Entertainment of the Populace; one whereof being overcharged with Spectators, on a *Sunday* in the Year 1582, it fell down during the Performance, whereby a great Number of Persons were killed and maimed.
Stow. Sur. Lond.

Things remarkable at present, are, the Church, which, as before related, was founded by *John Marshal*, and the Ground whereon it stands, together with that of its Cemetery, given by *William Angel*, Lord of the Manor; two Charity-schools; a very large Glass-house, for making of Bottles; three Sets of Steps, or Stairs to take Water at; and a Work-house, for the Reception of the Poor.

St. George's.

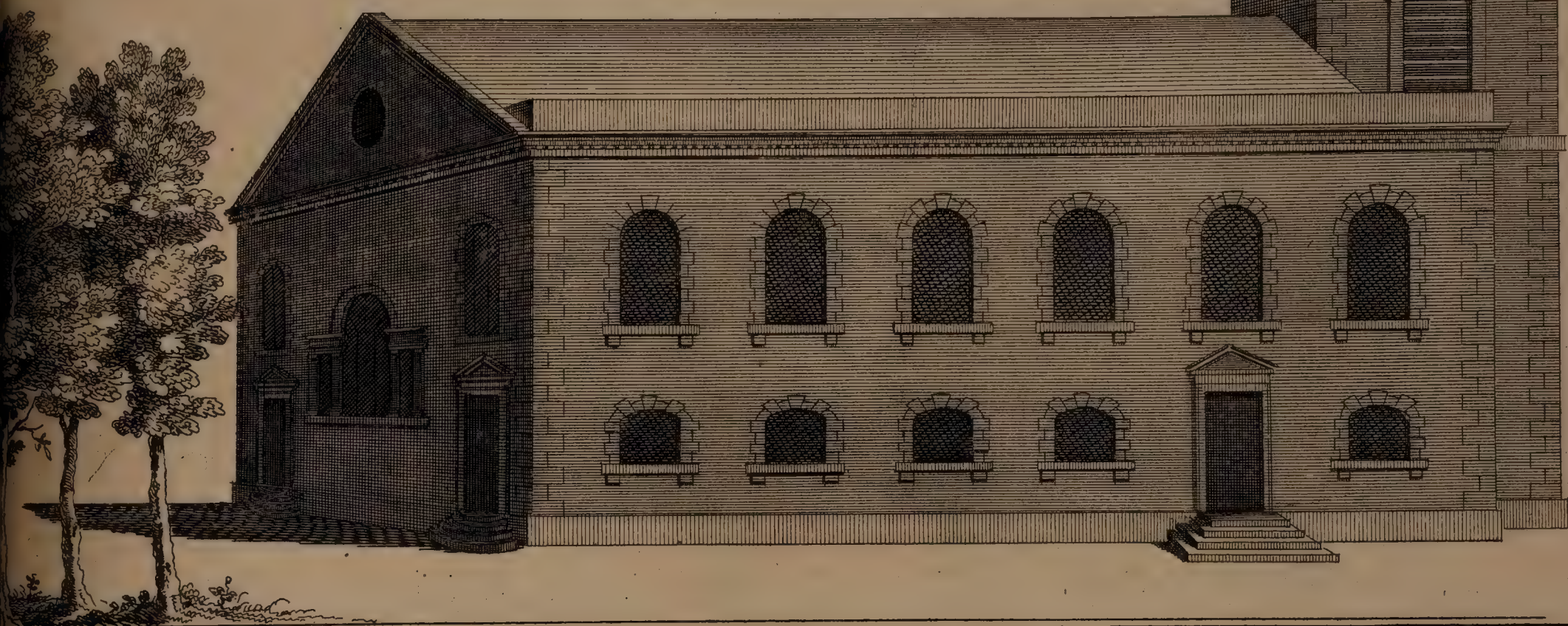
Though I cannot trace this Church to its Origin, yet that it is of great Antiquity is manifest, from its being given by *Thomas Arderne* to the Abbot and Monks of *Bermondsey*, in the Year 1122. However, the late Fabrick being greatly decayed by Age, the Parishioners applied to Parliament, to have the same rebuilt; and having obtained an Act for that Purpose, the same was taken down, and the first Stone of the present Structure laid in the Beginning of the Year 1734, and the Work being carried on with great Expedition, the same was finished in the Year 1736.
Stow. Sur. Lond.

This Church, which is a Rectory, situate at the South-east Corner of *St. Margaret's-Hill*, is so denominated from its Dedication to *St. George*, the *Cappadocian* Martyr; and the Advowson thereof is in the Gift of the Crown.

The Profits of this Rectory to the Incumbent amount to about two hundred and twenty Pounds *per Annum*.

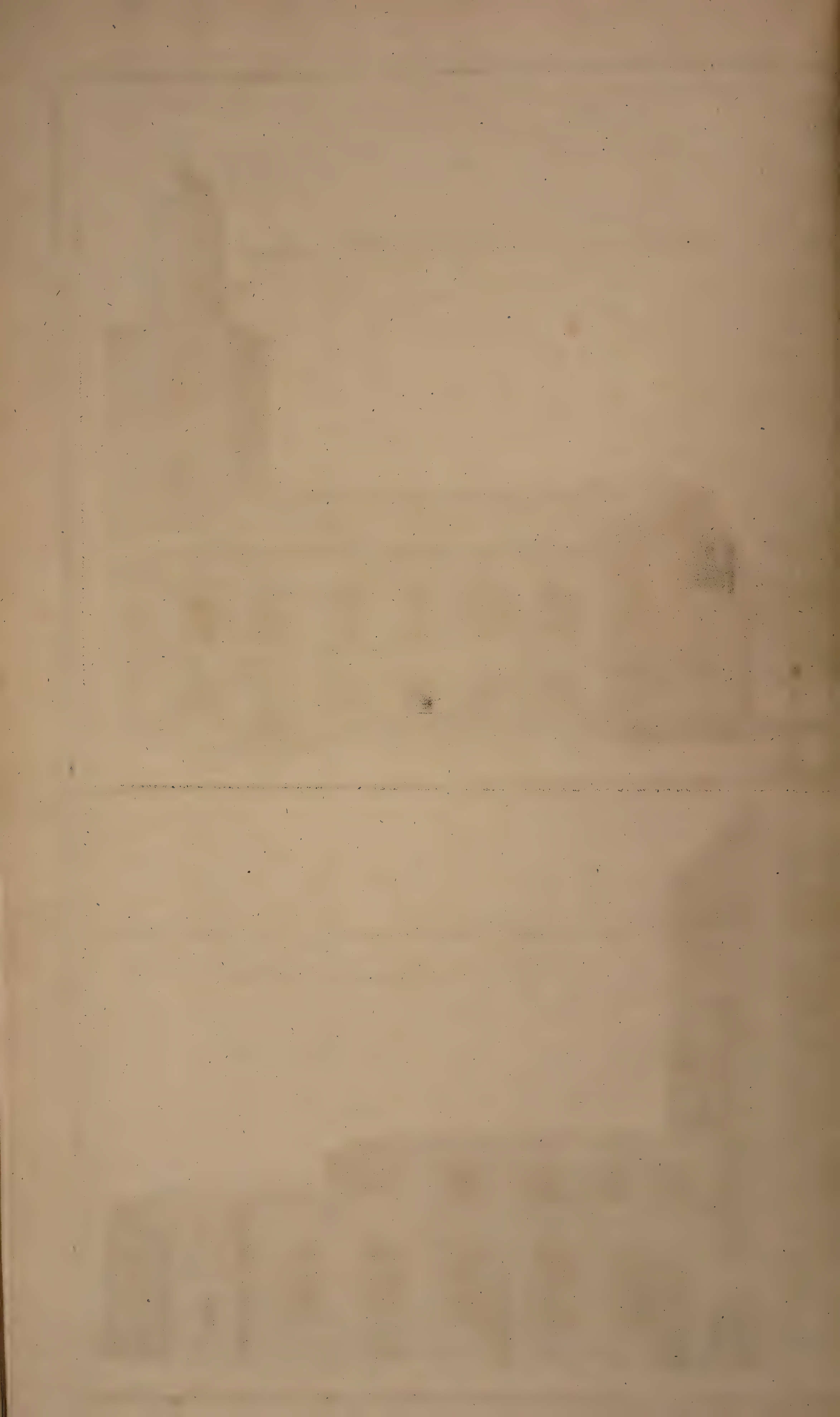
Disburse-

The South East Prospect of Christ Church in Surry.



The South East Prospect of the Parish Church of St. Mary at Lambeth.





Disbursements on Account of the Cure.				l.	s.	d.
Ecc. Lib. Val.	To First-fruits	—	—	18	13	9
	To Tenths	—	—	1	17	4½
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	—	7	7	7½
	To Synodals	—	—	0	2	1
Donations, per Annum.						
Anno 1581, William Evans				5	4	0
1587, James Savage				5	0	0
1606, Stephen Scudamore				1	0	0
1622, William Cowper				15	6	8
1624, John Sawyer and Son				20	0	0
1625, John Simon				20	0	0
1626, Henry Smith				20	0	0
1627, William Brook				2	0	0
1630, Thomas Dickenson				8	0	0
1633, Sir John Fenner				8	0	0
1635, Humphrey Williams				16	0	0
1645, Edward Martyn				3	0	0
1648, William Brook				5	0	0
1659, Robert Shaw				5	0	0
1672, Edward Dodson				3	6	8
1692, Thomas Grayson				2	0	0
— Laurence Kemp				5	0	0
Officers, &c. belonging to this Parish.						

The Vestry is select; two Church-wardens, four Overseers of the Poor, eight Constables, four Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleansing the Streets and carrying away the Ashes, the Sum of one hundred and eighty Pounds *per Annum*, two Beadles, eight Watchmen, fifteen hundred and three Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.
Opposite the West End of St. George's Church antiently stood a magnificent Structure, belonging to the Duke of Suffolk; which coming to Henry VIII. he erected a Mint therein, from which that Neighbourhood is still denominated, and which for many Years was a noted Asylum for insolvent Debtors; which Persons villainously inclined taking the Advantage of, fled hither with all their Effects, in order to defraud their Creditors. This detestable Practice becoming a national Grievance, the Parliament, for the Support of Trade, judged it necessary to suppress this Nest of Spoilers.

On the East Side of St. Margaret's-hill are situate the King's-bench, Marshalsea, and County Gaol Prisons. How long these Prisons have been kept in Southwark, I cannot ascertain; however, that of the Marshalsea appears to be of a considerable Standing, by the following Occurrence:

Ibid. In the Year 1377, the Duke of Lancaster, Lord High Admiral of the Kingdom, having assembled the Royal Navy at London, a Sailor belonging to the same happened to be killed by a Gentleman; which was so highly resented by the Sailors in general, that they commenced a Prosecution against him for Murder; but observing the Partiality of the Court in his Favour, and that a Pardon had been obtained to secure him in case of Danger, these Proceedings exasperated the Prosecutors to such a Degree, that they ran in a Body to the Marshalsea Prison; and breaking open the same, seized the Prisoner, and murdered him upon the Spot; and dragged his Body to the Gallows, hung it thereon, and by Sound of Trumpet returned to their respective Ships in Triumph. And some Time after, in the Year 1381, Wat Tyler, with his rebellious Crew, broke up both this and the King's bench Prisons, and released the Prisoners.

Ibid. The Remarkables at present, are, the beautiful new Church, a Charity-school, one Alms-house, a Hay-market, an annual Fair, three Prisons, a Parish Workhouse, and a House of Correction denominated *Bridewell*.

St. John's.
The Parish of St. Olave, like many others in the Suburbs of the City of London, being

greatly increased, both in Number of Houses and Inhabitants, the Commissioners for erecting the fifty new Churches within the Bill of Mortality having purchased a Site for a Church and Cemetery, laid the Foundation of the intended Church; which being finished in the Year 1732, and the District of *Horsley-down* appointed for its Parish, the Inhabitants thereof applied to Parliament, to have the same converted into a new Parish: Which being taken into Consideration, the said District was constituted a Parish in all Respects separate from and independent of that of St. Olave, as if it never had belonged to the same. Whereupon the Church was consecrated on the 13th of June, Anno 1733, and towards the Maintenance of a Rector and his Successors, to officiate in the said Church, the Sum of three thousand five hundred Pounds was granted by Parliament, to be laid out in Lands, Tenements, &c. in Fee-simple. And as a further Provision for the said Rector, the Church-wardens are to pay him annually, at quarterly Payments, the Sum of sixty Pounds, to be raised by Fees arising from Burials; for which Purpose, the Parish Burial-grounds and Vaults are vested in the Vestry, (exclusive of the Rector) who with the Consent of the Bishop are empowered to appoint such Fees for Burials, as shall not exceed thirty, nor less than two Shillings, and ascertain Rates for Leave to make Vaults, lay down Grave-stones, and erect Monuments. And for the better securing the Payment of the said sixty Pounds *per Annum* to the Rector and his Successors, it is enacted, That in default of Payment, the Rector for the more speedy and easy Recovery of the same, may apply to two, or more Justices of the Peace of the County of Surrey; who upon Oath made of the Sum, or Sums in Arrear, may compel such Defaulters by Distress and Sale of their Goods; and if Distress cannot be had to satisfy such Arrears, then the succeeding Church-wardens are to be responsible for the same.

It is also ordained, That the Vestry of this Parish shall consist of the Rector, and all the Inhabitants renting ten Pounds *per Annum* and upwards; and that the Provision made by the said Act of Parliament, for the Rector and his Successors, shall be in lieu of all Modus's, Tythes, *Easter Offerings*, and other Demands whatsoever; except such Surplice Fees and Perquisites allowed by the said Act, and such other as the Vestry, with the Consent of the Bishop, shall think proper to appoint. And it is further ordained, that the Rectory shall not be held in *Commendam*, and that all Licences and Dispensations for that Purpose are declared void and of no Effect.

It is likewise enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That the Church-wardens may provide three handsome Palls, for Burial of the Dead; and for the Use of which to take a Sum of Money not exceeding ten, nor less than two Shillings; and that no Person whatsoever shall presume to bring any Pall into the Church-yard, or Burial-grounds belonging to this Parish, without paying such Sum as the Church-warden shall demand, not exceeding ten Shillings; unless such Palls belong to the Parish of St. Olave.

And by the same Authority, the Vestry, after the Consecration of the Church, is empowered to raise the Sum of five hundred Pounds, by a Pound Rate upon the Inhabitants, for purchasing Necessaries to be employed in and about the Church and Steeple.

And it is also ordained, that the Inhabitants of this Parish shall enjoy all the Advantages of the Free-school; and that the Donations given to St. Olave's Parish before the same was divided, be divided between both Parishes, *viz.* three Fifths to that of St. Olave, and the remaining two

Act Parl.
6Geo.II.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

two to this; subject nevertheless to an annual Payment of twenty-nine Pounds, clear of Re-prizes, to the Church-wardens of the Mother Parish.

This Church, which is situate on the South Side and near the lower End of *Fair-street*, is in the Gift of the Crown, as well as that of *St. Olave's*, from whence this Parish was taken.

Receipts on account of the Cure. l. s. d.

By the Glebe	—	120	0	0
By Money from the Parish	—	60	0	0
By Surplice Fees	—	25	0	0
By a Parsonage House	—	20	0	3

Disbursements on account of the Cure.

To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	7	7½
To Synodals	—	0	2 1

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is neither select, nor general, all being admitted that rent 10 *l. per Annum*, or upwards; three Church-wardens, four Overseers of the Poor, four Constables, four Scavengers, who pay the Raker ninety-five Pounds *per Ann.* two Surveyors of the Highways, one Beadle, eight Watchmen, twelve hundred and fifty-five Houses, and a Workhouse for the Reception of the Poor.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The Site of this Parish being anciently a grazing Ground, it was therefore denominated *Horse-down*, now corruptly *Horsley-down*; and the Spot of Ground, which is occupied by the new Church and Cemetery, was a spacious inwall'd Field, called the *Artillery-ground*, wherein the Trained-bands of *Southwark* used to exercise; unto which belonged a large and handsome Building in *Parish-street*, denominated the *Artillery-house*, which was lately converted into two Workhouses, for the Reception of the Poor, both of the old and new Parishes.

Things remarkable at present, are, the beautiful new Church, one Presbyterian, four Anabaptist, and one Quaker Meeting-houses; two Charity-schools, one half of that spacious Haven, or Harbour for Ships, called *St. Saviour's Dock*; four Sets of Steps, or Stairs, to go upon and return from the River *Thames*; and a Workhouse for the Reception of the Parish Poor.

St. MARY's, Lambeth.

Upon the Death of *Richard*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Anno 1184, a Contest arose between the Suffragan Bishops of that Province and the Monks of *Canterbury*, concerning their several Pretensions to the Right of electing their Archbishop; on which Occasion, the Monks appealing to *Rome*, great Interest was made in behalf of each Party, till at length a Mandate was obtained of the Pope, wherein the Bishops and Monks were enjoined to unite in the Election: Pursuant to which, the Time of chusing was appointed; but the refractory Monks not appearing, the Suffragans chose *Baldwin*, Bishop of *Worcester*, for their Metropolitan; which the Monks highly resenting, strenuously exerted themselves to invalidate the Election. But the King, who was a great Favourer of *Baldwin*, being made acquainted with the Demands and Promises of the Monks, prevailed upon him to renounce his Election, and the Electors to declare the same void. The Monks having obtained what they wanted, proceeded to a new Election, and, according to their previous Declaration, re-elected *Baldwin*.

However, the King, willing to repress the Insolence of the Monks, endeavoured, by the following Stratagem, to wrest from them the Power of electing their Archbishop:

He commanded *Baldwin*, the Archbishop, to build a College at *Hackington*, near *Canterbury*; for which he (the King) was to erect one Prebend, and each of the Suffragans of the Province another, whereof, as Founders, they were to have the perpetual Patronage; which was done with a View to deprive the Monks of the Right of Election, and to vest the same in the Canons of the intended College. And the more easily to prevail upon the Pope to come into this Scheme, they proposed to dedicate the said College to *Thomas Becket*, the most celebrated Saint of that Time, and who was held in such Veneration by the Pope, that it was not in the least doubted, but he would readily transfer the Right of Election from the Monks of *Canterbury* to the Canons of *Hackington*.

The Foundation being dug, and Materials provided for the intended Work, the Part thereof allotted to the Archbishop to erect, was the Church, and a certain other Part of the Building. The Monks, apprehensive of the King's and the Archbishop's Design against them, applied to *Rome* for Redress. In the mean Time the Work was carried on with such Expedition, that the Church being almost finished, it was consecrated, and divers secular Priests instituted and installed therein. But the Monks having succeeded in their Application to *Rome*, obtained a Mandate from the Pope, to dissolve the new Corporation, and raze the Edifice; which neither the King, nor Archbishop daring to oppose, the arbitrary Order was executed accordingly.

Pope *Urban*, the great Protector of the Monks, dying soon after, he was succeeded by *Gregory* the Eighth, a great Favourer of *Baldwin*, who was thereby encouraged to renew his Design, but in another Place; for which End having obtained of the Bishop and Convent of *Rocheſter*, a certain Spot of Ground at *Lambee*, *Lambitbe*, or *Lambeth*, (where the Archiepiscopal Palace is situate) he began to erect a Church, and Mansions for the Canons, about the Year 1188, which he lived not to finish. Wherefore *Hubert*, one of his Successors, soon after endeavoured to accomplish the same; but the Monks of *Canterbury*, to defeat his Design, as they had done that of his Predecessor *Baldwin*, applied to *Rome* for that Purpose; when, after great Solicitations on both Sides, a Composition was brought about, on the following Terms: viz. That upon Condition it were pulled down, *Hubert* might erect another upon a new Foundation, and endow the same with an annual Revenue of one hundred Pounds, and place therein twenty Canons. Pursuant to this Agreement, the Church was pulled down, and the Foundation of a new one laid, where the present Church is situate, by *Hubert*, for Canons Regular, about the Year 1200.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

I have not been able to come at the Profits of this Cure, other than they amount to above three hundred Pounds *per Annum*.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	
To First-fruits	—	32	15	7½
To Tenths	—	3	5	6½
Ty the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	7	7½	
To Synodals	—	0	2	1

Donations, per Annum.

A Pedlar, an Acre of Land, now built on	—	—	150	0	0	Don. Book
1622, Roger Jeſſon	—	—	3	10	0	
1623, Sir Nowell Carroone	—	—	3	0	0	
1640, Alice Eaſton	—	—	6	0	0	
1642, Henry Smith, Eſq;	—	—	10	0	0	
1655, William Hind	—	—	20	0	0	
1661, Richard Laurence	—	—	15	0	0	
1667, Edward						

Park de
Ant. Brit.
Godw.
de Præſul.
Angl.

Ibid.

Ibid.
Chron.
Gerv.
Dorob.

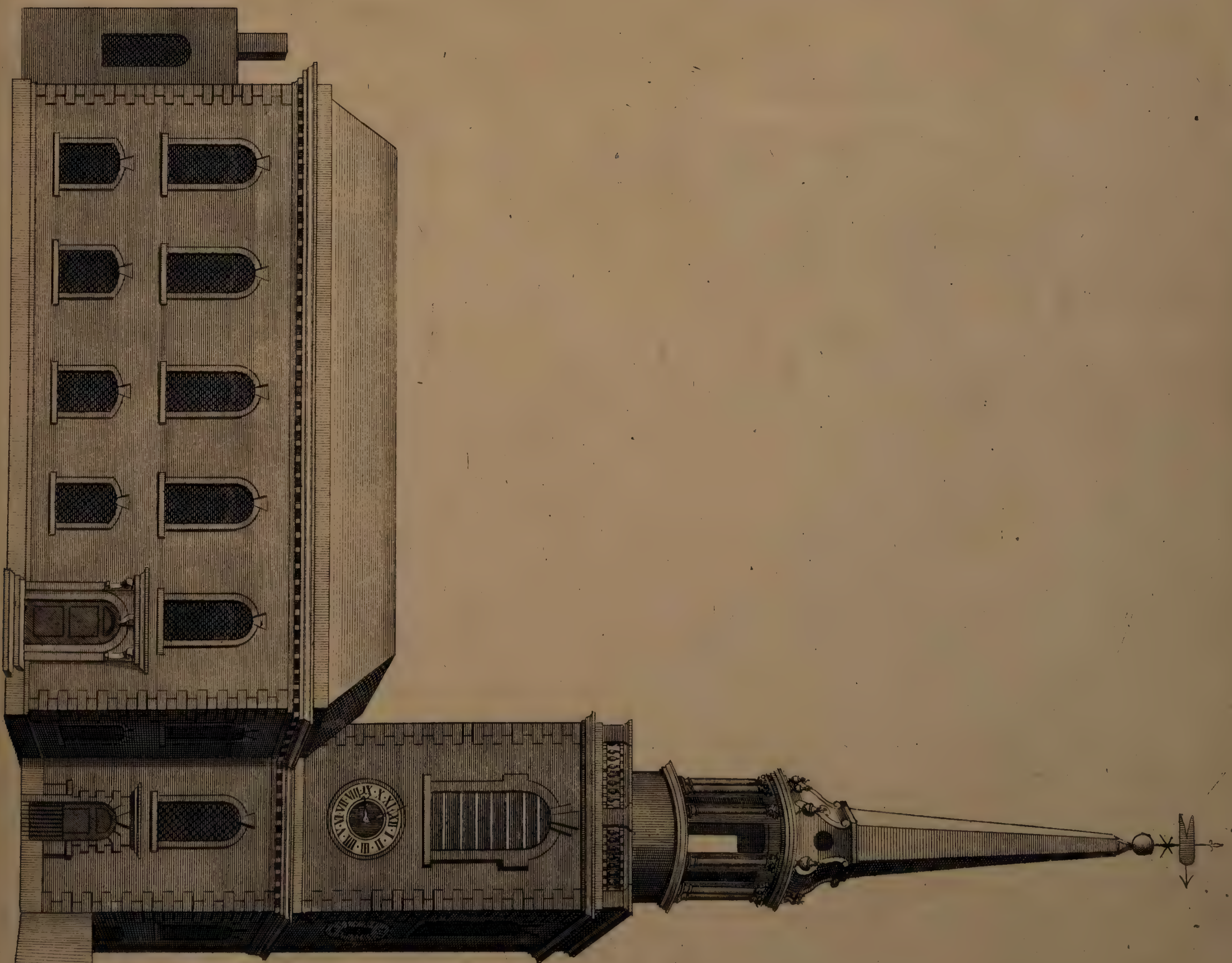
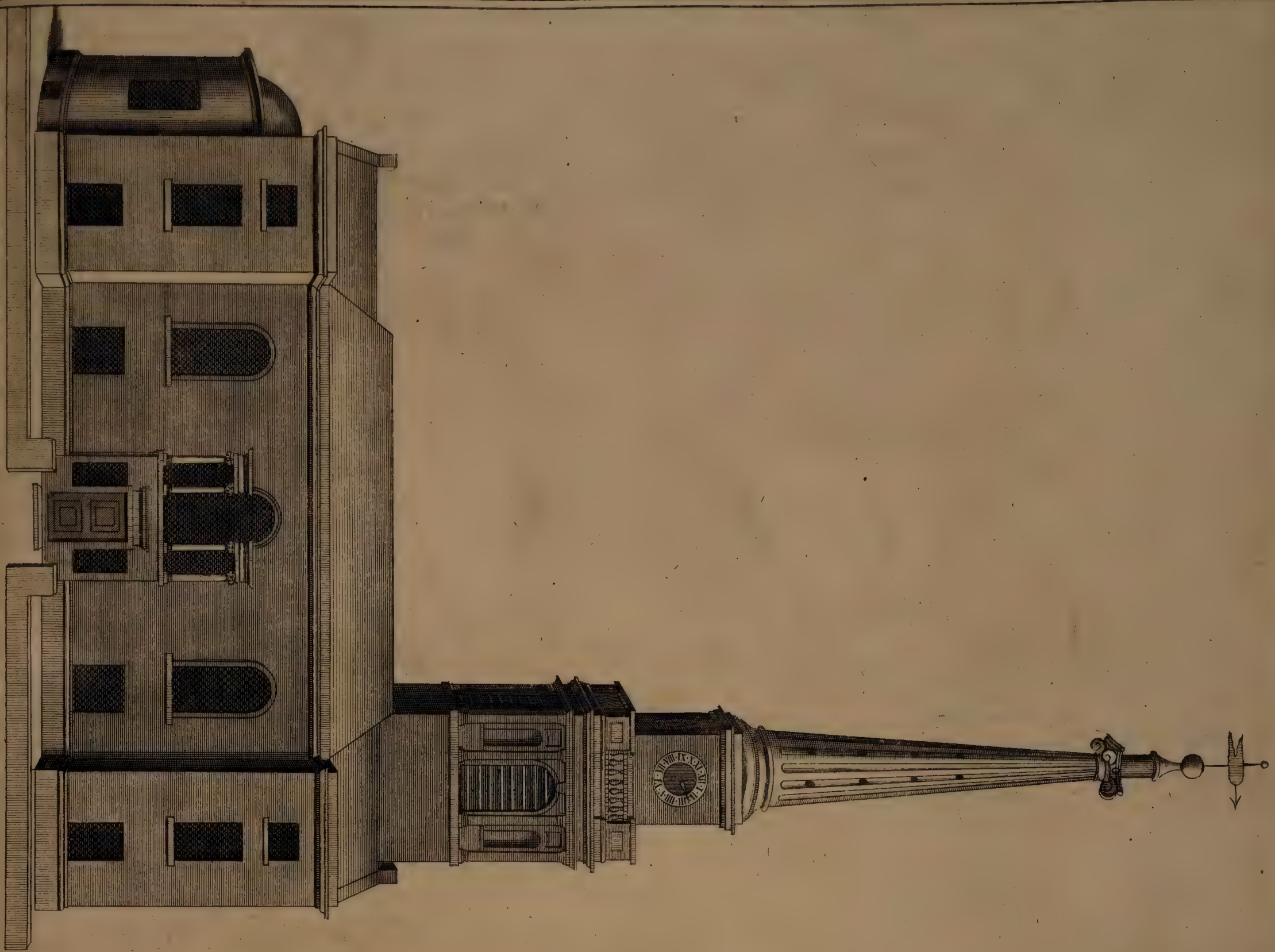
Gerv. Do-
rob. Aſt.
Pont.

Godw. de
Præſul.
Angl.

Mat. Par.
Hiſt.
Angl.
Harpl.
Hiſt. Eccl.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

Gerv. Do-
rob. Aſt.
Pont.



		l.	s.	d.
1667,	Edward Walcot	—	28	0 0
1671,	Margaret Oakly	—	7	0 0
1678,	John Scaldwell	—	4	6 8
1684,	George Peterson	—	32	0 0
1700,	Ralph Snow, Esq;	—	5	0 0
1701,	Capt. Philip Forster	—	2	10 0
1713,	Mary Fairbrother	—	1	0 0
1718,	Bryan Tuberville, and Executors	10	0	0
1728,	Henry Barnaby	—	2	0 0
— —	John Reynolds	—	5	0 0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur. Hic jacet Magister *Willielmus Utting*, S. T. P. quondam Capellanus cum Reverendiss. in Xto. Patre Dno. *Thoma Bourgbier*, Cardinale Archiep'o Cantuar. Ecclesiarum Parochialium de *Clyve & Chertam Cantuarien.* Dioc. Rector meritiss. Qui ob. 10. d. *Feb.* An. 1480. Cujus Anima, &c.

Mund. Ed.
Stow. Sur. Sub pedibus ubi statis, jacet Corpus Magistri *Hugonis Peyntwin*, Legum Doctoris, nuper Archi. Cant. Reverendissimorum Patrum in Domin. *Joannis Morton*, Cardinalis, *Henrici Dene & William. Warham*, Cant. Archiepiscop. Audien. Causar. Auditoris. Qui obiit VI. Die *Augusti*, Anno Dom. M. D. iiij. Cujus Animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.

Ibid. Here lieth Sir *John Legh*, Knight of the Bath, Sonne of *Ralph Legh*, Esq; Lord of the Mannors of *Stockwell* and *Levehurst*, and Dame *Isabel* his Wife, Daughter of *Otwell Worsley*; which Sir *John* deceased the 17th Day of *August*, Anno Dom. M. D. xxij. and the same *Isabel* deceased the 18th Day of *Aprill*.

Stryp. Ed.
Stow. Sur. Of your Charity pray for the Sowl of Sir *Ambrose Payne*, Parson of *Lambeth*, and Bachelour of Musick, and Chapleyn to the Lords Cardinals *Bousar* and *Morton*, who departed *May* the 28th, A. D. 1528.

Mund. Ed.
Stow. Sur. Here under this Tombe lyeth buried the Body of *Thomas Clere*, Esq; Sonne of *Robert Clere*, in the County of *Norfolke*, Knight; which *Thomas* deceased the 14th Day of *April*, Anno Domini 1545. on whose Soule, and all Christian Soules, *Jesus* have Mercy.

Epitaphium *Thomæ Clere*, qui Fato functus est, 1545. Auctore *Henrico Howard*, Comite *Surrey*, in cujus fælicis Ingenii Specimen, & singularis Facundia Argumentum, appensa fuit hæc Tabula per *W. Howard*, Filium *Tho.* nuper Ducis *Norfol.* Filii ejusdem *Henrici* Comitis.

Norfolke sprung thee, *Lambeth* holds thee dead:
Clere of the County of *Cleremont*, thou hight;
Within the Wombe of *Ormond's* Race thou bred,
And sawest thy Cosin crowned in thy S. ht.
Shelton for Love, *Surrey* for Lord thou chafe;
Aye me! while Life did last, that League was tender,
Tracing whose Steps, thou sawest *Kelsall* blafe,
Lauderfey burnt, and batter'd *Bulley* render,
At *Muttrell* Gates, hopelesse of all Recure,
Thine Earle, half dead, gave in thine Hand his Will,
Which Cause did thee this pining Death procure,
Ere Summers four times seven thou couldst fulfil.

Ah, *Clere*! if Love had booted Care, or Cost,
Heaven had not wonne, nor Earth so timely lost.

Anglia Cuthbertum Tunstallum mœsta requirit,
Cujus summa domi laus erat atq; foris.
Rhetor, Arithmeticus, Juris consultus & Æqui,
Legatusq; fuit deniq; Præsul erat.
Annorum sator, & magnorum plenus honorum,
Fertitur in Cineres Aureus ille senex.
Vixit Annos 85. Ob. 28. *Novemb.* Ann. 1559.

Ibid. Hic jacet *Thomas Thirleby*, olim Episcopus *Eliensis*, qui obiit XXVI. *Aug.* Ann. Dom. 1570.
Vol. II. NUMB. CXVII.

Agnes Tydnam, married first
To *Thomas Marshall*, then
To *John Manning*, lyes buried here:
She lived eight times ten,
And full five Years. Six Childeren
By *Marshall* she had, three
Were Sons; the other Daughters; of
Them none now living be.
She dyed the twenty-second Day
Of *March*, and in the Year
Of our Lord God, as by the Date
Here written may appear. 1583.

Ibid. *Andreae Perne*, S. T. D. Cathedralis Ecclesiæ *Eliensis* Decano, Collegii *Sti. Petri* in Academia *Cantabrigiæ* Magistro, munifica bene merendi virtute insigni, Literarum Mæcenati optimo, hoc Monumentum, pietatis & amoris ergo, *Ricardus Perne* Nepos posuit. Ob. 26 die *Aprilis*, An. 1589.

Scientia inflat. Charitas ædificat.
Hic jacet *Richardus Bancroft*, S. Theologiæ Professor, Episcopus *Londinensis* primo, deinde *Cantuariensis* Archiepiscopus, & Regi *Jacobo*, à Secretioribus, Anno Dom. 1610. Ætatis suæ 67. volente Deo.

Ibid. Here lieth the Body of *John Arundell*, of *Gwar-nicke*, in the County of *Cornwall*, Esquire, Sonne and Heire of *Roger Arundell*, of the said County, Esquire; of an ancient, honourable and fair-descended Family, who died the 25th of *May* 1613. without Issue, and in the 56th Yeere of his Age.

Ibid. Here lieth the Lady *Elizabeth Howard*, sometime Countesse of *Wiltshire*.

Ibid. On the South Side lieth the Body of Sir *Nowell Caroone*, Ledger Ambassadour for the States of *Holand*, with his Armes and Hatchments, as namely, his Crest, Helmet, Armes, Sword, Gantlet and Spurres.

Ibid. Here lieth the Body of *Elizabeth Bayly*, late Wife of *John Bayly*. Obiit 24th of *June*, Ætatis suæ 25.

Reader, tread soft, under thy Foot doth lye,
A Mother bury'd with her Progeny:
Two Females and a Male, the last a Sonne,
Who with his Life his Mother's Thred hath spun:
His Breath her Death procur'd (unhappy Sinne,
That thus our Joy with Sorrow ushers in);
Yet he being loth to leave so kind a Mother,
Changes this Life to meet her in another.
The Daughters first were robb'd of vitall Breath;
The Mother next, in Strength of Yeeres met Death.
The Father's only Joy, a hopefull Sonne,
Did lose his Life, when Life was scarce begun.
If harmlesse Innocence, if loyal Truth,
Found in a constant Wife combin'd with Youth;
If a kind Husband's Prayers, or Father's Teares,
Could have prevailed, they had lived many Yeeres.
But these all fayling here, rak'd up in Dust,
They wait the Resurrection of the Just.
A Husband's Love, a Father's Piety,
Dedicates this unto their Memory:
And when he hath his Debt to Nature paid,
In the same Grave himself will then be laid;
That all together when the Trump shall sound,
Husband, Wife, Children, may in Christ be found.

Good Dutcheſs of *Norfolk*, the Lord have Mercy upon thee; which dyed at *Lambeth* the last of *November*
Farewel, good Lady, and Sister dere,
In Erth we shall never mete here;
But yet I trust, with Godis Grace,
In Heaven we shall deserve a Place:
Yet thy Kindnesse shall nere depart,
During my Life, out of my Heart.
Thou wast to me both fare and nere,
A Mother, a Sister, a Frende most dere:
And to all thy Fren-des most sure and fast,
When Fortune had founded the froward Blast.

And to thy Powre a very Mother,
More than was known to any other.
Which is thy Treasure at this Day,
And for thy Sowle they heartily pray.
So shall I do that here remayne;
God thy Sowle preserve from Payne.

By thy most bounden Brother,

Henry Lord Stafford.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Neere to this Place lyeth interred the Body of *Robert Scot*, descended of the ancient Barons of *Bawery* in *Scotland*. Hee bent himself to travell and study much, &c. and amongst many other Things, he invented the Leather Ordinance, and carried to the King of *Sweeden* 200 Men; who, after two Yeeres Service, for his Worth and Valour, was presented to the Office of a Quarter-master General of his Majesties Army; which he possessed three Yeeres.

From thence, with his Favour, he went into *Denmarke* (where he was advanced to be General of that King's Artillery); there being advised to tender his Service to his own Prince, which hee doing, his Majesty willingly accepted, and preferred him to be one of the Gentlemen of his most Honourable Privy Chamber, and rewarded him with a Pension of 600 *l. per Annum*.

This deserving Spirit, adorn'd with all Indowments befitting a Gentleman, in the Prime of his flourishing Age, surrendered his Soule to his Redeemer, 1631.

Of his great Worth to know, who seeketh more, Must mount to Heaven, where he is gone before.

In *France* he took to Wife *Anne Scot*; for whose Remembrance she lovingly erected this Monument.

NewView Lond.

In Memory of *Anthony Burleigh*, third Son of *John Burleigh*, of the *Isle of Wight*, Esq; who was Lieutenant General to King *Charles* the First of blessed Memory; and was put to Death at *Winchester*, the 26th of *January*, for endeavouring to release his sacred Majesty, then Prisoner in *Carisbrook* Castle in the said *Isle of Wight*. His two elder Brothers were slain in *Worcester* Fight, in the Forces of his present Majesty King *Charles* the II^d. This being the last of that loyal Family, except his truly loving and sorrowful Sister, who caused this Monument to be erected. Ob. 17. Feb. 1681. Ætat. suæ 48. Spe resurgendi.

Near this Place lye interred in the same Grave, the Bodies of the honourable Colonel *Cuthbert Morley*, who was buried on the 30th of *June*, 1669, and of the honourable *Bernard Granville*, Esq; who espoused *Ann*, the Daughter and Heiress of the said *Cuthbert*, and died the 14th of *June* 1701, aged 71 Years. As also of the honourable *Ann Granville*, Relict of the said *Bernard Granville*, and Daughter to the said *Cuthbert Morley*, by *Catharine*, Daughter to *Francis* Earl of *Scarsdale*, who died the 20th of *September* 1701.

Ibid.

M. S. *Robertus Thompson*, L. L. D. Reverendissimis in Christo Patribus *Gilberto* & *Gulielmo* Archiepiscopis *Cantuariensibus*, nuper a Secretis I. Sextus peritissimus, Servus optimus, Eruditione non vulgari, Benignitate Morum suaviss. Amicitia structissima, Vitæq; Integritate summa spectabilis, heic quod mortale deposuit Mensis Feb. die 3. Anno Æræ Christianæ 1683. Ætat. 42.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Hic jacet inclytus ille & eruditissimus *Elias Ashmole*, *Litchfeldiensis*, Armiger, inter alia in Rep. munera, Tributi in Cervisiis Contrarotulator. Fecialis autem *Windsoriensis* Titulo per Annos plurimos dignatus. Qui post duo Connubia in Uxorem duxit tertiam *Elizabetham*, *Gulielmi Dugdale*, Mil. Garteri Principalis Regis Armorum, Filiam. Mortem obiit 18 Maii 1692. Anno Ætatis 76, sed durante Museo *Ashmoleano* Oxon. nunquam moriturus.

Near the middle of this Chapel lyeth the Body of Sir *Peter Rich*, Kt. late Alderman of the City of *London*. He died the 26th of *August* 1692, in the 62d Year of his Age. Near his Grave twelve of his Children, who died before him, lye buried.

NewView Lond.

In Memory of *Richard Brigham*, &c.

The Father, Mother, Daughter in one Grave,
Lye slumbering here beneath this Marble Stone;
Three, One in Love, in Tomb, in hope to have
A joyful Sight of him that's Three in One.

Officers, &c. belonging to this Parish.

The Vestry is general, three Church-wardens, four Overseers of the Poor, seven Constables, nine Headboroughs, two Scavengers, who pay the Raker for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Ashes, the Sum of twenty Pounds per Annum; one Beadle, but no Watchmen; sixteen hundred and twenty-five Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Lambeth, which is situate in the Hundred of *Brixton*, and County of *Surrey*, is a Place of great Antiquity, as appears by the Death of *Hardacnut*, in the Year 1041, at which Time it was denominated *Lambhythe*, which, according to a certain Antiquary, implies *Lomekithe*, that is, a dirty Station, or Haven. This seems to be a forc'd Construction, seeing that no Part of the River *Thames* less deserves the Appellation of *Lomekithe*, than this Place. I am therefore of Opinion, that *Lambhythe* may more reasonably be construed *Lamb's-Haven*, and so denominated from the Owner thereof.

Chron. Sax.

Cam. Brit. in Com. Sur.

This Place anciently belonged to the Bishop and Convent of *Rocheſter*; for the first Building I read of here was the Collegiate Church and Apartments for the Canons, begun by *Baldwin*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, about the Year 1188, which happen'd on this Occasion:

Gerv. Dorob. Act. Pont.

Baldwin, as already mentioned, having laid the Foundation of a new College at *Hackington*, near *Canterbury*, he was (for the Peace and Ease of the Monk's at *Christ's Church* in that City) by the Pope's Mandate, compelled to raze the same.

This proved a great Mortification to *Baldwin*; however, tho' he was disappointed in point of Place, he nevertheless persevered in his erecting a College elsewhere: For which Purpose he obtained of the Bishop and Convent of *Rocheſter*, a Piece of Ground at *Lambeth*, in Exchange for a certain Quantity in another Place.

The Archbishop having brought the Stones, Wood and other Materials from *Hackington* to this Place, began to lay the Foundation of his new College and Apartments for the Canons, as aforesaid.

The first Part of the Archiepiscopal Palace which was erected, is that on the North Side, which consists of the *Lollards* Tower, Chapel, Guard Chamber, the Archbishop's Apartments, Library and Cloysters: But when, or by whom the same was built, is unknown. However, I am of Opinion, that all, or Part thereof, must have been built before the Year 1250, when *Boniface*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for his Mal-treatment of the Sub-Prior and Canons of St. *Bartholomew's* Convent, was obliged privately to make his Escape to *Lambeth*, for fear of the enrag'd *Londoners*.

Mat. Par. Hist. Angl.

The stately Gate of this Palace was erected by *Reginald Pole*, Cardinal and Archbishop about the Year 1557. The spacious and beautiful Hall by Archbishop *Juxon*, about the Year 1662, and the handsome Brick Building between the Hall and Gate, by the Archbishops *Sancroft* and *Tillotson*. The Cloyster in this Palace I take to be the Apartments that were built by *Hubert*, the Archbishop,





The Parish Church of S.^t Mary Magdalen Bermondsey.



The Parish Church of S.^t Mary Newington Butts.

Archbishop, for the Accommodation of the Canons of his new Church.

In the uppermost Part of the *Lollards Tower* is a very strong Room, of the Length of twelve Feet, and Breadth of nine; the Walls whereof are lined with thick Elm Planks, (wherein are fix'd eight strong Iron Rings) and the Cieling covered with those of Oak. This is the Place wherein it is said, that Archbishop *Chicheley*, the implacable Enemy and Persecutor of the *Wickliffites*, or *Lollards*, used to imprison them; from which Prison the Tower received its Name.

Ex. Lib. Conqueror's Survey denominated *Chenintune*, but at present *Kennington*, where anciently stood a Royal Mansion, (this I take to be the Place where *Hardacnut* died) wherein the Kings of England used frequently to reside; and whither *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, in the Year 1377, fled to *Richard*, Prince of *Wales*, to avoid the Fury of the *Londoners*, who threatened his Life for an Insult offered their Bishop.

Stow An. Engl.

A little Northward from this Palace, ran *Cnut's Trench*, or Canal, which had its Influx to the River *Thames*, at the lower End of *Chelsea Reach*, and through which, as some pretend, he carried his Navy to the West Side of *London-Bridge*, to attack the City by Water on that Side.

The Remarkables at present are, the Church, the Archiepiscopal Palace, two Charity Schools, two Alms-houses, a Work-house for the Reception of the Poor, three Glas-houses, two Potteries, *Vaux-hall* Gardens, with beautiful Walks and shady Groves for Recreation; a Well of Mineral Water, and six Sets of Steps or Stairs to go upon and return from off the River *Thames*.

On *Lambeth Wall* is a Spot of Ground, containing an Acre and nineteen Poles, denominated *Pedlar's Acre*, which has belonged to the Parish Time immemorial; it is said to have been given by a Pedlar, upon Condition that his Portrait, and that of his Dog, be perpetually preserved in painted Glas in one of the Windows of the Church, which the Parishioners carefully perform in the South-east Window of the middle Isle. And at the Corner of *Kennington-lane*, opposite *Vauxhall-bridge*, is one of the Bulwarks, which was erected by Order of Parliament in the Year 1643, for the Security of those Parts from being surpriz'd by the King's Troops.

St. Mary Magdalen's.

Doomsd. Book. Rec. Exch. This Church, which, by the Conqueror's Survey, appears to be of a Saxon Origin, is a Rectory situate near the South-east Corner of *Bermondsey-street*, (corruptly *Barnaby-street*) in the Hundred of *Brixton*, and County of *Surrey*; it is denominated from its Dedication and Situation, and the Advowson thereof is in Lay-Patrons.

The Profits of this Rectory are said to amount to about two hundred Pounds per Annum.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure. l. s. d.

Ed. Lib. Val.	To First-fruits	—	15	8	11 1/2
	To Tenths	—	1	10	10 3/4
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	7	7 1/2
	To Synodals	—	0	2	1

Church-warden's Account, Anno 1724.

Par. Acc. Book.	Thomas Isaac received	—	590	11	3
	Paid on Account of the Church	—	211	2	5
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	358	6	3
	Balance to the Parish	—	21	2	7
	Sacrament Money, about	—	35	0	0

Overseers of the Poors Account, Anno 1724.

Ibid.	Christopher Peach received	—	745	8	10
	Paid on Account of the Poor	—	745	8	10
	No Balance	—	0	0	0
	Paid for the Poor in both Accounts	—	1138	15	1

Donations per Annum.

Anno 1525. William Gardiner	10	0	0	Don. Book
1563, Owen Clun	7	0	0	
1578, Hugh Full	2	12	0	
Stephen Skidamore	1	0	0	
Ralph Prat	2	15	4	
Francis Tirrel	6	0	0	
Lucia Esson	6	0	0	
Richard Archden	2	12	0	
Thomas Chibald	17	10	0	
Barnard Hyde	0	5	0	
Richard Lockwood	1	10	0	
Jane Trapp	6	0	0	
William Stevens	2	12	0	
Sir John Fenner	5	0	0	
Henry Martin	23	0	0	
John Marshall and Robert Banyward	6	0	0	
Frances Rothwell	5	0	0	
Joyce Hewlet	5	0	0	
Andrew Dandy	6	0	0	
John Wright	20	0	0	
John Samuel	2	10	0	
George Wheeler	4	0	0	
John Taylor	9	0	0	

Monumental Inscriptions.

Where once the famous *Elton* did entrust the Preservation of his sacred Dust, Lyes pious *Whitaker*, both justly twin'd, Both dead one Grave, both living had one Mind; And by their Dissolution have supply'd The hungry Grave, and Fame and Heaven beside. This Stone protects their Bones, while Fame enrolls Their deathless Name, and Heavens embrace their Souls.

New View Lond.

Here lye the Bodies of Mr. *William Williams*, and *Susanna* his Wife, who lived in the Fear of God, and died in the Faith of *Jesus Christ*; he in November 1661, aged 69 Years; and she in February 1664, aged 64 Years.

Ibid.

Thus Youth and Age, and all Things pass away: Thy Turn is now, as her's was Yesterday.

Siste, Viator: quis heic jacet, operæ pretium tibi scire: nempe *Gulielmus Castellus*, Armiger, Navalis Mercatorii apud *Redrosiam* Naupegus, in Agro *Surrensi* Irenarcha, Militiæque ejusdem majorum vocant instructor, & ob fidelem operam in iis muneribus navatam Serenissimo R. *Carlo II.* inter paucos charus. Vir in Arte sua præstantissimus; cujus si Pietatem in Deum, in Regem Fidem in Pauperes Munificentiam, in omnes Comitatem spectes, parem illi inter superstites ægre invenies. Plura discere non opus est, Abi & imitare.

Ibid.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mr. *Thomas Bryon*, who had twelve Children by his Wife *Joanna*, and died the 18th of May 1685, aged 41 Years and 8 Months. *Joanna* (their Daughter) died the 18th of March 1694, in the 11th Year of her Age.

Ibid;

Admir'd, belov'd, lamented Infancy, Hurr'd away does here untimely lye, Too good to live, and yet too young to die. Hard Fate! that best of Things must be Always the Plunder of the Grave and thee. What Grief can vent this Loss, or Praises tell, How young, how good, how beautiful she fell? Complete in all but Days, resigned her Breath, Who never disobey'd but in her Death.

Officers, &c. belonging to this Parish.

The Vestry is general, four Church-wardens, four Overseers of the Poor, two Constables, four Headboroughs, four Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Dust, the Sum of one hundred and twenty-four Pounds per Annum; two Surveyors of the Highways, two Beadles, ten Watchmen,

men, two thousand one hundred and eleven Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Doomfd.
Book.
Rec.
Excheq.

The Name of this Manor, or District, being a Saxon Compound, and the last Syllable thereof seeming to imply an Island, it might anciently have been such a Place belonging to one *Bermond*, which the Situation thereof gives room for such a Conjecture. Be that as it will, the Village of *Bermondsey*, in the *Conqueror's* Survey, appears to have been a Royal Manor, wherein were twenty-five Villains, or servile Husbandmen; and twenty-three *Bordmanni*, or Cottagers.

Dugd.
Mon.
Angl.
Chron.
Berm.

Almost contiguous to the Parish Church, on the South, (in the Place denominated *St. John's Court*) was situate the Priory, or Abby of *St. Saviour*, founded by *Alwin Child*, a Citizen of *London*, Anno 1082, which was some time after not only confirmed by the Charter of *William Rufus*, together with all the Benefactions thereunto belonging; but he likewise conferred upon the Prior and Monks the Manor of *Bermondsey*, and erected a beautiful and spacious Conventual Church for their Accommodation.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

This Priory being an Alien and a Cell to one in *France*, it was amongst other foreign Foundations, sequester'd by *Edward the Third*, Anno 1371, who constituted *Richard Denton*, an *Englishman*, Prior thereof; in Consideration of which, and the Sum of two hundred Marks, *Richard the Second* demised the same, Anno 1380; and in the Year 1399, the Priory being converted into an Abbey, Pope *Boniface* appointed *John Attelborough* the first Abbot thereof.

Ibid.

At the general Suppression of Monasteries, this House was surrendered to *Henry the Eighth*, Anno 1539, when the Revenues thereof were found to amount to the Sum of 474 *l.* 14 *s.* 4½ *d.* per Ann. whereupon the Abbey and Site thereof being granted to Sir *Thomas (John) Pope*, he demolished the same; and in Place thereof erected a stately Edifice, which some time after came to the *Earls of Sussex*.

Doomfd.
Book.
Rec.
Excheq.

In the *Conqueror's* Survey mention is made of a Monastery, Watercourse and Haven in *Southwark*, belonging to the Bishop of *Bayonne* in *France*; but as *Southwark*, by the irregular Disposition of Places in the said Survey, is placed both in the Hundreds of *Kingston* and *Brixton*, I cannot ascertain whether the said Monastery, &c. were in the Manor of *Southwark*, or that of *Bermondsey*; though I am the most inclined to the latter, because the Priory of *St. Saviour* appears to have been then in being, whereas that of *St. Mary Overie* does not by any sufficient Authority. Beside, for divers Ages there appears to have been a Watercourse (at present denominated the *Neckinger*) and a Haven (now commonly called *Savory's Dock*) to have belong'd to the latter; whereas we have not the least Account, or Vestigia, of any such Places ever having belonged to the former.

Grant
Hen. VIII.

Upon the Dissolution of the Abbey of *St. Saviour*, *Henry the Eighth*, in Consideration of the Sum of one thousand and Eighteen Pounds six Shillings and four Pence, granted the said Convent, together with all the Lands, Fisheries, Mill and Dock, (at present corruptly denominated *Savory's Mill and Dock*, instead of the rightful Appellation of *St. Saviour*, from whose Monastery they received their Names) and other Appurtenances, to *John Pope* and *Anthony Foster*, to be held in Soccage and Fealty.

Ibid.

This Mill of *St. Saviour* (which is converted into a Water Machine, for raising Water to supply the Neighbourhood) on the 31st of June, Anno 1536, was, by the Abbot and Monks, demised to *John Curlew*, at the annual Rent of six Pounds, (the Value of eighteen Quarters of good Wheat) and to grind all the Corn for the Use of the Con-

vent, which *Curlew* was both to fetch and carry home. The annual Charge of the whole was computed at two Pounds three Shillings and eight Pence, which made the yearly Rent of the said Mill amount to eight Pounds three Shillings and eight Pence.

The Remarkables at present are, the Parish Church, an Independent and two Anabaptist Meeting-houses, three Charity Schools, a Workhouse for the Reception of the Poor, an ancient Watercourse called the *Neckinger* (which was formerly navigable from the River *Thames* to the Abby of this Place), a Water Machine, and a large Haven, denominated *St. Saviour's Mill and Dock*, and two Sets of Steps or Stairs to take Water at.

St. Mary's, Newington.

When, or by whom this Church was at first erected, I cannot learn: However, it is a Rectory, situate on the North-west Side of *Newington Butts*; and is a Peculiar of the Archbishop of *Canterbury's*, in the Gift of the Bishop of *Winchester*; and owes its Name to its Dedication to the Virgin *Mary*.

The Profits arising to the Incumbent amount to about one hundred and forty Pounds per Annum.

<i>Disbursements on Account of the Cure.</i>			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>Est. Lib. Val.</i>
To First-fruits	—		16	0	0	
To Tenths,	—		1	12	0	
To the Archbishop's Procuration			0	6	8	

Donations, per Annum.

Anno 1609, <i>John Hacket</i>	—	2	0	0
1611, <i>Mr. Simmonds</i>	—	5	0	0
1613, <i>Mr. Smith</i>	—	10	0	0
1615, <i>Mr. Marshall</i>	—	1	0	0
1650, <i>John Walter</i>	—	8	14	0
1654, <i>Humphrey Williams</i>	—	8	0	0
1675, <i>Robert Hidson</i>	—	1	0	0
1723, <i>Richard Giles</i>	—	2	10	0
Divers Persons in Money for a Stock		21	0	0

Officers, &c. belonging to this Parish.

The Vestry is select; two Church-wardens, four Overseers of the Poor, four Constables, four Headboroughs, no Scavenger, two Surveyors of the Highways, one Beadle, eight Watchmen, seven hundred and fifty-one Houses.

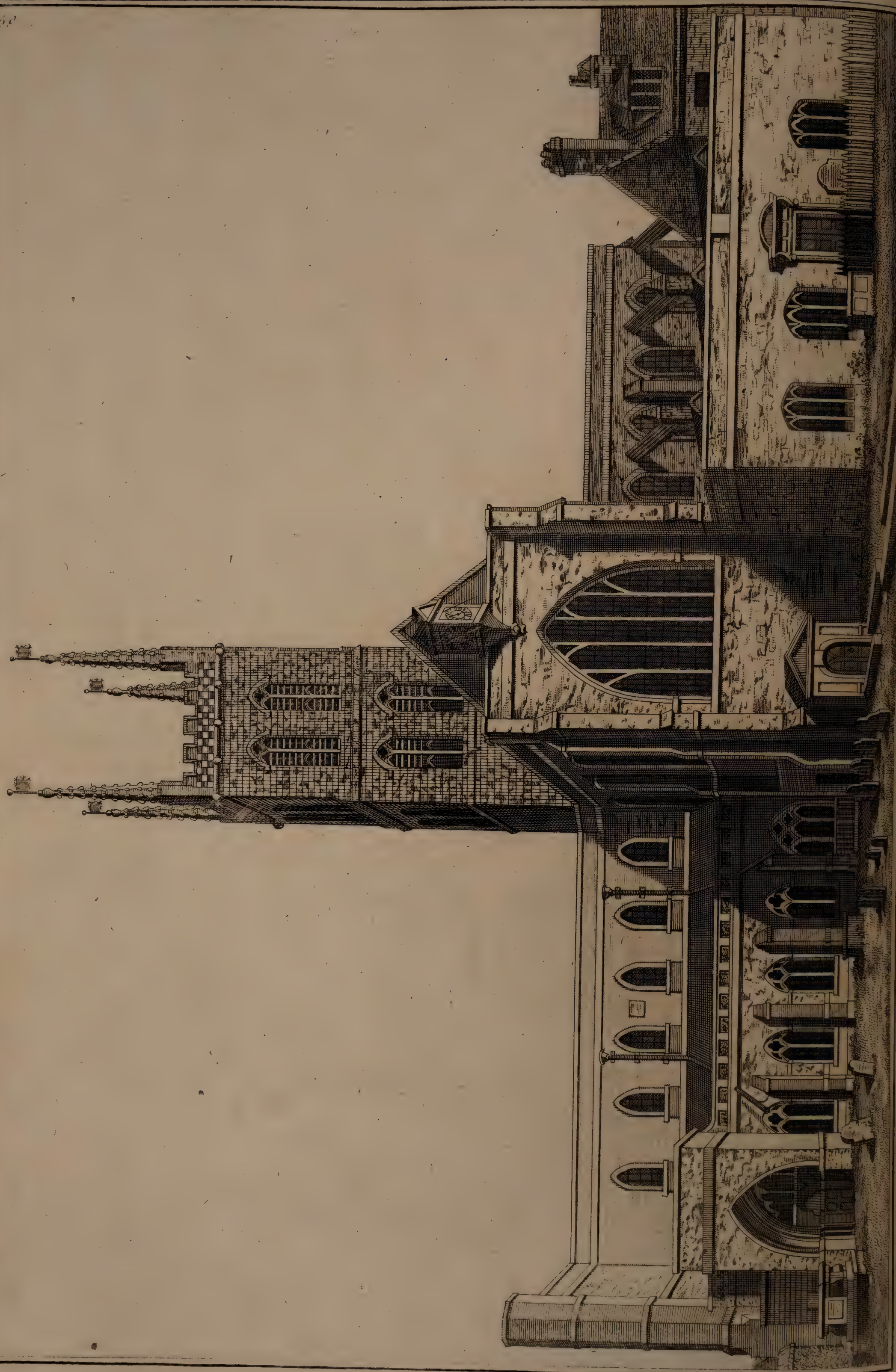
Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newton, or *Newington*, in the Hundred of *Brixton* and County of *Surrey*, had the Epithet of *Butts* added, from an adjoining Pair of Butts, to distinguish it from *Newington* in the County of *Middlesex*.

On the West Side of *Hunt's*, or the Fishmongers Alms-houses, is a Moorish Ground, with a small Watercourse, denominated the River *Tygris*, which is Part of *Cnut's Trench*, or Canal, already mentioned.

About fifty Feet South of the Turnpike, on the East Side of *Newington*, is a large Gateway under a House, through which lies the King's Road from *Lambeth* to *Greenwich*, which till of late has been used by the Kings of *England* ever since the Erection of a Royal Mansion at *Greenwich*: But the Proprietor, or Occupier of the Ground through which the said Road lies, having a few Years ago applied to a certain Officer of his present Majesty's for Money to repair the Bridges across the same, he was, to his no small Joy, acquainted, that the King would no longer use that private, but the publick Road; therefore he might dispose thereof according to Pleasure.

Things remarkable at present, are, the Parish Church, a Charity School, the *Lock Hospital*, but of what Antiquity is unknown; two Alms-houses,



The South Prospect of the Church of St. Martin in South London

houses, and a Workhouse for the Reception of the Poor.

St. Mary's, Rotherhithe.

Though I cannot ascertain the Origin of this Church, yet I imagine it to be of great Antiquity, from that of the Place wherein it is situate, which in the Reign of Henry the First is said to have belonged to the Manor of *Bermondsey*, by the Name of *Rederbithe*; whence we may justly conclude it to be of a Saxon Origin.

This Rectory Church, which is situate on the South Bank of the River *Thames*, is in the Gift of a Lay Patron.

The Profits arising to the Incumbent of this Parish are said to amount to above one hundred and fifty Pounds per Annum.

Dug.
Mon.
Angl.

Ect. Lib.
Val.

Don. Book

Disbursements on account of the Cure.			
	l.	s.	d.
To First-fruits	18	0	0
To Tenths	1	16	0
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	7	7½
To Synodals	0	2	1

Donations, per Annum.			
William Stephens	5	4	0
Thomas Gattaker	2	0	0
Roger Tweedy, Esq;	5	4	0
Thomas Hart	2	0	0
Mr. Simonson	16	17	0
Henry Smith, Esq;	10	0	0
Ambrose Bennet, Esq;	9	0	0
Richard Hills	3	0	0
Mr. Hacket	10	0	0

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens, four Overseers of the Poor, one Constable, six Headboroughs, two Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Ashes, the Sum of forty-two Pounds per Annum; one Beadle, three Watchmen, thirteen hundred and twenty Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Rotherbithe, which is situate on the South Bank of the River *Thames*, in the Hundred of *Brixton*, and County of *Surrey*, appears, as already mentioned, to be of great Antiquity. On the East Side of this Parish, where the great Wet-dock is situate, was the Out-flux of *Cnut's* Trench, or Canal, so often above-mentioned.

Things observable at present are, the Parish Church, a Presbyterian Meeting-house, a Charity-school, a Workhouse for the Reception of the Poor, three Docks for Ship-building, a Corn-mill belonging to the King, which is wrought by the *Thames* Water; a Copperas Work, and eleven Sets of Steps of Stairs to go upon and return from off the River *Thames*.

St. Olave's.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

Though the Time of the first Erection of this Church cannot be discovered, yet it appears to be of a considerable Standing, by a Grant of *John*, Earl *Warren*, in the Year 1281, to the Abbot and Convent of *St. Augustine* in *Canterbury*, of certain Messuages, situate between this Church and the Bridge-Yard. However, it is a Rectory which stands on the North Side of *Tooly*, alias *St. Olave's-street*, in the Gift of the Crown.

Act. Parl.
10Geor. II.

Part of this Church having fallen down in the Year 1736, and the rest in a ruinous Condition, the Parishioners applied to Parliament for a Power to rebuild the same; which being granted, they were thereby enabled to raise the Sum of five thousand Pounds, by a Rate of six Pence in the Pound, to be levied out of the Rents of all Lands and Tenements within the Parish; of which the several Landlords were to pay four, and the Tenants two Pence. Pursuant to which, the Church was taken down in Summer Anno 1737, and the

No. 117.

Work prosecuted with so great Affiduity, that the same was finished in the Year 1739.

The Profits of this Rectory are said to amount to about four hundred Pounds per Annum.

Disbursements on account of the Cure. l. s. d.

To First-fruits	68	4	9½	Ect. Lib.
To Tenths	6	16	5½	Val.
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	7	7	
To Synodals	0	2	1	

Donations per Annum. l. s. d.

Anno 1561, Richard Dowset	5	8	0	Don. Book
1600, The Lady Osborn	4	0	0	
1610, Waffell Webling	4	0	0	
1626, Henry Smith, Esq;	30	0	0	
1626, Robert Brockbank	2	0	0	
1629, Thomas Burt	8	0	0	
1631, Thomas Dickenson	2	16	8	
1633, Sir John Fenner, Knt.	11	0	0	
1633, William Humphreys	5	0	0	
1636, Michael Dowell	2	0	0	
1638, Mary Paradine	6	0	0	
1640, John Sampson	1	0	0	
1642, Edmund Turville	5	0	0	
1643, Francis Terrill	5	0	0	
1656, Jeremiah Blackman	10	0	0	
1656, Roger Harry Young	4	0	0	
1661, William Hoskins	2	0	0	
1663, George Mussen	2	0	0	
1668, Matthew Clarke	1	10	0	
1668, Edmund Walcot	18	15	0	
1669, John Seaton	3	0	0	
1670, Capt. John Man	10	0	0	
1677, Thomas Morgan	1	10	0	
1677, George Meggott	3	0	0	
1679, Jacob May	1	10	0	
1679, William Fitzbugh	1	12	0	
1681, Francis Wilkinfon	1	10	0	
1694, Elizabeth Boufine	3	0	0	
Bernard Hyde, every tenth Year	4	10	0	
Edward Martin	3	0	0	
William Whitworth	2	0	0	
Stephen Scudamore	1	0	0	
William Hittorks	0	15	0	
John Scragg	0	6	8	
George Swaine	0	5	0	
The Bridge Masters	2	13	4	
Christopher Searle	6	0	0	
Divers Persons in Money, to the Amount of	16	10	0	

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Opposite *St. Olave's* Church anciently stood a spacious Stone Building, the City Mansion of the Prior of *Lewes* in *Suffex*; the Chapel of which, consisting of two Isles, being still remaining at the upper End of *Walnut-tree Alley*, it is converted into a Cyder Cellar, or Warehouse; and by the Earth's being greatly raised in this Neighbourhood, it is at present under Ground; and the *Go-thick* Building a little Westward of the same, (at present a Wine Vault, belonging to the *King's-head* Tavern) under the School-house, representing a small Chapel, I take to have been Part of the said Mansion-house. Contiguous to the *Bridge-yard* on the West, was situate a large House of Stone and Wood, the City Residence of the Abbot of *St. Augustine's* in *Canterbury*; which coming afterwards to *Sir Anthony Sentlegar*, the Site thereof was converted into a Quay; which, by an easy Transition, is at present denominated *Sellenger's Wharf*.

On the East Side of the *Bridge-yard*, was situate the Abbot of *Battle* in *Suffex's* City Mansion (the Name whereof is partly preserved in that of *Battle-Bridge*); opposite to which, on the South, lay its fine and spacious Garden, wherein was a

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

Ibid;

Maze, or Labyrinth, the Name whereof is still preserved in the Streets, &c. thereon erected.

The Remarkables at present, are, the beautiful new Parish Church, an Independent Meeting-house, two Charity-schools, an Alms-house, a Work-house for the Reception of the Poor; the Bridge House and Yard, wherein are prepared all Materials for the Repair of *London-bridge*, and which probably have belonged to the same ever since the Erection of the Stone, if not the original Wooden Bridge. Here are many Wharfs for the shipping and landing of Merchandize; and two Pair of Stairs, or Steps, for the Convenience of Passengers to go upon and return from off the River *Thames*.

St. Saviour's.

Stow. Sur.
Lond.

In the Place where this Church is situate, anciently (according to Tradition) stood a Priory of Nuns, which was founded by one *Mary*, a Virgin, the Owner of a Ferry in this Neighbourhood, (before the Erection of *London-bridge*) wherewith she endowed her new Convent; which House, it seems, was some Time after converted into a College of Priests, by the Lady *Swithin*. But that Establishment, like the former, proving of no long Duration, it was in the Year 1106, refounded by Sir *William Pont de l'Arch* and Sir *William Dancy*, two Norman Knights, with the Assistance of *William Giffard*, Bishop of *Winchester*, for Canons Regular. And from its Dedication to the Virgin *Mary*, and Southern Situation to the City of *London*, it received the Appellation of *St. Mary Overie*, that is, *St. Mary's beyond the River*.

The former Part of this Relation being only a Tradition of *Bartholomew Linsted's*, the last Prior of this Convent, it is not to be depended upon, especially if we consider, that the same is not mentioned by any of our Historians, that I can learn. I therefore imagine, that the Origin thereof is owing to the said Knights and Bishop in the aforesaid Year.

Ibid.

This Priory was destroyed by Fire, about the Year 1207, but it being soon after re-edified, *Peter de Rupibus*, Bishop of *Winchester*, added thereunto a spacious Chapel, and dedicated the same to *St. Mary Magdalen*; which being afterwards appointed for the Use of the neighbouring Inhabitants, it at last became their Parish Church.

Ibid.

This Monastery, together with its fine Church, (as it at present appears) which was rebuilt in the Reigns of *Richard the Second* and *Henry the Fourth*, was, at the general Suppression of religious Houses, surrendered to *Henry the Eighth*, Anno 1539, when the Revenues thereof amounted to 624 l. 6 s. 6 d. per Annum. Whereupon the Inhabitants of the Parishes of *St. Mary Magdalen* and *St. Margaret*, by the Assistance of *Stephen*, Bishop of *Winchester*, purchased of King *Henry* the stately Conventual Church; which Parishes in the Year following were united by Act of Parliament, by the new Appellation of *St. Saviour's*, and the Church-wardens thereof constituted a Body Politick and Corporate. And the Churches of *St. Mary Magdalen* and *St. Margaret* being laid aside, this has ever since been used as the united Parish Church.

Ibid.

In the Year 1611, King *James the First*, for a valuable Consideration, granted by Letters Patent to the Church-wardens and Parishioners, in Free-Socage, the Rectory and Parish Church of *St. Saviour*, together with all the Glebe-lands, Tythes, Tenths, Oblations, Profits, &c. with all those that belonged to the Rectories of *St. Mary Magdalen* and *St. Margaret*: In Consideration of which, the said Church-wardens and Parishioners are obliged to provide a fit House, for a Grammar-school, and to keep a good Master to teach

the Children of the Parish, paying to the said Master twenty Pounds, and to an Usher ten Pounds per Annum; and also, to provide two able Chaplains to preach in the Church, and to pay them thirty Pounds per Annum each. These Conditions were performed till the Year 1672, when the said Sums were found insufficient to maintain the several Officers aforesaid; wherefore their respective Stipends were by Act of Parliament advanced, those of the Chaplains to one hundred Pounds per Annum each; and those of the Schoolmasters to thirty Pounds each. For the paying of which Sums, and the Repairs of the Church, the Church-wardens, &c. were empowered to raise upon the Inhabitants, in lieu of Tythes, the Sum of three hundred and fifty Pounds per Annum, clear of Reprizes.

Though the Name of this Church has by Act of Parliament been changed, from *St. Mary Overie*, to that of *St. Saviour*, yet the former still prevails. It is a Rectory, situate in a Close, on the West Side of the Borough, the Advowson whereof is in the Gift of the Parish.

The Profits arising to the Chaplains by this Cure, are said to amount to above three hundred Pounds per Annum.

Disbursements on account of the Cure.		l.	s.	d.
To the Archdeacon's Procuration		0	15	3
To Synodals	—	0	4	2

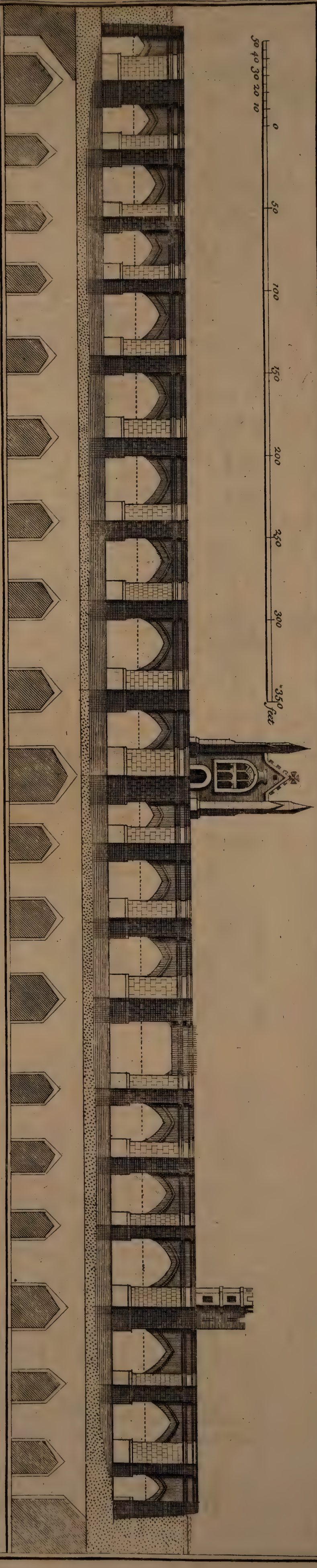
Donations, per Annum.

Anno	Donor	l.	s.	d.	Don. Book
1540,	Thomas Cure	2	0	0	
1540,	Mr. Chambers	2	10	0	
1594,	George Cure	3	9	8	
1607,	Hugh Brooker	8	0	0	
1607,	James Taylor	4	0	0	
1617,	Richard and Peter Humble	5	4	0	
1618,	Edward Hewlet	20	0	0	
1618,	Elizabeth Paget	2	12	0	
1620,	Thomas Emmerson	5	4	0	
1624,	John Bingham	1	0	0	
1625,	John Symons	8	0	0	
1626,	Henry Smith	28	0	0	
1627,	Henry Leakee	5	6	8	
1628,	Robert Buckland	31	0	0	
1628,	John Simmonds	8	0	0	
1630,	Thomas Marshall	6	0	0	
1631,	Elizabeth Marshall	6	0	0	
1632,	Anne Austin	16	0	0	
1633,	Sir John Fenner	19	8	0	
1638,	Mr. Markhouse	24	0	0	
1646,	John Hayman	10	12	0	
1650,	John Marshall	4	0	0	
1653,	Ralph Handsome	5	0	0	
1656,	Grace Richardson	2	8	0	
1670,	James Shaw	5	0	0	
1673,	Ralph Carter	5	0	0	
1674,	Elizabeth Newcombe	20	0	0	
1677,	Richard Middleton	6	0	0	
1677,	Jonathan Barford	3	0	0	
1677,	Hannah Scott	5	0	0	
1681,	Dorothy Applebee	40	0	0	
1716,	John Banks	25	0	0	
	John Snell	1	6	8	
	Daniel Newman	1	0	0	
	Mr. Allen	13	0	0	
	The Vintners Company	1	0	0	
	John Maybew	1	0	0	
	Mr. Palyn	2	0	0	
	Mr. Scrags	0	6	8	
	John Manford	0	8	0	
	Grace Loveday	2	10	0	
	Susan Soanes	1	10	0	
	Mr. Bingham	1	0	0	
	From the Exchequer	6	0	0	
	Thomas Cambell	9	0	0	
	King James the First	17	8	0	
	Thomas Littlebaker	2	8	0	
	Bernard Hyde, every tenth Year	4	10	0	

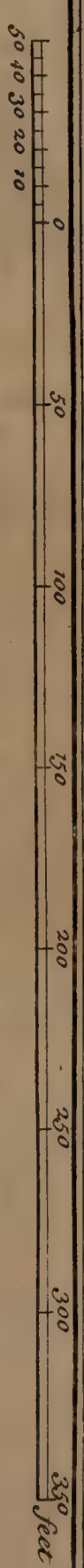
Susan

These Plans of LONDON BRIDGE exclusive of the Houses No 1 As it may be amended by reducing the Sterlings. No 2 As it may be altered by reducing the Arches; are most humbly presented unto the R.^{HON.} S.^{RICH} HOARE, LORD MAYOR of the said CITY at whose request they were drawn by his Lordship's most Obedt^l and most Obedient servant Charles Labelye Esq. 1746.

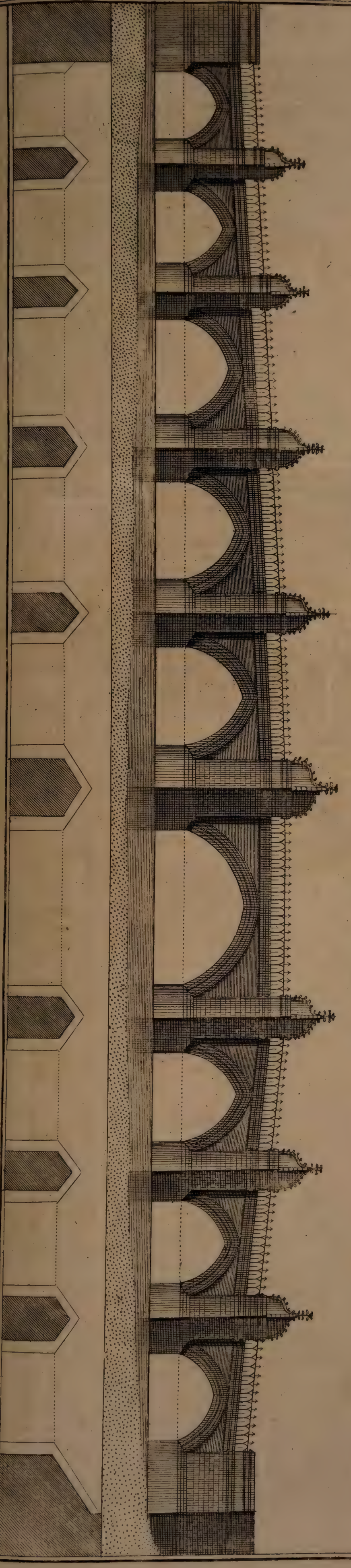
No 1



The Plan and Western Front of LONDON BRIDGE exclusive of the Houses with the Sterlings reduced to such a size as to afford twice as much Water-way as they do at present. By this Sketch it appears that the clear Water-way at High-water is 430 Feet and at low Water 400 Feet and the Perpendicular fall only 15 Inches.



No 2



The Plan and Western Front of LONDON BRIDGE, so which might be altered is according to the opinion of the Celebrated Architect Sir Christopher Wren by taking away every other Arch & reducing two into one. By this Sketch it appears that there would be at all times a Clear Water-way of upwards of 540 Feet & the fall would not be above 9 Inches at the most.

<i>Susan Scott</i>	—	5	0	0
<i>George Peterfon</i>	—	32	0	0
<i>Daniel Freeman</i>	—	10	0	0
<i>John May</i>	—	1	0	0
<i>Stephen Scudamore</i>	—	1	0	0
<i>Stephen Little</i>	—	2	8	0
<i>Henry Jackson</i>	—	10	0	0
By divers Persons, Money, to the Amount of	—	39	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Here lies buried the Body of *John Buckland*, Glover, 1625, who deceased the 16th of *August*. Not twice ten Years of Age, a weary Breath Have I exchanged for a happy Death; My Course so short, the longer is my Rest; God takes them soonest, whom he loveth best. For he that's born to-day, and dies to morrow, Loseth some Dayes of Rest, but more of Sorrow.

New View Lond. This Monument is dedicated the Memory of *John Bingham*, Esq; Sadler to Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James*; who was a good Benefactor to this Parish and Free-school. He departed this Life in *September* 1625, in the 75th Year of his Age; and his Body lies buried in the Vault before this Monument, where it expects the Resurrection of the Just.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is select, consisting of thirty Members; six Church-wardens, eight Overseers of the Poor, nine Constables, three Headboroughs, nine Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Ashes, the Sum of two hundred and twenty Pounds *per Annum*; two Beadles, twenty-three Watchmen, two thousand five hundred and fifty-four Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The Church of this Parish, according to the Tradition of *Bartholomew Linsted*, as already mentioned, was at first erected by one *Mary*, a Maiden, the Proprietor of the Ferry in this Neighbourhood; which Ferry was anciently the Traiectus of the Roman Military Way, denominated *Watling-street*, which ran on the West Side of *Winchester-house*, and intersected the River *Thames* to *Dowgate*.

Stow. Sur. Lond. At the North End of *St. Margaret's-hill*, where at present is situate the Town or Court House, anciently stood the Parish Church of *St. Margaret*, which (gave Denomination to the present Street or Hill) was demolished upon the uniting its Parish to that of *St. Mary Magdalen*, when both were converted into a new one of *St. Saviour*, and the Priory Church of *St. Mary Overie* constituted the united Parish Church thereof.

Ibid. Opposite *St. Saviour's* Church on the West, fronting the River *Thames*, was situate *Winchester-house*; which was at first erected by *William Giffard*, Bishop of that See, about the Year 1107, for his City Mansion and that of his Successors: But this House (which undoubtedly was one of the most magnificent of its Kind, in the City, or Suburbs of *London*) having been long disused by the said Bishops, it is now converted into Warehouses, and Apartments for the Poor.

Ibid. Adjoining to *Winchester-house*, on the South, was situate that belonging to the Bishop of *Rochester*, but when, or by whom erected, is unknown.

Ibid. A little Westward from these Houses is situate the *Bankside*, so denominated from its Situation on the Southern Bank of the River *Thames*; which Place was anciently very notorious for its being the Seat of the Stews, or licenced Bawdy-houses, wherein Whores were publicly tolerated to act according to their vicious and depraved Inclinations.

Ibid. The first Mention I find of these Houses is in the Reign of *Henry the Second*, Anno 1162, when they were eighteen in Number, under the

Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Winchester*, wherefore they were commonly called *Winchester Geese*; for whose Regulation certain Constitutions were published by the said Bishop, which were confirmed by Parliament; among which were the following, viz.

That no Stewholder shall molest, or obstruct any single Woman from having Access to, and Liberty to withdraw from his House at Pleasure.

That no Stewkeeper permit any Woman to board in his House.

To take no more for a Woman's Apartment, than fourteen Pence *per Week*.

Not to keep open his Doors on Holidays.

Not to permit any single Woman to continue in his House on Holidays.

Not to detain any single Woman, that is willing to reform.

Not to receive any Woman that's devoted to Religion, nor any Man's Wife.

No Woman to take Money for lying with a Man, unless it be for a whole Night.

No Man to be artfully deluded into a Stew.

That the several Stews be searched weekly, by the Bailiff, Constables, &c.

That no Stewholder entertain any Woman that has the perilous Infirmity of Burning, (the Venereal Distemper) nor to sell Bread, Flesh, Ale, nor any other Sort of Provisions.

These and divers other Orders were to be observed by the said Stewholders, upon very severe Penalties. And for securing all Persons that were accused of Crimes committed in this District, a Prison was erected, denominated the *Clink*; which is still in being.

These Stews, or Bawdy-houses, in the Year 1381, were plundered by *Wat. Tyler*; at which Time it appears they were kept by *Flemish* Bawds. And in the Year 1506, they were, by Order of *Henry the Seventh*, shut up; but being re-opened soon after, their Number was reduced from eighteen to twelve: But in the Year 1546, they were by Proclamation of *Henry the Eighth* intirely suppressed.

Things worthy of Observation at present, are, the stately and spacious Parish Church, an Independent, Anabaptist, and a Quaker Meeting-houses, four Charity-schools, four Alms-houses, the Town-house, a Market, two Machines for raising Water to supply the neighbouring Inhabitants; an Iron Foundry, six Sets of Steps, or Stairs, for Passengers to go upon, and return from off the River *Thames*; and a Workhouse for the Reception of the Poor.

St. Thomas's.

This Church, as already mentioned, was at first erected for the Use of the adjoining Hospital, from which it is denominated; but the Numbers of Houses and Inhabitants having greatly increased in the Precinct of the said Hospital, it was judged necessary to make the said Church parochial, for the Use of the said Inhabitants, and to erect a Chapel in the Hospital, for the Use of the Patients.

This Church, which is situate on the North Side of *St. Thomas's-street*, contiguous to the Hospital, is neither a Rectory, Vicarage, nor Donative, but a Sort of Impropriation in the Gift of the said Hospital.

Receipts on account of the Cure. l. s. d.

By Money from *St. Thomas's* Hospital 6 0 0
By Surplice Fees — 20 0 0

This Church belonging to the Hospital, the Incumbent pays neither First-fruits, nor Tenths, nor other Disbursements on account of the Cure.

Donations.

Bernard Hide, every tenth Year 4 10 0
Henry Smith, yearly — 10 0 0

Officers,

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

Here being no remarkable Monumental Inscriptions. I shall proceed to the Account of Parish Officers, &c.

The Vestry is select, consisting of sixteen Members, two Church-wardens; two Overseers of the Poor, two Constables, two Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Ashes, the Sum of eight Pounds *per Annum*; one Beadle, two Watchmen, two hundred and twenty-nine Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The only Antiquity in this Parish is the Hospital, (the Chapel at first belonging thereto, I take to be that situate where now is the Parish Cemetery) which was founded *Anno 1215*; and the Remakables at present are, the Church, a Presbyterian and an Anabaptist Meeting houses; two Hospitals, with their Chapels; an Alms-house, and a Charity-school.

An Account of the Numbers Total of divers of the Officers and Servants belonging to the several Parishes in *Southwark*, &c. within the Bill of Mortality on that Side the River, *viz.* Constables, Headboroughs, Scavengers, Surveyors of the Highways, Beadles and Watchmen, together with the respective Sums annually paid by each of the said Parishes to the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Ashes:

Parishes.	Cont.	Headb.	Scav.	Surv.	Bead.	Watch.	Raker.
Christ's Church	4	3	2	0	1	6	1.
St. George's	8	0	4	0	2	8	30
St. John's	4	0	4	2	1	8	180
St. Mary's, Lambeth	7	9	2	4	1	0	95
St. Mary Magdalen's	2	4	4	2	2	10	20
St. Mary's, Newington	4	4	0	2	1	8	124
St. Mary's, Rotherhithe	1	6	2	0	1	3	0
St. Olave's	9	0	9	0	3	24	42
St. Saviour's	9	3	9	0	2	23	246
St. Thomas's	2	0	2	0	1	2	220
Sums Total	50	29	38	10	15	92	18
							975

The Numbers Total of Church-wardens and Overseers of the Poor, with the Sums Total paid by them in one Year, on account of the Church and Poor, as mentioned in the several Parishes above specify'd, with the Numbers Total of Dwelling-houses and Parish Workhouses, within the said District:

Church Ward.	Overseers.	Paid on Acc. of the Church.	Paid on Account of the Poor.	Numb. Houses.	Wor. Hou.
29	44	1953 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ³ / ₄	9653 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i>	14371	9

And, that the chief Things which compose this vast City may at one View appear to the Reader,

I shall subjoin a recapitulary Account of the same: *viz.* the Number Total of all the Streets, Lanes, &c. together with those of the Houses, Inhabitants, Parishes, Parish Churches, Church-wardens and Overseers of the Poor, with the Sums Total of their Disbursements on account of the Church and Poor; Number of Chapels belonging to the Church of *England*, that of the Meeting-houses of all Denominations, with the Disbursements of the latter on account of the Poor; Companies of Merchants, Incorporations of Trades, and Offices, with the Sum disbursed by the two latter on account of the Poor; the Number of Ships; Lighters, Boats, Carts, Yards for Ship-building, Quays, Wharfs; those of the Charity-schools, Hospitals and Alms-houses, with the several Sums disbursed by the latter for the Use of the Poor; with the Amount of the whole, for one Year, paid on account of the Poor; the Number of Constables, Headboroughs, Surveyors of the Highways, Scavengers, Beadles and Watchmen, with the Sum Total annually paid the Rakes, for cleansing the Streets and carrying away the Ashes; together with the Number of Markets, publick Walks, Horses, Hackney-Coaches, Chairs, Parish Workhouses, Houses of Correction, and Prisons.

And although the Chapels of the Temple in *Fleet-street*, *Trinity*, *St. George Hanover-square*, and *St. John Baptist in the Savoy*, and the Presbyterian Meeting-house in *St. Thomas's, Southwark*, are treated in the respective Places wherein they are situate; yet as they are not inserted in the Lists of Chapels and Meeting-houses above specified, I shall add them to their respective Accounts in the following Table; whereby the Number Total of the former will be increased to seventy-one and that of the latter, to one hundred and forty-seven.

A Table of the principal Things within the City and Suburbs of London.

Streets	Houses	Inhabitants	Parishes	Parish Church.	Parish Chap.	Church Ward.	Overseers of the Poor.
5099	95968	725903	143	108	71	307	242
Disburim. on Ac. of the Church.	Disburim. on Ac. of the Poor	Meeting houses	Disburim. Meetings	Comp. Merch.			
35722 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ¹ / ₄	90835 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> ² / ₃	147	31240 <i>l.</i>	8			
Incorp. Trade	Offices	Incorp. to the Poor	Disburim. to the Poor	Offices Disb.	Ships	Lighters	Boats
91	45	26375 <i>l.</i>	6000 <i>l.</i>		141	1700	6972
Carts	Yardst. Shipbuil.	Quays	Wharfs	Charity Sch.	Hospitals	Alms houses	Char. Schools Disb. Poor.
607	23	17	21	166	14	95	17547 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> ³ / ₄
Hosp. & Almsh. Disburim. Poor	Total Disburim. on Ac. of the Poor.	Constables	Headboroughs				
78519 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	250516 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> ¹ / ₄	420	227				
Surveyors	Scavengers	Beadles	Watchmen	Paid the Rakers	Markets		
58	443	134	1318	11728 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i>	33		
Publick Walks	Horses	Hackney Coaches	Hackney Chairs	Parish Work-h.	Houses of Correction	Prisons	
8	22639	800	300	50	5	14	



A perspective View of the ROYAL HOSPITAL at GREENWICH.

B. Cole sculp.

A N

A P P E N D I X.

29 Geo. II. *An Abstract of an Act * to improve, widen, and enlarge the Passage over and through London-Bridge.*

IN this Act, the Petitioners having set forth, That the Passage over and through *London-Bridge* is very dangerous and incommodious; and that it is absolutely necessary immediately to widen and enlarge the same, and that the widening and enlarging the said Bridge, and one or more of the Arches thereof, will be of publick Utility, of great Benefit to Trade and Commerce, make the Navigation upon the River *Thames* more safe and secure, and greatly tend to the Preservation of the Lives of his Majesty's Subjects passing over and through the said Bridge; It is enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, That the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common Council assembled, shall with all convenient Speed after the twenty-fourth Day of *June*, One thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, contract and agree for the purchasing (if they can) of all Houses, Tenements, Edifices, Erections, and Buildings, now standing or being on the said Bridge, or contiguous or adjoining thereto, (which do not belong to the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of *London*) which the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common Council assembled, shall judge necessary to be taken down and removed, for the Enlargement and Improvement of the Passage over, and the Avenues leading to and from the said Bridge; and are hereby authorized and required with all convenient Speed afterwards to cause to be taken down all such Houses, &c. as they shall deem necessary and proper to be taken down, for the Purposes aforesaid; and also to cause the Materials thereof to be removed and taken away; and likewise to widen or enlarge one or more of the Arches of the said Bridge, as the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common Council assembled, shall from Time to Time judge necessary and direct.

And it is further enacted, That the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common Council assembled, shall also, from Time to Time, design, assign, and lay out how and in what Manner, and with what Materials, the Passage over and through the said Bridge shall be widened, enlarged, and rendered more safe and commodious, and how the same, and the said Bridge, may, and shall, from Time to Time, be preserved and kept in good Repair and Order.

And that the Passage over the said Bridge shall be secured and preserved by a proper and uniform Ballustrade, to be erected on each Side thereof, and that the said Passage shall be Forty-five Feet wide; that is to say, The Passage for Carriages, Horses, and other Cattle, shall be Thirty-one Feet wide; and the Footways for Passengers on each Side of the said Bridge, shall be Seven Feet wide.

And that such convenient and sufficient Number of Glass Lamps, of such Sort and Fashion, and put up in such Parts and Places of the

said Bridge, as to the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the said City, in Common Council assembled, shall seem meet and expedient, shall be erected and fixed upon proper Parts and Places of the said Bridge; and be kept lighted and burning from Sun-setting to Sun-rising throughout the Year; and that from Time to Time, after any Houses on the said Bridge shall be taken down in pursuance of this Act, they shall nominate and appoint such a Number of able-bodied Watchmen as they shall judge necessary and proper to be kept upon the said Bridge, which Watchmen to be removeable at Pleasure; and that the Expence of buying and erecting of such Lamps or Lights, and also the yearly Charges of supplying, maintaining, and repairing the same, and the Charges and Expences of watching the said Bridge, shall be borne and paid out of the Estate and Revenues belonging to the said Bridge; that the Penalty of breaking, &c. any of the Lamps, shall be the same as inflicted by Act 17 Geo. II.

And that if any Person or Persons shall unlawfully, wilfully, and maliciously blow up, pull down, or destroy the said Bridge, or any Part thereof, or remove, destroy, or take away any Works which now do or shall belong thereto, or in any wise direct or procure the same to be done, whereby the said Bridge or the Works thereof shall be damaged, or the Lives of Passengers endangered, every such Offender or Offenders, being lawfully convicted thereof, shall be adjudged guilty of Felony, and shall suffer as a Felon.

And it is enacted, That all Materials appertaining to the several Houses, that shall be taken down by virtue of this Act, shall be vested in the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City of *London*, to be employed towards Reparation of the other Estates belonging to the said Bridge-house, or else to be sold and disposed of for as much Money as can be had or gotten for the same, to be applied to and for the Purposes of this Act.

And it is enacted, That Bodies Politick, &c. Trustees, and other Persons may sell and convey their Property in any of the said Buildings for the Purposes of this Act: And that where any Persons shall refuse to treat and agree, or are prevented from treating, &c. or shall not make out a Title to the Premises, the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen is to issue a Precept for the summoning and returning a Jury, who are to be drawn as Act 3 Geo. II. directs. And that the Court may summon and examine Witnesses on Oath, and direct the Jury to view the Place in Question, &c. And that the said Jury shall assess the Value on Oath. And the said Court of Mayor, and Aldermen, or Justices, shall and may respectively give Judgment for such Sum and Sums of Money to be assessed; which said Verdict or Verdicts, and the said Judgment, Decree, and Determination thereon (Notice in Writing being given to the Person or Persons interested,

terested, at least Fourteen Days before the Time of such Assessment, declaring the Time and Place of the Meeting of the said Court of Mayor and Aldermen, or Justices as aforesaid, and Jury, by leaving such Notice at the Dwelling-house of such Person or Persons, or at his, her, or their usual Place or Places of Abode, or with some Tenant or Occupier of some of the said Houses, Ground, Tenements, Edifices, Erections, or Buildings, intended to be valued and assessed, in case such Party cannot otherwise be found out, to be served with such Notice) shall be binding and conclusive to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever; and that the Verdict of the Jury, and Judgment and Proceedings of the Court, shall be signed and sealed by the Mayor, and recorded; and the same, or some Copy thereof, shall be deemed and taken to be good and effectual Evidence and Proof in any Court or Courts of Law or Equity whatsoever, and all Persons may have Recourse to the same *gratis*, and take Copies thereof, paying for every Copy, not exceeding Two Hundred Words, six Pence; and so proportionably for any greater or lesser Number of Words.

And it is further enacted, and declared, That upon Payment of the Purchase Money, Conveyance shall be executed of the Premises, in Trust for the Use of the City. And where a good Title can't be made out, or legal Conveyance executed, &c. or the Parties are not to be found, &c. or Mortgagee shall refuse to take his Mortgage Money, the Court may pay the Money into the Bank; and the Cashier or Cashiers of the Bank of *England*, who shall receive such Sum and Sums, is and are hereby required to give a Receipt or Receipts for such Sum or Sums, which Receipt or Receipts shall be entered on Record, and registered; and immediately on such Payment and Registry, all the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Use, Trust, Property, Claim, and Demand in Law and Equity, of the Person or Persons for whose Use the same was paid, in, to, and out of such Houses, Ground, &c. shall vest in the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, in Bar of all Right and Dower.

And it is further enacted, That after Purchase made, Tenants shall deliver up quiet Possession of the Tenements, within a Year after Notice given for that Purpose. And on Refusal that the Court shall Issue a Precept to the Sheriff to take Possession, and levy such Costs as shall accrue by Means of the issuing and Execution of every such Precept or Precepts, by Distress and Sale of the Goods and Chattels of any Person or Persons, who shall neglect or refuse to pay the same.

And it is further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Court of Mayor, and Aldermen, or Justices, to impose any reasonable Fine, not exceeding the Sum of Ten Pounds, on any Sheriff or Sheriffs, or their Deputy or Deputies, Bailiffs or Agents respectively, who shall make any Default in the Premises, and on any Persons who shall be summoned and returned on any such Jury or Juries, who shall not appear, and also on any Witnesses or Witnesses who shall not attend, or who shall attend and refuse to be sworn, or who being sworn shall refuse to give Evidence, and on any Persons summoned and returned on such Jury or Juries, who shall refuse to be sworn on any such Jury or Juries, or being sworn thereon shall not give his or their Verdict, or shall in any other Manner wilfully neglect his or their Duty, in or touching the Premises, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, and from Time to Time to levy such Fine or Fines, by Order of the said Court of Mayor and Aldermen, or Justices as aforesaid, as the Case may

require, by Distress and Sale of the Offender's Goods, together with the reasonable Charges of every such Distress and Sale, returning the Overplus, if any, to the Owner, and that all such Fines, which shall be so recovered and received, shall be applied towards the Purposes of this Act.

And it is further enacted, That the principal Money arising from the Sale of any Houses, &c. purchased for the Purposes contained in this Act, shall be paid to such Persons as they shall respectively nominate to receive the same, in Trust, subject to the like Uses.

And, to the Intent the Passage over the said Bridge may always be kept open and rendered more safe and commodious, and be clear of all Buildings (except as herein is mentioned) it is further enacted, That after the Houses and Tenements intended as aforesaid to be taken down, shall be taken down, the Ground and Soil on which the same now stand, shall lie open, and be deemed and used as a Common and Publick Highway for ever; and that no House or other Building shall be erected on the said Bridge (except such Gates and Toll-houses as are herein provided and directed) and that all Carriages passing over the said Bridge from *London* shall go on the East Side thereof as near as may be, and that all Carriages passing over the said Bridge to *London* shall go on the West Side thereof as near as may be; and that no Coachman or Driver shall stand or ply for Hire with any Coach or other Carriage whatsoever upon the said Bridge, or leave any empty Coach or Carriage there; and that no Carman, Carter, Drayman, or Driver of any Carriage whatsoever, shall wilfully remain with any Cart, Carr, Dray, Waggon, or other Carriage whatsoever on the said Bridge, longer than shall be necessary for going over the same, or leave any empty Cart, Dray, or other Carriage upon the said Bridge; and that no Person shall put any Filth, Dung, Ashes, or Rubbish on the said Bridge, or do any Act which may be an Annoyance there; and every such Offender being of any of the said Offences convicted, by the Oath of one or more credible Witness or Witnesses, or by his or her Confession, shall, for every such Offence, forfeit and pay a Sum not exceeding Twenty Shillings, nor less than Two Shillings and six Pence; to go and be applied between the Parties informing against and apprehending every such Offender, and on Default of immediate Payment thereof, the Offender shall be committed to the *London* Workhouse, and if in the County of *Surry*, to a House of Correction, to be kept to hard Labour for any Time not exceeding Three Days, or until the Money shall be paid.

And it is enacted, That after pulling down the Houses on the Bridge, the Tythes and customary Payments due from thence, shall be charged on the Bridge-house Lands; and paid Half yearly, free of all Taxes and Deductions, *viz.* 7 *l.* 15 *s.* 1 *d.* to be paid yearly to the Rector of *St. Magnus* and *St. Margaret*, in lieu of Surplice Fees, and *Easter* Offerings, and 4 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d.* to the Rector of *St. Olave*; and that the City shall make good out of the Bridge Estate the Deficiency in the Poor Rates, and Land Tax, occasioned by pulling down the said Houses, and also the Rates chargeable thereon, to the Parish of *St. Olave*.

Provided always, That nothing in this present Act contained shall extend, or be construed, deemed, or taken to extend, to empower the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the said City, to remove or alter any of the Arches under the said Bridge, or any Engines fixed up therein, which now belong to the Proprietors of the *London-Bridge* Water-works, or to take away

away any Right, which the said Proprietors of the said *London-Bridge* Water-works now have to the Use or Enjoyment of any of the Arches of the said Bridge, by Grant or Lease from the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, for raising Water therefrom.

And that if it shall be found necessary to take down or alter any of the Piers of the said Bridge, in order to enlarge any of the Arches thereof, and thereby the raising of Water by the said Works shall be prejudiced; that then, and in every such Case, the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the said City, in Common Council assembled, shall, and they are hereby required, on Complaint and Proof of such Damage, to stop or pen up, or cause to be stopped or pent up, a like Body of Water as shall be discharged by the taking down or altering any of the said Piers, for the Use of the Proprietors of the said Water-works.

And it is enacted, That from and after the said Twenty-fourth Day of *June*, there shall be paid for Pontage, or in the Nature of a Toll, for passing over the said Bridge, over and above the Toll now paid and payable for loaded Waggon, Carts, Drays, and Carriages, passing over the said Bridge, the following Sums of Money (that is to say)

For every Horse drawing any Coach, Chariot, Hearse, Berlin, Landau, Calash, Chaise, or Chair, over the said Bridge, the Sum of One Halfpenny.

And for every such Coach, Chariot, Hearse, Berlin, Landau, Calash, Chaise, or Chair, One Penny.

And for every Horse not drawing, passing over the said Bridge, One Halfpenny.

Provided always, That no Hackney Coach which shall pass over the said Bridge empty, or the Horses drawing the same, shall pay any Toll whatsoever; nor shall any Horse, or any Coach or Carriage whatsoever, pay more than once a Day for passing over the said Bridge: Which said respective Sums of Money, are hereby vested in the said City of *London*. And the said Toll may be levied by Distress of any Horse or Horses, or Carriage, upon which such Toll or Duty is by this Act imposed, or upon any other of the Goods and Chattels of such Person or Persons as ought to pay the same; and all such Horses or Goods may be detained till such Toll or Duty, with the reasonable Charges of such Distress, shall be paid; and it shall be lawful for the Person or Persons so distraining, after the Space of Four Days after such Distress made and taken, to sell such Horse or Horses, or other Goods or Chattels, so distrained, for Payment of the said Toll or Duty, rendering to the Owner or Owners thereof the Overplus, upon Demand, after Satisfaction of the said Toll or Duty, and the reasonable Charges in or about making such Distress, detaining, keeping, and selling the same, shall be deducted and paid.

And it is further enacted, That from and after the Twenty-fourth Day of *June*, One thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, there shall be paid to the Receiver or Receivers, Collector or Collectors, who shall be appointed by the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common Council assembled, by the Owner or Owners of every Hoy, Barge, Vessel, Lighter, or other Craft, having any Goods on board, every Time any such Hoy, Barge, Vessel, Lighter, or other Craft, shall pass through any of the Arches of the said Bridge, the several Tolls or Sums of Money following; that is to say,

For every Hoy, Barge, Vessel, Lighter, or other Craft, having any Goods on board, not exceeding five Tons Burthen, the Sum of two Pence.

For every such Hoy, Barge, Vessel, Lighter, or other Craft, not exceeding Ten Tons, the Sum of Three Pence.

For every such Hoy, Barge, Vessel, Lighter, or other Craft not exceeding Twenty-five Tons, Six Pence.

And for every such Hoy, Barge, Vessel, Lighter or other Craft, above the Burthen of Twenty-five Tons, One Shilling.

Save and except out of such Tolls, all such Crafts as shall be loaded only with Straw, Manure, Dung, Compost, or Lime, to be used for Tillage.

All which Tolls or Sums of Money shall be paid within the Space of three Months, under the Penalty of five Pounds, to be levied from Time to Time, by Distress and Sale of the Goods and Chattels, together with the reasonable Charges of every such Distress and Sale.

Provided always, That it may be lawful to compound or agree by the Year, or otherwise, with the Owner or Owners of any Craft, having Goods on board, to pass through the Arches of the said Bridge, for such Sum of Money, and to be paid in such Manner as the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common Council assembled, shall think fit and reasonable.

And it is enacted, That the Owner's Name and Tonnage be painted on some conspicuous Parts of the Vessel, on Penalty of 20s. besides the Tolls; to be paid on Conviction to the Informer, and may be levied by Distress and Sale.

And it is enacted, That the Tolls and Duties payable by this Act, shall not be rated or taxed for or towards the Land Tax, Church, Poor or any other Rates or Taxes, Ward or Parochial, or for or towards the Repairs of any Highways.

Provided, That all and every the Powers and Authorities in and by this Act given and granted to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the said City of *London*, in Common Council assembled, shall and may at all Times hereafter be exercised and performed, as fully and effectually to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, by any Committee who shall be appointed from Time to Time, by the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the said City of *London*, in Common Council assembled, for putting in Execution this Act, or performing any Matters hereby directed to be done, according to the Authorities which from Time to Time, by the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the said City of *London*, in Common Council assembled, shall be delegated or given to such Committee; and that all and every Acts, Matters, and Things, which at any Times hereafter shall be done or transacted by any such Committee, who shall be appointed as aforesaid, shall be as valid and effectual, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, as if the same were or had been done, transacted, or performed by the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the said City of *London*, in Common Council assembled; any thing in this Act before contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

And it is enacted, That an Order of Justice, &c. shall not be liable to be quashed for want of Form, nor removed by *Certiorari*. That Persons aggrieved may appeal to the General or Quarter Sessions, and the Court may award Costs.

And it is enacted, That the several Tolls and Duties hereby appointed to be raised and levied for the Purposes aforesaid, shall have Continuance and be received, had, raised, collected, and taken, until such Time as the Money which shall be borrowed by virtue of this Act, and the Interest thereof, shall be fully satisfied and paid.

An Abstract of an Act for building a Bridge cross the River of Thames, from Black-Friars in the City of London, to the opposite Side in the County of Surry.

IN this Act, the Petitioners having set forth, That it will be advantageous, not only to the City of *London*, but to many others of his Majesty's Subjects, and to the Publick in general, That a Bridge be built cross the River *Thames*, from *Black-Friars* in the said City, to the opposite Side in the County of *Surry*; It is enacted, That the Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common-Council assembled, shall have Power and Authority, and are authorized and empowered to design, direct, order and build a Bridge cross the River *Thames* as aforesaid, and to maintain, preserve and support the same when built, and for that Purpose to appoint a Committee from Time to Time to manage and transact such Matters as they may find necessary; which Committee so to be appointed shall have such Powers and Authorities as shall from Time to Time be delegated or given to them by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, in Common Council assembled, or such general Powers as by this Act are given and granted to the said Committee.

Provided, That no Person concerned in building, or dealing in any Materials for building, nor during such Time as he shall have or execute any Office or Place of Profit by or under the Authority of this Act, or during such Time as he shall have any Share or Interest in any Contract or Agreement for effecting the Purposes aforesaid, or have or hold any Place or Employment under the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, shall be eligible or capable of acting as a Member of the Committee.

And it is enacted, That the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, in Common Council assembled, are empowered to design, assign and lay out in what Manner the said intended Bridge shall be erected and built, and the Ways, Streets and Passages to and from the same made, widened, enlarged or improved, and to do all Matters and Things for carrying on and effecting the Purposes aforesaid.

And that there shall remain a free and open Passage for the Water through the Arches thereof, or Passages under the same, of Seven Hundred and Fifty Feet at least, within the present Banks of the said River.

And that it shall not be lawful to erect any House or Building upon the said Bridge, other than Gates and Toll-Houses.

And that if any Person or Persons shall wilfully and maliciously blow up, pull down, or destroy the said Bridge, or any Part thereof, such Offender or Offenders, being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be adjudged guilty of Felony, and shall suffer as a Felon.

And that the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, in Common Council assembled, shall have full Power and Authority to agree with the Owners or Occupiers of, and other Persons interested in such Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, as they shall Judge fit to be purchased, removed or pulled down, for the Purchase thereof; and, to appoint Workmen to pull Houses down, and to lay such Ground into Streets, Ways or Passages, or any of them, for the making, widening, enlarging or improving the same.

And if it shall happen that any Person or Per-

sons, Bodies politick, corporate or collegiate, or other Person or Persons seized or possessed of, or interested in, any such Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments as aforesaid, shall refuse to treat or agree for the Sale and Conveyance of their respective Estates and Interests therein with the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common Council assembled, or with any Person or Persons authorized by them, or shall not produce and evince a clear Title to the Premises they are in Possession of, or to the Interest they claim, to the Satisfaction of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, in Common Council assembled, or of the Person or Persons so authorized by them, then and in every such Case, a Jury shall be impannelled by the Sheriff of *London* or *Surry*, as the Case shall require; and the said Jury upon their Oaths shall inquire of the Value of such Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, and of the respective Estate and Interest of every Person seized or possessed thereof, or interested therein, or of or in any Part thereof, and shall assess and award the Sum or Sums to be paid to every such Person or Persons for the Purchase of such their Estates and Interests.

And it is enacted, That all Sums of Money, or other Consideration, Recompence or Satisfaction to be paid and made pursuant to any such Agreement or Verdict as aforesaid, or which shall be due on any Mortgage, shall be, and are hereby charged and chargeable upon all Monies, which shall be raised or received for the Purposes of this Act, and shall be tendered to the Party or Parties entitled to the same; and in case of Refusal to accept the same, shall be paid into the Bank of *England*, in the Names of any Person or Persons appointed by the said Court of Mayor and Aldermen for that Purpose, in Trust for such Person and Persons as shall be entitled to receive the same, before the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons in Common Council assembled, shall proceed to pull down any House or Houses, or other Erections and Buildings, or to use the Ground for the Purposes of this Act.

And it is enacted, That before the said Bridge shall be compleatly finished and made passable, the said Mayor, &c. shall agree with the Company of Watermen, touching the Recompence to be made to the said Company, for and in respect of the *Sundays Ferry* from *Black-Friars* aforesaid, to the opposite Side in the County of *Surry*. And in Case such Recompence cannot be settled by Agreement, then the Justices of the County of *Surry*, at some General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the said County, or some Adjournment thereof, shall assess the same by a Jury of the County of *Surry*. And the Verdict of such Jury and the Judgment of the said Justices thereupon shall be binding to both Parties and their Successors. And such Sum or Sums so to be paid, shall be laid out in the Publick Funds, and the Income and yearly Produce thereof shall be applied to the same Purposes, and in such manner as the Money arising by the said Ferry hath been applied.

It is enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Mayor, &c. out of the Monies to be received by this Act, to fill up the Channel of *Bridewell-Dock*, lying between the said River *Thames* and *Fleet-Bridge*; and also to remove,

remove, pull down, and take away the Bridge cross the said Channel of *Bridewell-Dock*, and the Erections and Buildings, or any Part thereof, standing and being upon *Fleet Bridge*.

Provided, at the Time of the filling up the said Channel as aforesaid, they shall make, erect, and build a good and sufficient Drain or Drains, Sewer or Sewers, in and through the said Channel, of convenient Depth, and from Time to Time cleanse and repair the same, out of the Monies which shall be raised, or received for the Purposes of this Act.

And it is enacted, That when the said Bridge shall be compleatly finished, and made passable, it shall not be lawful for any Coachman or Driver to stand or ply, for Hire, with any Coach or other Carriage whatsoever, or to leave any empty Coach or Carriage on the said Bridge, or within the Space of One Hundred Yards on either Side of the same; or for any Carman, Carter, Drayman or Driver of any Carriage whatsoever, wilfully to stand or remain with any Cart, Car, Dray, Waggon or other Carriage whatsoever, or to leave any empty Cart, Dray, Waggon or other Carriage upon the said Bridge, or within the Distance aforesaid; or for any Person or Persons to put any Filth, Dung, Ashes or Rubbish on the said Bridge, or to do any Act which may be an Annoyance there; and that every Person so offending herein, and being thereof convicted, shall forfeit and pay for every such Offence a Sum not exceeding Twenty Shillings, nor less than Two Shillings and Six Pence, to be applied between the Parties informing against and apprehending every such Offender or Offenders; and in Default of immediate Payment thereof the Offender or Offenders shall be committed to the Work-house, or to a House of Correction, there to be kept to hard Labour for any Time not exceeding three Days, or until Payment thereof.

And it is enacted, That from and after the said Bridge shall be erected and made passable a convenient and sufficient Number of Glass Lamps shall be fixed on some proper Parts and Places of such Bridge; and the same shall be kept lighted and burning from Sun-setting to Sun-rising throughout the Year; and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons shall appoint such a Number of able-bodied Watchmen as they shall judge necessary to be kept upon the Bridge, for the Safety and Protection of Persons passing over the same: The Expence and the yearly Charges thereof to be borne and paid by and out of the Monies to be raised and collected by Virtue of this Act.

And it is enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, in Common Council assembled, to take and receive, or cause to be taken and received, in the Nature of a Toll, before any Passage over the said Bridge shall be permitted, any Sum which the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, in Common Council assembled, shall direct, not exceeding the following Rates; that is to say, For every Coach, Chariot, Berlin, Chaise, Chair or Calash, drawn by Six or more Horses, Two Shillings: For every Coach, Chariot, Berlin, Chaise, Chair or Calash drawn by Four Horses, One Shilling and Six Pence: For every Coach, Chariot, Berlin, Chaise, Chair or Calash, drawn by less than Four Horses, One Shilling: For every Waggon, Wain, Car, Cart, or Carriage, drawn by Four or more Horses, or other Beasts, One Shilling, or less than Four Horses, or other Beasts, Six Pence: For every Horse, Mule,

or Ass, laden or unladen, and not drawing, One Penny: And for every Foot Passenger on Sunday One Penny, and every other Day One Halfpenny. And the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, in Common Council assembled, are hereby impowered, by any Person or Persons by them thereto authorized as herein after mentioned, to levy the Tolls or Duties hereby required to be paid upon any Person or Persons who shall, after Demand thereof made, neglect or refuse to pay the same as aforesaid; or to deny or hinder any Passage over the said Bridge until Payment thereof. Which said Tolls or Duties shall and may be levied by Distress of any Horse or Horses, or other Cattle or Goods upon which such Tolls or Duties are by this Act imposed, or upon any other of the Goods and Chattels of such Person or Persons as ought to pay the same; and all such Horses or other Cattle or Goods may be detained until such Tolls or Duties, with the reasonable Charge of such Distress, shall be paid. And it shall be lawful for the Person or Persons so distraining, after the Space of four Days after such Distress made or taken, to sell the Cattle, or other Goods or Chattels so distrained, for Payment of the said Tolls or Duties, rendering to the Owner or Owners thereof the Overplus upon Demand, after Satisfaction of the said Tolls or Duties, and the reasonable Charges in and about making such Distress and Sale, and keeping the same.

And it shall be lawful to and for the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons in Common Council assembled, to nominate and appoint such Person or Persons to be Receiver or Receivers, Collector or Collectors of the said Tolls and Duties as they shall think fit.

And it is enacted and declared, That the whole of the said Bridge shall be deemed to be within the Parish of *Saint Anne, Black-Friars*, in the City of *London*; and the same or any Part thereof, or the Tolls to be taken thereon, shall not be rated or assessed for or towards the Land-Tax, the Repairs of Highways, Poors Rate, Church-wardens or any Ward or Parish-Rate whatsoever, nor shall the County of *Surry* be subject or liable to be taxed or assessed for the Repairs or supporting the same.

And it is further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common Council assembled, from Time to Time, to raise, upon the Credit of the Tolls and Duties created and made payable by this Act, any Sum or Sums of Money not exceeding Thirty Thousand Pounds in any one Year, until a Sum, not exceeding One Hundred and Sixty Thousand Pounds in the whole, shall be raised.

And that the Tolls and Duties which shall be payable by Virtue of this Act shall be payable and have Continuance until all principal Money, which by Virtue of this Act shall be borrowed upon the Credit of the said Tolls and Duties, together with the Interest thereof, shall be paid.

Provided, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to lessen or affect the Security of any of the present Creditors of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens.

And it is enacted, That the Chamberlain of the said City of *London* shall yearly, after the said Bridge shall be begun, lay before each House of Parliament a true State of the Application of all Money which shall be received by Virtue of this Act.

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O F

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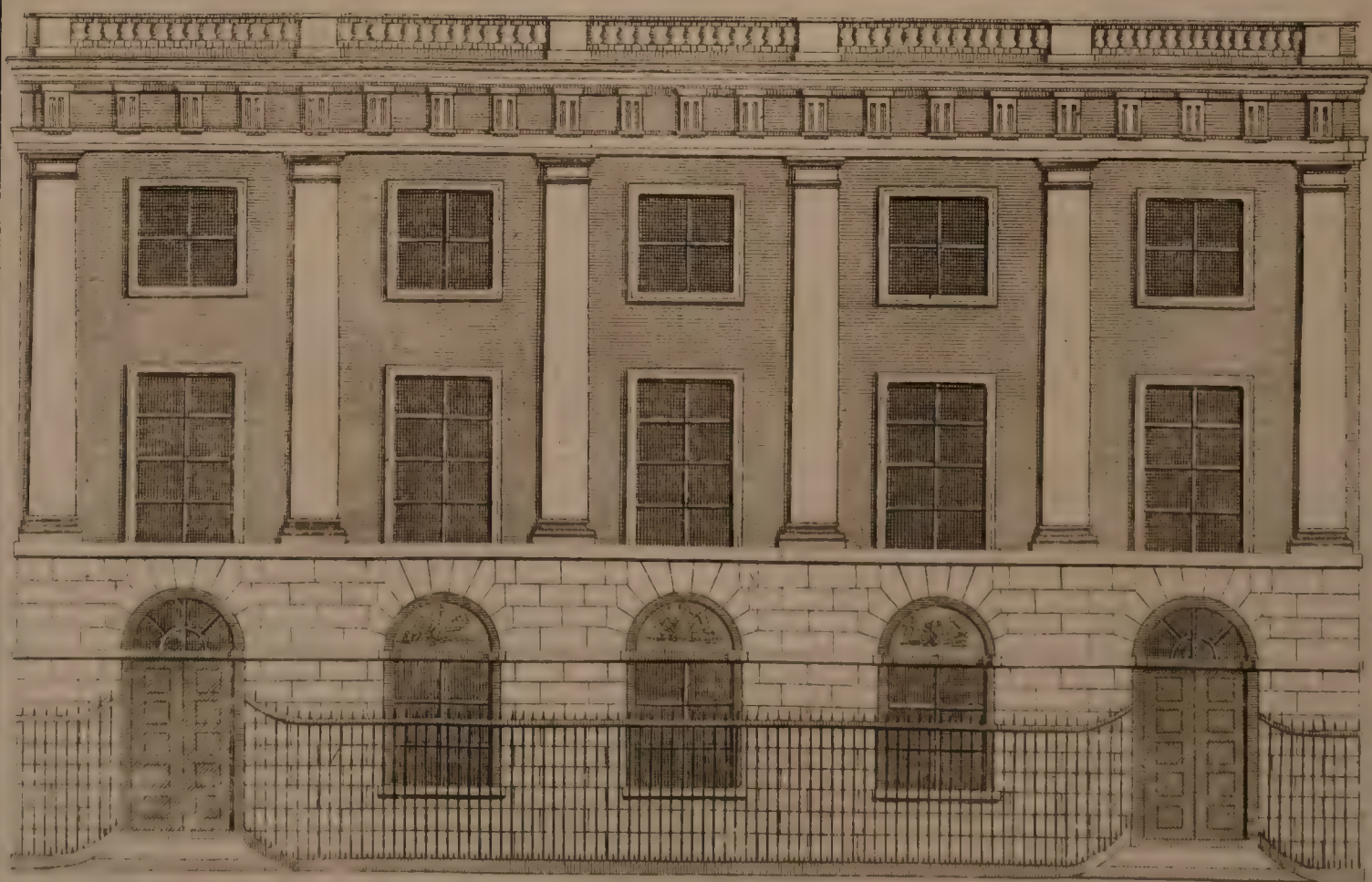
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This Plan is most humbly Inscrib'd to Thomas Chitty Esq^r. Alderman of Tower Street Ward.



A
CONTINUATION
OF THE
HISTORY AND SURVEY
OF THE
Cities of LONDON and WESTMINSTER,
AND THE
Borough of SOUTHWARK,
WITH THE
PLACES ADJACENT;
BRINGING DOWN THE
HISTORY TO THE PRESENT TIME,
AND DESCRIBING THE
VAST IMPROVEMENTS
MADE IN EVERY PART OF
THIS GREAT METROPOLIS.



A
CONTINUATION
OF THE
HISTORY and SURVEY
OF THE
Cities of LONDON and WESTMINSTER, &c.

C H A P. I.

The Opposition to the Building a new Bridge at Black-Friars, and to the Repairs and Improvements of London Bridge. A Committee to inquire into the Objection for improving London Bridge. Their Report rejected. Petition for the Borough Market. The Museum established at Montague-House. The present State of the City Estate in the Hamlet of Ratcliff. The Establishment of the Ratcliff Ferry, and of the Borough Market. Abstract of the Acts of 28th of George II. relating to the said Market. Great Fire at the Hermitage. 410l. per Annum settled on the Comptroller of the Bridge-House. Motion to remove Newgate. Verdict obtained by Mr. Miles. Mr. Markham swears off when nominated for Sheriff. Mr. Trueman forbids the Common-Hall to chuse him. The City Address to his Majesty returned from Germany, and his Majesty's Answer. The Report of the Newgate Committee. A Committee to inquire into the City Right to the Hospitals. City Militia ordered out. Motion for a national Militia rejected in the Common-Council. Petition ordered for building Black-Friars Bridge on the 18th of December 1755.

*Opposition
to the
Scheme for
building
Black-
Friars
Bridge.*



THE Citizens of London, about this Time, became so thoroughly convinced of the Necessity for them to attend to the Improvements, which some Individuals had proposed, to prevent the disagreeable Effects

already felt from the shifting of the Inhabitants and Trade to *Westminster* and its Liberties, that they began seriously to consider of the most effectual Means to carry that Scheme† into Execution. But as they did not all conceive the same Ideas of this grand Design, and a little Jealousy

arising between the Eastern and Western Parts of the City, lest one should by such Improvements get the Advantage of the other in point of Situation for Trade, which they apprehended might be diverted from the capital Streets within the Walls, by the Erection of a New Bridge, or Communication over the *Thames*, between the Western Suburbs and the great Roads in *Surry*, the Common-Council, by their Partiality, interrupted and delayed the Works, which all acknowledged would greatly improve the Trade and Commerce, and adorn and make the City more healthy and pleasant.

The

† See p. 789.

The Wards, which laid most convenient to, and received great Advantages from the Old Bridge, or *London Bridge*, opposed the Scheme of the Western Wards, which united in a Scheme to build a New Bridge from the End of *Fleet-Ditch*, *Black-Friars*, to open a Communication with those great Roads, which lead to *London Bridge*; and to improve the Estates and Trade of the Western Suburbs, that had been decaying; and were in a manner ruined, for want of a more convenient Avenue to *Farringdon Ward* and the Parts adjacent.

And to the
Improve-
ments of
London
Bridge.

On the contrary; the Friends to the *Black-Friars Bridge* Scheme made it a Point to oppose the Measures pursued for the Improvement of *London Bridge*; for though they could not deny the Utility, and even the Necessity there was to make an effectual Reparation of *London Bridge*, on many Accounts, and particularly to prevent the Accidents, by which many Lives were lost in passing under that Bridge, the Sticklers for a New Bridge insisted upon carrying their Scheme into Execution, and compleating it, before they would come into any Measures for repairing and improving the Old Bridge.

Objection
to a New
Bridge.

The Citizens, who stickled for the Old Bridge, were also very sanguine in the Cause, and urged, that a Bridge from *Black-Friars* to the opposite Shore would greatly prejudice the Navigation of the River *Thames*. And this was propagated with so much Industry and Assurance, that the Common-Council thought proper to order the said Objection to be laid before a Committee, to enquire into the Validity of that Assertion, and to report their Opinion thereof to the next Court of Common-Council.

Committee
to examine
into the Ob-
jection.

A. D.
1755.

This Committee, on the 15th of *January* 1755, made their Report, pursuant to that Order, and therein set forth, "That a Bridge over the *Thames* at the Place proposed would greatly obstruct the Current of the River, and be very prejudicial to the Commerce of this City." However, the Promoters of a New Bridge had Address enough to overthrow this Report; for, upon a Motion made to agree to this Report, there ensued a most warm Debate for three Hours; and then a Division was demanded, which rejected the Report, and made all the Endeavours of the Committee abortive; for, upon telling the Votes on both Sides, it appeared that there were

For agreeing 10 Aldermen.
96 Commoners.

Against agreeing 6 Aldermen.
126 Commoners.

By this there appeared a Majority of 26 against agreeing with the Report.

In this same Common-Council Mr. *Torriano*, one of the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, was ordered to present a Petition from the City of *London* to Parliament, for the Removal of the Borough Market. At the same Time it was agitated by the Advocates of the Old Bridge, to add a Clause to the Act for removing the Borough Market, to enable the City to repair and alter *London Bridge*, but without Effect; nothing more being agreed upon, than to take into their Consideration at their next Meeting the Report of the 26th of *Sept.* last about the New and Old Bridges.

Petition
for the
Borough
Market.

The Parliament having established the *British Museum*, under the Direction, Management, and

Care of Trustees, they did also, on the 20th of *March* this Year, pass an Act to vest *Montague-House*, in *Great Russel-Street*, *Bloomsbury-Square*, in Trustees, and enabled them to convey the said House and Premises to the Trustees of the *British Museum*, for a general Repository of Books printed and manuscript, and an Infinity of Curiosities in Art and Nature, accumulated from the *Cottonian Library*, the M.S. of Lord *Harley*, the late Earl of *Oxford*; but chiefly from the immense Collection made from all Parts of the World, by that profound Adept in the Works of Nature, Sir *Hans Sloane*, M.D. pursuant to an Act of Parliament which passed in the Year 1752, for the Purchase of the *Museum*, or Collection of Sir *Hans Sloane*, and of the *Harleian Collection* of Manuscripts, and for providing a general Repository for the better Reception and more convenient Use of the said Collections, and of the *Cottonian Library*, and the Additions thereunto. By which Act 20,000*l.* was paid to Sir *Hans Sloane's* Executors for his Collection, and 10,000*l.* to the Trustees of the Earl and Countess of *Oxford* and *Mortimer*, for the *Harleian Collection*. And it was enacted, that the said Collections, together with the *Cottonian Library* and its Additions, should be repositied in one Place, to be erected or purchased for that Purpose; and that the Collection of Sir *Hans Sloane*, in all its Branches, shall be kept and preserved together in the general Repository, whole and entire, and with proper Marks of Distinction; and that the *Harleian Collection* of Manuscripts shall be kept together in the said Repository, as an Addition to the *Cottonian Library*. And the said Trustees were made a Body Corporate, with Power to make Statutes, Rules, and Ordinances; to chuse Librarians, Officers, and Servants, and to appoint Salaries; upon this special Trust and Confidence, "That a free Access to the said general Repository, and to the Collections therein contained, shall be given to all studious and curious Persons, at such Time, and in such Manner, and under such Regulations, for inspecting and consulting the said Collections, as the said Trustees, or the major Part of them, in any general Meeting assembled, shall be limited for that Purpose." And it was further enacted, That there should be raised 300,000*l.* by way of Lottery, to satisfy and discharge the several Sums necessary for the Purposes of this Act; of which Sum 30,000*l.* to be put out at Interest in the public Funds towards the paying of Officers Salaries, and other necessary Expences.

Act for es-
tablishing
the Muse-
um.

Amongst the Number of the City Estates, there lies one, which in Times past has been of great Consideration, in the Hamlet of *Ratcliff*, and the old Parish of *Stepney*, (now a Part of the Parish of *St. Anne, Limehouse*, in the County of *Middlesex*) abutting on the East upon a large Timber-Yard, in which has lately been erected a Saw-Mill by *Charles Dingley*, Esq; and now in the Possession of — *Maggot*, Esq; and Company; on the South upon *Ratcliff Narrow-Street* and the *Thames*; on the West upon a Street called *Ratcliff-Cross*, the *Butcher-Row*, and Part of *Whitehorse-Street*, as far North as *Rose-Lane*; and on the North upon *Rose-Lane*, including the East Side of *Whitehorse-Street* and *Butcher-Row*, quite from the West End of *Rose-Lane*,

City Estate
at Ratcliff
its present
State.

Lane, to the West End of the *Narrow-Street*, *Rose-Lane*, *London-Street*, *Pump-Yard*, *Queen-Street*; and certain Parcels of Land thereunto adjoining. This Estate, by the Injuries of Time, and the Shifting of Trade and other Incidents, and particularly by its falling into the Hands of the City at the Expiration of the Ground or Building Leases, a few Years ago, and a Mismanagement somewhere in the letting of the Premises to some necessitous and artful People, upon Lease to repair and to uphold, (whose Intention, as proved by their Actions, was to make Money of the old Materials, and to run away with the Rents) had from Time to Time been brought into a ruinous Condition, so that few Houses in *Rose-Lane*, *London-Street*, and *Queen-Street*, were inhabitable, or occupied by People able to pay their Rents. The City for some Time kept this Estate in their own Hands, and appointed one Captain *Ford*, a Ropemaker upon the Premises, to manage, repair, lett the Houses, and receive the Rents. This not answering the End proposed, it was resolved by the Committee of City Lands once more to lett the Premises to the best Bidder, with a Fine upon a renewable Lease. And accordingly the whole of *London-Street* and *Queen-Street* was lett to one *Beezly*, a Sugar-Baker, for 240*l.* per Annum, and a Fine of 500*l.* and at the same Time a Ferry over the *Thames* was established by Act of Parliament, and a Road made to it at the East End of *Queen-Street*, in Expectation of improving the adjacent Streets, &c. This Ferry across the *Thames*, from the *Narrow-Street* in *St. Ann's Parish*, *Middlesex*, commonly called *Limehouse*, is accounted a safe, easy, and short Communication, for Horses and Carriages of any Sort, between the Roads on the North Side of the *Thames*, and the East of *London*, and the Counties of *Surry* and *Kent*. But with all its Conveniencies, this Ferry is but little frequented, and the Lease of the Estate abovementioned to *Beezly*, by the City of *London*, has been for several Years mortgaged and foreclosed; another Parcel of it in *Rose-Lane* is fallen down, and the adjoining Buildings are ready to follow, and several Houses on the best Situation, facing *Broad-Street*, have been lately burnt down, and are likely to continue in Ruins; except some rational Scheme can be struck out to make it worth the while of Men of Fortune and Integrity to embark, upon that great Extent of Ground, with a Lease, that shall encourage them to lay out their Money to Advantage.

A Ferry established over the Thames.

Borough Market.

28 Geo. II. The Act for holding the Borough Market.

The Preamble.

A Bill also passed in this Sessions of Parliament to prevent the holding of any Market in the High Street of the Borough of *Southwark*, and to remove it to a more convenient Place, where it is now kept, in these Words:

“Whereas the late King *Edward* the Sixth, by his Royal Charter in the Fourth Year of his Reign, did, among other Things, give and grant unto the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of *London*, that they and their Successors should have within the Borough and Town of *Southwark*, in the County of *Surry*, one Market or Markets to be there holden, and all Things which to a Market do appertain, or may appertain, for ever: And whereas by an Act of Parliament passed in the Twenty-ninth Year of

“the Reign of his late Majesty King *Charles* the Second, it was enacted, That the said Market should continue and be kept in the same Place where it had been anciently, and was at the Time of making the said Act, kept; and that the said Market should not be kept in any other Place whatsoever: And whereas the High Street of the said Borough, where the said Market is now held, leading from *London Bridge* to *St. Margaret's Hill*, is a great Thoroughfare to and from the Counties of *Surry*, *Kent*, and *Sussex*; and the holding of the said Market in the said High Street hath been found inconvenient from the great Increase of Coaches, Carts, and Carriages passing and repassing through the same, which hath occasioned frequent Stops, and is a great Obstruction to Trade and Commerce: For Remedy whereof, may it please your Majesty, upon the humble Petition of the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, who are desirous to give up the said Market, and the Profits arising thereby, for the Convenience and Accommodation of the Public, that it may be enacted; and be it enacted, That from and after the Twenty-fifth Day of *March*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-Six, no Market whatsoever shall be kept or held in the said High Street of the Borough of *Southwark*, in the County of *Surry*; and that it shall not be lawful for any Person or Persons whatsoever to erect, place, or use any Stall, Trussel, Block, or other Stand, in the said High Street of the said Borough, or to sell, or expose to Sale, any Peas, Beans, Herbs, Victuals, or other Commodities whatsoever, in or upon any Stall, Trussel, Stand, Shed, or Carriage whatsoever, in the said High Street of the said Borough of *Southwark*.

No Market for the future to be held in the High Street;

or Stall erected for selling Garden or other Ware.

The setting up Stalls, and the standing of empty Coaches, or other Carriages in the Street, deemed a Nuisance.

“And that every erecting, placing, or using on, or in any Part of the said High Street, of any Stall, Trussel, Block, or other Thing, and also the felling, or exposing to Sale, of any Commodities on them, or any of them, and every placing or standing of any empty Coach, Cart, Dray, or other Carriage, in any Part of the said High Street (except only during the Time of the loading or unloading thereof, and that to be done in a reasonable Time) shall be deemed, and is hereby declared to be a common Nuisance.

No Coachman, &c. to ply or stand in the Streets.

“And that it shall not be lawful for any Coachman or Driver to stand or ply, or be permitted to stand or ply for Hire with any Coach or other Carriage whatsoever in the said High Street, or for any Carman, Carter, Drayman, or Driver of any Carriage whatsoever to stand or remain, or be permitted to stand or remain, with any Cart, Carr, Dray, Waggon, or other Carriage whatsoever, in the said High Street, except only during the Time of loading and unloading thereof, and that to be done in a reasonable Time; and that no Carriage shall stand to load or unload with its Breech or Tail at or before any Dwelling-House, Shop, or Warehouse; and if any Coachman, Carman, Carter, Drayman, Waggoner, or Driver, shall offend herein, it shall and may be lawful for any Constable or Inhabitant of the Place where the Offence shall be committed, to apprehend

Persons causing Obstruction, by Coaches, Carts or other Carriages, to be carried before a Justice.

“and take, or cause to be apprehended and
 “taken, every such Person or Persons so of-
 “fending, before some Justice of the Peace for
 “the said Borough, or for the said County of
 “Surry; and upon Conviction thereof, either
 “by the Confession of the Party, or the Oath
 “of One or more credible Witnesses or Wit-
 “nesses, before such Justice (which Oath such
 “Justice is hereby impowered and required to
 “administer) every such Person or Persons so
 “offending, shall respectively forfeit and pay
 “for every such Offence a Sum not exceeding
 “Ten Shillings, nor less than Five Shillings,
 “as such Justice shall direct, to go and be ap-
 “plied to the Use of the Poor of the Parish
 “where such Offence shall be committed; and
 “in Default of immediate Payment, the Of-
 “fender or Offenders shall be committed to the
 “House of Correction, there to be kept to
 “hard Labour for any Time not exceeding Seven
 “Days, as such Justice shall think fit to order,
 “or until he shall have paid the same.”

Penalty of
the said
Offences;
and how
the same is
to be ap-
plied.

28 Geo. II.
Act to en-
able the
Church-
wardens,
&c. to hold
a Market.

Act of this
Session.

The City of London having given up their
 Right and Interest to and in the *Borough-Market*
 for the public Good, and the said Market being
 by the Act above recited totally abolished, the
 Inhabitants of the Borough of *Southwark* did, by
 their humble Petition to Parliament, obtain
 another Act to enable the Churchwardens, Over-
 seers, and Inhabitants of the Parish of *Saint*
Saviour, in the Borough of *Southwark*, in the
 County of *Surry*, to hold a Market within the
 said Parish, not interfering with the High Street,
 in the said Borough; wherein it is set forth,
 “Whereas by an Act made and passed in this
 “present Session of Parliament, intituled, *An*
 “*Act to prevent the holding of any Market for the*
 “*future in the High Street of the Borough of*
 “*Southwark, in the County of Surry*; it is
 “enacted, That from and after the Twenty-
 “fifth Day of *March*, in the Year of our
 “Lord One thousand seven hundred and fifty-
 “six, no Market whatsoever shall be kept or
 “held in the said High Street of the Borough
 “of *Southwark*, in the County of *Surry*: And
 “whereas it is necessary for the Benefit and Ac-
 “commodation of the Inhabitants of the said
 “Borough of *Southwark*, and the neighbouring
 “Towns and Villages, that a Market should be
 “still continued, as near as conveniently may
 “be, to the Place where it is now held; and
 “the Churchwardens, Overseers of the Poor,
 “and Inhabitants of the Parish of *Saint Saviour*,
 “within the said Borough, are desirous to erect,
 “hold, and maintain such Market, and have
 “found out a convenient Place for that Purpose,
 “near the present Market, within the said Parish
 “of *Saint Saviour*; to wit, A Piece of Ground
 “in which is contained a Spot called *The Triangle*,
 “abutting on a Place called the *Turnstile*, on the
 “Backside of *Three-Crown-Court* Eastward, on
 “*Fowle-Lane*, and Buildings in *Rochester-Yard*
 “and *Dirty-Lane* Northward, and towards *Dead-*
 “*man's-Place* Westward: But whereas such new
 “Market cannot be erected, held, and main-
 “tained, nor many Difficulties be removed,
 “which may arise in the Purchase of the Ground,
 “Houses, and other Buildings, that shall be
 “found necessary to be made use of for that

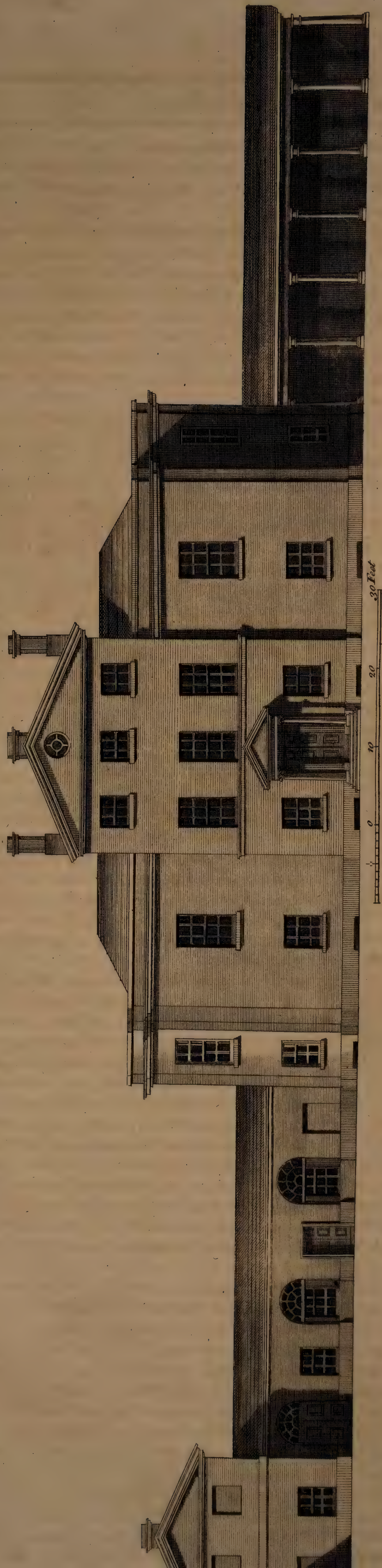
“Purpose, by reason of legal Disabilities, which
 “the Owners or Occupiers thereof may be under
 “to dispose of the same; all which cannot be
 “done, and effectually carried into Execution,
 “otherwise than by the Aid and Authority of
 “Parliament: May it therefore please Your
 “Majesty, at the Prayer of the Churchwardens,
 “Overseers of the Poor, and Inhabitants of the
 “said Parish of *Saint Saviour*, in the Borough
 “of *Southwark*, that it may be enacted, That
 “the Right Honourable *Arthur Onslow*, Esq; *Commis-*
 “Speaker of the Honourable House of Com- *sioners*
 “mons, &c. shall be, and they are hereby con- *Names.*
 “stituted and appointed Commissioners to do all
 “Matters and Things necessary for carrying this
 “Act into Execution, in Manner as is herein
 “after mentioned.

“And that it shall be lawful to and for the *Commis-*
 “said Commissioners, or any Seven or more *sioners to*
 “of them, or any Person or Persons authorized *set out the*
 “by them, to enter into, and upon the said *Site of the*
 “Ground, within the Limits aforesaid, and to *Market.*
 “view the same, and to describe and set out
 “such Parts thereof, as they shall adjudge proper
 “for holding the said Market thereon; and *Purchase*
 “further, that so soon as the said Ground shall *thereof to*
 “be so set out and adjudged proper for that *be after-*
 “Purpose by the said Commissioners, or any *wards*
 “Seven or more of them, it shall and may be *made by*
 “lawful for the said Churchwardens and Over- *the Parish.*
 “seers of the Poor of the said Parish of *Saint*
Saviour, within the Borough of *Southwark*,
 “for the time being, together with Eleven of
 “the most substantial Inhabitants, to be from
 “time to time chosen and appointed by the
 “Vestry of the said Parish, or any Seven or
 “more of them, for and on Behalf of them-
 “selves, and the rest of the Inhabitants of the
 “said Parish, to purchase the said Ground, and
 “any Buildings erected thereupon, or upon any
 “Part thereof, and all or any Estate, Term,
 “or Interest subsisting therein, and to convert
 “the said Ground into a Place for holding the
 “said Market thereon; in Trust nevertheless,
 “to and for the several Uses, Intents, and Pur-
 “poses, as are herein after declared and enacted
 “concerning the same.

“And that it shall and may be lawful to and *Rights of*
 “for the said Churchwardens, Overseers, and *holding the*
 “Inhabitants, or any Seven or more of them, *Market*
 “to have, possess, and enjoy, the Right of *and Tolls,*
 “holding the said Market for the Borough of *&c. vested*
 “*Southwark*, on the Ground which shall be so *in the*
 “purchased, and to receive and take the usual *Church-*
 “and accustomed Rents, Tolls, and Profits *wardens*
 “thereof, in as full, ample, and beneficial Man- *and Inha-*
 “ner, as the same, or any of them, were at *bitants.*
 “any Time heretofore held or enjoyed by the
 “Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the
 “City of *London*, in or upon the said ancient
 “Market by them holden, within the said Bo-
 “rough of *Southwark*, together with all such
 “Rights, Privileges, Emoluments, and Ap-
 “purtenances whatsoever, as was, or were here-
 “tofore used and enjoyed, as belonging or ap-
 “pertaining to the said ancient Market.

“And for preventing any Encroachments
 “which might hereafter be made on the said
 “Market; be it further enacted, That from
 “and

New River Office.



Front of New-Newton.



No Provisions, &c. to be sold without Licence, within 1000 Yards of the Bounds of the Market;

Hay and Straw excepted.

Penalty 5l.

Application thereof.

Justices may mitigate Penalties.

Persons aggrieved may appeal to the Quarter-Sessions, &c.

Proceedings not removable by Certiorari.

Fire at the Hermitage.

410l. Salary to the Comptroller of the Bridge-House.

“ and after the said Ground shall be purchased
 “ and used as a Market, it shall not be lawful
 “ for any Person or Persons to erect or hold
 “ any other Market within the said Borough of
 “ *Southwark*, or any Part thereof, or to vend
 “ or expose to Sale any Fish, Meat, Poultry,
 “ or other Provisions, which are usually sold in
 “ publick Markets, in any Stall in any High
 “ Street of the said Borough of *Southwark*, or
 “ within the Space of One thousand Yards from
 “ the Bounds of the said Market, within the
 “ County of *Surry*, except the present Hay-
 “ Market for Sale of Hay and Straw only,
 “ without Licence under the Hands and Seals
 “ of the said Churchwardens, Overseers, and
 “ Inhabitants, or any Seven or more of them,
 “ first had and obtained; and every Person who
 “ shall so vend, or expose to Sale, any Fish,
 “ Meat, Poultry, or such other Provisions as
 “ shall be usually sold in the said Market, in
 “ any Stall within the said Borough as aforesaid,
 “ and shall be convicted thereof before any Two
 “ or more of his Majesty's Justices of the
 “ Peace for the said County of *Surry*, and such
 “ other Persons who are authorized to be his
 “ Majesty's Justices of the Peace within the
 “ said Borough, shall for every such Offence
 “ forfeit and pay the Sum of Five Pounds, to
 “ be recovered by Distress and Sale of the Goods
 “ and Chattels of the Offender, rendering the
 “ Overplus, if any there be, after deducting
 “ the Expence of such Distress and Sale, to the
 “ Owners thereof; One Moiety whereof shall go
 “ to the Informer, and the other Moiety to the
 “ Poor of the Parish where such Offence or Of-
 “ fences shall be committed.

“ Provided nevertheless, That it shall and
 “ may be lawful to and for the said respective
 “ Justices, where they shall see Cause, to miti-
 “ gate or lessen any such Penalties or Forfeitures
 “ according to their Discretion.

“ And if any Person shall think him or her-
 “ self aggrieved by the Determination of the
 “ Justices as aforesaid, it shall and may be law-
 “ ful for such Person or Persons to appeal to
 “ the General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace to
 “ be next holden for the said Borough, or for
 “ the County of *Surry*, and that the Determi-
 “ nation of such Court of Quarter-Sessions shall
 “ be final and conclusive to all Intents and Pur-
 “ poses whatsoever; and that no *Certiorari* shall
 “ be allowed to remove any such Proceedings or
 “ Determination.”

On the first Day of *May* a Fire broke out,
 and burnt furiously, in a Hay-Loft over the
 Stables at *Walker's* Wharf, about 150 Yards
 West of *Hermitage* Bridge; occasioned by a
 careless Boy, who carried a Candle into the
 Loft, and dropt it amongst the Hay. It was
 all in a Blaze in a few Minutes; and the Flames
 not only communicated themselves with great
 Rapidity to the Warehouses contiguous to the
 said Wharf, but such were the Combustibles they
 were fed with, that they spread across the Street,
 and consumed seven Hemp Warehouses, situate at
 the South-East corner of *Burr-Street*.

On the 12th of *June* the Common-Council
 allowed the Comptroller of the Bridge-House
 410l. per Ann. in Lieu of his customary Yearly

Bills, which were so much reduced by the Loss
 that would accrue to the Bridge-House Estate,
 in the Repairing and Improvement of *London*
Bridge.

At the same Common-Council a Motion was
 made to alter, and to make the Gaol of *Newgate*
 more commodious, which was carried, and com-
 mitted to a Committee of six Aldermen and
 twelve Commoners to consider of the same, and
 to make a Report thereof; who have carried this
 Scheme into Execution, so far as to have laid
 the Foundation thereof on the East Side of the
Old-Bailey.

A Report being made that the City was
 25,000l. in Debt, an Order was made to pay
 off one third Part thereof.

On the 12th of *July* an extraordinary Cause
 was tried in the Court of *King's-Bench*, at *Guild-
 ball*, before Lord Chief Justice *Ryder* and a
 Special Jury, upon an Indictment against *John*
Miles, near *Bishopsgate*, *London*, an eminent
 Wheelwright; founded upon the Statute of the
 5th of *Queen Elizabeth*, for using and exer-
 cising the Trade of a Coach-Maker, and Coach-
 Harness-Maker, not having served seven Years
 Apprenticeship to the same; who, after a Trial
 of four Hours and upwards, obtained a Ver-
 dict.

The Livery having chosen Mr. *Markham* to
 be one of the Sheriffs this Year, he swore
 himself not worth 15,000l. and therefore not
 qualified for that important Office. On which
 Occasion Mr. *Trueman* having great Reason to
 suspect a Design to put him in Nomination,
 and to chuse him in his stead, did, by a Letter
 read to the Livery assembled in Common Hall,
 and previous to the naming of those on the List,
 forbid them to chuse him, as being a Protestant
 Dissenter, and, in his Opinion, disqualified by
 Act of Parliament.

His Majesty having this Summer visited his
 German Dominions, and in the mean Time the
 Ministry at Home having taken every Measure
 that could be adopted in so critical a Juncture,
 when the *French* were endeavouring to take
 Advantage of that Supineness with which the
British Court had looked on the Chain of Forts
 building by them on the Frontiers of our *Ame-
 rican* Plantations, and the continual Hostilities
 they, and their *Indian* Allies, daily committed
 on that Continent against the *British* Subjects;
 the City of *London* expressed their Satisfaction
 thereat, in the following Address on his Ma-
 jesty's Return from *Germany* to his *British* Do-
 minions.

“ Most Gracious Sovereign,

“ We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal
 “ Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and
 “ Commons of the City of *London*, in Common-
 “ Council assembled, humbly beg leave to ad-
 “ dress your Majesty with our most sincere and
 “ joyful Congratulations on your Majesty's safe
 “ and happy Return to your *British* Dominions.

“ Permit us, Royal Sir, with Hearts full of
 “ Gratitude, to express our sincere Acknow-
 “ ledgements of your Majesty's paternal Care,
 “ and vigilant Regard for the true Interest and
 “ Prosperity of your People, by the vigorous
 “ Measures taken by your Majesty to protect

“ our

Motion to alter *Newgate*.

One Third of the City Debt paid.

Mr. Miles's Verdict.

Mr. Markham swears off.

Mr. Trueman's Case.

City Address to his Majesty returned from *Germany*.

Address.

“our Commerce and Colonies from the Incroachments of the *French*.”

“And we do humbly assure your Majesty, that we will, to the utmost of our Power, on this and every other Occasion, cheerfully contribute towards the Support of your Majesty’s sacred Person and Government, and the Defence of the just Rights and Possessions of your Crown, against all Attempts whatsoever.”

To which Address, presented by the Lord Mayor, and most of the Aldermen and Common Councilmen, with the Recorder, introduced by the Duke of *Grafton*, Lord Chamberlain of the Household, His Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer.

Answer.

“I thank you for this very dutiful and affectionate Address. The Support of the Rights of my Crown, and the Preservation of my Dominions in *America*, are so essential to the Trade and Commerce of my People, that the City of *London* may depend that I will continue to take such Measures, as may best tend to these great and important Ends. The Assurances you give me of your Zeal and Assistance are very pleasing to me; and the City of *London* may rely upon the Continuance of my Favour and Protection.”

Report by the Newgate Committee.

On the 6th of *November*, the Committee appointed to consider the Motion for the Alteration of *Newgate*, made their Report; by which it appeared, That the only Way to make that Prison more commodious, would be to move it to a more open and airy Situation. It was therefore resolved, “That it would be proper to rebuild *Newgate*.”

Hospital Committee appointed.

The Common-Councilmen apprehending that they by their Office and Election had a Right, under the Charters upon which the City Hospitals had been established, to be Governors of the same for the Time being, they in this Common-Council appointed a Committee to enquire into the Rights of the City in the five great Hospitals, viz. *St. Bartholomew’s*, *St. Thomas’s*, *Bridewell*, *Bethlem*, and *Christ-Church* in *Newgate-Street*; and what Part of them has either been given up, or taken away, and by whom, and under what Pretence.

City Militia ordered out.

On the 15th of *November* the Secretary of War sent an Order to the Court of Aldermen, acquainting them, that it appearing by the Motions of the *French*, that they were meditating either an Invasion of this Kingdom, or some other Disturbance against *England*; and therefore that the Militia of the City must hold themselves in Readiness to march. Accordingly a Court of Lieutenancy was immediately summoned, which ordered that the six Regiments of the City Militia should be mustered and exercised, by four Companies each Day, in the *Artillery Ground*.

Motion for a national Militia rejected.

The Dread of an Invasion from the Enemy, and of the fatal Consequences which might follow the putting the Defence of the Nation into the Hands of Foreigners, or *Dutch*, *Hanoverian*, or other *German* Troops, which had been proposed and agreed for by the King and his Ministry to be brought into this Island, several Members of both Houses of Parliament, equally fearful of a standing Army in the Time of Peace, formed a Scheme for a national Militia, and amongst other Counties and Cities they applied to the City of

London to petition to Parliament for that Purpose: But the Court of Common-Council differed in their Opinion from the rest of their Fellow-Subjects, in this grand constitutional Measure of national Defence; and they not only put a Negative upon the Motion this Day (25th of *Nov.*) by a Division for a national Militia; but when it was moved, on the 2d of *April* next following, to petition Parliament, that the City Militia might be included in the Bill depending for regulating the Militia of this Kingdom, it also passed, with a great Majority, in the Negative.

The Promoters of the New Bridge proposed to be built across the *Thames* from *Black-Friars* or *Fleet-Ditch*, exerted all their Strength to carry their Point on the 18th of *December*, the very Eve of the Elections for the Common-Council for the Year following. A Motion was made to petition Parliament for Leave to build a New Bridge over the *Thames*, near *Fleet-Ditch*; which, after many Debates, was put and agreed to by a Majority of 100 to 66.

Petition ordered for building Black-Friars Bridge.

CHAP. II.

An Abstract of the Act for building Black-Friars Bridge. The Toll on the said Bridge. The French Minister’s Letter to Mr. Secretary Fox, concerning Peace, with Remarks. Mr. Fox’s Answer. Proceedings of the French. British Ships seized in Port. Alteration in the Committee of City Lands. A Public Fast. A Fire at Black-Friars. The City Petition against the Plate Act. Report of an Invasion. The City Address to his Majesty on that Occasion, and his Majesty’s Answer. Petition against the Repairs of London Bridge. Rejected. Act of Parliament for repairing London Bridge. Clauses concerning Tythes, Poor’s Rate, Land-Tax, &c. and an additional Toll. War declared and proclaimed. A great Storm. City Address to his Majesty on the Loss of Minorca, &c. and his Answer. A Representation of the national Discontent. The Affair of Admiral Byng. Poll for Lord Mayor. Mr. Pitt made Secretary of State, and displaced, A. D. 1756.

THE House of Commons being adjourned for *Christmas Holidays*, the Sheriff (Mr. *Whitebread*) could not present the City Petition to the House of Commons for building *Black-Friars Bridge*, till the 13th of *January* following: In Consequence of which, an Act was passed with the utmost Expedition, which provides, “That the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common-Council assembled, shall have Power and Authority to direct, order and build the said Bridge, and to maintain, preserve and support the same, when built: For which Purpose, to appoint a Committee from Time to Time to manage and transact such Affairs, as they may find necessary, with such Powers and Authorities as shall be delegated to them from Time to Time by the said Mayor, &c. in Common-Council assembled, or such general Powers, as

Act for building Black-Friars Bridge.

“are

“are granted by this Act; excluding every and
 “all Person and Persons concerned in building,
 “or dealing in any Materials in building, from
 “being eligible, or capable of acting as a Mem-
 “ber of any such Committee; and all and every
 “Person and Persons, during the Time he or
 “they possess any Office, or Place of Profit un-
 “der the Act, or under the Mayor and Com-
 “monalty of the City of London.

“The said Mayor, &c. in Common-Council
 “assembled, are empowered to design and lay
 “out in what Manner the said intended Bridge
 “shall be erected; and the Ways, Streets, and
 “Passages to and from the same made, widened,
 “enlarged and improved, and to do all Matters
 “and Things for carrying on and effecting the
 “Purposes of the said Act.

“Directing the said Bridge to be so con-
 “structed, as that there shall remain a free and
 “open Passage for the Water through the Arches
 “or Passages under the same, of 750 Feet at
 “at least, within the Banks of the said River;
 “and that no Buildings, except the proper Gates
 “and Toll-Houses, be erected upon the said
 “Bridge.

“This Act did further make it Felony for
 “maliciously damaging or destroying, hinder-
 “ing, or interrupting the Building of the said
 “Bridge.

“The said Mayor, &c. are empowered to
 “make, widen and enlarge such Streets, Ways
 “and Passages, as they shall think necessary,
 “on each Side of the River, to and from the
 “said Bridge; and to agree with the Owners
 “and Occupiers of such Lands, Tenements, or
 “Hereditaments, as they shall judge proper to
 “be purchased. And it enacted, that all Per-
 “sons whatsoever shall be enabled to sell, and
 “be indemnified for what they shall do, by
 “Virtue of this Act. And that where Per-
 “sons refused to treat for the Sale of such
 “Lands, &c. a Jury impanelled by the Sheriff
 “shall inquire into their Value, and assess and
 “award the Sums payable to every such Person
 “for every such Purchase: And when the Per-
 “sons cannot be found, who have a Right to
 “such Purchase-Money, or there be any other
 “Impediment or Doubt with regard to the
 “Payment thereof, the Purchase-Money to be
 “lodged in the Bank for the Use of the Parties
 “interested therein, to be paid at such Times as
 “the Mayor, &c. shall order and direct.

“All Persons not entering their Claim or
 “Demand on such Lands with the Town-Clerk,
 “or the Clerk of the Peace in *Surry*, within five
 “Years, shall forfeit their Right and Interest for
 “ever.

“Tenants at Will, and Lessees for a Year, to
 “be paid six Months Rent, or to have twelve
 “Months Notice to quit.

“Mayor, &c. to pay off all Mortgages, with
 “six Months Interest of the principal Money;
 “and to treat with the Waterman's Company
 “about a Recompence, in lieu of the *Sunday's*
 “Ferry from *Black-Friars* Stairs to the opposite
 “Shore.

“And the said Mayor, &c. are empowered
 “to fill up the Channel of *Bridewell Dock*, be-
 “tween the *Thames* and *Fleet-Bridge*, and to take

“away the Bridge over the said Dock, leading
 “to *Bridewell Gate*, making sufficient Drains and
 “Sewers into the *Thames*.

“And it was further enacted, That when the
 “said Bridge is finished and made passable, no
 “Coach, Cart, or Carriage whatsoever, shall
 “wilfully stand on the said Bridge, or within
 “one hundred Yards on either Side thereof; nor
 “is any Dung, Filth, or Rubbish to be put
 “thereon; all under the Penalty of 20s. and
 “not less than 2s. 6d. to the Informer or Ap-
 “prehender, or to be committed to hard La-
 “bour on Default of Payment, for any Time at
 “the Pleasure of the Magistrate, not exceeding
 “three Days.

“The Act also directs a proper Number of
 “Lamps to be fixed on this Bridge, to burn
 “from Sun-setting to Sun-rising, throughout
 “the Year, and a Number of Watchmen;
 “and to appoint a Toll, not exceeding the fol-
 “lowing Rates: viz.

“For every Coach, Chariot, Berlin, Chaise, “or Calash, drawn by	s.	d.	Toll on the said Bridge.
“Six or more Horses —	2	0	
“Four Horses —	1	6	
“Less than four Horses —	1	0	
“For every Waggon, Wain, Carr, “Cart, or Carriage, drawn by			
“Four or more Horses, or “other Beasts —	1	0	
“Less than Four —	0	6	
“For every Horse, Mule, or “Ass, laden or unladen, and not “drawing —	0	1	
“For every Foot Passenger on “Sunday —	0	1	
“On every other Day —	0	0 ½	

“And upon the Credit of these Tolls, the
 “Mayor, &c. are empowered to raise 30,000*l.*
 “per Annum, until 160,000*l.* be raised in the
 “whole, to be applied to the Purposes of this
 “Act.

“Persons sued for doing any Thing in pur-
 “suance of this Act, may plead the general
 “Issue.”

During the Recess of Parliament some Over-
 tures were made from the Court of *France*, by
 a Letter from M. *Rouille*, Minister and Secre-
 tary of State for Foreign Affairs, to Mr. *Fox*,
 Secretary of State to the King of *England*, dated
Versailles, December 21; but worded in such a
 Manner as to diffuse some disagreeable Appre-
 hensions amongst the People concerning the pa-
 cific Conduct of our Ministry, and to throw
 the whole Blame of a War commenced in this
 Manner upon *Great-Britain*. Therefore, as the
 present Situation of Things would not permit
 his *Britannic* Majesty to answer M. *Rouille's* Let-
 ter, otherwise than by his Secretary of State;
 and it was judged necessary to seek some Way
 to take off the disagreeable Opinion the *Eng-
lish* entertained of a Minister (*Henry Fox*, Esq;) who
 had removed *Pitt* and *Legge*, and other Pa-
 triots, from all Share and Profits in the Govern-
 ment; who had so managed the Parliament as
 to confirm the Subsidiary Treaties for a Con-
 tinental War, and the calling in *Hessian* and
Hanoverian Forces to defend *England*; and who
 was continually alarming the Nation with Re-

Letter
from M.
Rouille to
Mr. Fox.

Mr. Fox's
Answer.

A public
Fast.

Proceed-
ings of the
French.

British
Ships seized
in Port.

Attention
in the
Committee
of the City
Lands,
1756.

A Fire at
Black-
Friars.

Petition,
&c. against
the Plate-
Act.

ports and Advice of a *French* Invasion, in order to raise immense Sums of Money out of the Fears of the People: Therefore Mr. Fox was ordered, by way of Letter, also to write such Remarks on M. *Rouille's* Letter, as to appease the People at Home, and to expose to all *Europe* the Falseness of the Imputations and Facts contained in the said Letter. And War being now unavoidable, his Majesty commanded the *sixth* Day of *February*, 1756, to be kept as a public Fast, to implore God's Blessing and Assistance upon our Fleets and Armies against *France*: On which Occasion the Churches and Meeting-Houses in and about this Metropolis were extremely crowded, and exhibited a universal Desire to chastise the *French*, and to engage in any Measures to maintain and support the Dignity of the Crown, and the Interest and Trade of the Nation.

On the other side, Orders were published at *Dunkirk* for all *British* Subjects to leave the *French* Dominions before the first of *March*, except such as might obtain Permission to remain from the Court of *France*. Another Edict was published, inviting the *French* Subjects to fit out Privateers, promising a Premium of forty *Livres* for every Gun, and as much for every Man they might take on board *British* Ships; with a Promise of the King to purchase the said Privateers at prime Cost, should Peace be concluded soon.

Pursuant to the above Orders, the *English* Vessels riding in the several Ports of *France* were seized, and their Crews sent to Prison.

The Multiplicity of Business which of late Years increased before the Committee of the City Lands, making it necessary to augment the Number usually chosen upon that Committee, it was resolved by the Common-Council, in Common-Council assembled, on the 13th of *February*, 1756, That for the future the said Committee of City Lands shall consist of twelve Aldermen and twenty-four Commoners, of whom three Aldermen and six Commoners to be removed annually; and that the Commoners shall be taken out of every Ward, except *Lime-Street* and *Bassishaw*; which being small, only one shall be chosen alternately out of those two Wards: And it was then also ordained, That all Reports from the said Committee of City Lands, shall have the Precedence of all other Business in the Court of Common-Council.

On the 19th a dreadful Fire broke out in the 'Compting-House of Mr. *Howell*, a Timber or Deal Merchant at *Black-Friars* Stairs; which spread amongst the Timber in Mr. *Howell's*, and two other Timber-Yards adjoining, and consumed the said Yards and fourteen more Houses. The very Deals on board the Lighters, and lying at the Wharf, took Fire; and after burning their Moorings, they dropt down with the Tide of Ebb, passed under the Bridge, and set Fire to two Ships at *Rotherhithe*.

Amongst the various Schemes to raise Money, the Minister proposed a Duty upon Plate, by which the Owners, Users, and Keepers of Silver Plate were to be made subject to the Laws of Excise. But while this Bill was in Agitation, the City of *London* were so alarmed at this Ex-

tenction of the Excise Laws, that the Common-Council, on the 18th of *March*, not only drew up a Petition against it, but instructed the Representatives of the City in Parliament to oppose the said Bill, as it subjected every Possessor of Plate to the Information of Servants and dissolute Persons.

The Petition was sent to the House of Commons by Mr. Sheriff *Whitebread*; and the following is a true Copy of the Instructions to the City Members: *viz.*

"Whereas a Bill is now depending in Parliament, by which Owners, Users, and Keepers of Silver Plate are subjected to the Laws of Excise; we therefore take this Opportunity of expressing our universal Disapprobation of every Extension of Laws which tend to deprive the Subjects of *Great-Britain* of their invaluable Right, a Trial by Jury.

"And this Bill appears to subject all Persons (altho' not engaged in Trade) to Penalties arbitrarily levied by Excise Laws.

"And we moreover recommend to you the opposing the Bill, as tending to the Ruin of many Thousands of the most skilful Artificers and Manufacturers, or to compel them to carry their Art and Industry to foreign Countries, leaving their Families a Burthen to their own.

"We apprehend a further Consequence of passing this Bill will be the Exportation of Bullion unwrought; and the Nation may be left without the only Commodity to which they can have Recourse in the most pressing Distress.

"We conceive that this Bill will also lay an unequal Burthen upon the middle and lower Rank of Subjects, from which the Rich and Opulent (who are best able to contribute) are partially exempted."

The Advices from abroad continuing to increase the Fears of an Invasion on some Part of *Britain*, the King sent a Message to Parliament, to lay these Advices before them; on which Occasion the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, waited on his Majesty at *St. James's*, on the 6th of *April*, with the following Address.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"Your Majesty having been graciously pleased to acquaint your two Houses of Parliament, that a Design hath been formed by the *French* Court to make an hostile Invasion upon *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*; We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common-Council assembled, beg leave to express our Abhorrence of so unjust and desperate an Enterprize, projected in Revenge for your royal and gracious Protection of the Trade and Commerce of your People, and the necessary Defence of the undoubted Rights and Possessions of your Crown.

"With Gratitude and unfeigned Loyalty, we most humbly assure your Majesty, that the Citizens of your faithful City, united in Duty and Affection to your sacred Person and Government, will exert their utmost Power, and

"hazard

Report of
an In-
vasion.

City Ad-
dress on the
Occasion.

“hazard their Lives and Fortunes, to support
“and defend your Majesty, and the Protestant
“Succession in your Royal Family; not doubt-
“ing, but by the Zeal and Loyalty of your Ma-
“jesty’s Subjects, conducted by your known
“Wisdom and Courage, with the Assistance of
“the Divine Providence, you will be able to de-
“feat all the Designs of your Enemies.”

His Ma-
jesty’s An-
swer.

To which his Majesty was pleased to return the
following most gracious Answer: “I thank you
“for this very loyal and dutiful Address. I have
“the firmest Reliance on the affectionate Assu-
“rance you give me of exerting yourselves to
“the utmost in support of my Government; and
“the City of London may always depend upon
“my Favour, Countenance, and Protection,
“and my constant Care to defend the Rights and
“Possessions of my Crown, and promote the
“Trade and Commerce of this Kingdom.”

Petition a-
gainst the
Repairs of
London
Bridge.

The Advocates for *Black-Friars Bridge*, not
content with the Advantages they had acquired,
set themselves against the Repair and Improve-
ment of *London Bridge*; and as soon as they were
secure of the Act for building the New Bridge,
they, on the 5th of May, in a very full Court,
moved in the Common-Council for a Petition to
Parliament against a Bill then depending in the
House for repairing *London Bridge*. The Debate
was very warm, and many learned Arguments
were advanced on both Sides of the Question,
which at last was decided by a Division:

For the Petition	-	201
Against the Petition	-	193

Majority for the Petition 8

And the same Committee, who drew up the
Petition to Parliament for the *New Bridge*, were
appointed to draw this Petition up also.

How this Petition was received and considered
in the Parliament-House, will appear by the little
Regard they paid to an Opposition to a Petition
presented by the Old Bridge Committee, which
had set forth, and made clear to the whole House,
by sufficient Evidences, “That the Passage over
“and through *London Bridge* was very danger-
“ous and incommodious, and that it was abso-
“lutely necessary immediately to widen and en-
“large the same; and that the widening and en-
“larging the said Bridge, and one or more of the
“Arches thereof, would be of public Utility, of
“great Benefit to Trade and Commerce, make
“the Navigation upon the River *Thames* more
“safe and secure, and greatly tend to the Prefer-
“vation of the Lives of his Majesty’s Subjects
“passing over and through the said Bridge.” The
Act passed without any Impediment.

Act for re-
pairing
London
Bridge.

By this Act for repairing the Old Bridge,
otherwise called *London Bridge*, the Lord Mayor,
Aldermen and Commons of London, in Com-
mon-Council assembled, were empowered to pur-
chase and remove the Buildings on, and contigu-
ous to the Bridge, in order to enlarge the Passage
over, and the Avenues leading to and from the
said Bridge, and to widen and enlarge one or
more Arches of the said Bridge; and to design
how the Passage might be rendered more safe and
commodious, and the Bridge preserved and kept
in Repair.

It directed, that there should be a Balustrade
on each Side of the Bridge, and a Passage of 31
Feet open for Carriages, and 7 Feet on each Side
for Foot Passengers, with Lamps to be kept
lighted from Sun-setting to Sun-rising, and a
Number of able-bodied Watchmen to patrol the
same by Night; and that the Expence of the said
Lamps and Watch shall be defrayed out of the
Bridge Estate.

It was further enacted, that the Tythes, Poor’s
Rate, Land-Tax, and customary Payments due
from the Houses, &c. pulled down (which had
been reported on the 26th of September, 1754, to
the Common-Council, to amount annually to the
Sum of 484*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*) shall be charged upon
the Bridge-house Lands. Taxes, &c.

This Act did further establish an additional
Toll, viz. for every Horse drawing a Coach,
Chariot, Hearse, Berlin, Landau, Calash, Chaise,
or Chair, over the said Bridge, the Sum of One
Penny; and for every such Coach, Chariot, Hearse,
Berlin, Landau, Calash, Chaise, or Chair, One
Penny. Toll.

And for every Horse, not drawing, passing
over the said Bridge, one Half-Penny.

Likewise it established a Toll for loaded Ves-
sels passing through or under the said Bridge, viz.

For every Hoy, Barge, Vessel, Lighter, or
other Craft, having any Goods on Board not ex-
ceeding

	s.	d.
Five Tons Burthen, the Sum of	0	2
Ten Tons — — —	0	3
Twenty-five Tons, — —	0	6
Above the Burthen of Twenty- five Tons — — —	1	0

Save and except out of such Tolls all such
Crafts as shall be loaded only with Straw, Ma-
nure, Dung, Compost, or Lime to be used for
Tillage.

Which Tolls were to continue till the Princi-
pal and Interest of the Money borrowed for the
Purposes of the said Act should be repaid: But
these Tolls being found both difficult to collect,
and a heavy Load upon Trade and Navigation, the
Parliament granted an Aid to carry on the said
Repairs, and annihilated those Tolls both above
and under the Bridge.

Certain Intelligence being received that the
French had sent a powerful Fleet and Army, under
the Command of the Duke of Richelieu, to re-
duce the Island of *Minorca*, and to attack the
English Fort and Garrison of *Port-Mahon*; our
Court could no longer put off a Declaration of
War against the *French* King, which was accord-
ingly declared on the 18th of May, 1756, with
great Formality, and with the loudest Acclama-
tions of Joy from the innumerable Spectators, in
this Manner. In what
Manner
War was
proclaim-
ed.

The Officers of Arms, with the Serjeants at
Arms and Trumpeters, mounted their Horses in
the *Stable-Yard*, *St. James’s*. They proceeded
to the Palace Gate, where Garter Principal King
of Arms read his Majesty’s Declaration of War,
and *Norroy* King of Arms proclaimed it aloud;
which done, the Procession began towards *Charing-
Cross*, in this Form.

The Beadles of *Westminster* bare-headed, with
Staves, two and two.

Constables of *Westminster*, in like Manner.
 The High Constable with his Staff, alone.
 Officers of the High Bailiff of *Westminster* on
 Horse-back, with white Wands.
 Clerk of the High Bailiff.
 High Bailiff of *Westminster*, and the Deputy
 Steward on his right Hand.
 Knight-Marshal's Men.
 The Knight-Marshal.
 Drums.
 Drum Major.
 Trumpets.
 Serjeant Trumpeter in his Collar, bearing his
 Mace.
 Pursuivants, *Blue-Mantle*, *Rougedragon*, *Port-
 cullis*.
Richmond Herald, *Windsor* Herald.
York Herald between two Serjeants at Arms.
Somerset, ditto.
Norroy, ditto.
 Garter King at Arms, ditto.
 A Troop of Horse-Guards.

At *Charing-Cross*, *Norroy* read the Declara-
 tion, and *Somerset* Herald proclaimed it aloud.
 Then the Procession continued in the same Order
 to *Temple-Bar*, where the Officers of the City of
Westminster retired. Within the Gate, the Lord
 Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs attend-
 ed in their scarlet Gowns; and *Blue-Mantle's* Pur-
 suivant having presented to his Lordship the Earl
 Marshal's Warrant for entering the City in this
 solemn Manner, the City Procession followed the
 Troops commanded by their Colonel; and at the
 End of *Chancery-Lane*, *Somerset* Herald read the
 Declaration, and *York* Herald proclaimed it
 aloud. At the End of *Wood-Street*, in *Cheapside*,
York Herald read the Declaration, and *Windsor*
 Herald proclaimed it aloud; and finally, at the
Royal-Exchange, *Windsor* Herald read the De-
 claration, and *Richmond* Herald proclaimed it
 aloud, in these Words:

"George Rex,

Declara-
 tion of
 War a-
 gainst the
 French
 King.

"The unwarrantable Proceedings of the *French*
 "in the *West-Indies* and *North-America*, since the
 "Conclusion of the Treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*,
 "and the Usurpations and Encroachments made
 "by them upon our Territories, and the Set-
 "tlements of our Subjects in those Parts, par-
 "ticularly in our Province of *Nova-Scotia*, have
 "been so notorious, and so frequent, that they
 "cannot but be looked upon as a sufficient Evi-
 "dence of a formed Design, and Resolution in
 "that Court, to pursue invariably such Mea-
 "sures as should most effectually promote their
 "ambitious Views, without any Regard to the
 "most solemn Treaties and Engagements. We
 "have not been wanting on our Part, to make
 "from Time to Time the most serious Repre-
 "sentations to the *French* King upon these re-
 "peated Acts of Violence, and to endeavour to
 "obtain Redress and Satisfaction for the In-
 "juries done to our Subjects, and to prevent
 "the like Causes of Complaint for the future;
 "But though frequent Assurances have been
 "given, that every Thing should be settled
 "agreeable to the Treaties subsisting between
 "the two Crowns, and particularly, that the
 "Evacuation of the four Neutral Islands in the
 "*West-Indies* should be effected (which was ex-

"presly promised to our Ambassador in *France*)
 "the Execution of these Assurances, and of
 "the Treaties on which they were founded,
 "has been evaded under the most frivolous
 "Pretences: And the unjustifiable Practices of
 "the *French* Governors, and of the Officers
 "acting under their Authority, were still car-
 "ried on, till, at length, in the Month of
 "April 1754, they broke out into open Acts of
 "Hostility, when in Time of profound Peace,
 "without any Declaration of War; and with-
 "out any previous Notice given, or Application
 "made, a Body of *French* Forces, under the
 "Command of an Officer bearing the *French*
 "King's Commission, attacked in a hostile Man-
 "ner, and possessed themselves of the *English*
 "Fort on the *Ohio* in *North-America*.

"But notwithstanding this Act of Hostility,
 "which could not but be looked upon as a
 "Commencement of War; yet, from our ear-
 "nest Desire of Peace, and in hopes the Court
 "of *France* would disavow this Violence and
 "Injustice, we contented ourselves with sending
 "such a Force to *America* as was indispensably
 "necessary for the immediate Defence and Pro-
 "tection of our Subjects, against fresh Attacks
 "and Insults.

"In the mean Time great Naval Armaments
 "were preparing in the Ports of *France*, and a
 "considerable Body of *French* Troops embarked
 "for *North-America*; and though the *French*
 "Ambassador was sent back to *England* with
 "specious Professions of a Desire to accommodate
 "these Differences, yet it appeared, that their
 "real Design was only to gain Time for the
 "Passage of those Troops to *America*, which they
 "hoped would secure the Superiority of the *French*
 "Forces in those Parts, and enable them to carry
 "their ambitious and oppressive Projects into
 "Execution.

"In these Circumstances we could not but
 "think it incumbent upon us to endeavour to
 "prevent the Success of so dangerous a Design,
 "and to oppose the Landing of the *French* Troops
 "in *America*; and in consequence of the just
 "and necessary Measures we had taken for that
 "Purpose, the *French* Ambassador was imme-
 "diately recalled from our Court; the Fortifi-
 "cations at *Dunkirk*, which had been repairing
 "for some Time, were enlarged; great Bodies
 "of Troops marched down to the Coast, and
 "our Kingdoms were threatened with an In-
 "vasion.

"In order to prevent the Execution of these
 "Designs, and to provide for the Security of
 "our Kingdoms, which were thus threatened,
 "we could no longer forbear giving Orders
 "for the seizing at Sea the Ships of the *French*
 "King, and his Subjects: Notwithstanding
 "which, as we were still unwilling to give up
 "all Hopes that an Accommodation might be
 "effected, we have contented ourselves hitherto
 "with detaining the said Ships, and preserving
 "them and (as far as was possible) their Car-
 "goes entire, without proceeding to the Con-
 "fiscation of them: But it being now evident,
 "by the hostile Invasion actually made by the
 "*French* King, of our Island of *Minorca*, that
 "it is the determined Resolution of that Court,

"to

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"to hearken to no Terms of Peace, but to
"carry on the War, which has been long be-
"gun on their Part with the utmost Violence,
"we can no longer remain, consistently with
"what we owe to our own Honour, and to the
"Welfare of our Subjects, within those Bounds,
"which, from a Desire of Peace, we had hi-
"therto observed.

"We have therefore thought proper to de-
"clare War, and we do hereby declare War,
"against the *French* King, who hath so unjustly
"begun it, relying on the Help of Almighty
"God in our just Undertaking, and being as-
"sured of the hearty Concurrence and Assis-
"tance of our Subjects in support of so good
"a Cause; hereby willing and requiring our
"Captain-General of our Forces, our Com-
"missioners for executing the Office of our
"High-Admiral of *Great-Britain*, our Lieu-
"tenants of our several Counties, Governors
"of our Forts and Garrisons, and all other
"Officers and Soldiers under them, by Sea and
"Land, to do and execute all Acts of Hostility,
"in the Prosecution of this War, against the
"*French* King, his Vassals and Subjects, and
"to oppose their Attempts; willing and re-
"quiring all our Subjects to take Notice of the
"same, whom we henceforth strictly forbid to
"hold any Correspondence or Communication
"with the said *French* King, or his Subjects:
"And we do hereby command our own Sub-
"jects, and advertise all other Persons, of what
"Nation soever, not to transport or carry any
"Soldiers, Arms, Powder, Ammunition, or
"other contraband Goods, to any of the Ter-
"ritories, Lands, Plantations, or Countries of
"the said *French* King; declaring, that what-
"soever Ship or Vessel shall be met withal, trans-
"porting or carrying any Soldiers, Arms, Pow-
"der, Ammunition, or any other contraband
"Goods, to any of the Territories, Lands,
"Plantations, or Countries of the said *French*
"King, the same being taken, shall be con-
"demned as good and lawful Prize.

"And whereas there are remaining in our
"Kingdom, divers of the Subjects of the
"*French* King, we do hereby declare our Royal
"Intention to be, that all the *French* Subjects,
"who shall demean themselves dutifully to-
"wards us, shall be safe in their Persons and
"Effects."

Remarks
on the De-
claration
of War.

Certainly the Sound of War never echoed
with more Satisfaction, than at the present
Conjuncture. It was the general Request of
the Nation; especially of them who were to
fight our Battles, and of those who, by their
Fortune and Condition in Life, were likely
to contribute most to the Expence thereof.
Yet the Friends of our King and Country
could not help their Doubts of the Sincerity
of the Court, and their Fears for the fatal
Consequences of a collusive War. "Should
"this War, said they, prove to be a Mini-
"sterial Collusion, only a Measure to facilitate
"the raising new Taxes; or an Expedient, after
"the People have been fleeced full as much as
"they are able to yield at one Shearing, to
"frighten them into an insidious Peace, what
"would become of *Britain*? And to relieve the

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"Nation from these Apprehensions, it is in-
"cumbent upon those in Power, not only to
"conduct the War with Integrity, Prudence
"and Vigour, but to patch up no Peace till
"the just Cries of the Nation shall be satis-
"fied for Losses and Damages, and upon such
"Terms as no free Parliament can disapprove.

"A War committed to the Management of
"such, whose Integrity does not stand in the
"best Light; or whose Abilities in martial Af-
"fairs have been suspected to favour the Enemies
"Escape, rather than of that inviolable Secrecy,
"with which the Councils of our King and
"Country ought to be kept, would be far from
"answering the End of his Majesty's Declara-
"tion, or obtaining for *Great-Britain* and its
"Dominions Security from Injuries in Time of
"Peace. Nothing less than pursuing every
"Measure with Fidelity and Vigour, and op-
"posing, counteracting, and distressing the
"Enemy in every Place and Attempt, accord-
"ing to the Supplies granted by the People,
"can quit the Ministry from the Guilt of Pu-
"sillanimity, Ignorance, or Corruption. Nor
"can the War procure for us the desirable Se-
"curity of a lasting and peaceable Possession of
"our Rights and Property, should it be pro-
"tracted with other Views than to force the
"Enemy to equitable Terms.

"A Peace, worded in a dark, ambiguous
"Manner, can never guard us against Cavils
"and Disputes: It would expose us to the Ar-
"tifices of those, who are not in a Capacity to
"decide the Right in the Field. It is by those
"kinds of Peace, *Great-Britain* has so often
"been obliged to return to Arms. Had there
"been no Claims left undetermined at *Aix-la-*
"*Chapelle*; had the Peace-makers, on the Part
"of *Britain*, insisted upon the Evacuation of
"*Crown-Point*, of the Encroachments and For-
"tresses on the *Ohio*, and in *Nova-Scotia* or
"*Acadia*, there would have been no Pretence
"left for this *French* After-game. If this was
"an Oversight, now is come the Time to rec-
"tify the Mistakes of former Ministers, and
"to restore the Honour and Welfare of *Britain*
"and her Colonies. The Sword is drawn:
"And it is drawn to defend our Property, and
"to punish the Usurpations, Encroachments
"and Perfidy of *France*; and it is the hearty
"Wish of all good Subjects, that it may never
"be sheathed till the Enemy shall make full Sa-
"tisfaction, and be disabled from giving *Great-*
"*Britain* any further Reason to lie upon her Arms
"in Time of Peace.

"Can there be too much Caution in giving
"Peace to a People, who are infamous for their
"Breach of Faith; for embroiling all Nations
"by their Intrigues; and noted for risking the
"Event of a War, rather than yield any Point
"by Negotiation? whose Quiet consists in the
"Trouble of all others; and whose Advantage
"always takes Root in the public Calamities of
"their Neighbours?

"Let us then pursue the War with that Vi-
"gour and Fidelity, which have so often made
"the *Gallic* Throne to shake. Let all Factions
"subside, and all Parties unite in such Mea-
"sures as will best coerce that Power, which

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" has broke through all Treaties and Promises,
 " and under the Sanction of Peace, was car-
 " rying on War secretly into our Bowels. May
 " all the secret Instruments (if there be any)
 " of that perfidious Power be discovered and
 " brought to condign Punishment: And may
 " Heaven direct our Councils, and inspire us
 " with a Resolution never to accept of any
 " Terms of Accommodation, which might af-
 " fect either our Religion, Reputation, Peace,
 " Trade, or Navigation.

" Should these be neglected, it would be dif-
 " ficult to persuade a *Briton* that the Times are
 " mended, or that more salutary Measures are
 " pursued, than when they had Reason to com-
 " plain of those Traitors to their Country, so
 " often mentioned in History, who joined with
 " the Prince in the Spoil of the Subjects, or
 " kept him under such Restraints, as obliged
 " him to be content with their Misrepresenta-
 " tions of Facts, in order to extort from him
 " unjust Orders to justify or to screen their
 " wicked Counsel. They will look upon this
 " Declaration of War to be only a Scheme to
 " keep the Minds of the People under constant
 " Fears and Alarms, in a constant Hurry and
 " Agitation about their own Safety, to prevent
 " their looking into public Frauds; and to re-
 " duce them to such a low State, as to render
 " them incapable of punishing those, who, under
 " the Name of Peace, attempt to enslave the
 " People, impoverished by the excessive Burden
 " of a collusive War."

A great
Wind.

On the second of *June* there was great Da-
 mage done, both by Land and Water, by a
 violent Storm of Wind at S. W. which un-
 roofed Houses, blew down Chimnies, rooted
 up tall Trees, destroyed most of the Garden
 Grounds within several Miles of *London*; and
 made a dismal Havock amongst the small Craft
 upon the River, both above and below Bridge.

The Voice
of the Na-
tion, by
way of
Petition to
the City of
London.

The Voice of the Nation was collected, as it
 were, and handed up to the Citizens of *London*;
 amongst whom every Art was tried, to dissuade
 them from that Part, which they had always taken
 in any public Calamity or Danger, to lay the na-
 tional Grievances before the Throne, and to sue
 for Redress. " In the Time of the most alarm-
 " ing Circumstances, the whole Kingdom, said
 " the common Voice of the People, flies to the
 " ancient and famous City of *London* for Safety:
 " Upon her it casts her Eyes for Deliverance:
 " To her it will impute its Destruction, if it
 " should become (which Heaven forbid!) a Pro-
 " vince to *France*. The City of *London* is still
 " able to save three Kingdoms; to save Mil-
 " lions and Millions from *French* Tyranny and
 " Popish Superstition. O let not the *Syren*
 " Luxury, let not a mean selfish Spirit, the
 " Bane of every virtuous Action, lull you into
 " Indifference! Consider Posterity, and hand
 " down to them that Freedom and Happiness,
 " which were delivered to you, for that Pur-
 " pose, by your Forefathers. Providence often
 " sends great Evils upon Nations, to rouse
 " them from a State of Indifference and Inacti-
 " vity, and thereby to save them from utter
 " Destruction. If this has no Effect, a total
 " Dissolution and Ruin must follow: This has

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" always been the Case under every Government.
 " Angels as well as Men are Witnesses, ye ho-
 " nourable Citizens, that ye are now publicly
 " told this important Truth: Angels and Men
 " will bear witness against you, if you do not
 " regard it. Long has it possessed your Minds,
 " that *England* has an invincible Fleet, that we
 " are entirely secure in these wooden Walls;
 " but the Experience of late Affairs has shewn,
 " that without some considerable Amendments,
 " you trust in that, which may fail you.

" Deceive not yourselves by thinking (though
 " he deserves your highest Resentment) that *one*
 " Man *only* is faulty; but remember, and let
 " it strike deep on your Minds, that a whole
 " Council of War approved of your Fleet's
 " flying before the Enemy, inferior in Number
 " and Strength:—Think not yourselves safe, be-
 " cause you surpass in Number of Ships; for
 " if you are not equal in Courage, Skill, and
 " Conduct, you will soon become inferior in
 " Number, or your Number will be of no
 " Service. The Divine Providence has, per-
 " haps, permitted the shameful Disgrace, which
 " has befallen us, to awaken you from a false
 " Security. Hear, O Citizens, the Divine
 " Voice calling to you from your Fleet fleeing
 " before the Enemy: A Sight never beheld
 " before! Awake, or you, and we all, are un-
 " done.

" Our Wars of late Years having been chiefly
 " on the Continent, and our Fleets almost ex-
 " cluded from any Share in them; it has been
 " a received Opinion, that we were possessed of
 " an immensurable Superiority over our dan-
 " gerous Rival upon the Sea, which Nature has
 " bestowed upon this Island for our Security:
 " A Bulwark in which all our Safety consists.
 " But now the Time is come, that our despised
 " Rival in this Element defies us upon it; and
 " strives, as much as we ourselves have done,
 " to confine the Contest for Dominion and
 " Trade to a Sea-War. Which Side has shewn
 " superior Conduct, Skill and Courage, the An-
 " nals of the Times will tell. But this is plainly
 " evident, that unless some considerable Refor-
 " mation; unless some new Laws and Regula-
 " tions are made; unless Posts of Command
 " are made the Rewards of Merit only; unless
 " an higher Sense of Honour, Love and Glory
 " be lighted up; unless an Improvement in
 " Knowledge be made the Study of our Navy,
 " we shall in a few Years become the Scorn of
 " our Enemies, and must live in perpetual Dread
 " of them.

" It is then your Duty, O Citizens! as the
 " Metropolis of the Kingdom, to have your
 " Eyes open to these plain Truths: To unite
 " in one Body (calling on the other chief Ci-
 " ties, &c. in the Kingdom to do the same) and
 " address our Sovereign to inquire into the Causes
 " of our Miscarriages: To exert our naval and
 " natural Strength; and to displace and punish
 " bad Ministers and Officers."

On which Occasion the Citizens of *London*
 thought it to be their Duty to address his Ma-
 jesty on the present Posture of Affairs; and on
 the 20th of *August* the Lord Mayor, Aldermen,
 and Common-Council, waited upon his Ma-
 jesty

jeſty in a moſt ſolemn Manner with this Ad-
drefs.

“ *Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

“ We, your Maſteſty’s moſt dutiful and loyal
“ Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and
“ Commons of the City of *London*, in Common-
“ Council aſſembled, humbly beg leave to ap-
“ proach your ſacred Perſon; and with Hearts
“ full of Gratitude for your Maſteſty’s paternal
“ Care of the true Interests of your People,
“ to expreſs our Sorrow and Apprehenſions for
“ the Diſquietudes which our late Loſſes and
“ Diſappointments muſt create in your Maſteſty’s
“ Royal Mind.

“ The Loſs of the important Fortreſſes of *St.*
“ *Philip*, and the Iſland of *Minorca* (Poſſeſſions
“ of the utmoſt Conſequence to the Commerce
“ and naval Strength of *Great-Britain*) without
“ any Attempt by timely and effectual Succours
“ to prevent or defeat an Attack, after ſuch
“ early Notice of the Enemy’s Intentions, and
“ when your Maſteſty’s Navy was ſo evidently
“ ſuperior to theirs, will, we fear, be an in-
“ delible Reproach on the Honour of the *Britiſh*
“ Nation.

“ Nor can we help expreſſing our Appre-
“ henſions for the great Danger of your Ma-
“ jeſty’s Poſſeſſions in *America*, by the Miſ-
“ managements and Delays which have attended
“ the Defence of thoſe invaluable Colonies, the
“ Object of the preſent War, and the principal
“ Source of the Wealth and Strength of theſe
“ Kingdoms.

“ Permit us at the ſame Time, Royal Sir, to
“ lament the Want of a conſtitutional and well
“ regulated Militia, the moſt natural and certain
“ Defence, under divine Providence, of your Ma-
“ jeſty’s ſacred Perſon and Government againſt
“ all Invaders whatſoever, as thereby your Ma-
“ jeſty’s Fleets and Armies may be more ſecurely
“ employed abroad, to the Annoyance of your
“ Maſteſty’s Enemies; your faithful and loyal Sub-
“ jects being ready and willing, whenever called
“ upon by your Maſteſty, to ſhed the laſt Drop of
“ their Blood in your Service.

“ As your Maſteſty’s Reign has ever been diſ-
“ tinguished by a Love of Liberty and Juſtice,
“ we cannot doubt of your Maſteſty’s directing
“ the Authors of our late Loſſes and Diſappoint-
“ ments to be enquired into and puniſhed, that
“ your Maſteſty’s known Intentions of proteſting
“ and defending your Subjects in their Rights
“ and Poſſeſſions, may be faithfully and vigo-
“ rously carried into Execution, and that the large
“ Supplies ſo neceſſarily called for, and ſo chear-
“ fully granted, may be religiously applied to the
“ Defence of theſe Kingdoms and Colonies, and
“ their Commerce, and to the diſtreſſing of our in-
“ veterate and perfidious Enemies, as the only
“ ſure Means of obtaining a laſting and honour-
“ able Peace.

“ And we do, with the utmoſt Sincerity of
“ Heart, aſſure your Maſteſty that your loyal City
“ of *London* will, at all Times, readily and chear-
“ fully contribute to whatever may be neceſſary
“ for the Defence of your Maſteſty and your il-
“ luſtrious Family, and towards the Attainment
“ of theſe great and deſirable Ends.”

To which Addreſs his Maſteſty was pleaſed to
make the following Answer.

“ I thank you for theſe Profeſſions of your Duty *His Ma-
jeſty's An-
ſwer.*
“ to me: My Concern for the Loſs of my Iſland of
“ *Minorca* is great and ſincere. My utmoſt Care
“ and Diligence have been, and ſhall be exerted
“ to maintain the Honour of the Nation, and the
“ Commerce of my Subjects. The Events of
“ War are uncertain: But nothing ſhall be want-
“ ing on my Part towards carrying it on with Vi-
“ gour, in order to a ſafe and honourable Peace,
“ and for recovering and ſecuring, by the Bleſ-
“ ſing of God, the Poſſeſſions and Rights of my
“ Crown.

“ I will not fail to do Juſtice upon any Perſon,
“ who ſhall have been wanting in their Duty to
“ Me and their Country, to enforce Obedience
“ and Diſcipline in my Fleets and Armies, and to
“ ſupport the Authority and Reſpect due to my
“ Government.”

The Diſcontent of the People cannot be better
repreſented than in the Words of a political Pa-
per, called *The Monitor* (No. 52.) “ Can a
“ People (ſays that Writer) who boaſt of Free-
“ dom, and their Right to enquire into the Ac-
“ tions of their Governors, calmly paſs over,
“ and ſubmit to the iniquitous Impoſitions of a
“ Miniſtry, ſhould their Meaſures threaten them
“ with Slavery? And if we do not lay hold of the
“ preſent Time to exert that Liberty, which is
“ our Birth-right, let not Poſterity wonder
“ to ſee this Monarchy once more uſurped by a
“ *Council of State*. It is not a mere Jealouſy, but
“ the evident Miſrule of our Miniſtry, which
“ alarms the Nation. It is not Diſaffection, but
“ the Love of our Conſtitution, King and Coun-
“ try, that prompts us to appear in Oppoſition to
“ bad Meaſures, and to ſeek after thoſe bad
“ Men, who have miſapplied the national Trea-
“ ſure, and ſtruck a fatal Blow to our Liberties,
“ by calling in foreign mercenary Troops. Let
“ every Corporation, Borough, and County unite
“ for the common Safety in their Addreſſes to
“ the Throne, and in their Inſtructions to their
“ Representatives in Parliament. A Union of
“ Parties is the Strength of the whole. An har-
“ monious Spirit is the one Thing needful, and
“ will ſave both the Throne and the Nation from
“ Diſgrace and Slavery. It is high Time to awake
“ from our political Lethargy, and to revere the
“ Men who endeavour to bring every gilded Slave
“ and titled Coward to condign Punishment.”

The Citizens did alſo inſtruct their Repreſen-
tatives in Parliament, “ calling upon them moſt
“ earneſtly to exert their utmoſt Ability towards
“ procuring a ſtrict and impartial parliamentary
“ Enquiry into the Cauſes of ſo many late natio-
“ nal Calamities. An almoſt total Neglect of
“ our important Fortreſſes in the *Mediterranean*,
“ of ſuch ineſtimable Conſequence to the Trade
“ and Power of theſe Kingdoms; and the per-
“ mitted Abſence of their principal Officers, many
“ Months after the Commencement of Hoſtilities;
“ the actual Loſs of *Minorca*, and apparent Dan-
“ ger of *Gibraltar*, are Circumſtances that filled
“ them with Amazement and Concern. But
“ when they reflected on the great Preparations
“ for an Embarkation of Troops and Artillery,
“ and the Equipment of a powerful Fleet pub-
“ lickly known to be carried on at *Toulon*, whoſe
“ Neighbourhood to *Minorca* was ſufficiently
“ alarming,

*Inſtruc-
tions to the
Representa-
tives of
the City of
London.*

A. D.
1756.

“ alarming, they could not impute those fatal
 “ Events to Neglect alone; and therefore con-
 “ jured them to enquire, why a respectable Fleet
 “ was not immediately sent from hence? and why,
 “ at last, so small a Squadron was ordered upon
 “ this important Service, without any Frigate,
 “ Fire-Ship, Hospital-Ship, Transport, or Troops
 “ beyond their ordinary Complement? and this
 “ at a Time when the *British* naval Force was con-
 “ fessedly superior to the Enemy's. As the
 “ Cruelties suffered and Losses sustained by their
 “ Fellow-Subjects in *North-America*, had long
 “ called for Redress; whilst the Mismanagements
 “ in the Attempts for their Support, and the un-
 “ timely and unequal Succours sent to their Re-
 “ lief, have only served to render the *British* Name
 “ contemptible; they therefore required them,
 “ to use their utmost Endeavours for detecting
 “ all those, who by Treachery or Misconduct
 “ have contributed to those great Distresses. They
 “ added their pressing Request, that they would
 “ use their earliest Endeavours to establish a well-
 “ regulated and constitutional Militia, as the most
 “ honourable Defence of the Crown, and the
 “ most consistent with the Rights of the People:
 “ And this, they said, they were more anxious
 “ to recommend to their particular Care and At-
 “ tention, as every Apprehension of Danger has
 “ furnished a Reason for increasing the Number
 “ of regular Forces, and for the Introduction of
 “ foreign Mercenaries; the Expence of which is
 “ insupportable: trusting that they would pursue
 “ this Measure before they should consent to the
 “ Grant of Supplies; Experience having convin-
 “ ced them, that their laudable Endeavours after-
 “ wards might prove abortive. They hinted at
 “ some Violation of the Bill of Rights, by a Sus-
 “ pension or Interruption of the ordinary Form of
 “ Justice in favour of the foreign Troops then
 “ in *England*; and desired that they would endea-
 “ vour to bring to Justice the Advisers and In-
 “ struments of such an Insult offered to our Laws.
 “ They intreated them, at all Events, to oppose
 “ the Continuance of any foreign Troops with-
 “ in the Kingdom; a Circumstance, which would
 “ ever be considered as a Reproach to the Loyal-
 “ ty, Courage and Ability of this Nation. They
 “ expressed their Hopes, that they would endea-
 “ vour to limit the Number of Placemen and
 “ Pensioners, that had of late so remarkably in-
 “ creased; and at a proper Season to restore trien-
 “ nial Parliaments; as they conceived it to be the
 “ only Means to obtain a free Representative of
 “ the People. The immense Sums so chearfully
 “ paid, when almost every Measure reflects na-
 “ tional Disgrace, they said, called upon them
 “ strictly to enquire into their Application; and
 “ they expressed their Dependence upon their
 “ Wisdom and Integrity to prevent all unnatural
 “ Connections on the Continent, in order to pre-
 “ serve the Independency of these Kingdoms.”

This Example was speedily and strongly copied
 by the most respectable Parts of the Nation; all
 of them breathing a true patriotic and loyal
 Spirit.

The Borough of *Southwark*, after Assurances of
 Loyalty and Readiness to support his Majesty, &c.
 begged Permission “ to express their deep Sorrow
 “ and Amazement at the Loss of *Minorca*, at a

“ Time when our naval Power so eminently ex-
 “ ceeded that of our Enemies, and the Destina-
 “ tion of theirs had been so long apparent. But,
 “ they added, steadfast in our Allegiance, unalte-
 “ rable in our Loyalty, unanimous in the De-
 “ fence of your Majesty's sacred Person and Go-
 “ vernment, and animated with a just Sense of
 “ your Majesty's martial Virtues, if supported by
 “ a well-regulated Militia, we fear not the vain
 “ Threats of foreign Invaders, and most humbly
 “ beg Leave to assure your Majesty, with the
 “ greatest Sincerity, that we will chearfully de-
 “ vote the utmost Exertion of our Abilities to
 “ crush all impious Attempts, either foreign or
 “ domestic, to subvert our present happy Con-
 “ stitution; and also to support and invigorate
 “ those Measures, which your Majesty's great
 “ Wisdom shall dictate, in conducting the Scenes
 “ of this most necessary and important War, and
 “ for bringing to Justice those, however digni-
 “ fied and exalted, who by their bad Counsel, or
 “ Misconduct, have occasioned this our present
 “ and ignoble distressful Situation.”

Admiral *Byng* and the other State Prisoners
 arrived at *Portsmouth*: Where the said Admiral
 was immediately put under Arrest, and escorted
 some Time after from thence to an Apartment
 in *Greenwich* Hospital; there to be kept close
 Prisoner to prepare for his Trial: Which was
 delayed by the Absence of many Evidences, in
 the *Mediterranean*, required both in his Favour
 and against him.

Admiral *West* and Lieutenant-General *Fowke*
 were ordered up to *London*: Where the Ad-
 miral was graciously received by his Majesty;
 but Lieutenant-General *Fowke* was ordered to
 take his Trial, for disobeying his Majesty's Orders
 transmitted to him from the Secretary of War, re-
 lating to the Embarkation of a Battalion of
 Troops to be sent by Mr. *Byng* to reinforce Fort
St. Philip.

The Opposition in the City to the Measures of
 the Court or Ministry, about this Time, was so
 extraordinary, that they, to express their great Ab-
 horrence to all their Partizans, objected to the
 Nomination of Mr. Alderman *Dickenson*, when
 put up at the next Election of a Lord Mayor;
 and it was with great Difficulty that they would
 be prevailed upon, in seven Days Poll, to return
 him, with Sir *Charles Asgill*, Knt. to the Court of
 Aldermen, only because *Dickenson*, as a Mem-
 ber of the House of Commons, had by ministerial
 Influence been prevailed upon to vote to ad-
 dress his Majesty for the Importation of lawless
 Mercenaries.

His Majesty, to convince his *British* Subjects
 that he could and would rely on their Courage
 and Loyalty, ordered the *Hanoverian* Troops to
 withdraw to their own Country; admitted the
 Expediency of a national Militia; and placed the
 Duke of *Devonshire* at the Head of the Treasury,
 the Right Hon. *Henry Bilson Legge* at the Head
 of the Exchequer, Earl *Temple* at the Head of
 the Admiralty, on the 16th of *November*: and
 on the 4th of *December*, (the third Day of the
 Sitting of the Parliament) his Majesty dismissed
 Mr. *Fox*, and delivered the Seals to the Right
 Hon. *WILLIAM PITT*, making him Secretary of
 State, and Prime Minister. An Appointment so
 agreeable

Admiral
Byng ar-
rested.Admiral
West, &c.
go to Lon-
don.Lieut. Gen.
Fowke to
be Tried.Aldermen
Dickenson
rejected in
Nomination
for Lord May-
or.The Ef-
fects of
the City's
Address,
&c.Followed
by all
Parts of
the Nati-
on.South-
wark Ad-
dress.

agreeable to the Citizens of *London*, and all who wished well to their Country, that they who had been a Watch and Remora to the Proceedings of the Court under the preceding Administrations, united heartily with Mr. *Pitt* in every Measure to strengthen the Hands of Government. Thus Measures were changed to the Satisfaction of the People; and the King was restored to the Confidence of his Subjects. To this Event we are indebted for the Militia Bill, which is looked upon as a Barrier of the People's Liberty against Ministerial Power; and the Interest of the Nation became the Touchstone of every Measure proposed by the Administration. However, this Behaviour gave the Remnant of the old Ministry, connected with the Patriots in his Majesty's Service and Councils, great Opportunities to detract and prejudice the new Ministers in his Majesty's Esteem; and prevailed with him to dismiss them all.

Inactivity again took place in our Operations against the Enemy, and the Rage of *Faction* was every where consuming the Remains of *Patriotism*. The Court Party openly encouraged Bribery and Corruption; and did not stick at recommending and maintaining the Necessity of Corruption, Villainy and Deceit, in the Government of a State or Commonwealth.

C H A P. III.

A Fire at Limehouse. City gives 200l. to the Scriveners Company. The national Regard for, and Conduct of William Pitt and H. B. Legge. The City presents them with the Freedom of London. Deputy Hodges's Speech on that Occasion. The Freedom presented; and Mr. Pitt's Answer, and Mr. Legge's Answer. A Temporary Bridge of Wood erected, A. D. 1757. Petition for a Bill to explain the Act for the repairing of London Bridge; and for the Preservation of the Spawn of Fish in the Thames and Medway. The Bill for the Fishery. The Temporary Bridge burnt. Another erected. This attempted to be burnt also. Sir John Barnard resigns his Gown. Honours paid him by the City. An Address to his Majesty on the Conquest of Louisbourg. Fires. The Death of an aged Lion. City's Donation of 500l. to the Marine Society. Part of the Fines returned. Apothecaries allowed to employ Non-Freedmen, A. D. 1758.

Fire at
Lime-
house.

THE Year 1757 began with a Fire, which on the 8th of *January*, about Eleven o'Clock at Night, broke out in Mr. *Godfrey's* Distil-House, at *Limehouse-Hole*, and destroyed the same and its Appendages, to a considerable Amount; but from its detached Situation, was got under and extinguished, without doing further Damage.

200l.
granted to
Scriven-
ers.

A Court of Common-Council ordered 200l. to be paid to the Company of Scriveners, to

enable them for the present to carry on their Prosecution against the Attornies in the City of *London*, for exercising the Art and Mystery of Scriveners within the said City, without being free of their Company.

Mr. *Pitt* and Mr. *Legge*, in whose Abilities and Integrity the Nation placed their Confidence, being dismissed from their Employments, and turned out of the Ministry; the Nation, to shew their Dislike to this Act of Power, and their Regard for those two Ministers in Disgrace, took every Method to convince those Gentlemen of the People's Approbation of their short Ministry. Every Corporation of Consequence hastened to shew their Sentiments on this Occasion, by addressing and presenting them with their respective Freedoms.

Pitt and
Legge
caressed by
the City,
&c.

The City of *London* led the Way. On the 15th of *April*, 1757, Mr. Deputy *Hodges* rose up in the Common-Council, and delivered himself in this Manner:—"History, the Key of Knowledge, and Experience, the Touchstone of Truth, have convinced us that this Country owes the Preservation of its most excellent Constitution, to the frequent Fears, Jealousies and Apprehensions of the People. Wherever the Face of public Affairs has borne a disagreeable or dangerous Aspect; whenever the People have been injured by the Conduct of those, who have undertaken the Direction and Management of their public Affairs, they have always, by a vigorous and timely Opposition, impeded the impending Danger; and when they have been prosperous and flourishing, when those in Power have done, or attempted to do any material Service to their Country, the People have always been equally ready to acknowledge and reward. Instances of this kind are so frequent in our History, that it is needless to descend to Particulars, and it would be taking up your Time unnecessarily, to enter into a Defence of their Conduct. As Applications to punish, when necessary, are intended to deter; so Thanks and Rewards do conduce to excite and create Emulation; both absolutely necessary to support the principal Ends and Design of Government, the Happiness of Society: And in all Cases of this sort, it has been customary for this Corporation, as the Metropolis, to set the Example.

Motion to
address
Mr. Pitt.

"Not long since, too late to be forgot, this Country was on the Brink of Ruin, brought so by the Mistakes or Designs of those, who had undertaken the Direction of national Affairs. On that melancholy Occasion this Court did present an Address of Condolance to the King: His Majesty received them with Candour; and, with the Affection of a Parent, regarded their Complaints. A Change of Men soon followed; and with them such a Change of Measures, as revived the sinking Spirits of the People, and raised a sinking Land. Our Country, *Britannia*, almost expiring, raised her dying Head, saw Virtue and Integrity (who had long deserted her) offer their Assistance in the Persons of Mr. *Pitt* and Mr. *Legge*; chearfully accepted their friendly Aid, at once forgot past Misfortunes,

E

"tho'

“ tho’ very great, and suffered them to be buried in future Hopes. The Consequence of which was, public Spirit and Oeconomy ventured once more to appear in our Assemblies; Commerce put on a new Garment; foreign Mercenaries retired from our Country, and the Sons of Freedom began to furbish their own Arms; Placemen, Pensioners, Jobbers and Agents, the corrupt Sons of bad Administration, hung down their Heads, snarled and retired into Corners, and every Aspect foretold better Times.

“ But see the Uncertainty of human Events! we had no sooner pleased ourselves with the Ray of Prosperity, but *Britannia’s* Props are taken away, and every one fears the Danger of a Relapse, by having lost those, who so well administered and understood her Constitution.

“ The Appointing and Removal of Ministers, being the Act of sacred Power and sovereign Authority, Duty, as well as Discretion, requires that I should be silent on that Head: But as a Subject of *Britain*, I can lament the Loss of such Patriots and Protectors: As an *Englishman*, I have a Right to acknowledge and thank. We have all that Right: And Wisdom, as well as Policy, dictate the Exercise of it on the present Occasion.

“ I therefore beg leave to move, That the Freedom of this City be presented in Gold Boxes to the Right Honourable *William Pitt*, and the Right Honourable *Henry Bilson Legge*, Gentlemen who have so gloriously led the Van in our late excellent, but short Administration.

“ It has been the Custom of this Court, to give the Freedom of this City to those, who have eminently deserved, and we shall surely do it to these Gentlemen, who have served their Country. If we cannot appoint Men, or promote their Continuance, we can and ought to sanctify their Measures, when so evidently tending to the Good of our Country.

“ The Question that I shall propose, and which I hope will meet with the unanimous Concurrence of this Court, is, That the Freedom of this City be presented to the Right Honourable *William Pitt*, Esq; late one of his Majesty’s principal Secretaries of State; and to the Right Honourable *Henry Bilson Legge*, Esq; late Chancellor and Under Treasurer of his Majesty’s Exchequer; in Testimony of the grateful Sense, which the Citizens of *London* entertain of their loyal and disinterested Conduct, during their truly honourable, tho’ short Administration; their beginning a Scheme of public Oeconomy, and at the same Time lessening the Extent of Ministerial Influence, by the Reduction of the Number of useless Placemen; their noble Efforts to stem the general Torrent of Corruption, and to revive, by their Example, the almost extinguished Love of Virtue and our Country; their Zeal to promote a strict and impartial Enquiry into the real Causes of our great Losses and Disgrace in *America* and

“ the *Mediterranean*; and lastly, their vigilant Attention to support the Glory and Independence of *Great-Britain*, the Honour and true Interest of the Crown, and the just Rights and Liberties of the Subject, thereby most effectually securing the Affections of a free People to his Majesty and his illustrious Family.”

The Question being put, it passed in the Affirmative without a Debate.

Then it was moved, “ That a Copy of the Freedom of this City, with the above Resolution inserted therein, be delivered by the Chamberlain to each of those Gentlemen above-mentioned, in a Gold Box of the Value of 100 Guineas each; and that the said Resolution be fairly transcribed and signed by the Town-Clerk, and by him forthwith delivered to each of the said Gentlemen.”

The Question upon this Motion being put, it also passed in the Affirmative, without a Debate. Their Freedoms were afterwards finely written by Mr. *Joseph Champion*, each on a Sheet of Vellum, beautifully ornamented round the Margin by Mr. *Charles Gardner*, with the City Arms on the Top, the Lord Mayor’s on the right Side, and the Chamberlain’s on the left. The City Arms were neatly engraved on the Lid of each Box: So that the whole Expence of the Boxes, writing and ornamenting the Copies of the two Freedoms, amounted to the Sum of 251*l.* 13*s.*

When the Chamberlain addressed Mr. *Pitt*, and presented him with the honorary Freedom of *London*, he received that Token of their Respect and Approbation with great Politeness, and said,

“ Give me leave, Sir, to request the Favour of you to present, in the most expressive Terms, to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the City of *London*, the high Sense I have of the distinguished Honour they have been pleased to do me, in conferring on me the Freedom of their City.

Mr. Pitt’s Answer.

“ I have ever been zealously devoted to the Support of the Liberty, Trade and Prosperity of that great and respectable Body: And I am now proud and happy to have such Cause to add the Sentiments of truest Gratitude, for so generous a Mark of their Favour; and for so unmerited an Approbation of my insufficient Endeavours to carry into Effect the most gracious Intentions and paternal Care of his Majesty, for the Preservation and Happiness of his People.”

Neither was *Henry Bilson Legge*, Esq; less polite: “ Give me leave, Sir, (says he to the Chamberlain) to beg the Favour of you to return my sincerest Thanks to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council of the City of *London*, for having admitted me to the Freedom of their Corporation.

Mr. Legge’s Answer.

“ So eminent a Mark of Distinction, derived from the most respectable City in *Europe*, and to which so few have ever received the Honour of Admission, cannot but fill my Heart with the highest Sense of Gratitude and Regard: And tho’ it far exceeds the bare Merit of meaning well, which is all I

“ have

“ have to plead, must prove a strong Incentive
 “ to those, whom his Majesty shall hereafter
 “ think fit to employ, to exert with equal Zeal
 “ much greater Abilities in the Service of their
 “ Country.

“ I hope every Part of my future Conduct, con-
 “ sistently with that which I have hitherto en-
 “ deavoured to hold, will shew my firm Attach-
 “ ment to the Rights and Privileges of my Fel-
 “ low-Subjects, as well as to his Majesty and his
 “ illustrious Family; upon whose Establishment
 “ the Maintenance of those Rights and Privileges
 “ does so essentially depend.”

Those two Gentlemen were afterwards invited
 to accept the Freedom of the Grocers Com-
 pany.

Temporary
 Wooden
 Bridge
 erected.

The Committee appointed to repair *London Bridge*, having resolved to pull down all the Build-
 ings and Erections, of what kind soever, upon
 that Bridge; and to lay the two middle Arches into
 one by taking away the Pier between them, and
 turning an entire new Arch to cover the whole
 Space; and also to add the Depth of the Houses
 pulled down to the Breadth of the Bridge, and to
 secure both Sides with a Parapet Wall breast-high,
 and Stone Balustrades rising a considerable Height
 above and from the Top of that Wall; it was
 necessary for the Performance of this Work to
 stop up the Passage over the said Bridge, till those
 Alterations, Improvements, and Repairs could be
 effected; and to find out some proper Communi-
 cation over the *Thames*, with *Southwark*, for the
 Uses of Trade and Commerce in general, and
 for the Accommodation of Travellers. Where-
 fore it was resolved to build a *Temporary Bridge* of
 stout Oak Timbers, in a curve Form, from that
 Part of *London Bridge* to which the Water-Works
 extend, as far as to about the fourth Arch at
 the *Surry* End, computed to contain 2000*l.* worth
 of Timber, but agreed (as I am informed) to be
 taken back by the Builder, allowing him so much
 for Labour in the erecting and pulling it down,
 and (as I am also informed) *One Penny* a cube Foot
 for the Use of the Materials.

A Bill to
 explain the
 Act for re-
 pairing
 London
 Bridge.

The Committee appointed to repair *London Bridge* met with so many and great Inconve-
 niencies in the Execution of the late Act granted
 for that Purpose, that it was resolved to go to
 Parliament, and to pray for fuller Powers; and
 accordingly the Common-Council, on the 25th of
January 1758, presented a Petition to the House
 of Commons for an Amendment and Explana-
 tion of that Act, which was granted in these
 Words, and setting forth, That “ whereas by an
 “ Act passed in the Twenty-ninth Year of the
 “ Reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An Act to*
 “ *improve, widen, and enlarge the Passage over*
 “ *and through London Bridge*; certain Tolls and
 “ Sums of Money were thereby reserved and made
 “ payable, for or upon Account of every Horse,
 “ Coach, Chariot, Hearse, Berlin, Landau, Calash,
 “ Chaise, or Chair, passing over the said Bridge,
 “ and also by the Owner or Owners of every Hoy,
 “ Barge, Vessel, Lighter, or other Craft, having
 “ any Goods on Board, except as therein is except-
 “ ed, every Time such Hoy, Barge, Vessel, Ligh-
 “ ter, or other Craft, should pass through any
 “ of the Arches of the said Bridge: And whereas,

Preamble,
 reciting
 Part of
 the Act 29
 Geo. II.

“ in Pursuance of the Powers given by the said
 “ Act, a considerable Progress hath been made in
 “ taking down the Houses on the said Bridge,
 “ and two of the Arches under the same, in order
 “ to lay them into one; and also a Temporary
 “ Wooden Bridge was at a great Expence erect-
 “ ed to preserve a public Passage to and from the
 “ said City, which said Wooden Bridge hath been
 “ entirely consumed by Fire, and must necessarily
 “ be rebuilt, at a further considerable Expence:
 “ And whereas it hath been found by Experience
 “ that the said Tolls, or Sums of Money, will
 “ not be sufficient for effecting the Ends and Pur-
 “ poses for which the same were granted and
 “ made payable: And whereas a Sum not ex-
 “ ceeding Fifteen Thousand Pounds hath been
 “ granted to his Majesty this Session of Parlia-
 “ ment, to be applied for rebuilding of *London*
 “ Bridge: May it therefore please your most Ex-
 “ cellent Majesty, that it may be enacted; and
 “ be it enacted, That out of all or any of the Aids
 “ or Supplies granted to his Majesty for the Ser-
 “ vice of the Year One Thousand Seven Hun-
 “ dred and Fifty-eight, there may and shall be
 “ applied and paid into the Chamber of the City
 “ of *London*, the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds,
 “ without Account, to be applied for rebuilding
 “ the said Bridge.

15,000*l.*
 to be paid
 out of the
 Supplies
 granted for
 the Year
 1758, in-
 to the
 Chamber
 of *Lon-*
don.

“ Provided always, That all and every the said
 “ Tolls or Sums of Money made payable by the
 “ said recited Act, shall continue and be in force
 “ until the Twenty-fourth Day of *June*, One
 “ Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-eight,
 “ and no longer: And that all and every the Pow-
 “ ers, Clauses, Provisoes, Matters, and Things,
 “ contained in the said former Act, except such
 “ as are hereby discontinued or altered, shall re-
 “ main, continue, and be in full Force: And that
 “ this Act, and all the Powers and Authorities
 “ herein contained, shall commence from and af-
 “ ter the Twenty-first Day of *April*, One Thou-
 “ sand Seven Hundred and Fifty-eight.

Tolls gran-
 ted by the
 former Act
 to continue
 to 24 June
 next, and
 no longer.

Continua-
 tion of such
 Powers,
 &c. of the
 former Act,
 as are not
 hereby dis-
 continued
 or altered.

Com-
 mencement
 of this Act.

“ And for the more effectually preventing any
 “ Person or Persons from burning or destroying
 “ the said Bridge, be it enacted by the Authority
 “ aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons shall
 “ unlawfully, wilfully, and maliciously set Fire
 “ to, burn, blow up, pull down, or destroy the
 “ said Bridge, or any Part thereof, or any Works
 “ or Buildings which now do or shall belong
 “ thereto, or in any wise direct or procure the
 “ same to be done, every such Offender or Of-
 “ fenders being lawfully convicted, shall be deem-
 “ ed guilty of Felony, and shall suffer Death as a
 “ Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Penalty of
 wilfully
 damaging
 or destroy-
 ing the
 Bridge, or
 any of the
 Works
 thereof.

“ And it is hereby further enacted, That this Act
 “ shall be deemed a Public Act.”

In the 9th and 10th of *Queen Anne*, an Act of
 Parliament passed for the better Preservation and
 Improvement of the Fishery within the River
Thames, and for regulating and governing the
 Company of Fishermen of the said River: By
 which it was enacted, That after *June* 10, 1711,
 it should be lawful for the Court of Assistants of
 the Fishmongers Company, or the major Part of
 them, to make such By-laws for the Govern-
 ment of the Company, as they should think fit,
 so as the same be approved by the Lord Mayor
 and

Petition
 for the
 Preserva-
 tion of the
 Spawm,
 &c. of Fish
 in the
Thames.

and Aldermen of *London*, and likewise allowed and confirmed, as therein provided: And that every Year after the said 10th of *June*, there should be chosen, at the next Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, out of the six Wardens of the said Company, one fit Person to be Master of the Art of Fishery; and out of the twelve Assistants, six fit Persons to be Wardens of the said Art, whereof the Water-Bailiff of the City of *London* to be one; and out of the sixty of the Commonalty, thirty Persons to be Assistants of the said Company: which said Master, Wardens and Assistants, or any sixteen of them, together with three of the Wardens, were thereby constituted the Court of Assistants of the said Company, and ordained to meet on the first *Thursday* in every Month, in the Common-Hall, in order to form the Court, and to keep the same for regulating Abuses in the Fishery, &c. in which Art there were made many Regulations, which, in Theory, appeared very plausible: But, either on Account of the Difficulty or Trouble of reducing them to Practice; or perhaps they, who were intrusted with the Execution of the said Act, might find it their Interest not to carry it into Execution; this Law run into Disuse in the Year 1727, and so continued; and many Abuses having crept into the said Fishery, a new Law became necessary. For which Purpose the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common-Council assembled, did, on the 12th of *February* 1757, petition the House of Commons; in which having set forth, That the Office of Bailiff and Conservator of the River of *Thames* and Waters of *Medway*, had been, Time out of Mind, vested in the Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, to be exercised by the Mayor, or his sufficient Deputies; and that the Company of Fishermen, established by an Act of Parliament that passed in the 9th of *Queen Anne*, had ceased to Act ever since the Year 1727; and that the Body of Fishermen employed on the said Rivers, were then under no Government or Regulation; in Consequence whereof frequent Abuses were committed, to the Prejudice of the Fishery within the said River, which Abuses could not be prevented or redressed without the Aid of Parliament; it was prayed, that Leave might be given to bring in a Bill for the more effectual Preservation and Improvement of the Fry and Spawn of Fish in the River *Thames*, and Waters of *Medway*, and for the better regulating the Fishery thereof, and for the more speedy punishing of Offenders. And accordingly a Bill was brought in and passed, whereby it is enacted, "That the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London* shall have full Power, and were required, on or before the 29th of *September* 1757, to make, and set down in Writing, such reasonable Rules and Ordinances for the governing and regulating all Persons who shall fish or drudge in the River *Thames*, and Waters of *Medway* (within the Jurisdiction of the Mayor of *London*, as Conservator of the said River and Waters) as common Fishermen or Drudgermen, or otherwise; and for declaring in what Manner they shall demean themselves in fishing, and with what Manner of Nets and Engines, and at what Times and

Bill for
the Fish-
ery.

"Seasons they shall use Fishing; and for ascertaining the Affize of the several Fish to be taken; and for the Preservation of the Spawn and Fry of Fish within the Jurisdiction aforesaid; and for obliging every common Fisherman, or Drudgerman, or other such Person, who fish with a Boat, &c. to have his Christian Name and Surname, and the Name of the Place where he dwelleth, painted in large and legible Characters, in some convenient Place of his Boat, &c. where any one may see and read the same, and for preventing the same from being changed or defaced; and to annex reasonable Penalties and Forfeitures for the Breach of such Rules, not exceeding 5*l.* for any one Offence, and from Time to Time to alter and amend such Rules, &c. and to make new ones, touching the Matters aforesaid; so as the same be allowed and approved of by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper, or Commissioners of the Great Seal, the two Lords Chief Justices, and the Lord Chief Baron, or any two of them."

The City of *London* was greatly alarmed, between Ten and Eleven o'Clock at Night, on the eleventh Day of *April*, by a most astonishing and rapid Fire, which began in, and totally destroyed the Temporary Bridge, mentioned already, to maintain a Communication between *London* and *Southwark*, during the making of the Improvements and Reparations of *London* Bridge. This Fire seemed to communicate instantaneously from the two Ends, by a Train of Combustibles, with the Middle; which entirely prevented all Access to suppress it: Tho' the Lord Mayor came very early, and attended upon the Spot almost the whole Time of this surprizing Conflagration, and did all in the Power of Man to stop the Flames; it continued burning till next Day; for I saw the Drawbridge in Flames at Twelve o'Clock at Noon.

The Temporary
Bridge
burnt.

There being great Reason to suspect a Design in this melancholy Affair, a Reward of 200*l.* was offered for discovering the Incendiaries, and his Majesty's Pardon was promised by Proclamation, for any Person who would discover the Authors of this Piece of Villainy, except the identical Perpetrators thereof.

Which Suspicion was grounded not only from the Nature of the Fire, that could scarce be thought to run through such a large Erection instantaneously, without the Assistance of Art; but also on the Evidence of certain Watchmen, employed by Night on the Custom-House Quays, on the East Side of the said Bridge; and the Watch in the *Steel-Yard*, on the West Side; and on the following Affidavit.

The Deposition of Mary Wife of John Dennis, living in George-Alley, Thames-Street, taken the 14th Day of April 1758, before the Right Honourable Sir Charles Asgill, Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of London.

"This Deponent saith, That about Ten o'Clock at Night of the Eleventh of this Month, she this Deponent was in the Watch-house belonging to *Dyer's-Hall*, near *London Bridge*: That she, being looking over the Hatch of the said Watch-House, observed a Lanthorn in the Chapel Pier of *London Bridge*: "That

" That soon after she saw another Lanthorn in
 " the same Place: That soon losing Sight of
 " both Lanthorns, presently after she took No-
 " tice of three Lanthorns being upon the said
 " Spot: That upon observing the first Lanthorn,
 " she supposed, there might be some Lighter or
 " Barge at the Bridge; but when she saw the se-
 " cond Lanthorn, she perceived the Lights were
 " amongst the Wood-Work of the said Pier; and
 " that, when the three Lanthorns were there to-
 " gether, she took Notice one of them was held
 " down, another was at a small Distance, and
 " the third was held up towards the upper Part
 " of the Wood-Work, which made her suppose
 " there were Workmen employed to rectify some
 " Defect in the Bridge.

" This Deponent further saith, That in a short
 " Space of Time, the Lanthorns being all gone,
 " she soon perceived, in the above-named Place,
 " a small Flame, which being damped for a short
 " Time, it then rose again; and that after the
 " Flames appearing damp the second Time, it
 " blazed out very much. Upon which she, this
 " Deponent, went to the next Wharf to give
 " Notice that *London Bridge* was on Fire."

This Deposition was confirmed by several Per-
 sons, who said that they likewise saw the Lan-
 thorns in the Manner set forth by this Depo-
 nent *Mary Dennis*.

The Communication thus accidentally cut off
 between *London* and *Southwark*, all Trade was
 stopt, except what could be carried on by Water
 between those Places: And also the Navigation
 under the Bridge was so interrupted by the vast
 Timbers that fell across the Arches, and the
 many heavy Stones which had tumbled down
 with the Timbers into the Current of the Tide,
 that the Trade above Bridge was greatly dis-
 tressed. Wherefore a Common-Council was
 immediately summoned; by which it was or-
 dered, That another Temporary Bridge of Wood
 also should be erected with the utmost Expedi-
 tion. And such was the Diligence of the Builder
 employed, that he compleated this *new Bridge*,
 so as to be open for Carriages to pass over, in
 less Time than one Month.

A new
Temporary
Bridge.

Attempt to
set it on
Fire.

Whatever might be the Motive, which
 Time has not yet been able to discover, this
 new Temporary Bridge was not quite compleated,
 before some evil-minded Person or Persons at-
 tempted to set it also on Fire. For *Daniel Capel*,
 who had been appointed the Inspector of *London*
Bridge, being informed that the said *Mary Den-*
niss above-mentioned, and *John Scott*, a Bridge
 Watchman, had seen Lights at an unseasonable
 Hour within the new Works, he had them per-
 sonally before Mr. Alderman *Cokayne*: And
 they both and severally deposed, That they had
 about the 23d Day of *August*, and in the Night-
 Time, seen Lights among the Timbers of the
 new Temporary Bridge: Whereupon the said
Daniel Capel was ordered to view the Premises
 immediately, and to examine whether there were
 any Appearances of an Attempt to set the same
 on Fire; and to report the same to the Lord
 Mayor. Mr. *Capel*, with proper Attendants,
 made a very exact Survey of the Premises; and
 they reported, That they found the Appearance
 of an Attempt, in three several Places, to set the

Timber of the new Bridge on Fire; and that
 the new Wood-Work in those Places was scorched
 quite black. And one of the Watchmen pro-
 duced a Link, which had been lighted, and
 which he found amongst the new Works of the
 said Bridge.

Therefore, to prevent another Conflagration,
 it was ordered to place two Men well armed,
 every Night, in a Gallery erected from End to
 End of the Temporary Bridge, from Sun-set to
 Sun-rising, just under the Center of the Works,
 with Lamps lighted, and a Bell to alarm the
 Neighbourhood in Case of an Attack. Which
 Guard or Watch continued under the Direction
 of Mr. *Capel*, as Bridge Inspector, till the whole
 Temporary Bridge was taken down.

That worthy Magistrate and Representative
 of the City of *London*, in three septennial Parlia-
 ments, Sir *John Barnard*, who by his Conduct
 in Parliament, and in every other Trust and
 Office he held, gained the Esteem of the Na-
 tion in general, and of the Citizens of *London*
 in particular, so much, that many Years ago
 they had erected a Statue under the Piazza in
 the *Royal-Exchange*, to perpetuate his Memory,
 and in Gratitude for the many and signal Ser-
 vices he had done for this City; being now
 borne down with the Infirmities of Nature,
 which came upon him so fast, as to deprive
 him of that Activity, with which he had al-
 ways acted in a public Capacity, desired Per-
 mission to resign his Gown, as Alderman of
London. An Event that greatly afflicted the Ci-
 tizens of this Metropolis; but could not be
 denied to one, who deserved every Favour in
 their Power to grant, and had served the City
 with Fidelity and Honour, with all his Might,
 till he could not serve them any longer. There-
 fore the Common-Council, on the 18th of *July*,
 agreed to grant Sir *John's* Request, and allowed
 him to resign his Gown as Alderman of *Lon-*
don. And on the 25th of the same Month,
 it was unanimously agreed by the Common-
 Council, " That the Thanks of that Court
 " should be presented in Form to Sir *John Bar-*
nard, Knt. for his honourable and disinter-
 " ested Discharge of the high Offices he long
 " filled, as a Magistrate and Representative of
 " this great and opulent City." The Court
 of Aldermen did also separately vote their
 Thanks in the same Manner; with Orders for
 the Town-Clerk to transmit them both to Sir
John, with the usual Formalities.

Sir John
Barnard
resigns his
Gown.

The spirited Conduct of the Ministry, and
 the Success of the *British* Arms, had now re-
 moved the Fears and Discontent of the People.
 At the News of the Conquest of *Louisbourg*,
Cape Breton, and the Island of *St. John*, the
 Court regained the Confidence of the Nation.
 The City in particular, and its Environs, pro-
 claimed their Satisfaction in the Measures pur-
 sued against *France*, by their public Rejoicings
 and Illuminations; and more emphatically by
 an Address, which the Lord Mayor, Aldermen
 and Common-Council presented to his Majesty
 on that glorious Event, in these Words:

Address
upon the
taking of
Louis-
bourg.

" Most Gracious Sovereign,

" Amidst the joyful Acclamations of your
 " faithful People, permit us, your Majesty's

F

" most

"most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled, humbly beg leave to congratulate your Majesty on the Success of your Arms in the Conquest of the important Fortrefs of *Louifbourg*, the Reduction of the Islands of *Cape Breton* and *St. John*, and the Blow there given to a considerable Part of the *French* Navy.

"An Event so truly glorious to your Majesty, so important to the Colonies, Trade and Navigation of *Great-Britain*, and so fatal to the commercial Views and naval Power of *France*, affords a reasonable Prospect of the Recovery of all our Rights and Possessions in *America*, so unjustly invaded, and in a great Measure answers the Hopes we had formed, when we beheld the *French* Power weakened on the Coast of *Africa*, their Ships destroyed in their Ports at Home, and the Terror thereby spread over all their Coasts.

"May these valuable Acquisitions, so gloriously obtained, ever continue a Part of the *British* Empire; as an effectual Check to the Perfidy and Ambition of a Nation, whose repeated Insults and Usurpations obliged your Majesty to enter into this just and necessary War: And may these Instances of the Wisdom of your Majesty's Councils, of the Conduct and Resolution of your Commanders, and of the Intrepidity of your Fleets and Armies, convince the World of the innate Strength and Resources of your Kingdoms, and dispose your Majesty's Enemies to yield to a safe and honourable Peace.

"In all Events we shall most chearfully contribute, to the utmost of our Power, towards supporting your Majesty in the vigorous Prosecution of Measures so nobly designed, and so wisely directed. And it shall be our most fervent Prayer, that your Majesty may long, very long, enjoy the Fruits of your auspicious Government, in Returns of Loyalty and Affection from a grateful People: And that the Crown of these Realms may flourish with equal Lustre, on the Heads of your most august Descendants, to the latest Posterity."

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer:

"I receive this dutiful and loyal Address, as a fresh Mark of your constant Affection to me and my Government; and I return you my hearty Thanks for it. The steady Affections of my People, united in a hearty Zeal for the Honour of my Crown, will, I doubt not, enable me to carry on with Vigour and Success, a War which was necessarily undertaken to defend the Religion, Liberties and valuable Possessions of my Kingdoms, against the unjust Attempts of our Enemies. The City of *London* may always depend upon my Protection and Favour, and upon my constant Care for the Extent of their Trade and Navigation."

On the 10th of *September*, 1758, there happened a great Fire at *Gun-Dock*, in *Wapping*; by which twenty Houses were consumed, and other considerable Damage was done. And on

the 13th there was another Fire in *Limehouse*, which was got under with the Loss of four Houses only.

In the Course of this Year, we find an extraordinary Proof of the Longevity of a Lion, which died on the 13th of *November* in the Tower of *London*, aged 68 Years; which had been presented, by one of the States of *Barbary*, to *K. James II.*

The Establishment of the Marine Society, by voluntary Contributions of the Citizens and Merchants of *London*, for the better and more effectual manning of his Majesty's Navy with able-bodied Men and Boys, to be put aboard Ships of War at the Expence of the said Society, appeared in such an advantageous Light for the Service of the Public, that the Court of Common-Council, which sat on the 12th of *December*, ordered 500*l.* to be given out of the Chamber of the City, towards the Support of the said Society.

It having been properly represented to the said Court of Common-Council, that *Mr. Bray* and *Mr. Roberts*, who had been fined 600*l.* each, to be excused serving the Office of Sheriff, had been misled in their Conduct, and never intended to persist in Contempt of the Common-Hall, by which they had inadvertently incurred the Penalty of 200*l.* each; and praying that the said Court would take their Case into Consideration, and admit them to the common Fine for Sheriff; this Court accordingly ordered the Chamberlain to return 200*l.* to each of the said Gentlemen Petitioners, out of the Fine they had paid of 600*l.* each.

Then they took into Consideration the Petition of the Apothecaries residing within the Freedom of the City of *London*, setting forth the Scarcity of Journeymen in their Profession and Trade; and that it was impossible for them to carry on their Business and Practice, without Permission and the Licence of that Court to employ Journeymen who had not taken up the Freedom of the City of *London*; which Scarcity they attributed to the great Numbers of free Apothecaries, that had gone to serve on board his Majesty's Fleets, in the Service of their King and Country. And it was resolved, That the Apothecaries of, and in the City of *London*, might, and were permitted to employ Foreigners, as Journeymen, to the End of the War, and for twelve Months after.

His Royal Highness *George Prince of Wales*, the eldest Son of *Frederick Prince of Wales*, deceased, who was the eldest Son of *K. George II.* being arrived at the Age of Twenty-one Years, and in whom the Nation, and the City of *London* in particular, conceived great Hopes of finding those Virtues and Abilities for which they admired and loved his Father; the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, addressed his Majesty on the 8th Day of *June*, 1759, in this Form:

"May it please your Majesty,

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common-Council assembled, humbly beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty on the Satisfaction

"of

Death of a Lion.

500*l.* given to the Marine Society.

Part of the Sheriffs Fines returned.

Apothecaries allowed to employ Non-Freemen.

City Address to his Majesty on the Prince of Wales's coming of Age.

City Address on the Prince of Wales's coming of Age.

His Majesty's Answer.

Fires in Wapping and Limehouse.

A. D. 1759. " of seeing your Royal Grandson, the Prince of
" *Wales*, that great Object of your Majesty's pa-
" ternal Care and Solitude, arrived at his Age
" of Twenty-one Years, mature in all the Ac-
" complishments that can add Lustre to his high
" Dignity, or command the Love and Venera-
" tion of Mankind.

" Long may his Royal Highness enjoy the Be-
" nefit of your Majesty's salutary Precepts and
" Example, and continue to make your Majesty
" the amplest Returns of filial Duty and Respect.
" May his Royal Highness live to emulate the Vir-
" tues that have endeared your Majesty's sacred
" Person and Government to a free People; and
" may there never be wanting one of your Ma-
" jesty's illustrious Race to perpetuate the Bles-
" sings we derive from your auspicious Reign.

" Permit us, most gracious Sovereign, to em-
" brace this Opportunity of assuring your Ma-
" jesty, that no hostile Threats can intimidate a
" People animated by the Love of Liberty, and
" inspired with a Sense of Duty and Affection to
" your Majesty; who, confiding in the Divine
" Providence, and the experienced Wisdom and
" Vigour of your Majesty's Councils, are re-
" solved to employ their utmost Efforts towards
" enabling your Majesty to repel the Insults,
" and defeat the Attempts of the ancient Ene-
" mies of your Majesty's Crown and Kingdom."

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to
return this most gracious Answer:

King's
Answer.

" The cordial Expressions of your constant
" Attachment to my Person and Family, are
" very agreeable to me; and I return you my
" hearty Thanks for this fresh Mark of your
" Zeal and Affection.

" I have the firmest Confidence in the Fidelity
" and Spirit of my People; and I trust I shall
" be well enabled, under the Divine Providence,
" to defeat and frustrate the most daring At-
" tempts of the ancient Enemy of my Crown."

Next Day they also waited on the Prince of
Wales, at *Saville-House*, and addressed him with
this Speech by the Recorder:

" May it please your Royal Highness,

Address to
the Prince
of Wales.

" Your Royal Highness having happily at-
" tained your Age of Twenty-one Years, the
" Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of
" the City of *London*, in Common-Council as-
" sembled, humbly beg leave to compliment
" your Royal Highness upon an Event so pleasing
" to the King, and so very interesting to his
" Majesty's faithful Subjects.

" But permit us, Sir, at the same Time, with-
" out offending the Modesty which so eminently
" distinguishes and adorns your Character, to
" express the yet greater Pleasure we enjoy in
" beholding your Royal Highness possessed of
" every Virtue and Accomplishment which we
" had Reason to presage from the Excellence of
" your Genius, and the Goodness of your Dis-
" position.

" When we consider your Royal Highness's
" exemplary Piety, your dutiful Deportment
" towards the King, your respectful Affection
" for your august Mother, your early Know-
" ledge of the Constitution and true Interests of
" these Kingdoms, and your Solitude for the
" Happiness and Prosperity of the People, we

" form the most agreeable Prospects, and reflect
" with Gratitude upon the Wisdom and Atten-
" tion that have been employed to cultivate these
" noble Sentiments in your princely Breast.

" May they more and more endear your Royal
" Highness to his Majesty, and hereafter be ex-
" erted in a higher Sphere in preserving the re-
" ligious and civil Rights, happily entrusted to
" the Protection of his Majesty's illustrious
" House."

To which his Royal Highness was pleased to
return the following Answer:

" My Lord and Gentlemen,

" I return you my hearty Thanks for this
" Mark of your Duty to the King, and At-
" tention to me. You may always depend upon
" my warmest Wishes for the Prosperity of this
" great City, and for whatever can in the least
" promote the Trade and Manufactures of my
" native Country."

Prince of
Wales's
Answer.

Then they proceeded to *Leicester-House*, where
the Recorder, in their Name, addressed her Royal
Highness the Princess Dowager of *Wales*:

" May it please your Royal Highness,

" The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Com-
" mons of the City of *London*, in Common-
" Council assembled, warmed with the most du-
" tiful Affection for his Majesty, and with Gra-
" titude to your Royal Highness for the early
" and repeated Marks of your Regard, humbly
" beg leave to compliment your Royal High-
" ness upon the Happiness of seeing your illuf-
" trious Son, the Prince of *Wales*, arrived at the
" Age of Twenty-one Years, endowed with
" every noble Quality which maternal Fondness
" could hope, or a free People wish, in the
" Heir apparent to the Crown.

Address to
the Princess
Dowager.

" These, Madam, are the Fruits, these the
" glorious Rewards of your Royal Highness's
" pious Instructions and Example.

" By having thus laid the Foundation of our
" future Happiness and Prosperity, your Royal
" Highness has secured the Blessings of the pre-
" sent Age, and a Name of distinguished Ho-
" nour in the future Annals of *Great-Britain*."

To whom her Royal Highness was pleased to
return the following Answer:

" My Lord and Gentlemen,

" I return you many Thanks for your obliging
" Compliment; my utmost Ambition has ever
" been to see my Son answer the Expectation of
" his Country; if I have succeeded in that, all
" my Wishes are completed."

Princess's
Answer.

The Committee appointed to carry the Act of
Parliament into Execution, for building a Bridge
cross the River *Thames* from *Black-Friars*, deliv-
ered to the Court of Common-Council, on the
28th of *June*, a Representation in Writing, un-
der the Hands of six Aldermen and twenty Com-
moners, which was in Substance as follows:

Proceed-
ings of the
Committee
for Black-
Friars
Bridge.

" 1. That it is the Opinion of this Committee,
" that the intended Bridge should be of Stone.

" 2. That from the Evidence given to Parlia-
" ment, upon the Application for an Act to build
" the said Bridge, it is the Opinion of this Com-
" mittee, that an elegant, substantial, and con-
" venient Stone Bridge may be erected for a Sum
" not exceeding 120,000*l*.

" 3. That,

A. D.
1759.

" 3. That, from Estimates laid before us, it is the Opinion of this Committee, that proper Avenues to the said Bridge may be purchased and compleated for a Sum not exceeding 24,000*l*.

" 4. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that a Sum not exceeding 144,000*l*. should be forthwith contracted for, and raised within the Space of eight Years, by such Installments as this Committee shall think proper in each Year, not exceeding 30,000*l*. in any one Year: the Money so to be contracted for to be paid into the Chamber of *London*.

" 5. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Persons contracting to advance the said Money should be entitled to an Interest of 4*l*. per Cent. per Annum, by Way of Annuities, to be computed from the Time of the first Payment in each Year, upon the whole Sum by them respectively advanced within the Year; but should incur such Forfeiture as this Committee shall see fit, in Case of Neglect to make good any of the stipulated Payments: the said Annuities to be paid half-yearly by the Chamberlain, but to be redeemable at the Expiration of the first ten Years, upon six Months Notice, and Payment of the Money advanced.

" 6. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Chamberlain should be authorized and directed to affix this City's Seal to such Instruments as the Committee shall think fit to give, pursuant to the said Act, for securing the Payment of the said Annuities, redeemable as aforesaid, and which shall be transacted and paid for in Manner before-mentioned.

" 7. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Chamberlain should be authorized and directed to pay and apply the Monies so to be paid in, for the Purposes of the said Act, in such a Manner as this Committee shall, from Time to Time, think fit and order.

" That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Chamberlain should be authorized and directed to lay out and apply the Sheriffs Fines, appropriated, by Order of the Court of Common-Council, for the Purposes of the said Act, either in the public Funds, in order to carry Interest, or to Payment of the said Annuities, or otherwise, as this Committee shall, from Time to Time, think fit and order. And it was ordered, That the Court of Common-Council be moved pursuant to the five last Resolutions."

Accordingly another Court of Common-Council was appointed for the 19th, at which were upwards of 200 Members; and the said Affairs of the New Bridge were considered and strongly debated. They divided three several Times; and there being, on each Division, a Majority of 40 and upwards, they were agreed to.

Guildhall
Subscription for
Landmen.

The Enemy pressing with their utmost Power, and continual Recruits being wanted to supply the great Draughts of Men necessary to be made from *England* to defeat their Designs in *Germany*, the Lord Mayor called a Common-Council, and acquainted them, that he had called that Court to deliberate on a Proposition of great Consequence to the Service of their King and Country, and hoped that the Result would be such as should do

Honour to the City, by proving the Sincerity of their Professions to his Majesty. Whereupon the Court resolved and ordered, among other Considerations, That voluntary Subscriptions should be received in the Chamber of *London*, to be appropriated as Bounty-Money to such Persons as shall enter into his Majesty's Service, and that the City subscribe 1000*l*. for that Purpose; and a Committee of 12 Aldermen and 24 Commoners was appointed to attend at *Guildhall*, to dispose of the said Bounty-Money to Persons applying for the same; and that one Alderman and two Commoners be a Quorum sufficient to transact Business: And, as a further Encouragement, every Person so entering shall be intitled to the Freedom of this City at the Expiration of three Years, or sooner, if the War should end: And Sir *James Hodges*, the Town-Clerk, was ordered by the Court to wait upon the Right Honourable Mr. *Pitt* with the said Resolutions, and desire him to inform his Majesty of the same. Some of the Committee were ordered to wait upon Lord *Ligonier*, to desire him to send proper Officers to *Guildhall*, to receive such Persons as shall be enlisted.

The Town-Clerk having, according to the above Order, waited upon the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary *Pitt*, that Gentleman, the next Day, sent the following Letter:

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of the City of *London*.

Whitehall, Aug. 15, 1759.

" My Lord,

" Having, in Consequence of the Desire of the Court of Common-Council, had the Honour to lay before the King their Resolutions of Yesterday, for offering certain Bounties and Encouragements to such able-bodied Men as shall enlist themselves at the *Guildhall* of *London*, to serve in his Majesty's Land Forces, upon the Terms contained in his Majesty's Order in Council; I am commanded by the King to acquaint your Lordship, (of which you will be pleased to make the proper Communication) that his Majesty thanks the City of *London* for this fresh Testimony of their Zeal and Affection for his Royal Person and Government. I am further commanded by the King to express his Majesty's most entire Satisfaction in this signal Proof of the unshaken Resolution of the City of *London* to support a just and necessary War, undertaken in Defence of the Rights and Honour of his Crown, and for the Security of the Colonies, and of the Trade and Navigation of *Great-Britain*.

Mr. Pitt's
Letter to
the Lord-
Mayor.

" I am, with great Truth and Respect,

" My Lord,

" Your Lordship's most obedient

" humble Servant,

W. PITT."

A Subscription was opened immediately at *Guildhall*, and was greatly encouraged and enabled to carry this laudable Scheme effectually into Execution. For, by giving five Guineas to each Person who should voluntarily offer himself for his Majesty's Service, and a Promise that he should be admitted a Freeman of *London* without Fee or Reward, upon producing a Testimonial of his good Behaviour from a General

neral Officer, great Numbers immediately offered and enlisted *.

Westminster Subscription.

This Scheme was presently adopted by the Inhabitants of the City of *Westminster*; when, on the 19th of *September*, a great Number of Nobility, Gentry, &c. met at the *St. Alban's* Tavern, subscribed 4726*l.* immediately, and appointed a Committee to carry the said Subscription, to pay Bounties to Persons, who should enlist into the Land-service, into effectual Execution.

Rejoicings on the taking of Quebec.

The War went on briskly: Success and Victory blessed our Arms: And, amongst other Conquests, this Year records the Reduction of *Quebec*. On the Receipt of this News (on the 17th of *October*) never appeared greater Joy in this Metropolis. The Guns fired in the *Park* and at the *Tower*; Bonfires, Illuminations, Ringing of Bells, &c. and every Thing to denote the Pleasure conceived thereat, were invented and exhibited: And, on the 20th, the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Common-Council-Men, being introduced by the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary *Pitt*, congratulated his Majesty, by their Recorder, with the following Address:

"May it please your Majesty,

City Address on taking Quebec.

"To accept the most humble but warmest Congratulations of your Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common-Council assembled, upon the rapid and uninterrupted Series of Victories and Successes which, under the divine Blessing, have attended your Majesty's Arms by Sea and Land, within the Compass of this distinguished and ever-memorable Year.

"The Reduction of *Fort du Quesne* on the *Ohio*; of the Island of *Goree* in *Africa*; and of *Guadaloupe*, with its Dependencies, in the *West-Indies*; the Repulse and Defeat of the whole *French* Army, by a Handful of Infantry, in the Plains of *Minden*; the taking of *Niagara*, *Ticonderoga*, and *Crown-Point*; the naval Victory off *Cape Lagos*; the Advantages gained over the *French* Nation in the *East-Indies*; and, above all, the Conquest of *Quebec* (the Capital of the *French* Empire in *North-America*) in a Manner so glorious to your Majesty's Arms, against every Advantage of Situation and superior Numbers; are such Events as will for ever render your Majesty's auspicious Reign the favourite *Æra* in the History of *Great-Britain*.

"But, whilst we reflect with Surprise and Gratitude upon this last and most important Conquest, permit us, gracious Sovereign, to express our great Regard for the immense (though almost only) Loss which has attended it, in the Death of that gallant General, whose Abilities formed, whose Courage attempted, and whose Conduct happily effected, the glorious Enterprize in which he fell, leaving to future Times an heroic Example of military Skill, Discipline, and Fortitude.

"Measures of such national Concern, so invariably pursued, and Acquisitions of so much

"Consequence to the Power and Trade of *Great-Britain*, are the noblest Proofs of your Majesty's paternal Affection and Regard for the true Interest of your Kingdoms, and reflect Honour upon those whom your Majesty has been pleased to admit into your Council, or to intrust with the Conduct of your Fleets and Armies.

"These will ever command the Lives and Fortunes of a free and grateful People, in Defence of your Majesty's sacred Person and Royal Family, against the Attempts of all your Enemies. And we humbly trust that Almighty God will bless your Majesty's salutary Intentions with a Continuation of Success, and thereby, in Time, lead to a safe and honourable Peace.

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer:

"I receive, with particular Satisfaction, this most dutiful and loyal Address, as an additional Mark of your Affection to my Person, and of your signal Zeal for the Honour of my Government in this just and necessary War. Our Successes are, under the Blessing of God, the natural and happy Fruit of Union amongst my People, and of Ability and Valour in my Fleets and Armies. I have an entire Confidence in this truly national Spirit; and the City of *London* may depend on my tender Care for the Rights, Trade, Colonies, and Navigation of my faithful Subjects."

King's Answer.

On the 10th of *November*, early in the Morning, a Fire began in *Hamlin's* Coffee-House, in *Sweeting's-Alley*, close to the East Side of the *Royal-Exchange*; but the Wind setting Westerly, the Flames were diverted from that noble Pile of Building, and spreading into *Cornhill*, made their Way into *Freeman's-Court*; out of which, at that Time barred up by a House over its narrow Entrance, the Inhabitants were forced to seek for a Retreat backwards, through *St. Bennet Fink's* Church-Yard. By which Fire thirteen capital Houses were totally destroyed, and many more, with *St. Bennet Fink's* Church, were much damaged.

Fire in Sweeting's-Alley.

But this was insignificant, compared with the Fire which on the 23d of *December* broke out at a Cabinet-Maker's, about Four in the Morning, in *King-Street*, *Covent-Garden*; which with a Southerly Wind made its Way with great Rapidity through *Rose-Street*, &c. into *Long-Acre*, and not only consumed thirty Houses and upwards, and damaged many more, but burnt and buried many Persons within the Ruins.

Fire in King-Street and Rose-Street.

C H A P. IV. †

Resolutions to improve the City and Suburbs of London. Petition to Parliament for the same. Act passed for that Purpose. Directions for building of Houses; for mending of Pavements, &c. Fires at Shadwell-Dock, and in Thames-Street. A great Storm. The Execution of Earl Ferrers. First Pile of Black-Friars Bridge. A Committee to widen, &c. the Streets of London. Aldgate, Cripplegate, and Ludgate sold.

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* It appears by an Account published in *June*, 1760, that this Subscription amounted to 7039*l.* 7*s.* and that with this Money were enlisted 1235 Men for his Majesty's Land Service.

† See *The City Addresses to the King, &c. on the Prince of Wales's coming of Age; and the Proceedings of the Committee for Black-Friars Bridge; the Guildhall Subscription for Landmen; Mr. Pitt's Letter to the Lord Mayor in the Name of his Majesty; the Westminster Subscription; Rejoicings and Address on taking Quebec; and the Fire in Sweeting's-Alley, and Rose-Street, Long-Acre*, on p. 22, 23, 24, 25.

The Case of Mr. Hart. Report of the Plague in St. Thomas's Hospital. Order about mad Dogs. A Hurricane. Address on the Conquest of Canada. His Majesty's Answer. Death and Character of King George II. A. D. 1760.

Resolutions to improve the City and Suburbs of London.

IT being observed that the City of London suffered much in its Population and Trade, by the great Improvements and extensive Buildings and airy Streets carrying on, and made in the City and Liberties of *Westminster*; and foreseeing that, when the New Bridge at *Black-Friars* should be finished, there would be, perhaps, a new Town arise with great Advantage in commodious Buildings; it was thought necessary to enter upon some Measures to obviate the Danger the City was in, by tempting the Merchants as well as Gentry to desert the rough, confined and dangerous narrow Streets and Passages in *London*. This had been remonstrated and frequently debated in the Common-Council, but nothing could be determined, on account of the Dissention that divided that Court amongst the Advocates for a *New Bridge*, and the Reparation of *London Bridge*. However, as this Misunderstanding subsided, the ruling Part of the City were at last convinced, that unless proper Measures should be taken to make the City of *London* more airy and commodious for the mercantile and genteel Part of the City, before *Black-Friars* Bridge should be finished, they might be invited into the new Buildings on the *Surry* Side, to the inevitable Ruin of the Estates in the City of *London*. Therefore the Common-Council, at their first Meeting, on *January 22, 1760*, came to a Resolution to apply to Parliament for a Bill to empower the City to make such Alterations, in regard to the Avenues leading into it, as should be thought necessary, and might tend to its Advantage. For which Purpose a Petition was presented to the House of Commons, setting forth, "That several Streets, "and Lanes and Passages within the City of *London*, and the Liberties thereof, are too narrow "and incommodious for the Passing and Repassing of Foot Passengers, Coaches, Carts, and "other Carriages, to the Prejudice and Inconvenience of the Owners and Inhabitants of Houses "in and near the same, and to the great Hindrance of Business, Trade, and Commerce: "And that such Defects might be remedied, and "several new Streets and Ways be made within "the said City and Liberties, to the great Ease, "Safety and Convenience of Passengers, and Advantage of the Public in general, in Case the "Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the said "City were enabled to widen and enlarge the said "narrow Streets, Lanes, and Passages, and to "open and lay out such new Streets and Ways, "and for those Purposes to purchase the several "Houses, Buildings and Ground, which may "be necessary for that End."

Petition.

Act of Parliament.

This Request was immediately granted, and a Bill was ordered to be brought in, and passed into a Law: Whereby it is enacted, "That the "Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in "Common-Council assembled, shall have Power "to widen and make more convenient the Streets and "Passages mentioned in the first Schedule (here-

"unto annexed) and to design, make, open and "lay out such new Streets, Ways and Passages, "as mentioned and described in the second Schedule (hereunto also annexed:) And that, in "order thereto, they may treat and agree with "the Owners and Occupiers of, and all other "Persons interested in such Houses, Buildings, "and Estates as shall be necessary for that Purpose, for the Purchase thereof: And, upon "Payment of the Purchase-Money, to cause such "Houses and Buildings to be pulled down, and "such Grounds to be laid into new Streets, Ways "and Passages, or to widen and enlarge, or improve the same. And that, in Case the Owners of such Houses, &c. shall refuse to treat "or agree in the Premises, or shall be disabled "from treating, or cannot evince a clear Title, "then, and in every such Case, a Jury shall be "summoned by the Sheriff, and Witnesses shall "be also summoned and examined upon Oath, "to assess the Damage and Value of the Premises "upon Oath likewise; whose Verdict and Judgment given thereupon (previous Notice having been first given to the Parties interested) "shall be binding and conclusive to all Parties, "and written on Parchment, and signed by the "Town-Clerk: And that upon Payment of the "Purchase-Money, the Parties shall execute legal "Conveyance of the said Land, Tenements, &c. "But, in Case they cannot make a clear Title, or "will not execute a legal Conveyance, or cannot "be found, or a Dispute ariseth concerning a "Right to the Premises, that the Money shall "then be paid into the *Bank* for the Use of the "Parties, and a Receipt taken for the same. All "which said Verdicts, Judgments, Orders, and "other Proceedings of the Court of Lord Mayor, "Aldermen, and Juries, and Receipts of the Cashiers of the *Bank*, shall be entered in proper "Books, and kept among the Records of the said "Court, as good Evidence of the Facts. And "that the Right and Property of the said Purchases shall be vested in the Corporation absolutely. Provided always, That the Purchase-Money, upon Petition of the Parties interested, "may be placed out in the public Funds, or other "Government Security, in the Name of the Chamberlain, Town-Clerk and Comptroller, in "Trust, to pay the Interest and Dividends to the "said Parties; but that they shall not be accountable for the Money placed out as aforesaid. And "further, where a Feme Covert is seized in Fee Simple, or in Tail, or for Life, in any of the "Premises, to her sole and separate Use; the "Purchase-Money is to be paid to her Attorney, "in Trust, to be re-invested in other Lands, to "be settled to the same Use. With a Clause enacting, That the Money payable for such Purchases, and belonging to corporate Bodies, &c. "shall be paid to them, or to their Order, in Trust, "to be re-invested in other Lands, and to be settled to the same Uses. And that all Bargains "and Sales in pursuance of this Act, and inrolled "in the Hustings, shall be deemed good and valid in Law. And it was further enacted, That "Tenants at Will, or Lessees for a Year, &c. "shall deliver up immediate Possession of the Premises, upon Payment or Tender of six Months "Rent, or 3 Year's Notice to quit the same: "And

“ And that in Case a Mortgagee, having tendered to him the Principal and the Interest due, with Half a Year's *extra* Interest, shall refuse to assign over the Mortgage immediately, or otherwise upon six Months Notice given, and Payment of the Principal and Interest which shall then be due, the Interest shall cease from that Time; and upon Payment of the Principal and Interest into the Bank, at the End of six Months from such Notice, for the Use of such Mortgagee, and the Cashiers Receipt taken for the same, the Right of such Mortgagee shall be vested in the City. Provided, where the Proprietors shall be applied to for Sale and Conveyance of any Premises lett by them, and shall signify their Inclination to treat for the whole of the Premises, they shall not be bound to sell a Part.

“ And by the said Act it is enacted, That the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, or any Person in whom any House or Ground shall be vested by virtue of this Act, may lett or sell such Parts of any Premises, &c. as shall not be necessary for the opening or widening the Streets, &c. And that the said Mayor, &c. shall appoint a Committee, to which they shall delegate such Power for carrying the Purposes of this Act into Execution, as they shall think fit or proper; with this Exception, that no Person concerned in Building, or dealing in any Materials for Building, shall be capable of acting as a Member thereof: Neither shall any Person be eligible or capable of acting as a Member of such Committee, during such Time as he shall have or execute any Office, or Place of Profit, by or under this Act; or shall hold any Place or Employment under the said City, or during such Time as he shall have any Share or Interest in any Contract or Agreement for effecting the Purposes aforesaid.

“ And by the said Act, the Tythe, &c. charged on any Messuages to be pulled down and laid into the Street, is to be deducted out of the Purchase-Money, and paid into the Chamber of London; and is to be thereafter chargeable, with all Arrears thereof, on the City Lands, and paid by the Chamberlain to the respective Incumbents, free of all Taxes and Deductions.

“ And it is thereby further enacted, That so much of the Act of the 11 Geo. I. (intituled *An Act for the better regulating of Buildings, and to prevent Mischiefs that may happen by Fire, within the weekly Bills of Mortality, and other Places therein-mentioned*) as relates to Party-walls, shall extend to all Cases, where it shall be necessary to pull down and rebuild any Party-wall within the City, or the Liberties thereof. And that where a Majority of the Workmen shall refuse to sign a Certificate pursuant to the said Act, the Court of Mayor and Aldermen of the said City, on Application to them, may appoint another Workman to be added to the Number; and the Majority certifying thereupon such Wall to be bad, it shall be pulled down and rebuilt;

subject nevertheless to the Determination of the Justices upon an Appeal.

“ And it is further enacted, That all Party-walls built within this City, and the Liberties thereof, shall be two Bricks and a Half thick in the Cellar, and two Bricks thick upward, to the Top of the Garret Floor; to be built of Brick or Stone, and no Timbers, except those of Roof Girders, and Templets, to be laid into the said Walls; the Girders not to be more than one Foot in the Wall, and not to meet, or be opposite to those in the adjoining Houses; and the Sides to be nine Inches distant from each other; on the Penalty of forfeiting 50*l.* for every Offence in any of the Premises, to be divided between the Informer, and the Poor of the Parish.

“ And it is further enacted, That where a Part-owner of a House, gone to decay, shall be desirous to rebuild the same, but the other Parties shall refuse, or be not able to join therein, the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, upon Application to them, shall order the Premises to be surveyed by a Jury, summoned by the Sheriffs, to fix the Value of such Person's Part: And upon Payment or Tender of the Money thus awarded, the Premises shall be vested in the Person obtaining the Verdict, with Power to pull down and rebuild the same.

“ Provided always, That where a Party-wall shall be pulled down by Virtue of the Act 11 Geo. I. and rebuilt agreeable to the Directions of this Act, the Expence shall be computed at 7*l.* per Rod. And where any Party-wall shall be built agreeable to the Directions of this Act, in Execution of any Contract entered into before March 1, 1760, the Expence to be computed in like Manner.

“ And it is further enacted, That when any House or Tenement shall be presented by the Inquest or Grand Jury, as in a ruinous Condition, the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen shall cause or order a sufficient Hoard to be put up before the same; and give Notice to the Owner to take down or repair such Building forthwith: And if such Owner doth not comply with the said Order or Notice, the said Court may cause such Buildings to be taken down and secured; and levy the Charges by Warrant, or Distress and Sale of Goods, if he can be found, or on the future Occupier of such House, on the Ground whereon the same stood; which is to be allowed in his Rent.

“ And it is further enacted, That where the Pavements of the Streets shall be damaged by the breaking up the same, to amend or relay any Water-Pipes, &c. any Justice, upon Complaint or View thereof, may give Notice at the Office of the Proprietors of the Water-works, to make good or new-lay such Pavements forthwith: And if such Order shall not be complied with, such Justice may set Men to work, who shall be paid their Charges as ascertained by a Justice of the Peace, who is likewise to determine by whom the Whole, or any Part thereof, ought to be paid; and on their Refusal of Payment, may levy the Charge

"Charge by Distress and Sale. This Act also
 "allows the Inhabitants to be competent Wit-
 "nesses; and makes the Limitation of Actions
 "brought thereupon, to be six Months after the
 "Fact done; and to be laid and brought in the
 "City of London, and not elsewhere."

First SCHEDULE to which the Act refers.

Openings to be made

In the Ward of *Aldersgate*, a Passage, twenty Feet wide, to be opened from the East Side of *Aldersgate-Street* (opposite to *Little-Britain*) to the West of *Noble-Street*, opposite to *Oat-Lane*; and from thence through to *Wood-Street*, opposite to *Love-Lane*.

In the Ward of *Aldgate*, a Passage, fifty Feet wide, to be opened from the Mason's Shop, facing *Crutched-Friars*, in the Occupation of — *Dent*, in a direct Line to the *Minories*.

A Passage twenty-five Feet wide, to be opened through *Northumberland-Alley*, into *Crutched-Friars*.

In the Ward of *Bishopsgate*, a Passage, twenty-five Feet wide, to be opened through *Angel-Court*, in *Bishopsgate-Street*, into *Little Saint Helen's*.

A Passage, twenty Feet wide, to be opened from *Broad-Street*, through *Union-Court*, into *Bishopsgate-Street*.

In *Coleman-Street* Ward, a Passage, fifty Feet wide, to be opened from the North End of *Tokenhouse-Yard*, to *London-Wall*.

In the Ward of *Farringdon without*, a Passage, thirty Feet wide, in the middle Part of *Snow-Hill*, from thence to *Fleet-Market*.

A Passage, twenty-five Feet wide, from *Butcherball-Lane*, into *Little-Britain*.

In *Farringdon* Ward *within*, to make a Passage through *Cock-Alley*, on the South Side of *Ludgate-Hill*, and opposite to the *Old-Baily*, forty Feet wide, into *Black-Fryers*.

Second SCHEDULE to which the Act refers.

Passages to be improved and enlarged

In the Ward of *Aldgate*, to pull down the Houses on the East Side of *Billiter-Lane*, in order to enlarge the Passage to the Width of thirty Feet.

To pull down the Houses at the East End of *Leadenhall-Street*, to make the Passage there thirty-five Feet wide.

To pull down such Part of the Houses on the East Side of *Poor Jury-Lane*, beginning at, and including a House on the North Side of *The Horse and Trumpet*, and extending Southwards towards *Gould-Square*, as will be sufficient to range in a Line with that End of the Lane next to *Aldgate*; the Passage of which is intended to be made thirty-five Feet wide, by pulling down and setting back all the Houses from the Gate to the said *Horse and Trumpet*.

In *Broad-Street* Ward, to pull down the House at the West End of the Buildings situate between *Cornhill* and *Threadneedle-Street*, and opposite to the South End of *Prince's-Street*, and lay the Ground into the Street.

To pull down the Houses on the South Side of *Threadneedle-Street*, extending from the House before mentioned Eastward, till it reaches to that Part of the Street which is opposite to the Bank Gates; and to enlarge the Passage there to thirty-five Feet in Width.

In the Ward of *Coleman-Street*, to pull down one House on the North-East Corner of the *Old Jury*, and another House at the South-West Corner of *Coleman-Street*, both of which are occupied by *Brasiers*, and lay the Ground thereof into the Street.

In *Cordwainer's* Ward, to pull down the House at the North-East Corner of *Trinity-Lane*, near the *Dog Tavern*, and lay the Ground into the Street.

In the Ward of *Cornhill*, to pull down the House at the West End of the Buildings situate between *Cornhill* and *Lombard-Street*, and lay the Ground into the Street.

In the Ward of *Cripplegate within*, to pull down the Houses which project forwards at the West End of *Silver-Street*, from the End of *Monkwell-Street*, quite through into *Aldersgate-Street*, to make a commodious Street forty Feet wide.

To pull down the House at the Corner of *Aldermanbury*, facing *Milk-Street*, which was formerly the *Baptist Head* Tavern, and lay the Ground thereof into the Street.

In the Ward of *Farringdon within*, to pull down the Tin Shop, and the Trunmaker's House, at the South-West Corner of *Cheapside*, leading into *Saint Paul's Churchyard*, and lay the Ground into the Street.

To pull down such Part of the Houses in *Creed-Lane*, as are necessary to widen the Passage to thirty Feet.

In the Ward of *Farringdon without*, to pull down all the Houses in the Middle Row, between the Paved Alley adjoining to *Saint Sepulchre's* Church and *Giltspur-Street*, from the North End thereof, quite through to the South End, which faces *Hart-Street*, and lay the Ground into the Street.

To pull down all the Houses in the Middle Row, between the *Great Old-Baily* and *Little Old-Baily*, beginning at the North End thereof, which faces *Hart-Street*, and proceeding southwards, including the *Baptist's Head*, at the South End, facing the *Great Old-Baily*, and lay the Ground into the Street.

To pull down the Shops or Sheds under *Saint Dunstan's* Church, in *Fleet-Street*, and lay the Ground into the Street.

In *Langbourn* Ward, to pull down such Part of the Houses, at the End of *Mark-Lane*, next to *Fenchurch-Street*, as will make the Passage there thirty Feet wide.

To pull down such Part of the Houses at the East End of *Lombard-Street*, as will make the Passage there thirty Feet wide.

In the Ward of *Portoken*, to pull down the House at the North-East Corner of *Housditch*, and adjoining to the Churchyard, and lay the Ground thereof into the Street.

In *Tower* Ward, to pull down such Part of the Houses on *Saint Dunstan's-Hill*, adjoining to the *George Alehouse*, and opposite to the Chain, and

and such Part of the Warehouses opposite to the End of *Saint Dunstan's Church*, as will render the Passage there thirty Feet wide.

To pull down the House on the North-West Corner of *Great Tower-Street*, now occupied by Master *Crawford*, a Brushmaker, and also the House on the South-East Corner of *Little Tower-Street*, now in the Occupation of Messieurs *Julon* and *Lindner*, Hatters, in order to make that dangerous Passage safe and convenient.

To pull down the House in *Mark-Lane*, which adjoins to the Church of *Allhallows Staining*, and projects twelve Feet before the other Houses, in order to make it range in a Line with the said Houses, and enlarge the narrow Passage there.

In the Ward of *Vintry*, to pull down the Houses on the North Side of *Thames-Street*, which are situated and reach from *Elbow-Lane* to *College-Hill*, and also those Houses on the South Side of the said Street, which reach from *Vintners-Hall* to *Bull-Wharf-Lane*, in order to make the said Street forty Feet wide.

To pull down the House at the Corner of *Tower-Royal*, facing *College-Hill*, and lay the Ground into the Street.

In the Ward of *Wallbroke*, to pull down the House at the North-East Corner of *Bucklersbury*, which projects before the other Buildings.

In *Bishopsgate Ward*, to pull down the two Houses between *New Broad-Street*, and *New Broad-Street Buildings*, which project so far into the Street, as to make the Passage and Communication to the said Streets very narrow and inconvenient.

On the 12th, and again on the 15th of *February*, there was a most terrible Storm of Wind: By which Houses, and Parts of Houses and Chimnies were blown down: The Roofs of Houses were much damaged in their Tiling, and several Lives were lost by their tumbling into the Street. The adjacent Country suffered much in the Trees that were blown up; and the Shipping and Boats on the *Thames* bore a considerable Part in this Destruction.

On the 25th of the same Month, three Houses were burnt at *Shadwell-Dock*.

Another Fire happened on the 18th of *April*, the Day on which the unfortunate Earl *Ferrers* was carried from the Tower to take his Trial at the *King's-Bench, Westminster*, for the Murder of his ancient and faithful Steward; and was occasioned by the thoughtless Curiosity of a Servant in an Oil Shop, or Oil Warehouse, near *St. Magnus-Church*, in *Thames-Street*, near the Bridge; who entrusted with the Management of some combustible Matters, and hearing that the said Earl was passing by, left his Charge on the Fire, to gratify his vain Curiosity with the Sight of the noble Murderer: Before he could get back, the whole Shop was in Flames; which spread with great Rapidity, and consumed seven Houses, with Warehouses, &c. in *Thames-Street*, full of valuable Goods; and very much damaged *St. Magnus's Church*.

The Earl *Ferrers* was found Guilty, *Death*: And Sentence being passed upon him to be hanged at *Tyburn*, his Execution was ordered

for the 5th Day of *May*; which will be proper to record with all its Circumstances, there not being a Precedent of the like Sort in our History.

On *May* the 2d, the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* received a Writ for the Execution of this unhappy Nobleman, under the Great Seal of *Great-Britain*, and a Writ was also sent to the Lieutenant of the *Tower*, for the Delivery of his Lordship's Body to the said Sheriffs.

Execution
of Earl
Ferrers.

On *Monday* the 5th of *May*, the said Sheriffs, attended by their Under Sheriffs, &c. went to the outward Gate of the *Tower*, at Nine o'Clock in the Morning; of which Earl *Ferrers* being informed, he sent to desire of them Permission to ride in his own Landau to the Place of Execution, instead of a mourning Coach, which had been provided by his Friends. The Sheriffs having given a Receipt to the Lieutenant of the *Tower* for the said Earl's Body, the solemn Procession moved on thus:

A large Body of Constables, &c.

A Party of Horse Grenadiers, and a Party of Foot.

Mr. Sheriff *Errington*, and his Under Sheriff, in a Chariot.

His Lordship in his Landau, accompanied by Mr. Sheriff *Vaillant*, and the Rev. Mr. *Humphreys*, Chaplain of the *Tower of London*, escorted by two other Parties of Horse Grenadiers and Foot.

Mr. Sheriff *Vaillant's* Chariot, with his Under Sheriff.

A mourning Coach and six, with Friends.

A Hearse and six.

The Procession was slow and solemn, taking up two Hours and three Quarters, thro' an innumerable Concourse of Spectators, who behaved with the utmost Decency, and were, in general, impressed with an awful melancholy Silence. His Lordship behaved with Ease and Composure the whole Time, and told Mr. Sheriff *Vaillant*, that perhaps his Dress (light Cloaths embroidered with Silver) might seem remarkable and odd; but that he had his Reasons for wearing them on that Day; and taking Notice of the innumerable Multitude that crouded about him every Foot of the Way, he added, that he supposed they came to see a Lord hanged.

The Earl had applied, by Letter to the King, praying that he might suffer in the *Tower*, where the Earl of *Essex*, Queen *Elizabeth's* Favourite, and one of his Ancestors, was beheaded; alledging, that he had made this Application with the more Confidence, as he had the Honour to quarter a Part of his Majesty's Arms, and to be allied to him. But it was to no Purpose: His Fate had been determined to die as a common Malefactor, and at the common Place of Execution. This he thought hard, and said, that the Apparatus of Death, and the being exhibited a Spectacle to such Multitudes, was worse even than Death itself.

Mr. *Humphreys*, who had never seen him before that Morning, attending only *ex officio*, signified to his Lordship that some Account of his religious Sentiments would be expected; the Earl answered, that he did not think himself

H accountable

A great
Storm.

Fire at
Shadwell.

In
Thames-
Street.

accountable for those Sentiments to the Public: That he had always adored one God, the Maker of the World; and as for any peculiar Notions or Opinions of his own, he had never propagated them, nor ever endeavoured to make Profelytes; and that he thought it wrong to disturb any national Form of Religion, as Lord *Bolingbroke* had done by a Publication of his Writings. He added, that the Multitude of Sects, and the many Disputes about Religion, had almost banished Morality. His shooting Mr. *Johnson*, his Steward, against whom he declared he had no Malice, his Lordship ascribed to his not knowing what he did, his Brain being at that Time affected and disordered by many Crosses and Vexations.

As he approached *Tyburn*, his Lordship expressed a Desire to see a Person who waited there in a Coach, and for whom he expressed a very sincere Regard: But being told, that parting with this Person might give him too great a Shock, he declined it, and delivered to the Sheriff a Bank-Note in a Pocket-Book, a Ring and a Purse, with some Guineas, to be given by him to that Person.

The Gallows was covered with black Bays; and a Scaffold railed round was erected under it, with a little Stage in the middle thereof. His Lordship alighted, and ascended the Scaffold with the same Composure he had shewn hitherto; and tho' it was about eight Minutes from the Time of his ascending the Scaffold to his Execution, his Tongue never faltered, nor did he change his Countenance. He kneeled down on black Cushions with the Chaplain; and having repeated the Lord's Prayer with him, he added with great Energy, "O Lord, forgive me all my Errors, pardon all my Sins." They then put on his white Cap and the Halter, which was a common one: He then stept upon the little Stage in the middle of the Scaffold, which was so contrived as to sink upon the Signal of the Sheriff's stamping with his Foot. He died easy; and was cut down after hanging one Hour and five Minutes, and his Body carried in a Hearse, attended by the two Sheriffs, to *Surgeons-Hall*. From whence, after three Days Dissection, it was put into a Coffin, on which was the following Inscription:—*Laurence Earl Ferrers suffered May the 5th, 1760: And on the 8th, in the Evening, his Lordship's Remains were delivered to his Friends.*

First Pile
of Black-
Friars
Bridge.

On the 7th of *June*, the first Pile for the intended new Bridge, from *Black-Friars* to the opposite Shore, in *Surry*, was drove in the middle of the *Thames*.

Committee
to widen,
&c. the
Streets.

On the 17th of the same Month, the Committee of City Lands were appointed and empowered by a Court of Common-Council, to carry into Execution the Act of Parliament passed the last Session, for widening and improving the several Streets, &c. in this City; with Instructions to begin, as soon as possible, with an Opening to be made from the East End of *Crutched-Friars* into the *Minories*; and to make a Report at any future Court of Common-Council, of what Improvements they might think necessary to be made by Virtue of the said Act.

Amongst other Regulations under the said Act, it was thought proper to pull down the City Gates; which, however useful they might have been in ancient Times, to keep out an Enemy, armed with Bows and Arrows, Pikes and Battle-Axes, were rendered entirely useless in the present State of War, and defenceless against great Guns, &c. And by that Means they proposed to let in a more free Air above; to make a more commodious Way for Carriages of all Sorts, which constantly met with Obstructions, and frequently did Mischief to Passengers, &c. at those narrow Passes; and finally, to lett Part of the Ground on which they stood, with Advantage to the City Estates. They were accordingly put up to public Sale; and *Aldgate* was sold for 157*l.* 10*s.* *Cripplegate* for 91*l.* and *Ludgate* for 148*l.* to be pulled down and taken away by the Purchaser, within a limited Time.

Aldgate, Cripplegate, and Ludgate sold.

William Hart, Banker, and Goldsmith by Company, being upon the List of those Citizens, who had been drank to by the Lord Mayor, and thereby put in Nomination for Sheriff on *Midsummer-Day*, having stood the Common-Hall, and by the Livery there assembled, chosen and returned one of the Sheriffs for the Year ensuing, appeared before the Court of Aldermen on the second Day of *July*, and pleaded an Exemption from serving the said Office, by Virtue of his being one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Privy-Chamber. But his Plea was not admitted; and he was obliged to fine, or serve the Office, into which he had been chosen by the Common-Hall; and he did serve Sheriff accordingly for the Year ensuing.

The Case of William Hart, chosen Sheriff.

The Citizens, and the Inhabitants in the Environs, were extremely alarmed by an unaccountable Report on the 28th of *July*, this Year, which spread with great Rapidity, that the Plague had broken out in *St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark*: And it was told with such an Air of Positiveness and Certainty, that it gained Credit, and caused a general Consternation: Infomuch, that the Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries, belonging to that Hospital, found it expedient, for the public Peace of Mind, to insert the following Certificate in the *London Gazette*.

Report of the Plague in St. Thomas's Hospital.

St. Thomas's Hospital, July 30, 1760.

"Whereas the Town has been alarmed with
"a false and wicked Report, that the Plague
"is broke out in *St. Thomas's Hospital*; we,
"the underwritten (in pursuance of an Order
"of the grand Committee of Governors) do
"hereby certify, that the said Report is absolutely without Foundation; and that there
"are no other Diseases amongst the Patients,
"than what are usual in this and all other Hospitals."

Thomas Milner,

M. Akenfide,

Alexander Russell,

John Hadley,

T. Baker,

Benjamin Cowell,

Thomas Smith,

George Whitfield, Apothecary to the said Hospital.

Physicians to *St. Thomas's Hospital*.

Surgeons to the said Hospital.

The

Order
about mad
Dogs.

The Season proved so hot about this Time, that it greatly affected the Canine Species. The Dogs in and about this Metropolis were in an uncommon Degree seized with Madness; and Numbers of other Dogs, and many of the human Species were bitten by them, to the manifest Terror of every one, that was obliged to walk abroad upon their necessary Affairs; so that the Safety of the People made it necessary for the Magistrates to consider of the most immediate and effectual Method to prevent the Mischief that might follow. It was therefore ordered by the Lord Mayor, and the Magistrates in divers Divisions about this Metropolis, "That all Dogs should be muzzled, or kept up for a certain Time (two Months from the 20th Day of August) and that all Dogs found at large without a Muzzle should be destroyed."

A Hurri-
cane.

On the 28th of September, there was a most violent Hurricane of Wind, which tore up Trees by their Roots in Hyde-Park, St. James's Park, Moor-fields, and in the adjacent Country; blew down Chimnies, Tiling, and some Houses, and did much Damage to the Ships and Boats upon the River Thames.

Address on
the Con-
quest of
Canada.

To crown the Success and Glory of the British Arms in North-America, about this Time there arrived certain Advice of our Conquest of Canada. And upon the 18th of October the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council waited on his Majesty to address him on that interesting Occasion. They were introduced by the Right Honourable Mr. Pitt, and the Recorder Sir William Moreton, Knight, made their Compliments in these Words:

Most gracious Sovereign,

"Permit us, your ever dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled, humbly to congratulate your Majesty upon the late signal Successes, with which it has pleased the Divine Providence to bless your Majesty's Arms by Sea and Land.

"The Conquest of Canada, so heroically begun at Quebec, so nobly seconded by the Defeat and Dispersion of the Enemies Fleet upon the Coast of Britany, and so happily compleated without the Effusion of human Blood at Montreal, at the same Time that it reflects the highest Honour upon the Wisdom and Vigour of your Majesty's Counsels, upon the Conduct, Fortitude and Activity of your Commanders, and upon the Bravery and Discipline of your Fleets and Armies, is an Event of the utmost Importance to the Trade and Manufactures of these Kingdoms, as it is the only effectual Means of securing your Majesty's industrious Subjects in North-America against the continual Encroachments and unparalleled Barbarities of a restless and insidious Enemy, even more dangerous in Peace than War.

"Deeply sensible of your Majesty's paternal Goodness, in thus graciously protecting the most distant of your faithful Subjects, your Majesty's grateful Citizens of London will ever cheerfully exert those Means, for which (under the divine Favour) they esteem themselves indebted to your Majesty, towards enabling your

"Majesty to preserve this valuable Acquisition, and effectually to prosecute the various and expensive Services of this just and necessary War, and to dictate to the Aggressors the Terms of a safe and honourable Peace.

"To this desirable End, may the God of Armies crown the Justice of your Majesty's Cause with repeated and decisive Victories; and when your Majesty shall have long enjoyed the glorious Fruits of all your Care and Labours, may the Empire of Great-Britain continue in your Majesty's illustrious Race, in full Splendor and Security, till Time shall be no more."

To which Address his Majesty returned this gracious Answer:

"I have the highest Satisfaction in this fresh and signal Proof of your Affection to me and to my Government; for which I return you my most hearty Thanks. The same Union amongst my People, and the same Ability and Valour in my Fleets and Armies, will, I trust, under the Blessing of God, enable me, in the End, to terminate this necessary and expensive War, by an honourable, advantageous and lasting Peace. The City of London may depend on my constant Care for their Prosperity, and for the Extension of the Trade, Manufactures, and Navigation of my faithful Subjects.

His Ma-
jesty's An-
swer.

After such mutual Professions and Declarations of Loyalty, Protection, Love and Confidence between this best of Kings, and his most faithful Citizens of London; Death stepped in and deprived them of all their Satisfaction and Expectations. His Majesty King George the Second, aged 77, in the 34th Year of his Reign, was seized early in the Morning of the 25th of October, 1760, at his Palace in Kensington, by a Rupture or Bursting of the right Ventricle of his Heart, which took away his Speech and his Limbs, and carried him off in a few Hours, to the inexpressible Loss of this Nation.

The Death
of King
George
II.

We have not Room, nor is there any Necessity in a Work of this Kind, to expatiate on the Character of this great Monarch, who finished a long and happy Reign in the midst of a Period abounding with great Events; for his Virtue and glorious Actions will for ever live in the Hearts of all true Englishmen, and the Friends of Liberty and Religion. We can only mourn at the national Loss of a Sovereign, "who (as King George III's first Speech to Parliament expresses it) was the great Support of that System, by which alone the Liberties of Europe, and the Weight and Influence of these Kingdoms, can be preserved, and gave Life to the Measures conducive to those important Ends."

Thus died a King, whose Lenity, Moderation, and Wisdom in Government, whose uniform Regard to our Laws and Constitution, whose constant and inviolable Integrity, with which his Engagements were fulfilled, whose Firmness and Resolution, with which his Counsels were directed, justly demand the most affectionate Remembrance and grateful Acknowledgment of a dutiful and happy People: A King, who was called from his People at a Time when he had filled their Hearts with the utmost Joy, in the midst of their Triumphs, Thanksgivings, and Congratulations; who lived to see his Counsels blessed with Success, and his Arms with Victory in every Quarter of the

the Globe; who lived to see the *British* Name, under his Auspices, advanced to the highest Pitch of Dignity and Grandeur, and concluded his long and prosperous Reign, when full of Years, and full of Glory.

CHAP. V.

The City Mourning for the Death of King George II. The Accession of King George III. His Proclamation in due Form. Remarks on the King's Declaration to the Privy Council. The City of London's Address on the King's Accession. The first Stone of Black-Friars Bridge laid, with the Inscription. The City's Right to Tolls in Markets, &c. The Freedom of London presented to Sir John Philipps, and George Cooke, Esq; after a strong Opposition, February 18, 1761. A new Regulation concerning Motions for presenting Freedoms. Mill at Red-House, Deptford, burnt. A new Parliament. Moorgate and Aldersgate sold. Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge dismissed. Lord Bute Secretary of State. Discontent of the People, and why. City's Address of Thanks to Mr. Pitt. City's Instructions to their Representatives in Parliament. Freedom presented to Arthur Onslow, Esq. Act for the City Road.

City Mourning.

THE City of London set an Example of their Sorrow by omitting their usual Entertainments on the ensuing Lord Mayor's Day. There was no public Shew, nor any Feast at Guildhall. All were clad in deep, the deepest Mourning they could procure, in their respective Stations.

King George III.'s Accession.

The Death of our late gracious Sovereign being denounced, the Privy Council met and ordered his Grandson, George Prince of Wales, to be proclaimed by the Name, Style, and Title of George the Third, King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, and on the 26th of October the Proclamation was performed by the following Procession, which set out from Leicester-Fields, the Residence of the new King at that Time.

Proclamation.

His Majesty King George the Third was first proclaimed before Saville-House; from whence the Heralds, &c. proceeded to Charing-Cross in the following Order:

Farriers of the Horse Grenadier Guards, with Axes erect.

French Horns of the Troop.

Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards.

Two Knight Marshal's Officers.

Knight Marshal, and his Men.

Household Drums.

Kettle Drums.

Trumpets.

Pursuivants.

Herald.

King at Arms, supported by two Serjeants at Arms, with their Maces.

Archbishop of Canterbury in his Coach.

Lord Viscount Falmouth.

Troop of Horse Guards.

At Charing-Cross, a Herald again read the Proclamation.

The Procession then moved on to Temple-Bar.

The Gate was shut.

The Lord Mayor, with the Aldermen, Sheriffs, &c. waited within, and after the usual Formality of demanding Admittance, the Gates were opened, and the Procession proceeded to the South End of Chancery-Lane, where the Proclamation was again read. Thence they proceeded through the City in the following Order, immediately after the Heralds:

City Drums.

Trumpets.

Sheriff's Officers.

City Music.

Two City Marshals.

Lord Mayor's Officers.

Lord Mayor in a State Coach.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

Lord Viscount Falmouth.

The Aldermen, one by one, in Coaches.

The two Sheriffs.

The Chamberlain.

Town-Clerk.

A Troop of Horse Guards.

The Proclamation was read at the South End of Wood-Street, Cheapside; and again at the Royal-Exchange, which finished the Ceremony.

The Guns in St. James's Park, and at the Tower of London, were discharged on this Occasion, and the Evening concluded with Ringing of Bells, Bonfires, &c.

Next Day, by Order of the Lord Lieutenant of the Tower, the Justices within the Tower Hamlets went in Carriages, with proper Officers, to Shadwell Market, Ratcliff-Cross, Norton-Falgate, Spital-Fields Market, Shoreditch, and Bethnal-Green, and at each of those Places proclaimed King George the Third.

If we cast an Eye upon the public Declarations and Speeches of his present Majesty at this Juncture, we shall have the greatest Reason to believe, that King George III. was well pleased with the Councils and Measures, which had conduced so much to the Interest of the Nation; that he was thoroughly convinced of their Propriety; and that his Majesty was resolved to make no Alteration, but to proceed in the System laid down, and so gloriously executed by his Royal Grandfather.

Remarks on the King's Declaration to the Privy Council.

To the Lords of the Privy Council, assembled upon his Accession, his Majesty declared, "That he depended upon the Advice, Experience and Abilities of their Lordships." And "That, as he did mount the Throne in the midst of an expensive, but just and necessary War, he should endeavour to prosecute it in the Manner the most likely to bring about an honourable and lasting Peace, in concert with his Allies."

This Declaration being made public, all Fears of any Alterations in the Ministry, which in any wise might affect the Interest of the Nation, were dispersed; and Addresses in the warmest and most affectionate Style and Words, were daily presented from all Parts and respectable Bodies of Men throughout the *British* Dominions: But there seemed a more than ordinary Diffidence in the Address from the City of London: For though they congratulated his Majesty, and joined in the universal Approbation and Joy of the whole Nation,

with the strongest Assurances of their unalterable Zeal for his Majesty's sacred Person and Government, they did not fail to put him in Mind of the State in which he had found the Nation, both as to Credit, Honour, and Unanimity; and of the Necessity he was under to maintain the Constitution, and to support the Laws, in the following Words:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

Lord
Mayor and
Aldermen's
Address to
K. George
III. upon
his Accession to the
Throne.

"Your Majesty's truly dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, beg leave to approach your royal Person, and to congratulate your Majesty upon your happy Accession to the imperial Crown of these Realms; and at the same Time, to condole the Loss of our late most gracious Sovereign, whose glorious Reign and princely Virtues must ever make his Memory dear to a grateful People.

"It is our peculiar Happiness, that your Majesty's Heart is truly *English*; and that you have discovered in your earliest Years the warmest Attention to the Laws and Constitution of these Kingdoms; Laws so excellently formed, that, as they give Liberty to the People, they give Power to the Prince; and are a mutual Support of the Prerogatives of the Crown, and the Rights of the Subject.

"Your Majesty is now in Possession of the united Hearts of all your People, at a Time, when the Honour and the Credit of the Nation are (by the Courage and Activity of your Majesty's Fleets and Armies) in the highest Extent; a Time, when we have happily no Divisions at home to obstruct those Measures, which have carried Terror to our Enemies abroad.

"As your Majesty's Reign is so happily begun with the universal Approbation and Joy of the whole Nation, permit us, great Sir, to express the high Sense we have of your Majesty's Virtues, by the strongest Assurances of our unalterable Zeal for your Majesty's sacred Person and Government; being convinced, that your Majesty has the true Interest of this Nation entirely at Heart, and that your Power will be ever exerted in protecting the Trade, Rights, and Liberties of your Subjects.

"May your Majesty reign long in the Hearts of your People; and may the Crown of these Kingdoms ever descend to one of your Majesty's illustrious Family, to the latest Posterity."

His Majesty's Answer.

"I have great Satisfaction in the early Marks you have given me of your Zeal and Affection for me and for my Government: And I return you my hearty Thanks. You may rely on my tender Concern for the Rights, Trade, and Manufactures of the City of London."

On the 30th, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, waited also upon his Majesty; and Sir William Moreton, Knt. the Recorder, made their Compliments of Condolance and Congratulation in the following Address:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and faithful Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common-Council assembled, most humbly approach your royal Presence, to condole with your Majesty the unexpected and affecting Loss which your Majesty and the Nation have sustained, by the Death of your illustrious Grandfather, whose gentle and equal Rule will be gratefully remembered by the present Age, and whose wife and prosperous Reign will be honoured by succeeding Generations.

City Address.

"So sudden and momentous an Event, in this very critical Juncture, would, indeed, be severely felt by *Great-Britain*, and her magnanimous Ally, had not the Goodness of Almighty God placed her Sceptre in the Hands of a Prince, who, by his first Declaration in Council, has most graciously confirmed all the pleasing Hopes which had been early entertained of his Virtue, Wisdom, and Fortitude, as well as of his tender Affection to this, his native Country, and Regard for her most excellent Constitution, both in Church and State.

"It is, therefore, with the sincerest and warmest Love and Veneration, that we congratulate your Majesty's most happy Accession to the Government of a free, loyal, and united People.

"And although we are sensible how painful it must be to your Majesty, to find your Kingdoms engaged in a bloody and expensive War, we doubt not but your Majesty, jealous of the Honour of your Crown, and attentive to the Rights and commercial Interests of your People, will steadfastly pursue the Wisdom and Spirit of those Councils, by which that War hath hitherto been so successfully conducted, until your Majesty shall be enabled, by the Divine Assistance, the tried and well-regulated Ardour of your Fleets and Armies, and the inexhaustible Affection of all your Subjects, to establish Peace upon a just, honourable, and solid Foundation.

"May your Majesty graciously accept this Earnest of our Duty and inviolable Attachment to your sacred Person and Government, and our humble Assurances, that as it will be our constant Prayer to the great Ruler of Princes, that your Majesty's Reign may long continue over us, so it shall be always our Study and Endeavour, by every Act of Zeal, Gratitude, and Obedience, to render it happy and glorious to your Majesty."

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer:

"I take very kindly your early and warm Assurances of Affection for my Person and Government, and I give you my cordial Thanks.

"Firmness of Councils, supported by such generous Efforts of a free and united People, and seconded by such Intrepidity and Conduct in my Fleets and Armies, will, I trust, under the Blessing of the Almighty, lead my Kingdoms, in Conjunction with my faithful Allies, to a just, honourable, and lasting

"lasting Peace. My good City of *London* shall
"ever experience my watchful Care for their
"Liberties, Commerce, and Happiness."

They then waited on her Royal Highness the
Princess Dowager of *Wales*; and Sir *William*
Moreton, Knt. the Recorder, made their Com-
pliments in the following Speech :

"May it please your Royal Highness,

Address to
the Prin-
cess Dow-
ager.

"We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and
"Commons, of the City of *London*, in Com-
"mon-Council assembled, humbly beg Leave to
"present to your Royal Highness our most res-
"pectful Compliments of Condolance, on the
"Death of our late most gracious Sovereign; and
"at the same Time to congratulate your Royal
"Highness, upon your illustrious Son's most
"happy Accession to the Crown of these Realms,
"amidst the joyful Acclamations of his faithful
"Subjects.

"To your Royal Highness's wife and tender
"Care of his Majesty's early Years, we stand in-
"debted for the Cultivation of the innate Virtues
"of his princely Mind, and for the Foundation
"of all those Blessings which we trust to enjoy
"under his auspicious Reign.

"Long may your Royal Highness taste the
"maternal Satisfaction of seeing the royal Ob-
"ject of your Affection and Solitude, the Dar-
"ling of this his native Country, the Protector
"of our Trade, the Defender of our Religion,
"Laws and Liberties, and the Ornament and De-
"light of human Kind."

To which her Royal Highness was pleased to
return the following Answer :

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I return you my hearty Thanks for this fresh
"Mark of your Attention to me. My warmest
"Wishes have ever attended this great City; and
"the Joy and Happiness of my Life will consist
"in the King, my Son, exceeding in every
"Thing your most sanguine Expectations."

First Stone
of Black-
Friars
Bridge
laid, with
the In-
scription.

On the 31st of *October* 1760, the first Stone of
the New Bridge from *Black-Friars* to the oppo-
site Shore, was laid with great Ceremony by the
Lord Mayor, attended by the Committee; and
there was placed upon the said Stone, by Order
of a Court of Common-Council, a Plate, on
which was engraven the following Inscription :

Ultimo die Octobris, Anno ab Incarnatione
MDCCLX,
Auspicatissimo principe GEORGIO Tertio
Regnum jam ineunte,
Pontis hujus, in Reipublicæ Commodum
Urbisque Majestatem,
(Late tum flagrante Bello)
à S. P. Q. L. suscepti,
Primum Lapidem posuit
THOMAS CHITTY, Miles,
Prætor,
Roberto Mylne, Architecto.
Utque apud posteros extet Monumentum
Voluntatis suæ ergo Virum,
Qui Vigore Ingenij, Animi Constantiâ,
Probitatis et Virtutis suæ felici quadam Contagione,
(favente Deo,

faustisque GEORGII secundi Auspiciis)

IMPERIUM BRITANNICUM

In

Asia, Africa, et America

Restituit, auxit, & stabilivit,

Necnon Patriæ antiquum Honorem et Auctoritatem

Inter Europæ Gentes instauravit,

Cives Londinenses, uno Consensu,

Huic Ponti inscribi voluerunt Nomen

GULIELMI PITT.

Which is thus rendered into *English* :

On the last Day of *October*, in the Year 1760
from the Incarnation of *Christ*, when *GEORGE* the
Third began his most auspicious Reign, Sir *THO-*
MAS CHITTY, Knight, Lord Mayor, laid the
first Stone of this Bridge, undertaken by the Com-
mon-Council of *London* (in the Height of an ex-
tensive War) for the Accommodation of the Pub-
lic in general, and for an Ornament of the City in
particular; *ROBERT MYLNE* being the Architect.

And that there may exist amongst their Poste-
rity a Monument of this City's Affection towards
the Man, who by the Vigour of his Understand-
ing, the Steadiness of his Mind, and by a kind of
happy Contagion of his Probity and Virtue (under
the divine Favour, and the fortunate Auspices of
GEORGE the *Second*) recovered, augmented and es-
tablished the *British* Empire in *Asia*, *Africa*, and
America, and restored the ancient Reputation and
Influence of his Country amongst the Nations of
Europe, the Citizens of *London* have resolved,
with one Consent, that this Bridge be inscribed
with the Name of *WILLIAM PITT*.

It having been found difficult to those, who
farmed the Markets, or collected the Toll in the
Markets, to gather the just Demands, made by
and in the Name of the City, from such as exposed
Provisions to Sale before Houses in the Markets,
and on Stalls placed in the Avenues leading into
the Markets; it was resolved to put an End to
this Proceeding by a due Course of Law : and in
Michaelmas Term, the City's Right to Toll under
those Circumstances, was tried in the *King's-*
Bench, *Guildhall*, by a Jury of Non-Freemen, be-
tween the Citizens of the City of *London*, Plain-
tiffs, and *Edward Smith* and *Ralph Troyford*, Sales-
men in *Newgate-Market*, Defendants, for the Sale
of Provisions exposed to Sale before Houses in
the Market; and between the said Plaintiffs, and
John Cope, Salesman, Defendant, for the Sale of
Provisions exposed to Sale in *White-Hart-Street*,
an Avenue or Passage leading to *Newgate-Mar-*
ket; when in each of these Causes the Jury gave
a Verdict for the Citizens of *London*. By which
the said Citizens have established their Right to
the Tolls, for all Provisions exposed to Sale
in all the Avenues leading to, and to the Tolls
for Provisions exposed to Sale before the Houses in
the Markets.

City Right
to Tolls in
Markets,
&c.

Sir *John Philipps*, Bart. and Member of the
House of Commons, having at all Times and
on all Occasions espoused the Cause of Liberty,
and to shew his Firmness and Independency,
had thrown up the profitable Place of a Lord
of Trade and Plantations, rather than submit
to the Dictates of a Minister, directing the Mi-
nions of Power to vote in the House of Com-
mons, had for some Years been a standing
Toast amongst the Friends of public Liberty,
and

The Free-
dom pre-
sented to
Sir John
Philipps,
and Mr.
George
Cooke.

and the Maintainers of the Rights and Privileges of his Fellow-Subjects; and he having joined heartily with Mr. *George Cooke*, one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of *Middlesex*, in managing the Business of the City of *London* in the House of Commons for some Time past; there was a Motion made in a Common-Council, on the 18th of *February*, 1761, summoned upon other distant Affairs, to present the Freedom of the City to those two Gentlemen, in Testimony of the grateful Sense which the Citizens of *London* entertained of the many Benefits received from their Readiness and Assiduity to assist and support such of their Resolutions as required the Aid and Authority of Parliament. As the Members of this Court had not received any Notice of such a Motion, their Number was few; and they looking upon it as an Intention to carry the Motion by Surprise, it was very warmly opposed, as contrary to the Method of proceeding in that Court: But after a long Debate, the Question was put, and carried upon a Division by 38 against 33. However, the Court of Common-Council, tho' not averse to testify their common Regard to those Gentlemen in the Manner proposed, looked upon this Motion as a Surprise; and came to to an unanimous Resolution and Agreement, "That, from thenceforward, no Person should have the Freedom of this City presented unto him, unless the Motion for the same be made at one Court, previous to the putting of the Question for granting the same."

Regulation concerning Motions for Freedom.

Mill at the Red House at Deptford burnt.

The Wind-Mill belonging to his Majesty, at the *Red House* at *Deptford*, was agitated with so great a Velocity by a high Wind, on the 26th of *February*, that it could not be stopt, and took Fire from the Motion, which consumed the Mill, and a great Quantity of Flour, &c. contained therein.

A low Tide.

The Tide on the 2d of *February* flowed so short up the *Thames*, that the Water therein was not sufficient at High-Water to cover the Sterlings; and several People waded over the Bed of the River, both above, and a little below the Bridge, at Low-Water.

By this Time the Citizens discovered many Transactions at Court, which convinced them that their Jealousy, in regard to the Permanency of the Ministry left by the late King, was but too well founded. A *French* Faction crept in, and set all their Engines to work, to deceive the new Comers to Court, and to prevail with them to discountenance the *German* War, and to adopt pacific, instead of military Measures. And they met with such Success, that *France* brought the Favourites at Court into Measures of Pacification, contrary to the universal Sense of the Nation.

Election of Members of Parliament.

The Time limited for the Parliament's Continuation, after the King's Accession to the Throne, being expired, according to Act of Parliament made in the last Reign; new Writs were issued for a general Election, bearing teste on *March* 21; on which Occasion there were five Candidates, who stood the Poll for the City of *London*: And by the Declaration of the said Poll, made by the Sheriffs at *Guildhall*, on the 2d Day of *April*, the Numbers stood thus:

For Sir <i>Robert Ladbroke</i> , Knt.	4306
Sir <i>Richard Glyn</i> , Bart.	3285
<i>William Beckford</i> , Esq;	3663
Hon. <i>Thomas Harley</i> , Esq;	3983
Sir <i>Samuel Fludyer</i> , Bart.	3193

Upon which Sir *Robert Ladbroke*, Sir *Richard Glyn*, Mr. *Beckford*, and the Hon. Mr. *Harley*, were returned duly elected on the 4th of the said Month.

The Committee for improving the City proceeded on the 22d of *April* to pull down *Moorgate* and *Aldersgate*: On which Day *Moorgate* was sold for 166l. and *Aldersgate* for 91l. to be pulled down and removed by the Purchasers.

Moorgate and *Aldersgate* pulled down.

The next Attempt of the Courtiers was to get clear of the Rt. Hon. *Henry Bilson Legge*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, because he disapproved of the Proceedings and Disposition of the new Cabinet; and of the Rt. Hon. *William Pitt*, Secretary of State. Mr. *Legge* was dismissed, for he could not be prevailed upon to resign; and was succeeded in the Exchequer by *William Viscount Barrington*: And *John Earl of Bute*, who had been made (on the 25th of *March*, 1761) Groom of the Stole, was appointed one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, in the room of Lord *Holdernesse*, dismissed with a Pension. By this Move Lord *Bute* was promoted to be joint Pilot with Mr. *Pitt*, at the Helm of Administration. From this Time Parties were formed, and the public Business loitered, and received a considerable Check by the Appointment of two Partners in the Administration; and the Opposition to a wise and vigilant Administration, grew stronger Day by Day: A Number of new Peers were created, that raised Apprehensions in the Minds of the People, and with the new admitted Servants of the Public, a certain Species of low Cunning and undermining Craft stole sily into many Places.

Mr. *Pitt* and Mr. *Legge* dismissed.

Lord *Bute* Secretary of State.

A *French* Minister (M. *Buffy*) was permitted to come, and to range at large in and about *London*, during the Time of the general Election of a new House of Commons. The Tories once more exerted their Talents to degrade and asperse the Men and Measures, to which we were indebted for our signal Successes. Parties were formed in favour of the *French* Proposals, and the Interest of Mr. *Pitt* visibly declined at Court; and his Wisdom and Firmness made him so obnoxious to the Friends of our Enemies, that it was determined at last to worry him out of his Majesty's Service and Councils. Oh sad! they who assumed the Name of Friends of the King and Nation, deserted Mr. *Pitt* in the Cabinet; and Emissaries were spread in all Parts of the Nation, and in Places of public Resort, to trumpet the abominable Contradiction in Politics, that we were undone by our Successes: Therefore Mr. *Pitt* perceiving that his Counsels and Measures were not attended to, nor adopted as usual, and that it would be impossible for him any longer to serve his King and Country with the Honour and Advantages as heretofore, except his Influence might continue in the Measures, he should propose, to compel the Enemy to accept of a Peace upon our own Terms; he declared, "That this was the Time for humbling

Remarks

“humbling the House of *Bourbon*; that if this
 “Opportunity were let slip, it might never be
 “recovered; and that, if he could not prevail in
 “this Instance, he was resolved that this should
 “be the last Time he would sit in that Council.
 “He thanked the Ministers of the *late King* for
 “their Support, said he himself was called into
 “the Ministry by the People, to whom he con-
 “sidered himself accountable for his Conduct,
 “and he would no longer remain in a Situation,
 “which made him responsible for Measures, he
 “was no longer allowed to guide.”

Mr. Pitt's
 Resigna-
 tion.

Mr. Pitt did accordingly resign the Seals on
 the 5th of *October* 1761. At the same Time his
 Majesty, to signify his real Esteem for that able
 and faithful Minister, immediately and gratuitous-
 ly granted him a Pension of 3000*l. per Annum*,
 and conferred the Title of Baroness of *Chatham*
 upon his Lady, and of Baron of *Chatham* on his
 Heir Male.

The
 Thanks of
 the City of
 London to
 Mr. Pitt.

Never was a Minister of State so universally be-
 loved, nor so universally regretted. On the 22d of
October, the Court of Common-Council of the
 City of *London* “Resolved that their Thanks be
 “given to the Right Honourable *William Pitt*,
 “for the many great and eminent Services ren-
 “dered this Nation, during the Time he so ably
 “filled the high and important Office of one of
 “his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and
 “to perpetuate their grateful Sense of his Merits,
 “who, by the Vigour of his Mind, had not only
 “roused the ancient Spirit of this Nation from the
 “pusillanimous State to which it had been re-
 “duced; but by his Integrity and Steadiness uni-
 “ting us at home, had carried its Reputation in
 “Arms and Commerce to a Height unknown
 “before, by our Trade accompanying our Con-
 “quests in every Quarter of the Globe.

“Therefore the City of *London*, ever steadfast in
 “their Loyalty to their King, and attentive to
 “the Honour and Prosperity of their Country,
 “cannot but lament the national Loss of so able and
 “so faithful a Minister, at this critical Juncture.”

It being also apprehended that this Resignation
 might have too great an Influence upon his Ma-
 jesty's Councils, in regard to War, and give the
 Enemy fresh Spirits to renew the Negotiations of
 Peace to their Advantage, which had been bro-
 ken off; the City of *London*, at the same Time
 they addressed Mr. Pitt in his State of Resigna-
 tion, gave the Administration the strongest Assu-
 rances of their Resolution to abide by, and ena-
 ble his Majesty to continue the War with Vigour,
 in case they should not hearken to inadequate
 Conditions of Peace, by a Representation (other-
 wise Instructions given) by the Right Honoura-
 ble the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons,
 in Common-Council assembled, to Sir *Robert*
Ladbroke, Knt. Sir *Richard Glyn*, Bart. *William*
Beckford, Esq; and the Hon. *Thomas Harley*, Esq;
 this City's Representatives in Parliament. In
 which that Court said, “We, the Lord Mayor,
 “Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *Lon-*
 “*don*, in Common-Council assembled, think
 “it at this Time our Duty, as it is our na-
 “tural and undoubted Right, to lay be-
 “fore this City's Representatives, in the great
 “Council of the Nation, soon to be assembled in
 “Parliament, what we desire and expect from

City In-
 structions
 to the Re-
 presenta-
 tives in
 Parlia-
 ment.

“you, in discharge of the great Trust and Con-
 “fidence we and our Fellow-Subjects have repo-
 “sed in you.

“That you take the earliest Opportunity to use
 “your utmost Endeavours to obtain the Repeal
 “or Amendment of the late Act, entitled *An*
 “*Act for the Relief of insolvent Debtors*, in respect
 “to the Inconveniencies arising from the compul-
 “five Clause, by which a Door has been opened
 “to the greatest Frauds and Perjuries; and if
 “continued, must become the Destruction of all
 “private Credit, so essential to the Support of
 “a trading People.

“That you concur in and promote all necessary
 “Measures for establishing good Economy in
 “the Distribution of the national Treasure;
 “and for that Purpose, that you endeavour to
 “have a Committee appointed, in order to en-
 “quire into any Abuses, which may have risen in
 “the Application of it, and to prevent any Frauds
 “or illicit Practices in the Management thereof.

“That you entertain just Sentiments of the
 “Importance of the Conquests made this War
 “by the *British* Arms, at the Expence of so much
 “Blood and Treasure; and that you will, to the
 “utmost of your Power and Abilities, oppose all
 “Attempts for giving up such Places as may
 “tend to lessen our present Security; or, by re-
 “storing the naval Power of *France*, render us
 “subject to fresh Hostilities from that natural
 “Enemy; particularly that the sole and exclu-
 “sive Right of our Acquisitions in *North-Ame-*
 “*rica*, and the Fisheries, be preserved to us.

“As the present happy Extinction of Parties,
 “the Harmony and Unanimity of all his Majesty's
 “Subjects, their Zeal and Affection to their na-
 “tive King, and the great Increase of Commerce,
 “are most convincing Proofs to us of this Na-
 “tion's Ability still to carry on, and vigorously
 “to pursue all those Measures, which may pro-
 “mote the true Interest of his Kingdom, and
 “place him above the Menaces of any Power that
 “may pretend to give Laws, or prescribe Limits
 “to the Policy and Interest of this Nation: But
 “as it is apparent that our Enemies flatter them-
 “selves with the Hopes of exhausting our Strength
 “by the immense Expence in which we are at pre-
 “sent engaged; we therefore require you, in
 “the further Prosecution of this War, to support
 “such Measures, as may frustrate those Expec-
 “tations; yet to act with the utmost Vigour in
 “the Reduction of their remaining Colonies, so
 “as to obtain a safe and honourable Peace.”

So much it is thought proper to deviate from
 the Course of this History in Point of Time, the
 better to exhibit the Spirit of the City of *London*,
 and the Part that Corporation took with the Pa-
 triots to prevent the fatal Effects of a bad Peace,
 and to incline his Majesty to be cautious in the
 Choice of his Ministers of State.

On the 24th, in the Night, were burnt down
 fourteen Houses, two of them of great Value, in
Swallow-Street, near *Golden-Square*; which burnt
 so fierce as to consume Writings, and to melt the
 Cash deposited in an iron Chest, inclosed in Sand
 near a Foot thick.

Fire in
 Swallow-
 Street.

But this was not to compare to the Ruins made
 by a Fire which, about One o'Clock in the Morning
 on the 4th of *May*, broke out at a Biscuit-Baker's

Fire at
 Pelican
 Stairs in
 Shadwell.

near

near *Pelican Stairs*, in *Lower Shadwell*, and consumed 34 Houses, and eight Barges and Lighters, which, with the Goods included, were computed at 50,000*l*.

Freedom
presented
to Arthur
Onslow,
Esq;

At a Court of Common-Council, on the 5th of May, it was unanimously resolved, "That the Freedom of the City of *London* should be presented in a gold Box, Value 100*l*. to the Right Hon. *Arthur Onslow*, Speaker of the House of Commons in five successive Parliaments, as a grateful and lasting Testimony of the respectful Love and Veneration which the Citizens of *London* entertain for his Person and distinguished Virtue; for the many eminent Qualifications he displayed, the unwearied and disinterested Labours he bestowed, and the impartial and judicious Conduct he maintained, in the Execution of that arduous and important Office, during a Course of thirty-three Years; and for that exemplary Zeal, which, upon all proper Occasions, he exerted with so much Dignity and Success, in Support of the Rights, Privileges, and constitutional Independencies of the Commons of *Great Britain*.

To the
Duke of
York.

At the Common-Council, on the 5th of June, it was agreed, "That the Freedom of this City be humbly presented to his Royal Highness *Edward-Augustus*, Duke of *York* and *Albany*, one of the Rear Admirals of the blue Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, in a gold Box of 150 Guineas Value, in Testimony of the dutiful Affection of this Court for their illustrious Sovereign, whose peculiar Glory it is to reign over a free, happy, and united People; and as a Pledge of the grateful Respect they bear his Royal Highness for his early Entrance into the naval Service of his King and Country, the noblest and most effectual Bulwark of the Wealth, Reputation, and Independence of this commercial Nation."

And on the 15th it was unanimously resolved, at a Court of Aldermen and Common-Council, to present a congratulatory Address to his Majesty on the Conquest of *Belleisle*. Which was done accordingly, on the 17th, in this Form:

The Address of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the City of London, to his Majesty, on the taking of Belleisle.

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"With reverential Awe and Gratitude to the supreme Giver of all Victory, we, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of your City of *London*, in Common-Council assembled, humbly approach your royal Presence, to express our Joy and Exultation on the entire Reduction of the important Island of *Belleisle*, by the Conduct, Intrepidity, and Perseverance of your Majesty's land and naval Forces: a Conquest, which, after more than one fruitless Attempt in former Times, seems to have been reserved by divine Providence to grace the auspicious Beginnings of your Majesty's Reign, and confirms our Hopes of a long Continuance of wise, steady, and successful Measures.

"A Blow so humiliating to the Pride and Power of *France*, cannot but impress that haughty Nation with a due Sense of the Superiority of a Patriot-King, ruling over a free, brave, and united People; and will, we trust, convince them of the Danger of delaying to accept such Terms of Peace as your Majesty's Equity, Wisdom, and Moderation, shall think fit to prescribe.

"What therefore have we more to wish, but that your Majesty may long, very long, continue the Guardian and Protector of the religious, civil, and commercial Rights of *Great Britain*, and her Colonies; and that your Majesty's Wisdom may ever be seconded by equally faithful and spirited Councils; and your Commands executed with no less Ardour, Emulation, and Success.

"On our Part, permit us humbly to assure your Majesty, that your faithful Citizens of *London* will, with unwearied Zeal and Chearfulness, contribute to support a vigorous Prosecution of this just and necessary War; until your Majesty, having sufficiently vindicated the Honour of your Crown, and secured the Trade, Navigation, and Possessions of your Subjects, shall enjoy the Blessing and Glory of giving Repose to *Europe*, of wholly attending to, and promoting the Virtue and Happiness of your People, and of cultivating all the softer Arts of Peace."

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

"I return you my hearty Thanks for this fresh Mark of your Affection to my Person, and of your constant Zeal for the Lustre of my Arms, and for the Glory of my Reign. Your repeated Assurances of chearful and steady Support in the Prosecution of this necessary War, are most highly pleasing to me, and cannot fail to promote the desirable Object of Peace, on just, honourable and advantageous Conditions. The City of *London* may always depend on my unwearied Endeavours for the Security and Extension of their Trade, Navigation, and Commerce."

On the 29th was opened the Road from *Islington* to the *Doghhouse-Bar*, in *Old-Street*, by the Name of the *City Road*, which opens an easy and pleasant Communication with the Northern Road, and by another new Road that carries you from *Islington* to *Rigon's Farm*, through *Marybone*, and into the great Western Road; pursuant to an Act 1 Geo. III. whereby it was enacted, "That a new Road should be opened from the North-east Side of the *Goswell-Street* Road, next *Islington*, and near to the Road called the *New-Road*, over and along Part of a Meadow Ground late belonging to Mrs. *Mary Walker*, deceased, cross the *New-River*, and then over and along the other Part of the said Meadow, and over and along divers other Meadows, &c. to *Old-Street* Road, opposite to the *Doghhouse-Bar*; and also that the Trustees for putting the said Act in Execution should be empowered to open, repair, widen, and keep in repair, the present Road, at and from the *Doghhouse-Bar*, over and along certain Grounds be-

“ belonging to the Reverend Doctor *Christopher Wil-*
 “ *son*, one of the Prebendaries of the Cathedral
 “ Church of *St. Paul, London*, Lord of the Ma-
 “ nor of *Finbury*, in Right of his Prebend, and
 “ to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of
 “ the City of *London*, as Lessees thereof; and to
 “ *Bibye Lake*, Esq; under a Lease from the said
 “ City; and to *John Witton*, Tenant of the said
 “ *Bibye Lake*; and from thence to the End of *Chif-*
 “ *well-Street*, by the *Artillery-Ground*.”

And it was further enacted, “ That the new
 “ Part of the said Road shall be 40 Feet wide at
 “ the least; and that Part of the Road leading at
 “ and from the *Doghouse-Bar*, to the End of *Chif-*
 “ *well-Street*, by the *Artillery-Ground*, shall not ex-
 “ ceed 50 Feet in Width. That the said Trustees
 “ shall and may erect Gates or Turnpikes across
 “ or on the Sides of any Part or Parts of the said
 “ Road, and also a Toll-House or Toll-Houses,
 “ in or upon, or adjoining to, the same: and
 “ the following Tolls shall be demanded and
 “ taken; that is to say,

“ For every Horse, Mare, Gelding, Mule, or
 “ Ass, drawing or not drawing, 1*d*.

“ For every Drove of Oxen, or Neat Cattle, 5*d*.
 “ per Score; and so in Proportion for any greater
 “ or lesser Number.

“ For every Drove of Calves, Hogs, Sheep, or
 “ Lambs, 2*d*. Half-Penny per Score; and so in
 “ Proportion for any greater or lesser Number.

“ With a Penalty of 20*s*. to suffer any Person
 “ to pass with a Horse, Carriage, &c. through a
 “ private Way.

“ That none of the said Tolls shall be taken at
 “ any of the Gates or Turnpikes for any Horse,
 “ &c. drawing any Waggon or other Carriage,
 “ which shall be used and employed in the Car-
 “ riage of any Materials for repairing the said
 “ Road, or in the Carriage of any Lime, Chalk,
 “ Dung, Mould, Soil, or Compost, of any Na-
 “ ture or Kind whatsoever, for manuring of any
 “ Garden, or other Land or Ground; or in the
 “ Carriage of any Hay, Straw, or Corn in the
 “ Straw, not sold or disposed of, but to be laid
 “ up in Barns, &c. of the Owners thereof; or for
 “ any Implements of, or employed in, Husban-
 “ dry, or for manuring of Land in the several Pa-
 “ rishes in which the said Road, hereby intended
 “ to be made and repaired, does lie; or for any
 “ Horse, or other Cattle, going to, or returning
 “ from, Pasture or Water; or for any Post-
 “ Horse, or Vehicle carrying the Mail or public
 “ Packet; or for Horses, Carts, or Waggons,
 “ travelling with Vagrants sent by Passes. Nor
 “ of any Person going to, or returning from,
 “ any Election of a Knight, or Knights of the
 “ Shire to serve in Parliament for the County of
 “ *Middlesex*, on the Day or Days of such Elec-
 “ tion.

“ Provided always, That no Person shall be lia-
 “ ble to pay Toll more than once the same Day,
 “ to be computed from Twelve o’Clock at Night,
 “ to Twelve o’Clock in the succeeding Night,
 “ with the same Horse or other Cattle, and shall
 “ produce a Note or Ticket that the Toll was
 “ paid at any of the said Gates or Turnpikes.

“ But whereas several Waggons, Carts, Drays,
 “ or other Carriages, laden, may probably pass
 “ the said Road many Times in the same Day,
 “ and it is but reasonable that the Horses, or

“ other Cattle, drawing such Carriages, laden,
 “ and so passing as aforesaid, should pay more
 “ than once in the same Day; it was further enact-
 “ ed and provided, That all Horses, or other
 “ Cattle, drawing such Waggons, Carts, Drays,
 “ or other Carriages, that shall pass through any
 “ Gate or Turnpike to be erected by virtue of
 “ this Act, laden as aforesaid, more than twice
 “ in the same Day, shall, at the third Time, pay
 “ the several and respective Tolls directed to be
 “ paid at the first Time for passing through any
 “ of the said Gates or Turnpikes.”

It was further enacted, “ That no Part of the
 “ Lands to be purchased by the Authority of this
 “ Act, and made use of for making or widening
 “ any Part of the said Road, shall be made use
 “ of for the erecting of any Buildings whatsoever,
 “ other than of such Toll-Houses and Watch-
 “ Houses as may be erected by Order of the said
 “ Trustees; and that no Building shall be erect-
 “ ed on any new Foundation, by any Proprietors
 “ or Occupiers of Lands, adjacent to the new in-
 “ tended Part of the said Road, betwixt the *Foun-*
 “ *tain*, at *Peerless Pool*, and that End of *Goswell-*
 “ *Street Road*, near *Islington*, within forty Feet
 “ of the same; and that no Part of the said Road
 “ shall be paved.

“ And if any such Buildings, within forty
 “ Feet as aforesaid, shall be hereafter erected, or
 “ any Part of such Road shall be paved, contrary
 “ to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act,
 “ the same shall be deemed a common Nuisance.

“ And further, that no Gate or Turnpike shall
 “ be erected, or any Toll taken or received, on
 “ either Side of the *Old-Street Road*, where the
 “ said new Road opens into the same, by virtue
 “ or in pursuance of any Powers granted to the
 “ Trustees of the *Old-Street Road*, by any Act or
 “ Acts of Parliament made for repairing the same;
 “ unless it shall appear, by Certificate under the
 “ Hands of seven of the said Trustees, and veri-
 “ fied by the Oath of their Treasurer, to be made
 “ before one or more Justice or Justices of the
 “ Peace for the County of *Middlesex*, that the
 “ Tolls of the said *Old-Street Trust*, collected at
 “ the Gates as they now stand, are diminished
 “ above 120*l*. a Year since the making of the
 “ said new Road; such Diminution to be compu-
 “ ted from the Monies collected on the said *Old-*
 “ *Street Road*, from the 1*st* Day of *January* to
 “ the 31*st* Day of *December*, 1760, both inclu-
 “ five.

“ And further, that no Gate or Turnpike shall
 “ be erected, or any Toll taken or received,
 “ where the said new Road opens into that Part
 “ of *Goswell-Street Road*, next *Islington*, or with-
 “ in sixty Yards thereof, by virtue or in pursu-
 “ ance of any Powers granted to the Trustees of
 “ the *Islington Turnpike*.

“ That the said Trustees shall have full Power
 “ to cause Lamps to be erected upon the said
 “ Road, and to appoint a Number of fit and able-
 “ bodied Men to watch and guard the said Road
 “ in the Night-time. And that the Expences of
 “ erecting, lighting, and maintaining such Lamps,
 “ and the Allowances to be made to such Watch-
 “ men; and all other Charges incident to the said
 “ respective Services, shall be paid and defrayed
 “ out of the Money to be raised by virtue of this
 “ Act.

“ And

“ And it was further enacted, that if any Person shall haul or draw, in, upon, and along any Part of the said Road, any Tree or Trees, Piece or Pieces of Timber, or any Stone or Stones, (Mill-Stones excepted) otherwise than on Wheel-Carriages, every such Person for every such Offence shall forfeit the Sum of 40s.”

This Road opens an easy and pleasant Communication with two great Roads from the *Royal Exchange*; namely, with the Northern Road, through *Islington* to *Highbury*; and with the Western Road, across the South End of *Islington*, and thence to *Rigon's Farm*, and through *Marybone*.

C H A P. VII.

The Marriage and Coronation of King George III. Order of Common-Council for its Members to be clothed in Mazarine Silk Gowns. City Address, on the King's Marriage, to the King, and to the Queen. Their Majesties dine at Guildhall. Honours paid to Mr. Pitt. Their Majesties Pictures set up in Guildhall, and the King's Statue in the Royal Exchange. Fire at St. Saviour's Dock. Violent Storm. Cock-Lane Ghost. High Tide. City Address on the Conquest of Martinico. Birth of the Prince of Wales. City Address thereon. Act concerning the Fishery. Negotiation for Peace begun. Address on taking the Havannah. William Beckford Lord Mayor. Great Flood.

A. D.
1760.

Lord
Mayor
Chief But-
ler.

Marriage
of King
George
III.

HIS Majesty King George III.'s Coronation being settled, the Court of Claims met in the Painted-Chamber, and allowed the Claims of the Lord Mayor of London and the Mayor of Oxford, to execute the Office of Chief Butler on that Occasion.

In the Interim his Majesty King George III. demanded in Marriage her most Serene Highness Charlotte, Princess of Mecklenburgh; and their Nuptials were solemnized on the 18th of September, 1761, at Nine o'Clock in the Evening, in the Chapel Royal, by Dr. Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury. To which her Highness was conducted and handed by the Duke of York, the King's Brother, preceded by 120 Ladies in sumptuous Dresses, attended by six Daughters of Dukes, as her Bride-Maids: And her Train was supported by six Daughters of Earls.

On this joyous Occasion the Nation expressed their Concurrence with the Inclinations of their Sovereign; and the City of London, on the Common-Council assembled, led the Van with the following congratulatory Addresses; and the Common-Councilmen, in order to perform this Part of their Duty with greater Solemnity, robed themselves in *Blue Mazarine Silk Gowns*, pursuant to a late Order of a Court of Aldermen and Common-Council, “ that for the future each Member of the Court of Common-Council should wear a blue Mazarine Silk Gown in the Discharge of his Office.”

Order for
the Com-
mon-Coun-
cil to wear
blue Ma-
zarine Silk
Gowns.

The Address to his Majesty on his Marriage was expressed in the most dutiful and respectful Terms, in these Words.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
The humble Address of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled.

*The City
Address on
his Ma-
jesty's
Marriage.*

“ Be pleased, most gracious Sovereign, to accept the cordial and respectful Congratulations of your Majesty's ever dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled, on the Solemnization of your Majesty's most auspicious Nuptials.

“ Warmly interested from every Motive of Gratitude, as well as Duty, in whatever can affect your Royal Mind, we enjoy the highest Satisfaction in the Completion of our Wishes, by your Majesty's happy Union with a Princess of the most exalted Merit; a Princess, who, by her Descent from an illustrious Lineage (respectable for their firm and constant Zeal for the Protestant Religion, and dear to us for their particular Attachment to your Majesty's Royal House) and above all, by her own most eminent Virtues, and amiable Endowments, was most worthy to engage your Majesty's Esteem and Affection, and to share the Honours of the British Crown.

“ We adore the Divine Goodness, that, as in all your Majesty's other Conduct, so more particularly in a Choice of the highest Importance to your Majesty and to your Kingdoms, hath so visibly guided and inspired your Royal Breast: A Choice, which we thankfully acknowledge the strongest and most acceptable Proof of your Majesty's paternal Attention to improve the Happiness and Security of your People, and to render the same stable and permanent to Posterity.

“ May the same Providence long preserve your Majesty, and your Royal Consort, to enjoy the Fruits of this blessed Marriage, in an uninterrupted Course of conjugal Felicity, and in a numerous Offspring, resembling their illustrious Parents in every public, as well as private Virtue. And may the imperial Crown of these Realms be worn with undiminished Lustre by their Descendants, till Time shall be no more.”

The following is his Majesty's most gracious Answer:

“ I thank you most heartily for your dutiful and affectionate Address. This fresh Mark of your Attachment to my Person, and particularly the warm Sentiments of Joy and Satisfaction, which you express on the happy Choice I have made of a Queen for a Consort, are most pleasing to me. The City of London may always depend on my unceasing Care for their Welfare and Prosperity.”

The humble Address of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, to her Majesty.

Most gracious Queen,

“ We, his Majesty's ever dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled, humbly beg Leave to ex-
“ press,

"pres, in your Royal Presence, the exceeding
 "great Joy we feel at your Majesty's safe Arrival,
 "so ardently wished for, and so impatiently ex-
 "pected; and at the same Time to congratulate
 "your Majesty's most happy Nuptials with a Mo-
 "narch, whose early Wisdom, Fortitude, and
 "Piety, add Lustre to the Diadem he wears, and
 "render him the Darling, as well as Father, of
 "his People.

"We do, with that honest Warmth and Sincere-
 "rity, which characterize the *British* Nation, hum-
 "bly assure your Majesty, that as the many Vir-
 "tues and amiable Endowments, which your
 "Majesty possesses in so eminent a Degree, can-
 "not fail to bless our beloved Sovereign with
 "every domestic Happiness; so will they ever
 "endear your Majesty to a People, not more dis-
 "tinguished for their Love of Liberty, and their
 "Country, than for their inviolable Loyalty and
 "Gratitude to those Princes, from whom they
 "derive Protection and Prosperity.

"Long may your Majesty live to share the Fe-
 "licity you are formed to inspire. And may
 "your Majesty prove the happy Mother of a Race
 "of Princes, to transmit the Glories of this distin-
 "guished Reign to the latest of our Posterity."

Her Majesty's most gracious Answer.

"I thank you for your kind Congratulations,
 "so full of Duty to the King, and Affection to
 "me. My warmest Wishes will ever attend this
 "great City."

*Their Ma-
 jesties dine
 at Guild-
 hall.*

Hitherto there was kept up a seeming good
 Understanding between the Court and the City.
 Sir Samuel Fludyer, the new Lord Mayor, and the
 whole City, were honoured by their Majesties with
 their Royal Company at Dinner, at *Guildhall*, on
Lord Mayor's Day. Upon which Occasion the Cere-
 monial was conducted in this Manner.

*The Cere-
 monial of
 the Recep-
 tion of the
 King, &c.*

The Aldermen, Sheriffs, and other Officers,
 having met at the *Mansion-House* about Ten in the
 Forenoon, Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart. Lord Mayor
 elect, in the usual Manner, and with the usual
 Attendants, proceeded to *Westminster*, where his
 Lordship was sworn in before the Barons of the
Exchequer.

While that Ceremony was performing, their
 Majesties, with the Royal Family, honoured the
 City with their Presence. The Manner in which
 this Visit was paid was as follows:

His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*,
 in his Coach drawn by six Horses, preceded, and
 followed by Guards.

Her Royal Highness the Princess *Amelia*, in the
 same Manner.

His Royal Highness the Duke of *York*, in a
 new and superb State-Coach, in the same Man-
 ner.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince *William*, Prince
Henry, and Prince *Frederick*, in one Coach, in
 the same Manner.

Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Dowager
 of *Wales*, the Princess *Augusta*, and the Princess
Caroline, in one Coach, preceded by twelve Foot-
 men in black Caps, with Guards, and a grand
 Retinue.

Their Majesties in their State-Coach, preceded
 by the Earl of *Harcourt* in his Chariot, and the
 Dukes of *Rutland* and *Devonshire* in another Cha-

riot, the Grenadier-Guards and the Yeomen of
 the Guards, followed by a Corps of the Horse-
 Guards, passed on to *St. Paul's Church-Yard*; at
 the East End of which the following Speech was
 addressed, with all Humility, to the King's most
 excellent Majesty, by the senior Scholar of the
 Grammar-School in *Christ's Hospital*.

"Most august and gracious Sovereign,

"From the Condescension and Goodness,
 "which your Majesty displays towards even the
 "meanest of your Subjects, we are emboldened
 "to hope you will accept the Tribute of Obe-
 "dience and Duty, which we, poor Orphans, are
 "permitted to present unto you.

"Educated and supported by the Munificence
 "of a Charity, founded, enlarged, and protect-
 "ed by your Royal Predecessors, with the warm-
 "est Gratitude we acknowledge our inexpressible
 "Obligations to its Bounty, and the distinguish-
 "ed Happiness we have hitherto enjoyed under
 "the constant Patronage of former Princes. May
 "this ever be our Boast and our Glory! Nor can
 "we think we shall offer our Prayer in vain,
 "whilst, with earnest but humble Supplications,
 "we implore the Patronage and Protection of
 "your Majesty.

"To our ardent Petition for your princely Fa-
 "vours, may we presume, dread Sovereign, to
 "add our most respectful Congratulations on
 "your auspicious Marriage with your Royal Con-
 "sort. Strangers to the Disquietude, which of-
 "ten dwells within the Circle of a Crown, long
 "may your Majesties experience the heart-felt
 "Satisfaction of domestic Life; in the uninter-
 "rupted Possession of every Endearment of the
 "most tender Union, every Blessing of conjugal
 "Affection, every Comfort of parental Felicity.
 "And may a Race of Princes, your illustrious
 "Issue and Descendants, formed by the Example,
 "and inheriting the Virtues of their great and
 "good Progenitors, continue to sway the *British*
 "Scepter to the latest Posterity."

As soon as he had finished, the Boys in a grand
 Chorus chanted, *God save the King, Amen*. After
 which, the senior Scholar delivered two Copies
 of the Speech to the King and Queen, who re-
 ceived them most graciously.

From thence their Majesties went to the House
 of Mr. *Barclay*, opposite to *Bow-Church*, which,
 on this Occasion, was decorated in a very sumptu-
 ous Manner; the Rooms, Balcony, &c. being
 hung with crimson Damask; and from this House
 they saw the Procession of the Lord-Mayor, &c.

A great Number of grand Equipages, belong-
 ing to the Nobility and Gentry, the Judges, fo-
 reign Ambassadors, Ladies, &c. mingled in the
 Procession of the Royal Family, by which Means
 it was made extensive and brilliant.

At the Close of the Procession, Earl *Temple* and
 the Right Honourable *William Pitt*, Esq; coming
 in one Chariot, were honoured with the most
 hearty Acclamations of People of all Ranks.

The Show on the Water was very brilliant.

The Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, &c. landed at
 the *Temple* Stairs, and returned in the Order
 they went.

The State-Coach was drawn by six beautiful
 iron-grey Horses, richly caparisoned and adorned
 with

with Ribbons; and all the Companies made a very grand Appearance.

The Armourers and Braziers, the Skinners and the Fishmongers Companies, particularly distinguished themselves on this Occasion. The former were marked by an Archer riding erect in his Car, having his Bow in his left Hand, and his Quiver and Arrows hanging behind his left Shoulder; and a Man in complete Armour. The Skinners were distinguished by seven of their Company being dressed in Fur, having their Skins painted in the Form of *Indian Princes*. The Fishmongers Pageants consisted of a Statue of *St. Peter* finely gilt, a Dolphin, two Mermaids, and two Sea-Horses; which had a very pleasing Effect.

The Procession being ended, the Royal Family were conducted by the Sheriffs to *Guildhall*, at the Entrance of which they were received by the Lord Mayor, who, kneeling, presented the City Sword to the King, which being returned, it was carried before his Majesty by his Lordship to the Council-Chamber, where the Compliments of the City were made, and where his Majesty conferred the Honour of Knighthood on *Nathaniel Nash* and *John Cartwright*, Esqrs. the two Sheriffs, and on *Thomas Fludyer*, Esq; Brother to the Lord Mayor. From thence, in like Manner, the Royal Family proceeded to the *Hustings*, where a most magnificent and sumptuous Entertainment was provided.

His Majesty and all the Royal Family expressed their entire Approbation of it; and the Nobility and foreign Ministers acknowledged it was beyond any Thing they had ever seen.

Bill of Fare, as served up at the Royal Table in Guild-Hall, on the Lord-Mayor's Day.

KING and QUEEN.

Each four Services and Removes.

First Service.

Consisting of Tureens, Fish, Venison, &c. Nine Dishes.

Second Service.

A fine Roast; Ortolans, Quails, Knots, Ruffs, Pea-Chicks, &c. Nine Dishes.

Third Service.

Consisting of Vegetables and made Dishes, Green Peas, Green Morells, Green Truffles, Cardoons, &c. Eleven Dishes.

Fourth Service.

Curious Ornaments in Pastry, Jelly, Blomonges, Cakes, &c. Nine Dishes.

Eight of the ROYAL FAMILY.

Four on the right Hand of the King, and four on the left.

Each four Services before them, as follows.

First Service.

Consisting of Venison, Turtles, Soups, Fish of every Sort, viz. Dorys, Mullies, Turbots, Bets, Tench, Soals, &c. Seven Dishes.

Second Service.

Ortolans, Teal, Quails, Ruffs, Snipes, Partridges, Pheasants, &c. Seven Dishes.

Third Service.

Vegetables and made Dishes, green Peas, Artichokes, Ducks, Tongues, fat Livers, &c. Nine Dishes.

Fourth Service.

Curious Ornaments in Cakes, both savoury and sweet, and Jellies, Blomonges in Variety of Shapes, Figures, and Colours. Nine Dishes.

On the Table, between each Service, was placed near 100 cold Ornamentals, and a grand silver Epergne, filled with various Kinds of Shell-Fish of different Colours.

Hot and cold Dishes 414; the Desert not included.

Yet notwithstanding that every Thing was done to convince their Majesties of the Loyalty and Affection of their faithful Subjects in the City of *London*, the Court went away dissatisfied, and the Minions of State grafted Discontent with his faithful Citizens in the Royal Breast, upon the Distinction with which the Spectators received Mr. *Pitt* and Lord *Temple*. Nothing can describe, besides the Eye and the Ear that saw and heard it, the Affection with which all Ranks of People saluted Mr. *Pitt* and Lord *Temple*, who went in the Rear of the grand Cavalcade of Coaches. These two Patriots rode in one Chariot, and seemingly with a Design to be concealed from the People. But they were scarce entered the City, through *Temple-Bar*, before they were known: and such an universal and continual Acclamation of Praise began from not only the Streets, but the Windows, Balconies, and the Crouds seated on the very Tops of the Houses, that it was one continued Shout from thence to *Guildhall*, which the new Ministers of State interpreted an Indignity, and a Token of Disaffection to the King. And from this Time there appeared daily an increasing Dislike to the City of *London*.

Nevertheless, at a Court of Common-Council held the 18th of *November*, a Motion was made and agreed to, That his Majesty's Statue be erected in the *Royal Exchange*, among those of his Predecessors; and that the Pictures of his Majesty and his Royal Confort be put up in the *Guildhall* of the City. And another Motion was made and agreed to, That fit and able Persons be employed to make the said Statue, and to draw the said Pictures; and that an humble Application be made to their Majesties, that they would be pleased to do the City the Honour to sit for their Pictures. And a Committee being appointed, they, on the twenty-third, waited on their Majesties, separately, for that Purpose; and at the same Time Sir *Samuel Fludyer*, the Lord Mayor, in Obedience to his Instructions, took Occasion to express the deep and grateful Sense which the Common-Council held of their Majesties gracious Condescension, in honouring their late Entertainment with their Royal Presence. Their Majesties were pleased to receive the Committee in a very gracious Manner, to express their entire Satisfaction at the late Entertainment, and to assure the Committee that both the Pictures should be sent to the City; which was accordingly soon after done, and placed over the *Hustings* in *Guildhall*. And the Statue of his Majesty was fixed in a Nich by the Side of his Grand-father in the *Royal Exchange*, where it now stands.

On the fourth of *January*, 1762, War was declared against *Spain* in the usual Places, and with the accustomed Ceremonies, as related before on p. 11, 12.

Honours paid to Mr. Pitt, &c.

Their Majesties Pictures put up in Guildhall.

His Majesty's Statue set up in the Royal Exchange.

On

Fire at St.
Saviour's
Dock.

On the seventh a terrible Fire broke out in a Granary at *St. Saviour's Dock*, which, in a short Time, consumed that, and eight Houses, besides greatly damaging several others.

Violent
Storm.

On the twelfth there was a violent Storm of Wind, attended with Rain, which did very considerable Damage to the Shipping and Craft in the River. Some Houses, and many Chimnies were blown down, by which several Lives were lost. The River *Thames* rose so high, that the Gardens at *Millbank, Westminster*, were laid under Water.

Cock-
Lane
Ghost.

Some Time in this Month, the Town was alarmed by a most palpable Imposture, a Familiarity and Conversation which a Girl of about twelve Years of Age pretended to have with an invisible Agent, or the Spirit of a Woman deceased. This Girl, under the Direction of her Parents, &c. behaved so artfully, that she prevailed with several Clergymen, and other People of Reputation, to give Credit to, and to countenance her Practices. The Particulars of which Affair are as follow.

On the thirteenth of *February*, between the Hours of Eleven and Twelve at Night, a Gentleman was sent for to the House of one *Parsons*, officiating Parish-Clerk of *St. Sepulchre's*, in *Cock-Lane*, near *West-Smithfield*, to be Witness to the Noises, and other extraordinary Circumstances, attending the supposed Presence of a Spirit, that for two Years past had been heard in the Night, to the great Terror of the Family. To throw some Light on this strange Affair, we shall begin with a Narrative published at that Time, the Substance of which was as follows :

That in 1759, one Mr. K— employed an Agent to carry a Letter to a young Gentlewoman of a reputable Family in *Norfolk*, and to bring her up to *London* in a Post-Chaise, if she should be willing to come: that she did come; but Mr. K— being at *Greenwich*, she followed him there directly, and was received by him, after a Journey of one hundred Miles performed in one Day, with much Tendernefs. After some short Stay at *Greenwich*, where it was thought necessary that she should make a Will in his Favour, she was removed to a Lodging near the *Mansion-House*; from thence to Lodgings behind *St. Sepulchre's Church*; and, lastly, to a House in *Bartlet-Court*, in the Parish of *Clerkenwell*: Here, in 1760, she was taken ill of the Small-Pox, and, on or before the 31st of *January*, her Sister, who lived reputably in *Pall-Mall*, was first made acquainted with her Illness and Place of Residence, and, being overjoyed to hear of her, went immediately to see her, and found her in a fair Way of doing well: Next Day she sent to her, and received a favourable Account of her; but, on the Morning following, Word was brought that her Sister was dead. She died on *February* the second, 1760, and was buried, in two or three Days after, at the Church of *St. John, Clerkenwell*, her Sister attending the Funeral, who was surpris'd at not seeing a Plate on the Coffin, and expressed that Surprize to Mr. *Brown* after the Funeral was over; lamenting, at the same Time, that she had not been permitted to see her Sister's Corpse, the Coffin being screwed down before she came. She added, that K— had married one of her Sisters,

and had ruined the other, who was buried by the Name of —, as appears by the Parish Register. By the Will already mentioned K— availed himself of her Fortune, to the Prejudice of her Brother and Sisters, who all lived in perfect Harmony till this unhappy Affair happened. Such is the Account given by Mr. *Brown*, of *Amen-Corner*. A worthy Clergyman, however, who attended her several Times, and who administered to her the last Comforts of his Function, declares, that the Small-Pox, with which she was seized, was of the confluent Sort, and that the Gentlemen of the Faculty, who attended her, had pronounced her irrecoverable some Days before her Death.

It was, however, the Ghost of this Person that *Parsons* declared had taken Possession of his Girl, a Child about twelve Years old, who lay with the Deceased, in the Absence of her supposed Husband, when he was in the Country at a Wedding about two Years ago, and then it was that the Knocking was first heard, to the great Terror of this Child; she frequently crying out that she might not be taken away. Soon after this Woman died, whose Apparition was now supposed to appear to this same Child; and, in Answer to the Question put to her one Night, what was the Occasion of the first Knocking, &c. before she died? answered, that it was the Spirit of her Sister, the first Wife of Mr. K—, who was Husband to them both.

Having now sufficiently prepared the Reader, we shall proceed in our Narrative. The Gentleman, already said to have been sent for, attended, and found the Child in Bed, and the Spirit being at Hand, several Questions were put to it by the Father, as shall be related hereafter. The Gentleman, not caring to pronounce too hastily upon what appeared to him extraordinary, got some Friends together, among whom were two or three Clergymen, about twenty other Persons, and two Negroes, and sat up another Night.

They first thoroughly examined the Bed, Bed-Cloaths, &c. and, being satisfied there was no visible Appearance of a Deceit, the Child, with its Sister, was put into Bed, which was found to shake extremely by the Gentleman who had placed himself at the Foot of it.

Among others, the following Questions were asked: Whether her Disturbance was occasioned by any ill Treatment from Mr. K—? Yes.—Whether she was brought to an untimely End by Poison? Yes.—In what was the Poison administered, in Beer or Purl? Purl.—How long before her Death? Three Hours?—Is the Person called *Carrots* able to give Information about the Poison? Yes.—Whether she was K—'s Wife's Sister? Yes.—Whether she was married to K—? No.—Whether any other Person than K— were concerned in the Poisoning? No.—Whether she could visibly appear to anyone? Yes.—Whether she would do so? Yes.—Whether she could go out of that House? Yes.—Whether she would follow the Child every where? Yes.—Whether she was pleased in being asked Questions? Yes.—Whether it eased her Mind? Yes.—[Here a mysterious Noise, compared to the Fluttering of Wings round the Room, was heard]—How long before her Death had she told *Carrots* (her Ser-

vant) that she was poisoned? One Hour.—[Here *Carrots*, who was admitted to be one of the Company that Night, asserted that the Deceased had not told her so, she being at that Time speechless].—How long did *Carrots* live with her? Three or four Days.—[*Carrots* attested the Truth of this.].—Whether, if the Accused should be taken up, he would confess? Yes.—Whether she should be at ease in her Mind if the Man was hanged? Yes.—How long would it be before he would be executed? Three Years.—How many Clergymen were in the Room? Three.—How many Negroes? Two.—Whether she could distinguish the Person of any one in the Room? Yes.—Whether the Colour of a Watch held up by one of the Clergy, was white, yellow, blue, or black? Answered black.—[The Watch was in a black shagreen Case].—At what Time she would depart in the Morning? At Four o'Clock. Accordingly at this Hour the Noise removed to the *Wheat-sheaf*, a Public-House, at the Distance of a few Doors, in the Bed-Chamber of the Landlord and Landlady, to the great Affright and Terror of them both. Such is the Manner of interrogating the Spirit; the Answer is given by Knocking or Scratching. An Affirmative was one Knock; a Negative, two. Displeasure was expressed by Scratching.

On the Night of the first of *February* many Gentlemen, eminent for their Rank and Character, were, by the Invitation of the Reverend Mr. *Aldrich* of *Clerkenwell*, assembled at his House, for the Examination of the Noises supposed to be made by a departed Spirit for the Detection of some enormous Crime.

About Ten at Night the Gentlemen met in the Chamber in which the Girl, supposed to be disturbed by a Spirit, had, with proper Caution, been put to Bed by several Ladies. They sat rather more than an Hour, and, hearing nothing, went down Stairs, when they interrogated the Father of the Girl, who denied, in the strongest Terms, any Knowledge or Belief of Fraud.

The supposed Spirit had before publicly promised, by an affirmative Knock, that it would attend one of the Gentlemen into the Vault under the Church of *St. John, Clerkenwell*, where the Body was deposited, and give a Token of her Presence there by a Knock upon her Coffin: it was therefore determined to make this Trial of the Existence or Veracity of the supposed Spirit.

While they were enquiring and deliberating, they were summoned into the Girl's Chamber by some Ladies, who were near her Bed, and who had heard Knocks and Scratches. When the Gentlemen entered, the Girl declared that she felt the Spirit like a Mouse upon her Back, and was required to hold her Hands out of Bed. From that Time, though the Spirit was very solemnly required to manifest its Existence, by Appearance, by Impression on the Hand or Body of any present, by Scratches, Knocks, or any other Agency, no Evidence of any preternatural Power was exhibited.

The Spirit was then very seriously advertised, that the Person to whom the Promise was made, of striking the Coffin, was then about to visit the Vault, and that the Performance of the Promise

was then claimed. The Company, at One o'Clock, went into the Church, and the Gentleman, to whom the Promise was made, went, with one more, into the Vault. The Spirit was solemnly required to perform its Promise; but nothing more than Silence ensued: The Person supposed to be accused by the Spirit then went down, with several others; but no Effect was perceived. Upon their Return they examined the Girl, but could draw no Confession from her. Between Two and Three she desired, and was permitted, to go home with her Father.

It was therefore the Opinion of the whole Assembly, that the Child had some Art of making or counterfeiting particular Noises, and that there was no Agency of any higher Cause.

This mysterious Affair, however, was afterwards discovered to be no more than a wicked Contrivance to be revenged on Mr. K—, for suing for a small Sum of Money he had lent, and could not otherwise recover, from one of the Parties concerned. Mr. K— being sufficiently supported by Evidence of the Premises, indicted *William Parsons* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, the Parents of the Girl that acted the chief Part in this Affair, and also the Reverend Mr. *Moore*, and a reputable Tradesman, for a Conspiracy, in the Affair of the *Cock-Lane* Ghost, to injure his Character: And their Trials came on before Lord Chief Justice *Mansfield* in the Court of *King's-Bench* at *Guildhall*, by a special Jury, on the tenth and twelfth of *July*; when, after a Trial of twelve Hours, the Conspirators were found guilty, and punished. The Clergyman and another were brought to the Bar and severely reprimanded, and, having compromised the Affair with the Prosecutor, for a Sum of Money, they were dismissed. *Parsons* was pilloried three Times in one Month, and imprisoned two Years; his Wife was imprisoned one Year; and *Mary Frazier* sent to *Bridewell* for six Months.

On the ninth of *February*, the Banks of the *Thames* were so overflowed, that many full Casks and other Merchandize were swept away from the Keys and Wharfs, and the Prison-Yard of the *Borough* Compter was some Inches under Water. And on the tenth of *March* the Tide rose so high, that it flowed into *Westminster-Hall* as far as the Stairs leading up to the House of Commons.

An extraordinary Tide.

The great Success of his Majesty's Operations by Sea being farther crowned in the Conquest of *Martinico* (the most considerable of the *French* Sugar-Islands) the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council, on the seventh of *April*, waited on his Majesty with the following congratulatory Address on the Occasion:

Conquest of Martinico.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble Address of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, on the Conquest of the Island of *Martinico*, presented *April 7*.

City Address to the King.

" May it please your Majesty,

" Graciously to accept the humble Congratulations of your ever dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons

" of

" of your City of *London*, in Common-Council
 " assembled, upon the glorious and important
 " Conquest of the strong, fertile, and opu-
 " lent Island of *Martinico*, and the consequen-
 " tial Surrender of the Island of *St. Lucia*; Ac-
 " quisitions doubly valuable, as they considerably
 " diminish the naval and commerical Strength
 " of *France*, and proportionably extend and se-
 " cure the Commerce and Navigation of *Great*
 " *Britain* and her Colonies.

" The amazing Rapidity of this Conquest re-
 " flects a Lustre upon our former Triumphs,
 " as well as the highest Honour upon the Royal
 " Wisdom that planned and directed, the Skill,
 " Unanimity, and Activity, that conducted,
 " and the heroic Valour of the Fleet and
 " Army that effected it with so little Loss, and
 " leaves your Majesty at full liberty to turn
 " your victorious Arms to other Places, where
 " the Enemies of your Majesty and your King-
 " doms are no less vulnerable, and will most
 " sensibly feel the Necessity of dissolving their
 " late dangerous Compact, and of submitting to
 " Terms of Peace adequate to our Successes, and
 " the Expenses of this just and necessary War;
 " your Majesty, undazzled by the Splendor of
 " repeated Victories, having no other View than
 " to vindicate the Honour of your Crown, and
 " to establish and secure the just Rights and
 " Possessions of your Subjects.

" In so laudable a Pursuit, so becoming the
 " Father of his People, your Majesty may firmly
 " rely on the strongest and most chearful Ef-
 " forts of the grateful Citizens of *London*, uni-
 " ted in Duty and Affection to your Majesty's
 " sacred Person and Government, and in Zeal
 " for the Glory and Prosperity of their Coun-
 " try."

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to
 return the following most gracious Answer :

" I thank you for your loyal and affectionate
 " Congratulations upon our late important Suc-
 " cesses. Too much Praise cannot be given to
 " the Bravery and Conduct of my Fleet and
 " Army. You say truly that I am not dazzled
 " by the Splendor of repeated Victories: The
 " permanent Prosperity of my People, as a free
 " and commerical Nation, has always been the
 " Object of my Ambition: What conduces
 " most to that End, I shall ever count my
 " greatest Glory."

The City of *London* having laboured under
 great Inconveniencies for Want of a proper Supply
 of wholesome Fish at a moderate Price, an Act of
 Parliament was passed this Sessions for better sup-
 plying the Cities of *London* and *Westminster* with
 Fish, to reduce the exorbitant Price thereof, and
 to encourage and protect Fishermen. The Act
 passed as follows:

Act of
 Parlia-
 ment con-
 cerning the
 Fishery.

That any Person, though no Fishmonger,
 may buy, at any Market, Sea-coast, or River,
 &c. any Fish in Season, and sizeable, paying the
 accustomed Dues at the Place of Purchase; and
 may sell the same again in any Fish or Flesh-
 Market, paying the usual Market-Dues, *Co-*
vent-Garden Market and the Precincts thereof
 excepted.

Such Fish shall not be re-sold by the first Pur-
 chaser, before the same shall be brought to *Lon-*
don or *Westminster*, or to where consigned, un-
 der Penalty of twenty Pounds, and shall be con-
 veyed to the Places consigned, without being lia-
 ble to be stopped, and exposed to Sale on the
 Way.

Carriages employed in this Service shall carry
 Fish only, and shall be marked on the Outside,
 Fish Machine Only; and shall be entered at the
 Office for licensing Hackney-Coaches, paying
 one Shilling for the Registering; and numbered,
 on Penalty of forty Shillings, and shall not be
 liable to be deemed common Stage-Waggons,
 &c.

They shall be permitted to travel with four
 Horses in Pairs, or with one Horse, or three
 Horses in Length, though with narrow Wheels,
 and shall pay the like Toll as Post-Chaises, &c.
 drawn by a like Number of Horses; and shall
 be allowed to travel on *Sundays* and Holidays;
 as shall also the returned Horses of such Car-
 riages; and neither Carriage nor Horses, if re-
 turning empty, shall be liable to pay Toll; and
 if any Game, or other Thing besides Fish, and
 the necessary Implements of the Carriage, be
 put therein for Conveyance, the Person putting
 in the same shall forfeit five Pounds; and if the
 Driver shall take up, or suffer any Passenger,
 Game, or other Thing to be carried therein,
 he shall forfeit forty Shillings, and on Non-Pay-
 ment shall be committed and kept to hard Labour
 for any Time not exceeding one Month.

If Bulk shall be broke of any Fish-Carriage
 consigned for the *London* Markets, &c. before
 being brought within the Bills of Mortality, or
 Sale made of the Fish before they are exposed in
 the said Markets, the Offender forfeits ten
 Pounds.

The Fish, after being so brought up, shall be
 forthwith sorted, and exposed to Sale in some
 public Market the next Morning, *Sundays* ex-
 cepted; and until such Fish is so exposed, no
 Part thereof shall be sold by Retail, on Penalty
 of ten Pounds; but Mackarel brought up by
 such Carriages may be sold on *Sundays*.

All Contracts made for Fish, except for Sal-
 mon and Lobsters, are vacated after *May 1*,
 1762, and the Parties discharged from the Pe-
 nalties of their Contracts; and Persons contract-
 ing after the said Time for buying up Fish,
 other than Salmon and Lobsters, before the
 same shall be first brought to Market, and duly
 exposed to Sale there, shall forfeit fifty Pounds,
 and the Contract is declared void.

And after *May 1*, 1762, no Contract for *Brit-*
ish Salmon and Lobsters shall be in force longer
 than one Year; and the like shall take Place
 with respect to any parole Contracts.

After *May 1*, 1762, no Person shall employ,
 or be employed, in buying at the Markets of
London and *Westminster*, &c. any Fish brought
 thither for Sale, to be afterwards divided among
 Fishmongers, or others, to be sold; nor shall
 any Person buy, in the said Markets, any Fish
 but what shall be for his own Sale or Use, on
 Penalty of twenty Pounds.

No Salesman or other Person shall refuse to
 sell, or enter into an Agreement not to sell,

to or for any particular Person's Use, any Fish exposed to Sale, at a public Market, on Penalty of twenty Pounds.

And all Fish of the respective Sorts hereafter specified, brought after *May 1, 1762*, for Sale to the *London Markets*, shall be openly sold at the first Hand, and in no greater Number or Quantity in a Lot than is hereafter prescribed; and every Lot shall consist of one Sort of Fish only, *viz.*

All fresh Salmon, Sturgeon, large fresh Cod, Skait, Turbot, Bret, Brill, Pearl, Kingston, Ling, and Dorys, by the single Fish: All half fresh Cod, not exceeding two in any one Lot: All quarter fresh Cod, not exceeding four in any one Lot: All Mulletts, Cole-Fish, Salmon-trout, and other Trouts, not exceeding two in any one Lot: All small Cod, not exceeding twenty-four in any one Lot, in *Billingsgate Market*, or within 150 Yards of *Billingsgate Dock*; and in any other Market within the weekly Bills of Mortality, not exceeding eight in any one Lot.

Small Pike, *Billingsgate*, six in a Lot; other Markets four.

Large Haddock, *Billingsgate*, four; other Markets two.

Small Haddock, *Billingsgate*, twenty-four; other Markets eight.

Carp, Gurnet, Tench, and Sea-Bass, *Billingsgate*, six; other Markets four.

Thornbacks, *Billingsgate*, two; other Markets one.

Large Soals, *Billingsgate*, four Pair; other Markets two Pair.

Small Soals, *Billingsgate*, eight Pair; other Markets four Pair.

Mackarel, Whittings, Whiting-Pouts, Plaice, Dabbs, Herrings, Pilchards, Garb-Fish, Flounders, and Maids, *Billingsgate*, sixty; other Markets thirty.

Smelts, *Billingsgate*, fifty-two; other Markets, twenty-six.

Eels, *Billingsgate*, twenty Pounds; other Markets ten Pounds, unless any single Fish shall exceed that Weight.

Large Lobsters and Crabs, *Billingsgate*, twenty; other Markets ten.

Small Lobsters and Crabs, *Billingsgate*, forty; other Markets ten.

None of the said several Species of Fish shall be bought or sold at the first Hand, in the said Markets, in a greater Number or Quantity in a Lot than is prescribed above, nor more than one Sort of Fish in a Lot shall be sold, or offered for Sale, on Penalty of five Pounds.

But a smaller Number of any of the said Fish than a Lot consists of, if it contains more than one; and also a lesser Weight of Eels than makes one Lot, may be sold or exposed to Sale in the said Markets.

No Fish shall be sold again, or exposed to Sale the same Day, in the same Market where it was before sold, on Penalty of ten Pounds; but the Buyer may sell the same, whilst sound and wholesome, in any other Place.

Before any Fish, to be sold at the first Hand in any of the said Markets, be exposed to Sale, an Account of the Sorts, and Quantity of each, in large legible Characters, shall be put up at the Fish-Stand (the Number of Flounders,

Plaice, Dabbs, excepted; and also of Mackarel, Maids, Herrings, and Pilchards;) and if any other Fish of the Sorts mentioned in the Act be brought for Sale, before the Market of the Day is over, they shall likewise be added to the Account, before they are exposed to Sale; and the said Accounts shall be kept up, undefaced, till all the Fish be sold, or the Market be over, on Penalty of five Pounds. Or if any Person, before such Time, shall wilfully take down, deface, or alter the Accounts so put up, or cause the same to be done, he shall forfeit forty Shillings.

No Fisherman, &c. after the Arrival of his Vessel from fishing, shall destroy, or cast away, any of the Fish, not being unwholesome, perished, or unmarketable, remaining unsold after Market is over, on Penalty of being committed and kept to hard Labour for any Time not exceeding two Months, nor less than one Week.

The Provisions in this Act touching the Sale or Buying of Fish within the Bills of Mortality, and Penalties for Non-observance thereof, shall extend to the Parish of *St. Mary le Bonne* in *Middlesex*.

The prohibitory Clauses in this Act against Contracts shall not extend to those made, or to be made, with regard to salt or dried Fish, Oysters, Carp, or Tench.

No Information shall be received by a Justice against any Person for being concerned in any Contract for buying up Fish to be sold again contrary to this Act; but the Penalty for entering into such Contract shall be recoverable only, with double Costs, in one of the Courts of *Westminster*; one Moiety to go to *Greenwich Hospital*, and the other to the Prosecutor.

The Queen being happily delivered of a Prince on the twelfth of *August*, the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, waited on his Majesty, on the fourteenth, with their Compliments of Congratulation, in the following Address:

The Queen delivered of a Prince.

“ Most Gracious Sovereign,

“ We, your Majesty's ever dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of your City of *London*, in Common-Council assembled, humbly beg leave to embrace this earliest Opportunity of congratulating your Majesty upon the safe and happy Delivery of the Queen, and the auspicious Birth of a Prince.

The City Address thereon.

“ So important an Event, and upon a Day ever sacred to the Liberty of these Kingdoms, fills us with the most grateful Sentiments of the divine Goodness, that has thus early crowned your Majesty's domestic Happiness, and opened to your People the agreeable Prospect of Permanence and Stability to the Blessings they derive from the Wisdom and Steadiness of your Majesty's victorious Reign.

“ May the same gracious Providence soon restore your Majesty's most amiable and beloved Consort, and give perfect Health and Length of Days to the royal Infant.

“ Long, very long, may your Majesty live, the Guardian and Protector, the Ornament and Delight of *Great-Britain*; and, by your Instructions and Example, form the Mind of

“ your royal Son, to the Government of a free,
 “ brave, and generous People: And, in the Ful-
 “ nefs of Time, may that Son fucceed to the
 “ Virtues as well as to the Throne of his royal
 “ Father; and preserve, for a long Succession
 “ of Years, the Glory, Happinefs, and Prof-
 “ perity of his Country.”

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return the following moft gracious Answer:

“ I receive with the greateft Pleafure thefe
 “ very affectionate Expreffions of your Duty
 “ and Attachment to me and to my Family;
 “ and thank you for your Congratulations upon
 “ an Event fo interefting to me, and to the fu-
 “ ture Welfare of my People, with which my
 “ own Happinefs, upon this and every other
 “ Occafion, is infeparably connected. The
 “ City of *London* may always depend upon my
 “ constant Favour and Protection.”

A great
Storm of
Thunder
and Light-
ning.

The City and Parts adjacent were very much terrified by a dreadful Storm of Thunder and Lightning about Ten o’Clock in the Evening of the 24th of *Auguft*. The Flafhes were very pale and frequent; and did much Damage in the Environs, till their Power was damped by a heavy Rain, that began between Eleven and Twelve.

Negocia-
tion for
Peace.

What the City had fo long been dreading, did at laft discover itfelf in the Month of *Auguft*, 1762. This was an Intention of the new Miniftry to facrifice the Advantages, gained by *Great-Britain* under the Adminiftration of Mr. *Pitt*, and the common Intereft of the Nation, to their private Schemes and Emoluments. They were determined upon a Peace, which the Nation were univerfally againft: For on the 30th of *Auguft* the Negotiation with *France* was fo far advanced, that a *French* Duke was nominated to repair to *London*, and to refide there for that Purpose; of which it was thought proper by the Miniftry to inform the Lord Mayor of *London* by a fpecial Letter, dated 30th of *Auguft*.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.

“ My Lord,

“ I have the Earl of *Egremont*’s Directions to
 “ acquaint your Lordfhip, that, in confequence
 “ of his moft Christian Majesty’s Nomination
 “ of the Duke *de Nivernois* to come here to treat
 “ of a Peace, the King has been pleased to
 “ Name the Duke of *Bedford* to go to *Paris* for
 “ the fame Purpose; and his Grace’s Appoint-
 “ ment will be declared on *Wednesday* next the
 “ 1ft of *September*. My Lord *Egremont* thinks
 “ it may be of ufe to make this public in the
 “ City as foon as poffible.

“ I am, with the greateft Refpect,

“ My Lord, your Lordfhip’s moft obedient

“ humble Servant,

“ R. Wood.”

Fire in
Newgate.

On the 8th of *September*, about Two in the Morning, a Fire broke out at the Back of a Stair-Cafe in the Prefs-Yard, *Newgate*, which in a few Hours confumed all the Apartments in that Place, greatly damaged the Chapel, and the back Part of a Houfe belonging to a Stocking-Trimmer in *Phoenix-Court*, *Newgate-Street*. There were two unfortunate Prifoners in the Rooms which were

burnt down, who perifhed in the Flames: Cap-
 tain *Ogle* was one (in whole Apartments it is thought it firft began;) he was tried fome Time before for the Murder of the Cook of the *Vine* Tavern, near *Dover-Street*, *Piccadilly*, and, being found a Lunatic, was ordered to remain in Prifon: *Thomas Smith* was the other unhappy Perfon; his Room was over Captain *Ogle*’s; he was a noted Horfe-Dealer, and committed not long before on Suspicion of ftealing Corn from Alderman *Masters*: He left a Wife and three Children. His Wife, the Night before, carried him his whole Effects, amounting, in Money and Bank-Bills, to between 5 and 600*l*. He was heard to call out for Help, and feen to put his Arm through the Iron Grate, which was fo exceffive hot, that it fet his Shirt on Fire; at which Time, it is imagined, he threw his Pocket-Book out with the Notes in it, which were faved. In a few Minutes after the Floor fell in, and both thofe Prifoners were buried in the Ruins; for it burnt fo violently, and the Flames fpread fo faft, that none of the People could get to their Affiftance. There being Plenty of Water, the Fury of the Flames was greatly abated by Six, but continued burning till Two in the Afternoon, when a Party-Wall fell down, but happily did no Damage to any one.

The *Thames*, on the 27th, rofe on a fudden in a furprizing Manner, and drove the Ships, at their Moorings, with great Fury againft each other; but did very little Damage.

Preter-
natural
Tide.

The Conqueft of the *Havannah* being made public, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of *London*, prefented their Address to his Majesty on that joyous and important Event.

City Ad-
dress on
the Re-
duction of
the Ha-
vannah.

To the King’s Moft Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common-Council affembled.

“ Moft gracious Sovereign,

“ We, your Majesty’s ever dutiful and loyal
 “ Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and
 “ Commons of your City of *London*, in Common-
 “ Council affembled, humbly beg leave to con-
 “ gratulate your Majesty upon the late fignal
 “ Succels with which it hath pleafed the Al-
 “ mighty to blefs your Majesty’s Arms, in the
 “ Reduction of the *Havannah* and its Dependen-
 “ cies (moft properly fited the Key of the
 “ *Spanish* *West-Indies*, and long deemed impreg-
 “ nable) under a Capitulation that does Honour
 “ to the Spirit and Humanity of the *Britifh*
 “ Nation.

“ It is with the higheft Pleafure we reflect
 “ upon the Value and Importance of this Con-
 “ queft, attended with the Acqifition of im-
 “ menfe Riches, and an irreparable Blow to the
 “ Trade and naval Power of *Spain*. A Con-
 “ queft that gives additional Luftre to an al-
 “ ready glorious and fucceffful War; and which
 “ cannot but ftrike Terror into an Enemy, not
 “ only unprovoked, but infenfible to the re-
 “ peated Instances of your Majesty’s Good-will,
 “ Friendfhip, and Moderation; and convince
 “ him, that there is no Attempt, how arduous
 “ fsoever, but what, planned and directed by
 “ the Wifdom of your Majesty’s Councils,
 “ may, under the Divine Providence, be effected
 “ by

“ by the Harmony, Activity, and Abilities of
 “ such Commanders, and the Valour, Zeal, and
 “ Emulation of your Fleets and Armies, re-
 “ gardless of any Fatigues or Dangers, where-
 “ ever the Glory of their King and Country is
 “ concerned.

“ May the Possession of this very valuable Con-
 “ quest, together with other happy Consequences
 “ of your Majesty’s Measures, thus wisely and
 “ vigorously pursued, prove the Means of effec-
 “ tually defeating the ambitious Views of your
 “ Majesty’s Enemies, and of for ever dissolving
 “ the late alarming Compact of the House of
 “ *Bourbon*, calculated to destroy the Commerce
 “ of your Subjects, and replete with Danger to
 “ the Existence of your Majesty’s ancient and na-
 “ tural Ally, and to the Independence of the rest
 “ of the Powers of *Europe*.

“ And we beg Leave humbly to assure your
 “ Majesty, that your faithful Citizens of *London*,
 “ animated with the warmest Sense of Duty to
 “ your Majesty and their Country, will, with
 “ unwearied Chearfulness, contribute their utmost
 “ Efforts to strengthen your Majesty’s Hands,
 “ until your Enemies, moved by their own re-
 “ peated Losses and Distresses, shall be disposed
 “ to listen to such Terms of Accommodation as
 “ your royal Wisdom shall think adequate to our
 “ glorious Successes; and such as may effectually
 “ secure the Trade and Navigation of your Sub-
 “ jects, and prevent the Calamities of a future
 “ War.”

Mr. Beck-
 ford elect-
 ed Lord
 Mayor.

The Time for electing a Lord Mayor for the
 Year ensuing approaching, a strong Party, which
 had been formed secretly to set Mr. Alderman
William Beckford aside from that high Office, to
 which he was entitled by Rotation, began to open,
 and to threaten that worthy and great Man, to
 get a Negative upon his Election in the Com-
 mon Hall on *Michaelmas-Day*. This Conspiracy
 coming to his Knowledge, Mr. *Beckford*, with a
 becoming Spirit of Disdain to be treated in such
 an undeserving Manner, and to convince the
 World how little he valued Honours or Power
 that must be obtained with Imputations to the
 Prejudice of his personal Character, determined
 to throw up his Gown as an Alderman; and on
 the 28th, the Day before the Election of Lord
 Mayor, he attended the Court of Aldermen and
 desired Leave to resign the Office of an Alder-
 man. But his Request was postponed; and next
 Day he was elected Lord Mayor for the Year en-
 suing; there being eighteen Votes in the Court of
 Aldermen for Mr. *Beckford*, and only one for Mr.
Bridgen, who was returned with him by the Com-
 mon Hall.

Mr. Alder-
 man Beck-
 ford desires
 to resign
 his Gown.

Is chosen
 Lord
 Mayor.

Whatever might have been the Intentions of
 Mr. Alderman *Beckford*’s Enemies, it is certain
 they were defeated by his Request to resign his
 Gown. For, apprehending that he would not
 recede, and rather fine for the Lord Mayor’s Office
 than serve it, they became the foremost for elect-
 ing him Lord Mayor, purely with a View to
 bring him to the Expence of the Fine. But, when
 the Livery had elected him, Mr. *Beckford*, with a
 becoming Spirit, said that he was determined to
 serve the Office to the best of his Abilities, let
 the Consequence to himself be what it might; he
 having pleaded a bad State of Health for resign-
 ing his Gown, and the Necessity of his living in
 a more open Air than in *London*.

Deter-
 mines
 to serve
 the Office.

On *Wednesday* the 27th it appeared, that, by the Great
Flood.
 Rains that fell for some Days past, a high Tide
 in the River *Thames*, and a strong Gale of Wind
 at North, the Rivers within twenty Miles of
London were so raised, that the like had never
 been known in the Memory of Man; and the
 Damage that was now sustained, more especially
 on the River *Lee*, was almost incredible. In less
 than five Hours the Water is said to have risen
 twelve Feet in perpendicular Height. About
Stratford, West-Ham, Plaistow, Waltham-Abbey,
 and along the Marshes, they were very fatal to
 the Inhabitants. Most of their Cattle in the
 Fields were carried off; likewise Stacks of Hay,
 and Wood, with the Loss of all the Hogs that
 were in their Sties and Yards, together with all
 the Horses that were in the Stables. In some
 Parts of *Stratford* the Flood reached their Cham-
 ber Windows, and the Face of the Waters was
 covered with the Bodies of the Beasts that perish-
 ed. The Inhabitants, from the nearest Compu-
 tation that they could make, said that 5000 Hogs
 perished in this Flood, together with all the
 Horses and other Cattle that were in the Mea-
 dows; whose Numbers were very considerable.
 This Flood extended itself over all the Causeways,
 and several People were lost in the high Roads;
 a Woman and Horse, also a Gentleman in a Post-
 Chaise, with the Horses and Post-Boy, all peri-
 shed in the Water; and three of the Passengers in
 the *Bury Machine*, with two of the Horses, were
 also drowned. The *China Works* beyond *Bow-
 Bridge* were overflowed in such a Manner, that
 the Current rushed through the great Arch like
 the Tide through the Arches of *London-Bridge*;
 the Callicoe-Grounds in the Neighbourhood of
Bow and *Stratford* were all overflowed, and great
 Quantities of Linen carried off. The Houses
 from *Bow-Bridge* to *Stratford* were all overflowed,
 and the Inhabitants forced to get out at their
 Windows.

The Preliminary Articles of Peace having been Notice of
the Peace
sent to the
Lord
Mayor.
 signed by the Duke of *Bedford*, that Event was
 communicated by a Letter from the Secretary of
 State’s Office to the Lord Mayor on the 8th of
November. And on the 1st of *December* the Ces-
 sation of Arms was proclaimed at the *Royal-Ex-
 change*, &c. but not with that Approbation from
 the Citizens, as the Courtiers could have wished.

C H A P. VIII.

*Fires. High Tides. Riot in Covent-Garden.
 Play-House. City’s Petition against the Cyder,
 Act. Thanks of the City of Exeter. Entry
 of the Venetian Ambassadors. Wilkes in
 Custody. Address on the Peace. Rejoicings
 on Tower-Hill, and Misfortune. Great
 Darkeness. City Address on the Birth of a
 Prince. Great Storm. The Burning of
 No. 45 of the North-Briton.*

THE Year 1763 began with several Fires, Fires.
 that happened in the Month of *January*.
 One on the 6th broke out in the Burial Vaults
 of *St. James’s Church, Westminster*, which
 destroyed a great many Corpses. On the 11th
 another destroyed a *China-Shop*, and da-
 maged several other Houses, in *Fleet-Street*.
 On

On the 15th a large Glass Ware-House, and the Glass-House in *White-Friars*, were burnt down, with other considerable Damage. In *Spi-tal-Fields* two Houses were burnt down, and several more damaged, in *White's Row*. There were in all thirty-two Fires, which happened in and about this City since *Christmas-Day* last: and amongst them I must relate that in the *Strand*, which began at a Millener's near *Somerset-House*; where, the Wind being very high, and the Water scarce, the Flames spread in an astonishing Manner. Several Houses were all on Fire at once; and the Fire continued raging many Hours, and next Day broke out again. This unhappy Affair was imputed to the leaving an old Gentlewoman-Lodger by herself, whose Cloaths taking Fire, and she, 103 Years old, not able to help herself, was found burnt, and the Chamber in Flames, at the Return of her Maid, who was met by the Flames so violently, at her opening the Door, that she ran down Stairs to save her own Life.

High Tide. The Tide rose so high in the *Thames*, on the 15th of *February*, that many Parts of *Westminster* were overflowed; and, below Bridge, the Inhabitants of *Tooley-Street* and *Wapping* were obliged to keep to their upper Rooms.

Riot in Covent-Garden Play-House. The Managers of *Covent-Garden Play-House* insisting upon full Prices for the Opera of *Artaxerxes*, a Riot ensued; when all the Benches in the Boxes and the Pit were entirely torn up, the Glasses and Chandeliers were broken, and the Linings of the Boxes were cut to Pieces. They even cut away the wooden Pillars between the Boxes; so that, if the Inside of them had not been Iron, the Rioters would have brought the Galleries upon their own Heads. The Damages were computed at 2000*l*.

Peace proclaimed. On the twenty-second of *March* the definitive Treaty of Peace was proclaimed at the usual Places, pursuant to his Majesty's royal Warrant signed for that Purpose.

Proceedings about the Cyder Bill. There being at this Time a Bill depending in Parliament to subject the Makers of Cyder and Perry to the Excise Laws, the Court of Common-Council, on the above Day, unanimously came to the following Resolution:

"That it is the Opinion of this Court, that a Petition be prepared to the Honourable House of Commons, against so much of the Bill now depending in that House, for granting an additional Duty on Wine, Cyder, and Perry, as relates to subjecting the Makers of Cyder and Perry to the Laws of Excise."

And at another Court held the next Day, a Motion was made, that Instructions should be given to the Members of this City, in regard to the said Petition, and a Committee of four Aldermen and eight Commoners was appointed to prepare the same; which being done, and read in Court, was unanimously agreed to.

The Representation of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled, to the Representatives of this City in Parliament.

"This Court cannot forbear expressing to you their Surprise, at the precipitate Progress which has been already made in a new Attempt towards

"a general Excise. The Extension of Excise Laws into private Houses, whereby the Subject is made liable to a frequent and arbitrary Visitation of Officers, and the judicial Determination of Commissioners, removeable at Pleasure, is inconsistent with those Principles of Liberty which have hitherto distinguished this Nation from arbitrary Governments. An Attack upon the Liberty of the Subject, made so immediately after a glorious and successful War, and at a Time when we had just Reason to expect to enjoy the Blessings of Peace, demands your serious Attention. And this Court doth remark, that whatever may be the Necessity of the Times, the Smallness of the Sum indicates that cannot be the only Motive to so extraordinary a Measure. For these Reasons, this Court doth earnestly recommend your constant Attendance in Parliament, and utmost Endeavours to oppose every Enlargement or Extension of the Powers of Excise; and that you do not conceal from the Public any such Attempt, nor suffer yourselves to be amused by any plausible Alteration in the Bill subjecting the Makers of Cyder and Perry to Excise Laws."

And on the twenty-eighth the said Court, having been informed that the Commons had passed and sent up the Cyder Bill to the Lords, resolved that an humble Petition should be presented, in their Name, to the House of Lords, and another to the King, praying that the said Bill might not pass into a Law. The Petition to his Majesty was as follows:

The humble Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled,

Most humbly sheweth,

"That your Petitioners are fully convinced, that the collecting the Duties intended to be laid on the Makers of Cyder and Perry, by way of Excise, is not, nor can in many Instances be, so regulated, but that it will occasion numberless Difficulties and Questions.

"That the Method of Trial and Decision of Excise Disputes are founded only in Necessity, being in their Nature arbitrary, and inconsistent with the Principles of Liberty, and the happy Constitution of your Majesty's Government.

"That the exposing private Houses to be entered into and searched, at pleasure, by Persons unknown, will be a Badge of Slavery upon your People.

"That your Petitioners, firmly confiding in your Majesty's Favour, and filled with a most humble and grateful Sense of your paternal Affection for your People, most humbly beseech your Majesty to protect their Liberty, and keep them happy and at Ease; free from the Apprehension of being disturbed in their Property; by which your Majesty will erect a lasting Monument of your Goodness in every House in the Kingdom.

"Your Petitioners, therefore, most humbly implore your Majesty, that you will not give your royal Assent to so much of the Bill, as subjects the Makers of Cyder and Perry to Excise Laws.

"And your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c."

For these zealous Endeavours to oppose a Bill so detrimental to the Subject, the Citizens received the particular Thanks of the City of *Exeter*, and were greatly applauded by their Fellow-Subjects in general; but their Petitions had not sufficient Effect to prevent the said Bill passing into a Law: though, by their repeated Applications, it was afterwards repealed.

Entry of
the Vene-
tian Am-
bassadors.

On the eighteenth the two Ambassadors Extraordinary from the Republic of *Venice* to the Court of *London*, made their public Entry through the City to *Somerset-House*, in the following Manner:

The whole Company assembled at *Greenwich*, from whence they set off between Twelve and One. There were three State-Barges, viz. the Queen's of ten Oars, and two others of eight Oars each, with another of six Oars for their Attendants; besides a great Number of other Barges belonging to the Nobility and Gentry, who accompanied the Procession.

They landed about Three o'Clock at the *Tower*, from whence they proceeded in the following Order through the *Minories*, *Leadenhall-Street*, *Cornhill*, *Cheapside*, *Ludgate-Street*, *Fleet-Street*, and along the *Strand* to *Somerset-House*, where they were entertained at the King's Expence, till their Audience of his Majesty.

Four King's Under Marshal-Men on Horseback.

City Marshal on Horseback.

Master of the Ceremonies Assistant, in a Coach and Six.

Thirty-eight Footmen, two and two, on Foot.

Eight Gentlemen of the Bed-Chambers, belonging to the Ambassadors, on Horseback, two and two.

House-Steward alone, on Horseback.

Eight Pages on Horseback, two and two.

Kettle-Drum.

Second Master of the Horse, alone.

King's State-Coach, with the Ambassadors, the Earl of *Guildford*, and Master of the Ceremonies; six Horses.

King's second Coach, with the two Secretaries to the Embassy, six Horses.

Six Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber, in the next royal Coaches.

The Queen, Princess of *Wales*, Duke of *York*, Princess *Augusta*, Duke of *Cumberland*, and Princess *Amelia's* Coaches, with six Horses each.

The Ambassador's grand State-Coach with eight Horses, empty.

The second Coach empty, with six Horses.

The third Coach with two *Venetian* Noblemen, six Horses.

The Peers' Coaches and Six.

All the Dresses of the Persons attending this Procession, both on the Water, as well as at Land, were extremely splendid.

Wilkes in
Custody.

On the 29th *John Wilkes*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Aylesbury*, was taken into Custody by a Warrant from the Secretary of State, for writing a Paper called the *Norib-Briton*, No. 45, and after Examination was committed to the *Tower*. At the same Time all his Papers were seized, to be examined by Persons appointed by the Secretaries. And on the third of *May*, he was brought from the *Tower* to the Bar of the

Court of Common Pleas, *Westminster*, where he made the following Speech!

" My Lords,

" I feel myself happy to be at last brought before a Court, and before Judges whose Characteristic is the Love of Liberty. I have many humble Thanks to return for the immediate Order you were pleased to issue, to give me an Opportunity of laying my Grievances before you. They are of a Kind hitherto unparalleled in this free Country, and I trust the Consequences will teach Ministers of *Scottish* and arbitrary Principles, that the Liberty of an *English* Subject is not to be sported away with Impunity, in this cruel and despotic Manner.

" I am accused of being the Author of the *Norib-Briton*, No. 45. I shall only remark upon that Paper, that it takes all Load of Accusation from the sacred Name of a Prince, whose Family I love and honour as the glorious Defenders of the Cause of Liberty, and whose personal Qualities are so amiable, great and respectable, that he is deservedly the Idol of his People. It is the peculiar Fashion and Crime of these Times, and of those who hold high ministerial Offices in Government, to throw every odious Charge from themselves upon Majesty: The Author of this Paper, whoever he may be, has, upon constitutional Principles, done directly the reverse, and is therefore in me, the supposed Author, meant to be persecuted accordingly. The particular Cruelties of my Treatment, worse than if I had been a *Scotch* Rebel, this Court will hear, and I dare say, from your Justice, in due Time redress.

" I may, perhaps, still have the Means left me to shew that I have been superior to every Temptation of Corruption. They may, indeed, have flattered themselves, that when they found Corruption could not prevail, Persecution might intimidate. I will shew myself superior to both. My Papers have been seized, perhaps with a Hope the better to deprive me of that Proof of their Meanness and corrupt Prodigality, which it may, possibly, in a proper Place be yet in my Power to give."

The Case was then learnedly argued by eminent Lawyers on both Sides, and when they had finished, the Court, after making a polite Excuse to Mr. *Wilkes* for the Delay, took Time to consider the Case; and to give their Opinion: Therefore they remanded him Prisoner to the *Tower*, till Friday the sixth of *May*. On which Day he was brought up to the Court of Common-Pleas, where the Lord Chief Justice and the other Judges being assembled, Mr. *Wilkes* addressed them as follows:

" My Lords,

" Far be it from me to regret that I have passed so many more Days in Captivity, as it will have afforded you an Opportunity of doing, upon mature Reflection, and repeated Examination, the more signal Justice to my Country. The Liberty of all Peers and Gentlemen, and what touches me more sensibly, that of all the middling and inferior Class of People, who stand most in need of Protection, is, in my

“ Case, this Day to be finally decided upon: A
 “ Question of such Importance as to deter-
 “ mine at once, whether *English* Liberty be a
 “ Reality or a Shadow. Your own free-born
 “ Hearts will feel with Indignation and Com-
 “ passion all that Load of Oppression under which
 “ I have so long laboured. Close Imprison-
 “ ment, the Effect of premeditated Malice, all
 “ Access for more than two Days denied to me,
 “ my House ransacked and plundered, my most
 “ private and secret Concerns divulged, every
 “ vile and malignant Infination, even of High
 “ Treason itself, no less industriously than falsely
 “ circulated by my cruel and implacable Ene-
 “ mies, together with all the various Insolence
 “ of Office, form but a Part of my unexampled
 “ Ill-treatment. Such inhuman Principles of
 “ Star-Chamber Tyranny will, I trust, by this
 “ Court, upon this solemn Occasion, be finally
 “ extirpated; and henceforth every innocent
 “ Man, however poor and unsupported, may
 “ hope to sleep in Peace and Security in his
 “ own House, unviolated by King’s Messengers,
 “ and the arbitrary Mandates of an overbearing
 “ Secretary of State.

“ I will no longer delay your Justice. The
 “ Nation is impatient to hear, nor can they be
 “ safe or happy till that is obtained. If the
 “ same Persecution is after all to carry me before
 “ another Court, I hope I shall find that the
 “ genuine Spirit of *Magna Charta*, that glorious
 “ Inheritance, that distinguishing Characteristic
 “ of *Englishmen*, is as religiously revered there,
 “ as I know it is here, by the great Personages
 “ before whom I have now the Happiness to
 “ stand; and (as in the memorable Case of the
 “ imprisoned Bishops) that an independent Jury
 “ of free-born *Englishmen* will persist to deter-
 “ mine my Fate, as in Conscience bound, upon
 “ constitutional Principles, by a Verdict of
 “ Guilty or Not guilty. I ask no more at the
 “ Hands of my Countrymen.”

When Mr. *Wilkes* had finished his Speech, the Lord Chief Justice stood up, and delivered the Opinion of the Court on the three following Heads, which were chiefly insisted on by Counsel:

1. The Legality of Mr. *Wilkes*’s Commitment.

2. The Necessity for a Specification of those particular Passages in the forty-fifth Number of the *North-Briton*, which had been deemed a Libel. And

3. Mr. *Wilkes*’s Privilege as a Member of Parliament.

To the first of these his Lordship was of Opinion, that Mr. *Wilkes*’s Commitment was not illegal.

To the second, which required a Specification of the particular Passages in the *North-Briton*, which were deemed a Libel, his Lordship took Notice, that the Insertion of these Passages, so far as they related to the Point in Question, was not at all necessary.

And to the last Point he observed, that the Privilege of Parliament should be held sacred

and inviolable; and as there were but three particular Cases in which that Privilege was forfeited, it only remained to examine how far Mr. *Wilkes*’s was endangered. Mr. *Wilkes* stood accused of writing a Libel; a Libel in the Sense of the Law was a high Misdemeanor, but did not come within the Description of Treason, Felony, or Breach of the Peace; at most it had but a Tendency to disturb the Peace, and consequently could not be sufficient to destroy the Privilege of a Member of Parliament.

Thus was the Point of Privilege determined, and Mr. *Wilkes*, by Order of the Court, immediately discharged.

In his Way from the Hall to his House in *Great George-Street*, he was surrounded by many Gentlemen of Distinction, amidst the most repeated Acclamations of more than ten thousand People.

On the sixth of *May*, about Four o’Clock in, *A Fire.* the Morning, a terrible Fire broke out at the House of Lady *Molesworth*, in *Upper Brook-Street, Grosvenor-square*, which, in a short Time, entirely consumed the same, with all its Furniture. Lady *Molesworth*, her Brother Captain *Usher*, her second and third Daughters, and four or five Servants, perished in the Flames. *Damage.* Her eldest Daughter jumped out of a Window and broke her Leg; the Mother intended to follow, but the Fire over-powered her, and she sunk into the midst of the Flames. Her fourth and fifth Daughters jumped out of a Garret Window; the former broke her Thigh, and the latter was greatly bruised. Dr. *Coote Molesworth*, with his Lady, being on a Visit, narrowly escaped with their Lives. The Doctor’s Lady threw herself from a two Pair of Stairs Window into the Garden, and was much scorched and terribly bruised. The Doctor hung from the Window by his Hands till a Ladder was brought him. An elderly Woman, Governess of the Children, threw herself out of the Nursery-Window, and was killed on the Spot. One of the Footmen, in jumping from a Window, fell upon the Iron Spikes, where he hung till a Chairman, at the Hazard of his own Life, took him off; but he afterwards died of his Wound. Notwithstanding the Fire in this House was so fatal to its Inhabitants, yet it is remarkable no other House received the least Damage.

To describe the Countenances of the Citizens at the Publication of the Peace, there cannot be a more striking Method than to observe, that the Common-Council could not by any Means be prevailed upon to address; and at last no more could be obtained from the City than a Cavalcade of eight Aldermen, including the *Locum Tenens* at their Head, who assumed the Name of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, (though there can’t be a Court, in their corporate Capacity, of less than thirteen Aldermen,) and waited on his Majesty with such an Address upon the Peace, as they thought proper. But their Fellow-Citizens, to shew their Dislike, procured the Bells of some Parishes, through which the

City Address on the Peace.

the eight Aldermen did pass, to ring as usual on mournful Occasions*.

Rejoicings
on the 4th
of June.

His Majesty's Birth-Day, the 4th of June, was this Year celebrated with Bonfires, Illuminations, and other public Demonstrations of Joy, throughout London and Westminster, in a more extraordinary Manner than had ever been known on a like Occasion. The Mansion-House, the Monument, and other public Edifices, were all grandly illuminated; as were almost all the private Houses in the principal Squares and Streets of this Metropolis; each vying with other to express their Loyalty to their Sovereign, however they disliked the Measures of the Ministry. On Tower-Hill there were exhibited grand Fire-Works, at the public Expence. The Populace repaired thither in such Shoals, and crowded so fast upon one another, that the Rails which surrounded a Well, on the Bank of the Ditch, at the Postern, gave way, and the Multitude fell together about thirty Feet deep. By which Accident, six were taken up dead, fourteen were so hurt that they died of their Wounds, and many more were bruised in a most terrible Manner.

Misfortune
on Tower-
hill.

On the twenty-third of June, about Two in the Morning, a Fire broke out in a Cooperage in King-Street, Rotherhithe, which entirely consumed that Building, and about fifteen small Dwelling-Houses, and several Out-Houses, and damaged several others.

Fire in
Rother-
hithe.

Fire at
Shadwell.

On the 10th of July, about One in the Morning, a most terrible Fire began in a Stable, or some Out-House, near the East Side of the Plying-Place called New Crane, in the Parish of Shadwell, which communicating its Flames to a Loft adjoining, full of dry Reeds for the Use of the Ship-Yard in which it stood, set Fire to a Ship in the Dock; and the Wind being at W. S. W. the Flames immediately caught the Back-Fronts and Out-Buildings, which were chiefly of Wood, and very old and dry, of the Houses next the Water, in the Street called Wapping-Wall; and they raged with such Rapidity and Fury, that before proper Help of Water and Engines could be brought, the Fire crossed the Street, and, in a few Hours, the Houses on both the South and North Sides of Wapping-Wall, were entirely consumed. This Fire, on the South Side, passed King James's Stairs, and stopt within two Houses of the West Extremity of the late Fire at Pelican-Stairs, as mentioned before. The Fire, on the North Side, stopt at the South End of Star-Street, which leads to Shakespear's Walk; but not without doing considerable Damage to several Houses at the Bottom of New Gravel-Lane, and destroyin g many Houses that stood back to the Northward; amongst which was a remarkable well-built new Brick House and Cooperage. The whole Loss in Houses were eighty-seven entirely burnt.

About Twelve at Noon, on the nineteenth of August, the Sky was overcast in such a Manner, that the Darknes in and about London, was greater than that at the great Eclipse in 1748; and the Appearance being much the same as preceded the last great Earthquake at Lisbon, many expected that an Earthquake would follow. But it went off much milder here, than in other Places.

Great
Darkness.

Her Majesty being safely delivered of a Prince, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council waited on his Majesty with a most loyal Address:

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled.

" Most gracious Sovereign,

" We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled, most gladly embrace this joyful Occasion of approaching your sacred Person, with our sincerest and warmest Congratulations on the safe Delivery of the Queen, and the auspicious Birth of another Prince; firmly trusting, that every Increase of your Royal Family will prove an additional Security to our Religion, and that great Charter of Liberty, which, in Consequence of the glorious Revolution, your illustrious House was chosen to defend.

City Ad-
dress upon
the Birth
of a
Prince.

" Your Majesty's ever loyal and faithful Citizens of London, exceeded by none of your Subjects in honest and anxious Zeal for your Majesty's Happiness, and the Glory and Prosperity of your Reign, rejoice in every Event which augments your Majesty's domestic Felicity.

" Permit us, Royal Sir, to intreat your Majesty's Acceptance of our faithful Assurances, that we will, at all Times, be ready, cheerfully to render to your Majesty every Instance of Allegiance and Duty, which affectionate and loyal Subjects can pay to the best of Princes."

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

" I thank you for this loyal Address, and for the Satisfaction you express on the Increase of my Family. The Religion and Liberties of my People always have been, and ever shall be, the constant Objects of my Care and Attention. I shall at all Times depend upon the Assurances which you give me of your Allegiance and Duty."

On the eighth of September, another Fire broke out, about Twelve at Night, just below the Waterhouse, in Shadwell, near a large Brew-House, which was burnt down, with thirty-six more Houses, besides others that were greatly damaged, Eastward of Shadwell-Dock.

Fire in
Lower
Shadwell,
near the
Dock.

* May 12, 1763, between Twelve and One o'Clock, the following Aldermen went in Procession from Guildhall to wait upon his Majesty with an Address on the Peace:

Sir Charles Asgill, as Locum Tenens; Robert Alsop, Esq; Sir Thomas Rawlinson, Knt. Marsh Dickenson, Esq; Sir Richard Glyn, Bart. Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart. Sir Francis Gosling, Knt. and the Recorder; Richard Blunt, Esq; Sir Thomas Chaloner, Knt. Sir Henry Banks, Knt. Sheriffs; the Chamberlain; the Town-Clerk.

There were a great Number of People in Guildhall-Yard to see them set out, who appeared much displeased, which they shewed by Hissings, &c. As the Procession passed St. Bride's Church, the great Bell began to toll, and then a Dumb Peal struck up, which continued a considerable Time; and as they came back, Bow Bells struck up a Dumb Peal as they repassed that Church.

A new

A new Lord Mayor being elected for the Year ensuing, Mr. Beckford, the present Lord Mayor, rose up and addressed the Livery as follows:

"Gentlemen and Fellow-Citizens,

"You were pleased to do me the Honour of electing me your first Magistrate this Day Twelve-month, and I entered on that Duty with Diffidence and Reluctance, being conscious to myself, that it was not in my Power to execute so great a Trust with the Assiduity and Attention that the Dignity and Importance of the Office required; how far I have been able to go through it with any Degree of Propriety, you are the only Judges. Very great Assistance I have experienced from my Brethren of the Court of Aldermen, and I shall always retain a grateful Remembrance of their Good-will towards me.

"The Time of my Mayoralty draws near a Conclusion; and I can safely say, it will give me more Comfort and Satisfaction of Mind to quit, than it ever did to receive this high Honour, the greatest that can fall to the Share of a Citizen. That Satisfaction is increased by the Reflection of being succeeded by a very worthy Alderman, for whose Firmness, Integrity, and Resolution, I have the greatest Veneration: And indeed Firmness and Resolution are at all Times necessary in your first Magistrate, especially in Times so critical and difficult as the present seems to be: However, I trust, that the old good Humour and good Sense of this great City will set an Example of Moderation to the rest of the Kingdom, and convince every impartial Man that the Duty and Affection of the Citizens of London to the best of Kings, can be equalled only by their Love of Justice and of Liberty, founded on the glorious Principles of the Revolution.

"Permit me to take this Opportunity of returning my sincere Acknowledgments to my Fellow-Citizens, for all their Favours conferred on me; and of assuring them, that it shall be the Study of my Life to support the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, the Liberty, and constitutional Independency of the People, and the Rights and Privileges of my Fellow-Citizens, always keeping in Remembrance that noble Declaration of the great Revolution Patriots, 'That under the House of Hanover only they could, and under the House of Hanover they were determined that they would be free.'

Great Storm.

On the second of December, a most violent Storm of Wind and Rain did incredible Damage in and about London, and in many other Parts of the Kingdom, the like hardly known in the Memory of Man. At London several Houses were blown down, some People killed, many wounded, and Business interrupted: Chimnies in many Parts of the Town fell upon the Roofs of the Houses, which were stript, and the Streets, during the Violence of the Storm, rendered impassable: Part of the Walls of Hyde-Park and Sadler's-Wells gave way; Trees were blown up by the Roots; and the River Thames rose so high, that in many Places it overflowed its Banks; filled Cellars;

overflowed Lands, and did immense Damage to the Shipping below Bridge.

Next Day, when the Executioner, &c. by Order of both Houses of Parliament, came to burn Number 45 of the North-Briton, there was such a Multitude gathered together upon the Occasion, that the Officers, appointed to put the Order into Execution, were greatly interrupted in the Performance of their Duty. Not only the Executioner, the Constables, and the inferior Officers were pelted with Filth and Dirt, but the chief Officers present were insulted in the grossest Manner; the fore Glass of the Chariot of Mr. Harley, one of the City-Sheriffs, and a Member of Parliament for the City of London, was broken by a Billet thrown at his Person, which was taken from the Fire, that was kindled to consume the North-Briton. Mr. Harley being slightly wounded, and observing the Spirit of Licentiousness, that prevailed among the Multitude, hastened to the Mansion-House to apprise the Lord Mayor of the Danger. The Hangman thinking it his Duty to follow the High-Sheriff, made his Retreat too as soon after as he could; and the Constables, most of their Staves being broken by the furious Resistance they had made, mixed among the Crowd, and marched off without further Opposition. The North-Briton, however, was partly consumed by means of a lighted Link, on which it was placed, by the Zeal of the proper Officers; but the Remains of it, it is said, were rescued from the Flames by the Violence of the Assaultants, who carried it off in Triumph, and in the Evening displayed it at Temple-Bar, where a Bonfire was made, and a large Jack Boot committed to the Flames in the room of it, amidst the Acclamations of a vast Concourse of People.

The burning of the North-Briton, No. 45.

CHAP. IX.

A great Storm and Fire. City Address on the Marriage of Princess Augusta. Wilkes prosecuted for re-printing No. 45 of the North-Briton, and for publishing the Essay on Woman. City's Thanks to their Representatives. Droit le Roy burnt. Act of Parliament to prevent Fires. Stock-Broker without Licence fined. The Palatines relieved. High Tide. Great Fire. Weavers petition Parliament. Alderman Janssen elected Chamberlain. Pot Act enforced by the Lord Mayor. Freedom presented to the Duke of Gloucester. Weavers assemble and apply to the King. Several great Fires. Birth of a Prince. City Address on Death of the Duke of Cumberland. Fire in Bishopsgate-Street. Representation concerning the Paving, &c. the City.

ON the 14th of January, 1764, the Houses, Shipping, and Trees in and about London, were greatly damaged by a violent Storm at W. S. W. and in the Height thereof, a Fire broke out and destroyed seven Houses near Hyde-Park Corner.

Storm.

Fire.

The Citizens of *London*, to express their good Liking of the Marriage of Princess *Augusta*, the eldest Sister of his Majesty, with his most Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of *Brunswick-Lunenburgh*, performed on the 14th Instant by his Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of *London*, made their Compliments on the Occasion to his Majesty, in the following most dutiful Form :

“ May it please your Majesty,

“ Graciously to accept our sincere and dutiful “ Congratulations on the Marriage of your “ Majesty’s eldest Sister, her Royal Highness “ the Princess *Augusta*, with his most Serene “ Highness the Hereditary Prince of *Brunswick-Lunenburgh*. It was with the utmost Joy and “ Satisfaction, that we saw your Majesty’s “ Wisdom yield to the Proposals for an Alliance “ with a Protestant Family so illustrious; and “ that a Lady, whose amiable Character is not “ more exalted by the Dignity of her Birth than “ her private Virtues, was destined to be the “ happy Partner of a Prince, whose eminent and “ distinguished Services, during a successful and “ glorious War, will ever be remembered by “ every Friend of true Religion and public “ Liberty.

“ Your Majesty’s faithful Citizens of *London* “ have seen, with Gratitude, the Constitution of “ this Country, settled and established by our “ great Deliverer King *William*, maintained and “ improved by the illustrious House of *Brunswick*; and, therefore, they cannot sufficiently “ applaud your Majesty’s great Wisdom and “ Goodness in further strengthening it by this “ happy Alliance.

“ May this Marriage answer your Majesty’s “ warmest Wishes and Expectations; and may “ the Prince and Princess be blessed with an “ Offspring truly worthy of so royal and illustrious a Descent!

“ Permit us to assure your Majesty of our “ firm Attachment to your Majesty’s sacred Person and Government; and of our constant “ Endeavours, within our Sphere, to contribute “ to the Happiness and Prosperity of your Majesty’s Reign.”

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer:

“ My Lord and Gentlemen,

“ I return you my Thanks for your dutiful “ Congratulations on the Marriage of my Sister “ the Princess *Augusta*, with the Hereditary “ Prince of *Brunswick-Lunenburgh*; and am glad “ that this happy Alliance gives such general “ Satisfaction.

“ I receive, with Pleasure, your Assurances of “ Duty and Affection to my Person and Government. The City of *London* may always “ depend on my Favour and Protection.”

Afterwards they waited, at *Leicester-House*, on her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of *Wales*; and made their Compliments of Congratulation, as follows:

“ Madam, “ The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common-Council assembled, beg leave to congratulate your Royal Highness on the Marriage of your eldest Daughter, her Royal Highness the Princess *Augusta*, with his most Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of *Brunswick-Lunenburgh*.

“ The eminent Virtues and exalted Merit of “ the Princess have justly endeared her to all “ his Majesty’s faithful Subjects; her Union “ with a Protestant Family, distinguished in the “ Defence of the Liberties of *Europe*, is at once “ a pleasing and most interesting Subject to the “ Friends of civil and religious Liberty.

“ May this Union be the Source of every domestic Felicity to this illustrious Pair; and “ may your Royal Highness long live to enjoy “ the most permanent Satisfaction from this “ Alliance.”

To which Address her Royal Highness was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer:

“ My Lord and Gentlemen,

“ I heartily thank you for this new Proof of “ your Attention and Regard for me and my “ Family, upon Occasion of this happy Event.”

They then went to *Saville-House*, and waited on his most Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of *Brunswick-Lunenburgh*, and made their Compliments of Congratulation; which were as follow:

“ SIR,

“ The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common-Council assembled, embrace this joyful Occasion of paying to your most Serene Highness “ our warmest Compliments of Congratulation “ on your auspicious Nuptials with the most virtuous and amiable Princess, her Royal Highness the Princess *Augusta*.

“ We esteem it our Happiness that we have “ an Opportunity of testifying to your Serene Highness our Sentiments of Obligation and “ Gratitude to the illustrious House of *Brunswick*; “ and to your Serene Highness in particular, for “ the eminent Services which this Country has derived from your great Valour, and distinguished Conduct in the Course of the late glorious and successful War.

“ May your Serene Highness long live to “ enjoy, in Peace, the Glory you have acquired in Arms; and may your most amiable “ Consort crown your Wishes with a Race of “ Princes to emulate your Virtues, and extend “ your Name and Family to the remotest Times.”

To which his Serene Highness was pleased to return the following Answer:

“ My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,

“ I return you Thanks for this Mark of your “ Attention and Regard for me.”

They then returned to *Leicester-House*, and waited on her Royal and Serene Highness the Princess of *Brunswick-Lunenburgh*; and made their
O their

their Compliments of Congratulation, in the following Terms:

"Madam,
"The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled, hereby beg your Royal Highness's Permission to present our warmest Congratulations upon your Royal Highness's auspicious Marriage with his most Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick-Lunenburgh.

"This Alliance with a Prince so highly accomplished, so early distinguished for his heroic Valour and martial Conduct, and whose eminent Services in the Course of a glorious War have justly endeared him to this Country, we consider as a fresh Instance of the Wisdom of our gracious Sovereign, of his Affection for your Royal Highness, and of his Regard to the Liberties of Europe, and the Protestant Interest.

"Nothing could allay our Concern at the Thoughts of being deprived of the Presence of a Princess adorned with every Virtue and Accomplishment, beloved and admired by all his Majesty's Subjects, but the pleasing Prospect we have of her enjoying all the Happiness which she so justly deserves.

"We most sincerely wish long Life and Health to your Royal Highness and your illustrious Consort, and that Heaven will crown your mutual Affections with a Race of Princes formed by your Instructions and Example.

"And we beg Leave to assure your Royal Highness, that neither Time or Distance can efface the Sentiments of Esteem and Veneration which we have long entertained for your Royal Highness."

To which her Royal and Serene Highness was pleased to return the following Answer:

"My Lord and Gentlemen,

"I most heartily thank you for this Mark of your Attention and Regard, and I look upon it as a Proof of your Duty and Affection to the King."

On the 25th his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave his royal Assent to a Bill for naturalizing his Serene Highness the said Prince of Brunswick.

Wilkes expelled, &c.

Yet at the same Time the Courtiers proceeded in their Attack upon the Constitution, by expelling John Wilkes, Esq; out of the House of Commons, and issuing out a Writ of Election for Aylesbury, in his room, for publishing the North-Briton, No. 45, and a Contempt of the Authority of the House of Commons. He was further prosecuted, and by Order was tried in the Court of King's-Bench, Westminster, for reprinting and publishing the said North-Briton, No. 45, at his own House, and for printing (in the same Manner) and publishing (what was called a blasphemous) Essay on Woman; of both which Indictments he was found guilty.

City Thanks to their Representatives.

On the other Part, the Citizens, to express their Detestation of the Proceedings on this Occasion against a Man, whom they looked upon to be the Champion for Liberty, did in Common-Council, held the 25th Day of February, 1764, order

their Thanks to be presented to the Representatives of this City in Parliament, for their zealous and spirited Endeavours to assert the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, by their laudable Attempt, in the late Debates in Parliament, to obtain a seasonable and parliamentary Declaration, "That a general Warrant for apprehending and seizing the Authors, Printers and Publishers of a seditious Libel, together with their Papers, is not warranted by Law," and to exhort them, in the warmest Manner, steadily to persevere in their Duty to the Crown, and use their utmost Endeavours to secure the Houses, Papers, and Persons of the Subject from arbitrary and illegal Violations. At the same Time it was resolved, that, "as the Independency and Uprightness of Judges is essential to the impartial Administration of Justice, and one of the best Securities to the Rights and Liberties of the Subject," this Court, in Manifestation of the just Sense of the Firmness and Integrity of the Right Honourable Sir Charles Pratt, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Common-Pleas, doth direct, that the Freedom of this City be presented to his Lordship, and that he be desired to sit for his Picture to be placed in Guildhall, in Gratitude for the honest and deliberate Decision upon the Validity of a Warrant which had been frequently produced to, but, so far as appears to this Court, never debated in the Court of King's-Bench, by which he hath eminently distinguished his Duty to the King, his Justice to the Subject, and his Knowledge of the Law. This Example of the City of London in thanking and instructing their Representatives, in regard to general Warrants, and thanking Lord Chief Justice Pratt, and presenting him with the Freedom of the City, was followed by a great many Corporations and private Companies in England.

Vote Chief Justice Pratt the Freedom of the City.

But nothing discovered the Spirit of Jacobitism, in all the ministerial Measures, lately pursued in the Attacks made upon the Liberties of the People, as a Pamphlet published under the Title of Droit le Roy; a dangerous Essay, which had, in all former Reigns under the Stuarts, been set forth and countenanced to establish Prerogative above the Law and Constitution of the Land. But the evil Tendency of this Doctrine was so detestable, that both Houses of Parliament ordered it to be burnt as a Libel upon the Laws of the Land: which accordingly was done by the Hand of the common Hangman, on the 27th, before the Gate of Westminster-Hall, and at the Royal-Exchange.

Droit le Roy burnt.

The frequent Fires, which have destroyed so many Houses in and about this Metropolis for several Years past, whose Damages in some Measure were attributed to the Manner of the Constitution of modern Buildings, raised the Attention of the Legislature in this Session of Parliament, who passed an Act for the better regulating of Buildings, and to prevent Mischiefs that may happen by Fire within the Weekly Bills of Mortality, &c. by which so much of the Act of 2 Geo. I. for regulating Buildings, &c. as relates to Party-Walls, shall extend to all Cases whatsoever within the City and Liberties of Westminster, and within the Parishes of St. Mary-le-Bone and Paddington, and Chelsea and St. Pancras; where it shall be necessary to pull down and rebuild any Party-Wall, whether either of the adjoining Houses

Act of Parliament to prevent Fires.

Houses shall or shall not be, or require to be, rebuilt, or new built; except the City of *London* and Liberties thereof, and Party-Walls of Houses on the River *Thames* below Bridge. It then directs a Survey of the said Walls, and that upon a Disagreement of the Surveyors it shall be lawful for two neighbouring Justices of the Peace to add another to them; and that the said Wall viewed by them may be pulled down and rebuilt, if the Majority signs a Certificate of such Wall being defective.

The said Act then enacts, "That all Party-Walls to be erected or built within the said City or Liberties of *Westminster*, and the Parishes, Precincts, and Limits aforesaid, shall be two Bricks and a half thick at the least in the Cellar, and two Bricks thick upwards to the Garret Floor, and from thence one Brick and a half thick, at least, 18 Inches above the Roofs or Gutters which adjoin to such Party-Walls; and that the same shall be built of Stone, or of good sound burnt Bricks, and none other.

"And that no Timbers, except the Timbers of the Girders, binding Joists, and the Templets under the same, shall be laid into the Party-Walls erected or built, or to be erected or built, within the said City or Liberties of *Westminster*, and the Parishes, Precincts, and Limits aforesaid; and that no Timbers of the Roof be laid into such Party-Walls, (except the Purloins or Kerb thereof) and that the Ends of Girders, and binding Joists, lying within such Party-Walls, shall not exceed nine Inches; and that none of the Ends of the Girders, or binding Joists, in adjoining Houses, shall meet, or be laid opposite to each other; and that the Sides thereof shall be, at least, 14 Inches distant from each other; and that there shall be nine Inches, at least, of solid Brick-Work left at or between the Ends of all Lintels, Wall-Plates, and Bond-Timbers, which may or shall be laid in or upon the Walls of the fore and back Fronts of all Houses which shall adjoin to each other, on the Penalty of 50*l.* on the Head Builder.

"That no Timber or Timbers whatsoever shall be laid or placed under the Hearth or Hearths of any Room or Rooms, or within nine Inches of any Funnel or Flew of any Chimney or Chimnies; of any House or Houses within the Limits aforesaid; and that no Timber Buildings whatsoever shall be built adjoining to any House or Houses, so as the Timbers thereof shall be laid into the Wall of any such House or Houses already built, or hereafter to be built, within the Limits aforesaid, under the Penalty of 50*l.*

"That after any Party-Wall or Party-Walls shall be erected or built pursuant to the Directions of this Act, no Person or Persons whatsoever, who shall build against such Party-Wall or Party-Walls, shall, on any Pretence whatsoever, cut into or wound the same, for the Convenience of making a Chimney or Chimnies, or for any other Purpose whatsoever; nor shall lay into the same any other Timbers than are allowed by this Act to be laid into new Party-Walls, under the Penalty of 50*l.*

"That every Master-Builder who shall erect or build any House within the Limits above-

mentioned, shall, within fourteen Days after the same shall be covered in, cause the same to be surveyed by one or more Surveyor or Surveyors; and such Surveyor or Surveyors shall make Oath, before one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County of *Middlesex* or City of *Westminster*, that the same hath been (to the best of his or their Judgment and Belief) built and erected agreeable to the several Directions in this Act contained; which Affidavit shall be filed with the Clerk of the Peace for the said County of *Middlesex*, within ten Days after the making thereof; and if any Master-Builder shall make Default in the Premises, by neglecting to cause such Survey to be made, or such Affidavit to be made and filed as aforesaid, such Master-Builder shall, for every such Neglect or Default, forfeit the Sum of 50*l.*

"Provided always, That in all Cases where any Party-Wall within the said City or Liberties of *Westminster*, and the Parishes, Precincts and Limits aforesaid, shall, by Virtue of the Act of the 11 *George I.* and of this present Act, be pulled down and rebuilt, agreeable to the Directions of this present Act, by the Owner or Occupier of one of the adjoining Houses, the Expence of such Party-Wall shall be estimated and computed at and after the Rate of 6*l.* 10*s.* per Rod.

"Provided also, That in all Cases where any Party-Wall shall be erected or built, agreeable to the Directions of this present Act, in Execution of any Contract or Contracts entered into with the Builder or Workman before the first Day of *July*, 1764, the Expence of such Party-Wall shall be estimated and computed at and after the Rate of 6*l.* 10*s.* per Rod; any Thing in such Contract or Contracts to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding."

And be it further enacted, "That for the further and better preventing the spreading of Fires, all Houses and other Buildings, which shall be erected or built within the said City or Liberties of *Westminster*, and the Parishes, Precincts, and Limits aforesaid, shall be built of Stone, or of good, sound, hard, well-burnt Bricks, and none other, both in the fore Front, and back Front thereof, from the Breast-Summer upwards, (and likewise the Party-Walls thereof) and that such Breast-Summer, in all such Houses or other Buildings, shall not be higher than the Floor of the one Pair of Stairs."

This Act concludes with a Clause directing, "That in all Cases where any of the Rewards shall be claimed by Virtue of the Statute of the 6th of *Queen Anne*, for Engines brought to help to extinguish Fires, such Reward shall be payable and paid in the same Manner to the Keeper of any other Engine, though not a Parish Engine, who shall bring in such Engine in good Order and complete, to help and extinguish such Fire, in the same Manner as if such Engine was a Parish Engine."

On the seventh of *March* Sir *Thomas Harrison* having waited on the Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice *Pratt*, and presented to his Lordship the Freedom of the City of *London* in a Gold Box, pursuant to the Order of Common-Council, his Lordship returned the following Answer:

"SIR,

"SIR,

"It is impossible for me not to feel the most sensible Pleasure in finding my Behaviour in the Administration of Justice approved by the City of London; the most respectable Body in this Kingdom, after the two Houses of Parliament."

"If they have been pleased, from any Part of my Conduct, to entertain an Opinion of my Integrity (the best Quality of a Judge) my utmost Ambition is satisfied; and I may venture, without the Reproach of Vanity, to take to myself the Character of an honest Man, which the City of London hath told me I am entitled to; but they will give me leave, at the same Time, to ascribe it only to my own good Fortune, that I happened to be distinguished upon the present Occasion beyond the rest of my Brethren; since I am persuaded, that, if they had been called upon as I was, they would have acted with the like conscientious Regard to their Oaths, and to the Law of the Land."

"Since, however, the City of London has now given me a Reputation, I must take more than ordinary Care to preserve their Gift by the strictest Attention to my Duty, knowing, that the best Way of thanking the Public for Honours like these, is by persevering in the same Conduct, by which their Approbation was first acquired."

It is a Privilege of the Court of Aldermen to license Stock-Brokers acting within the City and Liberties of London; for which Licence the Broker pays a considerable Fine: To avoid which Expence several Attempts had been made to evade and get clear of their Appointment. Therefore an Action was brought by the City against one *Joseph Ferdinando Silva*, an acting non-licensed Broker, and the Merits of the Case were tried on the 27th of March, before Lord Mansfield, Chief Justice of the King's-Bench; where the said *Silva* was cast in the Penalty of 450*l.* for acting as a Stock-Broker, not being admitted to that Business by the Court of Aldermen.

On the 9th of April, many thousands of Weavers assembled in Moorfields, and proceeded very peaceably to both Houses of Parliament then sitting, and presented the following Petition:

Lords and Gentlemen,

The humble Petition of the Journeymen Silk-Weavers, on behalf of themselves, and great Numbers of poor People of the same Trade,

Sheweth,

"That, through the Badness of Trade, many hundreds of your poor Petitioners are actually without Work; others dread shortly to undergo the same Fate: Our Wives, Sons, and Daughters, are mostly without Employ, and consequently, many of us are in the utmost Poverty and Want: It is these Thoughts that throw us almost into Despair, and induce us to throw ourselves at your Feet, humbly begging your Assistance in this our most lamentable Condition."

"That your Petitioners are of Opinion, with humble Submission to your much better Judgment,

ment, that this excessive Badness of Trade proceeds chiefly and principally from the Increase of the Use and Wear of all Sorts of foreign wrought Silks, which are continually imported and smuggled into this Metropolis, and other Parts of Great-Britain."

"The Assistance your humble Petitioners pray for, is, that you would, this Session of Parliament, grant a general Prohibition of all foreign wrought Silks."

"And your Petitioners shall for ever pray."

On the 18th of June, St. Bride's Steeple was shattered by Lightning, and other great Damage was done. Lightning.

In the Month of August, about 600 Palatines, or German Protestants, who had been brought over by a German Officer, that pretended to be in the Service of his Britannic Majesty, with a Promise to be immediately sent to settle, at his own Expence, in the Island of St. John, and le Croix in America, were landed in the Port of London, in the greatest Distress, thro' some Mistake or Inability of the Undertaker of this Colonization. But the Citizens were soon excited to Compassion; and no sooner informed of their destitute Condition, without Provisions, Money, or a Place to cover them from the Inclemency of the Season, which happened to be very wet, but they seemed to vie with each other in relieving them with all Necessaries: And Tents were ordered them by the Ministry from the Office of Ordnance: which they pitched in a void Piece of Ground behind Whitechapel Church. Palatines.

Crowds of People resorted to the Place of their Encampment, and, with Hearts melted to Compassion, gave them what they could spare. To the Honour of a benevolent Baker, let it be remembered, that even before their Case was known, passing by and perceiving their famishing Condition, he bestowed upon them his whole Basket of Bread. By these Means they were clothed, their Subsistence provided for; Physicians, Surgeons, and Midwives offered their Service for the Sick and those in Travail, for whom warm Apartments were hired. The Committee of Gentlemen chosen to manage the Subscription, upon Application to his Majesty, had a most gracious Answer, by Lord Halifax, purporting that the Palatines should be sent and established in South Carolina, and that 150 Stands of Arms should be delivered out for their Use. Upon which they contracted for proper Vessels to carry them to that Colony, and for their Provision and Maintenance in the Voyage, and for a Time after their Arrival.

The Tide on the 28th of September flowed so high in the Thames, that in some Places it rose two Feet in the Ground-Floors on the Shore, and made great Havock amongst the Ships below Bridge. High Tide.

On the 24th of November, a Fire broke out, about One o'Clock after Midnight, in a Snuff-maker's Shop, on the Back of the East Side of Aldersgate-Street, facing Little Britain, which destroyed the said Workshop, Cooks-Hall, the House and Yard of a Timber-Merchant, and did considerable Damage to other Houses, &c. A great Fire.

Sir

Case of a
Stock-
Broker.

Weavers
in a Body
petition
Parliament.

Election of
Chamberlain.

Sir Thomas Harrison being dead, there were no less than seven Candidates to succeed him in the Office of Chamberlain of London; viz. Alderman Janssen, Alderman Turner, Deputy Long, Deputy Ellis, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Till, and Mr. Bonus, whose Pretensions to this lucrative Office and Place of Trust were confined to this single Promise or Engagement, That in case the Citizens would chuse him their Chamberlain, he would disclose to them a Secret, that would bring them in a considerable Sum per Annum. His Pretence had such an Effect upon the Minds of the ruling Part of the City, that it produced an Order of Common-Council for a Committee to confer with Mr. Bonus, and to give him Expectations of Success, in case he could convince the said Committee of the Reality of such a valuable Secret. But they soon discovered, that the whole Secret could be no other than to amuse the Public, and Mr. Bonus desisted from his Application as a Candidate for the Chamberlain's Office, which the Livery most judiciously and gratefully gave (on the 15th of January, 1765) to Alderman Janssen, who had passed the Chair of Chief Magistrate with great Applause. But a Poll being demanded in behalf of Alderman Turner, and Messrs. Till, Ellis and Freeman; Mr. Janssen was not declared till the 25th, when he from the Hustings addressed the Livery in this Manner.

"Gentlemen and Fellow-Citizens,

"The Honour you have conferred (by electing me to the important Office of Chamberlain of this City) calls for my most grateful Acknowledgments for so signal a Mark of your Favour.

"While many of you, Gentlemen, have most affectionately recollected my former Endeavours to deserve your Notice, and have been pleased to call me forth to offer my Services on this Occasion, I must confess I was too backward in complying; and not for want of an ardent Desire to accept your kind Invitation, but from a Diffidence, natural to one in my Situation.

"It was therefore an additional Honour to me, to have been thus roused in my State of Obscurity, and to have been compelled (as it were) into your Service; an Obligation greatly heightened by the uncommon Unanimity, and remarkable Generosity, manifested towards me at so interesting a Juncture; it having been out of my Power to bias, or in the least to influence, the Suffrage of any one of you in my behalf.

"It has given me a still greater Satisfaction, that your Fortitude alone could have afforded me the Opportunity of disproving the Falsity of those many base and inveterate Aspersions of private Enemies, to lessen and depreciate me in the Esteem of my Fellow-Citizens; but I am inclined to hope, that even those will now become my Friends, who, through Misinformation, were before induced to be my Enemies."

Not as
enforced by
the Lord
Mayor.

The Law having declared by the 11th and 12th William III. c. 15. sect. 5. "That every Mayor, or chief Officer of every City, Town Corporate, Borough, or Market-Town, shall, on Request to him made, cause all Ale-Quarts

"and Ale-Pints, made of Wood, Earth, Glass, Horn, Leather, Pewter, or other good and wholesome Metal, which shall be brought to him, to be measured and sized with the Standard in his Custody, and shall then cause the same, and every of them, to be plainly and apparently signed, stamped, and marked with W. R. and a Crown, for which they shall not receive above one Farthing for each Measure; on Pain of 5^l. to be recovered as aforesaid; and he shall also pay to the Party grieved treble Damages, with Costs, by Action at Law;" the Lord Mayor, in pursuance of this Act, did summon the Publicans under his Jurisdiction, for selling Beer in Pots that were not sealed with the City Mark, according to Law. On which Occasion, May 28, the the Publicans were obliged to pay the Penalty of 10s. each.

The Court of Common-Council voted the Freedom of the City, in a Gold Box, to the Duke of Gloucester. And the Grocers presented his Royal Highness with the Freedom of their Company on the 6th of June.

The Weavers being jealous that they should not receive the Aid they petitioned for to both Houses of Parliament, a great Number of Journeymen, on the 1st of May, with a black Flag carried before them, accompanied by their Wives and Children, went up to St. James's, to represent to his Majesty their distressed Condition for want of Work, occasioned by the Importation of French Silks, and other foreign Goods. Their Majesties being gone for Richmond before they reached St. James's, most of them went to Richmond; where one of the Lords in Waiting brought them word from his Majesty, that he would do all in his Power for their Relief.

The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, at Guildhall, having Notice of the above large Body of Weavers going up to St. James's, dispatched Orders to the Beadles of the several Wards, to give Notice to the Constables in every Parish to repair to their respective Watch-Houses, with Assistance, and there to remain till further Orders, to prevent any Riots that might happen.

They assembled again on the 16th, and went to St. James's; and possessed with an Opinion that the good Effect of their Petition had been prevented in a great Measure by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, they proceeded in a very riotous Manner to Bloomsbury-Square, with such Threatnings of Vengeance, that it was necessary to send for a strong military Force to prevent their mischievous Intentions. They by this Means were dispersed: But on the 17th, in the Morning, they assembled again, by Beat of Drum, in Spitalfields, to the Number, as supposed, of 30000, and upwards; from whence they proceeded in three large Bodies to Westminster. One Corps took the Rout of Gracechurch-Street and London-Bridge, from whence they passed over St. George's Fields. Another Corps marched along Ludgate-Hill, and the Strand; while the third proceeded by way of Holbourn and Covent-Garden. When united again in Westminster, the Crowd was so great that the Members could scarce get to their respective Houses. All Old Palace-Yard, New Palace-Yard, and the Streets adjoining, quite as far up as Westminster-Bridge,

Freedom
presented
to the Duke
of Gloucester.

Weavers
assemble
again.

Apply to
the King
in Person.

His Ma-
jesty's An-
swer.

Lord
Mayor's
Orders on
this Occa-
sion.

Their
Numbers.

Procession.

were filled with these poor Petitioners, besides Multitudes of others that were in the *Park*. Before them, in their March, Flags of various Colours were borne by the Women, particularly a *French* Silk Handkerchief, with a golden Border on it, and a Cross of Gold in the Middle; a large Piece of *French* spotted Silk, said to have been procured from the Shop of a Mercer in Town, and three or four Pieces of *French* Lace, &c. &c. The Men wore red Cockades and Shreds of Silk in their Hats. In *Westminster* they stopped the Carriages of the Members, as they went to the House, praying them to take pity on the poor Weavers, but behaved in all other Respects with the greatest good Order. To prevent any Tumult, however, the first Troop of Horse-Guards, with a Party of Horse-Grenadiers, and three Companies of the Foot-Guards, all under Arms, and headed by their proper Officers, were ordered from the Parade to *Old Palace-Yard*, where they were drawn up in two Lines before *Westminster-Hall*, to clear the Passage for the Members to get to the House. They continued assembled till near Four o'Clock, when being informed by their Heads, that Hand-Bills would be distributed next Day, which would allay all their Fears, and every other necessary Step be taken for their Advantage, they were recommended to separate peaceably, and accordingly began their March home again, so that by Five the Streets round *Westminster-Hall* were pretty well cleared of them. Sir *John Fielding*, and his Brother Justices, had attended at the *New Guildhall* all the Time; at which Place there was also a Conference between the Chieftains of the Weavers, to the Number of 400, their Masters, and the Mercers; when it was agreed by the latter immediately to recall all their Contracts for foreign Goods, and to set the Journeymen instantly to work. But though this had so good an Effect, that it contributed, perhaps, more than any Thing else, to disperse them; yet in their Return they said they should not depend entirely upon Promises, and talked of getting the Watermen to join them, &c. A Body of them even went to *Bloomsbury-Square*, where they pulled down the Stone-Posts, and Part of the Wall, before the Duke of *Bedford's* House, with the Rails in the Road to *Fig-Lane*, besides ploughing up the Ground in the Middle of the Square, and doing other Damage. These Outrages being apprehended to be dangerous, a Party of the Horse-Guards had been added to the Foot, which had been placed there the Night before; but the Mob were so unruly, that they tore up the very Pavement to supply them with Stones, to pelt the Guards: In Consequence of which much Mischief was done, many of the Soldiers were cut and wounded, and several of the People trampled down by the Horses. These Outrages continued a great Part of the Night.

Another Body went to Mr. *Carr's*, a Silk-Mercer, on *Ludgate-Hill*, where they demolished the Windows, broke the Lamps at the Door, and did other Mischief. In Consequence of this, between Seven and Eight o'Clock, the Lord Mayor, attended by the Sheriffs, Recorder, City-Marshal, and Sword-Bearer, with a Num-

ber of Peace-Officers, repaired to the Spot; but his Lordship was obliged to leave his Coach in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*: From whence he proceeded on Foot to Mr. *Carr's*; when the Recorder told the Populace, that unless they dispersed, the Riot Act should be read. His Lordship then repaired to the *Globe Tavern*, in *Fleet-Street*, and attended there with his Brethren for some Time.

About Nine in the Evening a strong Party of Horse, with another of Foot, were drawn up before Mr. *Carr's* House: But happily the Night passed without further Disorder.

A Court of Aldermen had previously met the Evening before, to consult on proper Methods for the preventing the ill Consequences that might arise from so large a Body of People daily assembling; a Party of the Guards, from the *Tower*, did Duty all the Night of the 16th in *Moorfields*; another Party had been sent for the same Night to *Spitalfields*, on account of the Mob breaking the Windows there of some Master Weavers, who were reported to have had *French* Silks in their Houses, particularly of one in *Princess-Street*, whose Windows were entirely demolished from the Top to the Bottom.

And early on the 17th another Party of Guards, attended by a great Number of Constables, Headboroughs, &c. marched from *Hicks's-Hall* to *Moorfields*, to be at hand against any further Riots.

Their principal Orator was one *Jones*, a *Welshman*. This Person received the Message when they were at *St. James's*, after which he drew his Brethren off to the *Green-Park*, and signified what had passed from a Tree. He also made an Harangue to them in *Old Palace-Yard*, persuading them to disperse, and seemed to conduct himself with a good deal of Modesty and Decorum; he personally having no other View in taking the Lead on that Occasion, but to keep his Brethren from running into any Excess that might be construed a Breach of the Laws, or Disaffection to the Government; as he himself declared to the Author.

On the 15th, at Night, a Fire broke out near *Crowder's-Rents*, in the *Narrow-Street*, *Lime-House*, which burnt furiously for many Hours, and running Eastward on both Sides of the Way, destroyed upwards of 60 Houses, &c.

The distressed Condition of the Widows and Orphans of the poor Clergy within the Bills of Mortality and County of *Middlesex*, being considered, a numerous Body of the Clergy met at *Sion-College*, on the 21st of May, and entered into a Subscription for their Relief.

On the 1st of June, between Six and Seven o'Clock in the Evening, a dreadful Fire broke out in a Mast-Yard near *Rotherhithe* Church, which in a few Hours consumed a Spot of Ground computed near as big as the four Quarters of the *Lower Moorfields*, containing by the Parish Books 206 Houses. It also burnt the Inside of a Brig; but the Wind driving the Flames off from the Waterside, there was no other Damage done to the Shipping, which otherwise would probably have greatly suffered. This Fire is said to have been occasioned by a Pitch-Kettle boiling over, which set the Masts and Timber in the Yard

Fire in
Narrow-
Street.

Clergy's
Subscription.

Fire at
Rother-
hithe.

Yard all in Flames. Large Contributions were made in the City for the Relief of the poor Sufferers; and so generously, that it exceeded the Sums claimed by them.

Another in
Narrow-
Street.

Another Fire broke out, about Four o'Clock in the Morning of the 25th of August, in a Plumber's Shop at the South-West End of *Narrow-Street*, *Limehouse*, near *Ratcliff-Cross*; which burnt both Sides of the Way, Eastward, consuming 11 Houses, and damaged several others, with such Rapidity, that the Sufferers had scarce Time to save any Thing.

Incendiary
Letters.

About this Time the Inhabitants of the City of London and its Suburbs were greatly alarmed by many incendiary Letters, threatening Fire and Destruction, which had been dropped in many Parts of London. No less than seven or eight Trains laid for this desperate Purpose, were discovered and defeated within a few Weeks. Several of the Incendiaries were taken into Custody, and the utmost Precaution used to prevent the Execution of their horrid Designs.

Prince
William-
Henry
born.

Her Majesty being safely delivered of a Prince on the twenty-first of August (afterwards christened by the Name of *William-Henry*) the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council waited on his Majesty the twenty-eighth with the following congratulatory Address on the Occasion:

The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

City Ad-
dress.

"We your Majesty's ever loyal and faithful Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled, humbly beseech your Majesty to accept our most sincere and dutiful Congratulations on the safe Delivery of the Queen, and the auspicious Birth of another Prince.

"The joyful Event of an Increase in your Majesty's illustrious Family, will always be gratefully considered by us as a further substantial Security to the civil and religious Liberties of this your Majesty's free and native Country.

"Every Addition to your Majesty's domestic Happiness fills our Hearts with the highest Pleasure and Satisfaction; and fully confiding that your Majesty's royal Sentiments ever coincide with the united Wishes of your faithful People, we gladly embrace every Opportunity of testifying our Joy, and laying our Congratulations at your Majesty's Feet.

"Permit us, therefore, Royal Sir, to assure your Majesty, that your faithful Citizens of London, from their zealous Attachment to your royal House, and the true Honour and Dignity of your Crown, whenever a happy Establishment of public Measures shall present a favourable Occasion, will be ready to exert their utmost Abilities in support of such wise Councils as apparently tend to render your Majesty's Reign happy and glorious."

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer:

"I thank you for this dutiful Address. Your Congratulations on the further Increase of my

"Family, and your Assurances of zealous Attachment to it, cannot but be very agreeable to me. I have nothing so much at Heart as the Welfare and Happiness of my People; and have the greatest Satisfaction in every Event that may be an additional Security to those civil and religious Liberties upon which the Prosperity of these Kingdoms depends."

The above Address was but ill received by the new Ministry, who thought themselves highly reflected on.

About Nine o'Clock at Night, on the eighth of October, a most extraordinary Phenomenon appeared in the Air over the City of London. At first a strong Light was seen on the gravel and paved Walks in the Temple, bright enough to pick up a Pin; which Surprise was increased on the Beholders looking upwards, when a Globe of ruddy Fire was seen descending from a great Altitude over Temple-Bar, as large as the full Moon a little after her Rising; and taking its Course obliquely towards the River Thames, as if it would have fallen therein; but coming low and over the same, it shot itself into a Sheet of Fire, with one Edge turned towards the Water, in the Form of a Boy's Kite, with Head, Wings and Tail, appearing half as long, and in one Part twice as broad, as Fleet-Street. It fell or vanished on the Southwark Side of the Water, in a yellow Fire, to the Surprise not only of all the Watermen there on that Part of the River, but of all the Spectators, who declared they had never beheld the like Appearance before.

An extra-
ordinary
Phenomenon.

At a Court of Common-Council held at Guildhall, on the fifteenth of October, it was resolved to present the Freedom of the City, in a Gold Box, to his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick. And on the twenty-second they agreed to grant, as a Benefaction to the Society of Arts and Sciences in the Strand, the Sum of five hundred Pounds.

Freedom
presented
to the
Prince of
Brunswick.

To so great a Height was the Spirit of Monopoly and Oppression got at this Time, that the very Retailers of Milk, in and about this Metropolis, attempted to raise the Price of that Commodity from Three-halfpence to Two-pence Half-penny a Wine Quart, which they purchase at a Penny Winchester Measure; and in some Parts they carried their Point; though the Price was afterwards settled at Two-pence the Quart.

500 l. given to the
Arts and
Sciences.

Monopolies.

At a very numerous Meeting of the Grand Jury, and other principal Inhabitants of the Borough of Southwark, at their Town-Hall, it was unanimously agreed to give the following Instructions to their Members:

Grand
Jury, &c.
Instructions
in that
Case.

To Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart. and Henry Thrale, Esq; Representatives in Parliament for the Town and Borough of Southwark.

"Gentlemen,

"We, the Grand Jury for the Town and Borough of Southwark, and others the Inhabitants thereof, this Day assembled in the Town-Hall, sensibly touched with the just Complaints of the Poor of this Borough, as well as of those of the Nation in general, occasioned by the present enormous Price of

"every

“ every Necessary of Life, and the almost total
 “ Stagnation of many valuable Branches of our
 “ Manufactures in Consequence thereof, think we
 “ should be wanting in the Duty we owe to our
 “ Fellow-Inhabitants, did we not employ every
 “ Means in our Power to procure a Removal of
 “ this national Evil.

“ Actuated by these Motives, Gentlemen,
 “ we take this early Opportunity to instruct you,
 “ our Representatives in the great Council of
 “ the Land, to use your utmost Efforts and
 “ Influence to attain this salutary Purpose; and
 “ as we apprehend nothing will so readily effect
 “ this, as the immediate Prohibition of the Ex-
 “ portation of all Sorts of Grain, that of Bread
 “ Corn more especially (to the current Price of
 “ which indispenfable Necessary of Life, that of
 “ every other Article bears so great a Propor-
 “ tion) we do hereby require and instruct you to
 “ exert your best Endeavours in Parliament to
 “ obtain such Prohibition, or such other whole-
 “ some Law as the Body of the Legislature shall
 “ in its Wisdom judge most expedient to put a
 “ Stop to this crying Grievance.

“ In giving you these Instructions, Gentle-
 “ men, we firmly believe that we speak your
 “ own Sentiments, who, as Persons of Genero-
 “ sity and Humanity, cannot but feel for the
 “ Distresses of the Poor.”

*Death of
 the Duke
 of Cum-
 berland.*

On the thirty-first of *October*, between Seven and Eight o’Clock in the Evening, his Royal Highness *William*, Duke of *Cumberland*, died suddenly at his House in *Upper Grosvenor-Street*. His Royal Highness was at Court in the Morning, dined with Lord *Albemarle* in the Afternoon, and drank Tea with the Princess of *Brunswick* at *St. James’s*; from whence he came to his own House in the Evening, to be present at a Council to be held on Affairs of State. As soon as he came in, he complained of a Pain in the Shoulder, with a cold and shivering Fit, and desired to be laid on the Couch, which was done; but in about twenty Minutes after expired without the least Struggle.

On opening the Body, there was found in the right Ventricle of the Brain a Coagulation of extravasated Blood, about the Size of a Pigeon’s Egg, which was the Cause of his Death. All the noble Parts were found, except the Membrane between the Lobes of the Brain, which was ossified.

His Royal Highness gave near six thousand Pounds a Year in private Charity: And though he did not allow his Workmen at *Windsor* (where he generally resided) greater Wages than the rest of the Country, he allowed them every Day at Noon Table-Beer, and Bread and Cheese, and generally twice a Week a hot Dinner. This his Royal Highness called *Old English Hospitality*.

*Judgment
 in the
 Cause of
 the Rev.
 Mr. En-
 tick.*

On the twenty-seventh of *November*, the Right Honourable the Lord *Camden* gave his Opinion (in the Cause of the Rev. *John Entick*) upon the granting of General Warrants by Secretaries of State, which for three Terms, under a special Verdict, had been learnedly argued in his Presence: And after enlarging upon and explaining Numbers of Cases, which lasted up-

wards of three Hours, his Lordship declared it, as the unanimous Opinion of the Court, that such Warrants (except in Cases of High Treason) were illegal, oppressive, and unwarrantable.

The Court of Common-Council having referred to the Commissioners of Sewers and Pavements the Consideration of the most effectual Way to correct the Complaint of bad Pavements and other Nuisances within the Limits of the City Jurisdiction, they made a Representation of what they considered in the Manner and Form following:

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled.

“ The humble Representation of the Commis-
 sioners of the Sewers and Pavements within
 the said City and Liberties,

*Represen-
 tation
 of the
 Sewers.*

Sheweth,

“ That we, the Commissioners of the Sewers, having received frequent Complaints of bad Pavements, and other Nuisances, within the Limits of our Jurisdiction, and having found our repeated Endeavours to correct the same ineffectual, we think it incumbent on us to represent to this honourable Court:

“ 1. That the Pavements are in general rough and irregular, and in many of the principal Streets very defective and bad, chiefly owing, as we conceive, to their being partially, and at different Times, and with different Materials, repaired by the several Inhabitants themselves, to the frequent Breaches made therein by the different Water Companies, and to their slight and insufficient Manner of patching up the same.

“ 2. That the prevailing Method of placing the Channels in the middle of the Streets, which are generally made very deep, and in many Cases (sometimes necessarily) attended with cross Channels, renders the Coach-Way very disagreeable and unsafe to Passengers, as well as highly detrimental to Horses and Carriages.

“ 3. That the too common Practice of the lower Sort of Inhabitants, and Servants, throwing Ashes, Rubbish, broken Glass, and earthen Ware, Offals, and other offensive Things, into the Streets, stops the Current of the Channels, makes the Highway very inconvenient, and sometimes dangerous to Coach, Horse, and Foot Passengers, and even to the Health of the neighbouring Inhabitants.

“ 4. That the Passage of some of the greatest Thoroughfares is often obstructed by the loading and unloading of Stage-Coaches, Stage-Waggons, and Country Carts, and by the washing of Butts, Casks, and Barrels, in the Highway.

5. That the Foot-Ways, by not being raised above the Level of the Streets, are much annoyed with Mud, and frequently overflowed with Water, which renders them disagreeable and slippery in moist, and very dangerous in frosty Weather; a Nuisance every Day accumulated by the Neglect of the Householders to cause their Servants to scrape and sweep away the Mud from before their Houses.

“ 6. That

" 6. That Posts intended for the Security of Passengers, do but in Part answer that Intention, considerably lessen the Passage on both Sides, in Streets already too narrow, and, by their Irregularity and Aptness to decay, offend the Eye, at the same Time that they occasion an Expence which might be entirely saved by raising the Foot-Way a little higher.

" 7. That several of the Foot-Ways are encumbered with Goods and Packages, and others of them streightened by the unwarrantable Projection of Shop-Windows, Bulks, and Shew-Boards, or the more dangerous Encroachments of Vaults and Cellar Doors.

" 8. That the daily increasing Rivalship in the Size and Projection of Signs in a great Measure defeats the Purpose of them, obstructs the free Circulation of the Air, (so desirable in a large and populous City) in Times of high Wind often proves dangerous, and in Rain always an Annoyance to Foot-Passengers, and at Night, more or less, intercepts the Light of the Lamps.

" 9. That Foot-Passengers are likewise greatly annoyed, in rainy Weather, by the Water conveyed from the Tops of old Houses through Spouts projecting into the Streets.

" 10. That for the Want of the Streets and Courts being properly marked and distinguished, and the Houses regularly numbered, Strangers are often put to great Trouble and Difficulty to find their Way to Places and Persons they have Occasion to resort to.

" From this View of the many Nuisances and Defects which lessen the Beauty, Neatness, and Convenience of this great and famous Metropolis, we humbly conceive, that every Person (not bigoted to ancient Forms and Customs, or biased by narrow Considerations of immediate Interest) must be convinced of the Necessity of a speedy Reformation, without which the little of our Retail Trade that remains will in Time be totally lost, our Wards and Parishes depopulated, and the Burthen of our Offices and Taxes proportionally increased.

" To obviate the Objection which, in the Minds of some, may arise from a Dread of the Expence attending the proposed Regulations, and which can only be defrayed by a new Tax, we humbly beg Leave to offer it as our Opinion, that a very moderate Tax, little exceeding the Average of the present ordinary Repairs, might, by borrowing a Sum of Money upon the Credit of it, be sufficient to answer the Expence, not only of the first Outset, but of all necessary Reparations for many Years to come; that the Difference (if any) would be more than amply compensated by the Preservation, not to say Recovery, of our Retail Trade; and that every Ground of Complaint of Oppression or Partiality might be effectually removed, if the proposed Reformation was limited to Streets, the major Part of whose Inhabitants should apply for and request it.

" To enable ourselves to form this Conjecture, as well as others to judge of its Probability, we have enquired the Prices contracted for by the Commissioners for the new Pavement at Westminster, have caused the Streets from Temple-Bar to Aldgate Church to be surveyed and measured, and different Estimates to be made of the proposed Im-

provements within that Distance; from all which we have formed the following Computation:

An Estimate of the Expence of altering all the Paving from Temple-Bar, proceeding Eastward up Fleet-Street, Ludgate-Hill, Ludgate-Street, all round the South Side of St. Paul's, along Cheap-side, the Poultry, Cornhill, Leadenhall-Street, and home to Aldgate Church.

	£.	s.	d.
16,461 Feet running of Moor-Stone Curb, at 2s. 9d. per Foot	2,263	7	9
115,414 Feet superficial of squaring and laying of old and new Purbeck Paving in the Foot-Way, at 1½ per Foot	721	8	0
77,200 Feet superficial of new Purbeck Paving, at 7½ per Foot	2,444	19	6
32,428 Yards of Paving with Scotch Stones in the Coach-Way, at 7s. 8d. per Yard	12,430	14	8
For digging and removing Rubbish, being 32,428 Yards superficial, at 4d. per Yard	540	9	4
For removing Posts and levelling Ground, being 16,461 Feet running, at 3d. per Foot	205	15	3
For fitting Curbs round Areas and Windows, altering Water-Spouts, Iron Grates, &c. being 16,461 Feet running, at 10d. per Foot	685	17	6
	19,292	12	0
Deduct for 32,428 Yards of old Pebbles, at 1s. 6d. per Yard	2,432	2	0
	16,860	10	0

An Estimate of the Expence of relaying the old Guernsey Pebbles, and using Purbeck Step for the Curb, throughout all the aforesaid Streets, from Temple-Bar to Aldgate-Church, as follows: viz.

	£.	s.	d.
16,461 Feet running of Purbeck Step for the Curb, at 1s. 10d. per Foot	1,508	18	6
Purbeck Paving in the Foot-Way	3,166	7	6
32,428 Yards of old Pebbles in the Coach-way relayed, including digging, levelling, and removing Rubbish, at 9d. per Yard	1,216	1	0
3,243 Tons of new Pebbles, at 20s. per Ton	3,243	0	0
3,243 Loads of Gravel, at 3s. per Load	486	9	0
Fitting Curbs round Areas, &c. being 16,461 Feet running, at 10d. per Foot	685	17	6
Removing Posts, &c. being 16,461 Feet, at 3d. per Foot	205	15	3
	10,512	8	9

Oct. 11, 1765.

GEORGE DANCE.

A Tax of twelve Pence in the Pound upon the Rents of the Front Houses, which we find to amount to the Sum of 47,800l. and upwards, would raise the yearly Sum of

2390 0 0
Brought

Brought over	£. s. d.
	2390 0 0
And, as it seems reasonable that the neighbouring Inhabitants, whose Houses do not front the high Streets, ought to contribute towards the Expence of Improvements of which they will equally enjoy the Benefit, we think the proposed Tax should extend to all Houses in the adjoining Yards, Courts, and Alleys, but with a Power of Mitigation in Favour of the inferior and poorer Sort of Housholders; which discretionary Tax we estimate at the yearly Sum of	150 0 0
Total of the Tax per Annum	2540 0 0

On the other Hand, the Interest of 17000*l.* (which is more than the larger Estimate requires) at 4*l.* per Cent. would amount to the yearly Sum of

We estimate the future annual Repairs at

And the proportionable Share of the additional Salaries of Officers, Surveyors, &c. at

Total of the annual Charge

CHAP. X.

*Scarcity of Corn. Green's Trial. Fire in Queen-Street, Ratcliff. Rejoicings on the Repeal of the American Stamp-Act. Weavers rejoice. Act for paving, &c. London Streets. Officers chosen, and Salaries. Their Duties. A great Storm. Address on the Birth of a Princess. Great Frost, and its bad Effects. A Hurricane, and the Damages sustained thereby. City's Donation of 1000*l.* for the Relief of the Poor. A large Subscription for the same Purpose. Great Fire in the Strand. Number of Cattle, Hogs, &c. killed in London, in one Year. Agreement to pull down Gresham College. Freedom presented to the Honourable Charles Townshend. Fifth Arch of London Bridge granted to the Water-Works. Brownrigg's Trial and Execution. Prince Edward born. City Address on his Birth. City's Generosity to an Alderman's Widow. A preternatural Tide. Cutters on Saffron-Hill. Addition of 200*l.* to the Recorder's Salary, and of 150*l.* to the Common-Serjeant's. A very severe Frost.*

Petition against the Exportation of Corn.

BREAD about this Time rose to a very high Price, occasioned by a Scarcity of Corn, arising from its Exportation to France and Holland. This greatly alarmed the City, and produced a Resolution in the Court of Aldermen to petition the House of Commons (on the 17th of January, 1766) to put a Stop to that growing

Evil of exporting Corn, which threatened our own Country with Famine.

On the 25th, the Chamberlain recovered 25*l.* Damages, with Costs, of *Richard Green*, for acting as Stock-Broker, not being admitted by the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen.

The Neighbourhood of *Ratcliff-Cross* was again a third Time within twelve Months visited by Fire. It began in the House of Mr. *Whiting*, a Pale Ale Brewer, on the South Side of *Queen-Street*, facing the South End of *London-Street*, and destroyed all his Premises, and six more Houses, &c.

His Majesty having given his royal Assent (on the 18th of *March*) to an Act of both Houses of Parliament for repealing the *American Stamp-Act*, which had passed and been found extremely detrimental to the Trade and Commerce of the *British* Colonies, the Merchants of the City of *London* assembled on that Occasion before the House of Lords, and made a most numerous and brilliant Appearance, to express their Satisfaction and Thankfulness: and as soon as this was known in the City, the Ships in the River displayed their Colours; great Numbers of Houses in the City were illuminated; and every decent and orderly Method was observed, to demonstrate the just Sense that was entertained of his Majesty's Goodness, and the Wisdom of Parliament, in conciliating the Minds of the People on this critical Occasion.

On the 14th of *May*, his Majesty having given the royal Assent, among others, to "the Bill to prohibit the Importation of foreign wrought Silks and Velvets for a limited Time," several thousand Weavers went to *St. James's*, with Colours flying, Drums beating, and Music playing, and otherwise testifying their Gratitude by loud Acclamations.

At the same Time his Majesty gave the royal Assent to a Bill for paving, &c. *London* Streets, and for other Purposes. In which Act we find, "That, the sole Power and Authority of pitching, paving, cleansing and enlightening the Streets, &c. is vested in the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, to be executed by such Persons as they, in Common-Council assembled, shall appoint to be Commissioners of the Sewers, which Commissioners of the Sewers shall be constituted Commissioners for carrying this Act into Execution.

"The Recorder and Common-Serjeant of the said City of *London*, for the Time being, shall be Commissioners, and seven Commissioners a Quorum.

"The Commissioners shall and may appoint Clerks, Surveyors, and as many other Officers as they shall find necessary; and take such Security as they shall think proper, and may remove any of the said Officers at their Will and Pleasure, and appoint others in their room, with such Salaries as they shall judge reasonable.

"Clerks, Surveyors, and other Officers, found guilty of exacting, shall be incapable of being employed under this Act, and shall forfeit and pay the Sum of 50*l.* to any who shall sue for the same within six Calendar Months next after the Offence committed.

"Non-Freemen may be employed in paving, cleansing, &c. and may contract for the Performance

Green's Trial.

Fire in Queen-Street.

Rejoicings by the Merchants.

By the Weavers.

Act for paving London.

“formance of the said Works. No Common-
“Council-Man shall be concerned in any Con-
“tract.

“The Commissioners may cause all or any of
“the Streets, Lanes, Squares, Yards, Courts,
“Alleys, Passages, and Places, to be new paved,
“or repaired, when, and as often, and in such
“Manner, and with such Materials, as they
“shall think fit, and may cause such Posts, as
“they shall think usefess or inconvenient, to be
“taken up and removed; and likewise all Steps,
“Bulks, Shew-Glaffes, and Shew-Boards, in-
“croaching upon the Foot-Ways; as also all Steps
“and Doors, opening or leading from the Foot-
“Ways into Vaults or Cellars, to be removed or
“altered.

“To take down and remove all Signs, or other
“Emblems, used to denote the Trade, Occupa-
“tion, or Calling of any Person or Persons, to-
“gether with the Sign-Posts, Sign-Irons, Pent-
“Houses, Shew-Boards, Spouts, and Gutters,
“and all other Incroachments, Projections, and
“Annoyances whatsoever, within the said City
“or Liberties; and for the future all such Signs,
“&c. are to be fixed on the Fronts of the Houses,
“and not otherwise; and every Person, offend-
“ing contrary to these Directions, for every such
“Offence is to forfeit and pay the Sum of 5*l*.
“and the further Sum of 20*s*. for every Day such
“Offence shall continue.

“Cranes shall be kept close to the Walls of
“Warehouses; and, after the 24th of June,
“1766, no Waggon shall, for the Purpose of
“loading and unloading the same, stand in the
“Streets above an Hour; nor any Cart, Wag-
“gon, Dray, or other Carriage, be suffered to
“stand athwart or across any Street, &c. or other-
“wise, longer than is necessary for the loading
“or unloading thereof; nor any Goods, Mate-
“rials or Things whatsoever, to be laid or placed
“in any Street, &c. so as to obstruct the Passage
“thereof: and in every such Offence, any one
“of the Commissioners, or Officers by them ap-
“pointed to remove Nuisances, may seize the
“Waggon, Cart, Dray, or other Carriage, so
“placed, together with the Horse or Horses; or
“the Goods, Materials, and Things so laid and
“left, and remove the same to the common
“Pound of the City, commonly called the Green-
“Yard, till claimed by the Owner or Owners, on
“Payment of the Sum of 20*s*. with the Charges
“of removing and keeping the same; and, in
“case of Non-claiming and Payment within the
“Space of three Days next after such Seizure, it
“shall be lawful for the Commissioners to ap-
“praise and sell the same, and the Monies arising
“therefrom are to be applied to the Purposes of
“this Act. This Clause extends to seizing,
“pounding, and selling, in like Manner, any
“Posts, Bars, Rails, Boards, or other Thing, by
“way of Inclosure for the Purpose of making
“Mortar, or depositing Bricks, Lime or other
“Materials for building or repairing Houses, or
“other Works, if suffered to remain any longer
“Time than is necessary. The claiming of
“them before sold is limited to the Space of eight
“Days.

“No Lime is to be flacked in the Foot or
“Carriage Way of the Streets, &c. nor in any
“House, but only on vacant Scites, where any

“House or Houses are totally pulled down in
“order to be rebuilt, on the Penalty of forty
“Shillings.

“The Penalty of driving any Bier, Wheel
“or Wheels, Sledge, Wheel-Barrow, or other
“Carriage whatsoever, or wilfully riding, lead-
“ing, or driving any Horse, Coach, or other
“Carriage whatsoever, upon any Part of the
“Foot-Pavements, is 10*s*. for the first Offence;
“20*s*. for the second; and 40*s*. for the third,
“and every other Time of offending. Any
“Person whatever, without any other Warrant,
“who shall see any such Offence committed,
“may seize the Offender, and convey him to
“the Custody of a Justice of Peace, before
“whom he must be convicted upon Oath.

“The Names of Streets, &c. are to be put
“up, painted, engraved, or described in
“Stone, or otherwise, at or near each End,
“Corner, or Entrance of each of the Streets,
“&c. and the Houses are to be numbered, in
“order to the distinguishing them; and the Pe-
“nalty of maliciously defacing or obliterating
“the same, for every such Offence, is 40*s*.

“The Form of the new Pavement is not to
“be altered without Authority from the Com-
“missioners, on the Penalty of 5*l*. over and
“above the Expence of relaying and reinstating
“the same. But the Pavements are to be re-
“paired on Complaint; and, when Water-
“Pipes are broken, and the Pavement taken up
“for repairing them, the Ground must be filled
“up within four Days after, upon the Penalty
“of the Paviour of the Water-Company, to
“whom the Pipes belong, paying 5*l*. or the
“Owners of such Pipes, not belonging to any
“of the Water-Companies, paying forty Shil-
“lings. The Paviours of the Water-Companies
“are to give Notice of their Names, &c.
“and the Water-Companies are to pay the Ex-
“pence of new laying the Pavement, when the
“Pipes are broken, &c. The Expence of Al-
“terations in the Pipes is to be defrayed out of
“the Monies arising or to arise by virtue of
“this Act, and Lifts of the Turn-Cocks are to
“be delivered to the Housholders.

“The Commissioners shall have full Power
“to cause the Streets to be watered as often as
“they shall think fit, and to have Wells sunk
“and Pumps erected in proper Places, for that
“or any other Purpose; likewise Dust-Holes
“erected, where the Occupiers of Houses and
“Tenements are required to have all their
“Dust, Ashes, and other Filth to be deposited,
“till the same shall be carried away by the
“respective Rakers or Scavengers. The Per-
“son offending contrary to this Clause is to
“forfeit ten Shillings for every Offence.

“The Foot-Ways are to be cleaned daily by
“the Occupiers of Houses or Tenements, un-
“der the Penalty of two Shillings.

“The Commissioners are empowered to di-
“rect the setting up of Lamps in such a Man-
“ner, and at such Distances, as they shall judge
“proper, and at what Time they are to be
“lighted, and how long to continue so; the
“Commissioners are also to direct the placing of
“private Lamps.

“The Property of the Pavements, &c. are
“vested in the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citi-
“zens

zens of the City of London, and all Actions and Indictments are to be preferred in their Name.

From and after the 29th of September, 1766, Rates are to be collected half-yearly, or oftener, as the Commissioners shall think fit to order, and not to exceed 1 s. 6 d. in the Pound in any one Year, in the whole of the yearly Rents of such Lands, Houses, Shops, Warehouses, Cellars, Vaults, or other Tenements or Hereditaments respectively, as shall be situate in any Street, &c. actually begun to be new paved; and 1 s. in the Pound of the yearly Rents of such of the Lands, Houses, &c. as shall not be so situate. Those Lands, Houses, &c. are such as are actually rated towards the Relief of the Poor in the respective Parishes; and the Owners of large Warehouses, &c. and poor Tradesmen, Manufacturers, &c. upon Petition to the Commissioners, are intitled to Relief, as they shall think just and reasonable. The Parties concerned, thinking themselves aggrieved by the Award of the Commissioners, may appeal to the Court of Mayor and Aldermen, who shall finally determine what Relief to be granted.

The several Aldermen of the City, or their respective Deputies, are empowered to examine Poor's Rates and Land-Tax Books. Duplicates of the Rates are to be made out and signed; and Collectors are to be chosen annually, on St. Thomas's Day. 50 l. is the Penalty on refusing to serve, and notwithstanding, the Party or Parties continue liable to be chosen again the Year following, or at any other Time; and are liable to the like Penalty so often as they refuse or neglect to take and duly execute the same. In case of Death, or Refusal, the Alderman of each respective Ward may appoint others, under the like Penalty; and the only Persons exempted are those who are so by the Laws now in being from serving any Ward Office.

Inmates, or the Occupiers of Houses in Lodgings or Tenements, are to pay the Rates, but are to be allowed the same out of their Rents by the Owners.

Public Buildings, Hospitals excepted, may be rated at 4 d. per square Yard, and dead Walls at 6 d. per Yard running Measure. St. Paul's Church and Yard are to be rated by the Alderman of Castle-Baynard Ward, or his Deputy, at such Rate as the major Part of his Common-Council-Men shall judge reasonable, not exceeding the Rate of 1 s. 3 d. by the Year for every square Yard of the said Pavement: Wharfs, Warehouses, &c. are not to pay more than two Thirds of the Rates herein before directed: The Rates on Meeting-Houses are to be paid by those officiating therein; and of unoccupied Houses, &c. by the first Tenants or Occupiers thereof; Allowance in the Rent to be made by the Landlords or Owners.

The Collector is to distrain in case of Non-payment; and, if Distress followed, the Warrant is to be backed. The Penalty, on the Neglect of granting or executing such Warrants, is 40 s. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to make void any Agreement between

Landlord and Tenant, concerning the Paving, Cleansing, or Enlightening any Part of the said Streets, &c.

Freemen, not paying the Rates, are incapable of voting; and Persons aggrieved may appeal to the Commissioners, within 30 Days next after such Rates shall have been demanded, and the Commissioners are to hear and determine Complaints.

The Money collected is to be paid into the Chamberlain's Office; and the Collector, upon Demand, is to give in an Account of all Monies collected. The Penalty, on Refusal to account or make Payment, is Distress and Sale of the Collector's Goods, and Chattels; and if none such, sufficient to satisfy the said Money, can be found, with the Charges of Distress and Sale, then the Collector may be committed to one of the Compters, there to be detained till he shall pay the same, or such Composition as the Commissioners shall agree to accept.

The Collector dying, or becoming Bankrupt, his Estate is liable to Payment; but if insolvent, the Money is to be again assessed.

The Chamberlain is to pay all Sums of Money, by Order of the Commissioners, and to make Entries.

The present Contracts for lighting, &c. the Streets, are not hereby vacated.

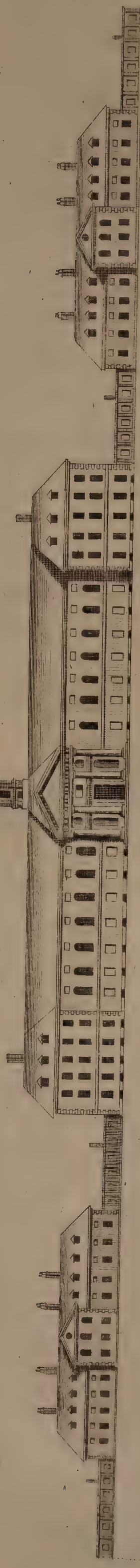
The Commissioners may borrow Money on the Credit of the Rates, and 100,000 l. may be borrowed by Annuities on Lives, at 8 l. per Cent. to be paid by four equal quarterly Payments during the full Term of the natural Life of the Annuitants, being of the Age of 45 Years, or upwards. The Clerk is to enter all Securities. The Annuities are not liable to Taxes, and the Securities are transferable. The Money borrowed is charged on the Rates; and Persons charged towards these Rates are not liable to any former Rates, in pursuance of any former Acts of Parliament, towards paving, cleansing, &c. of the said City and Liberties; but Arrears of former Rates are still recoverable.

The Surplus remaining in the Chamber of London, under Act 17 George II. is to be applied to this Act.

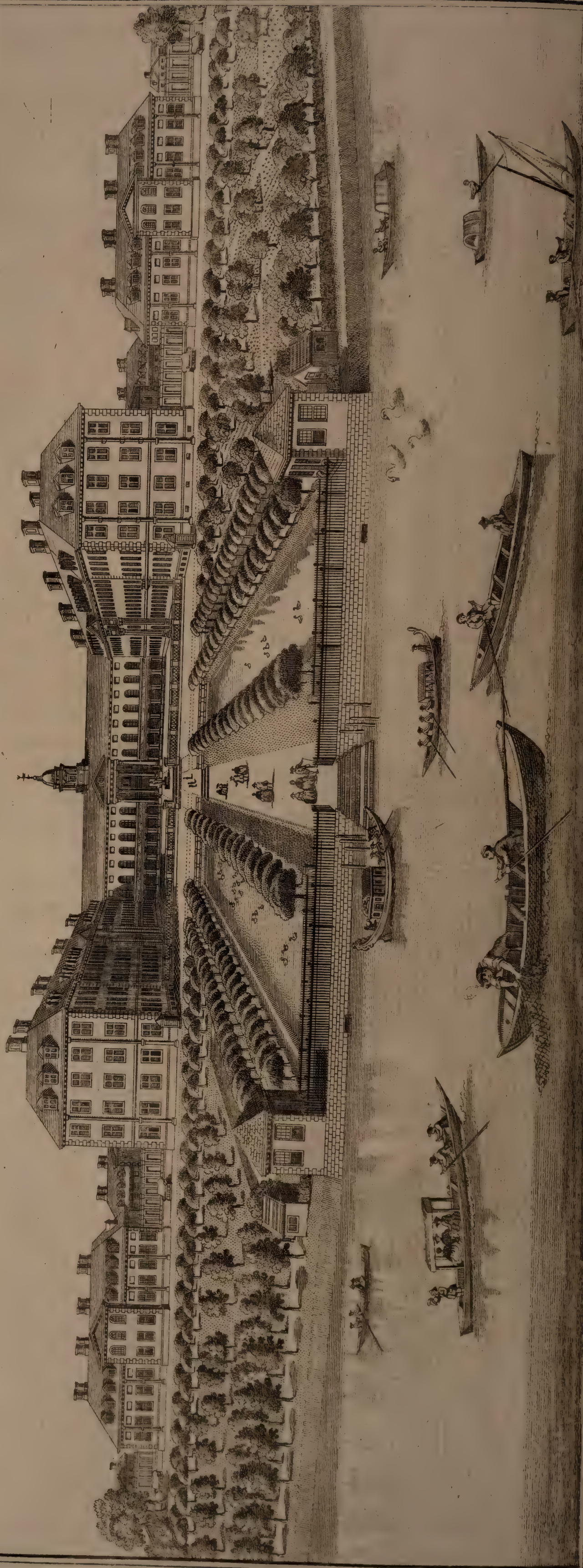
And that the Purposes of this Act may the better be carried into Execution, the following Tolls are to be taken at the Turnpikes at Mile-End, Bethnal-Green, Hackney, Kingsland, Ball's Pond or Pond Islington, Holloway, End of St. John's Street, End of Goswell-Street, and the Turnpike on the City-Road; all which Turnpikes are in the County of Middlesex; viz. For every Coach, &c. drawn by six or more Horses, the Sum of 10 d. For ditto, drawn by four Horses, 8 d. For ditto, drawn by three, or two Horses, 6 d. For every Chaise, Chair, Calash, or other Carriage, drawn by one Horse, 3 d. and for every Horse, &c. 1 d.

At a Court of Common-Council held at Guildhall the 16th of May, Commissioners were chosen for executing the Purposes of the above Act, who met on the 23d, and settled the Appointments to their respective Officers and Servants, as follows: To the Chief Clerk, 100 l. per Annum; First Assistant-Clerk, 60 l. Junior Assistant-
Commissioners chosen.
Officers and their Salaries.

The fore front of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea.



804 Foot in front.



The back & front of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea.

Assistant-Clerk, 50*l*. Surveyor, 200*l*. Three Inspectors, 60*l*. each.

Instructions to the Officers.

The following is the Substance of the Instructions given by the Commissioners of the Pavements for the City of *London* to their Officers.

General Duties.

General Duties.

1. They must give such Security for the due Execution of their Offices as the Commissioners shall require.
2. They must not accept any Fee or Reward (other than Salaries and Rewards allowed by the Commissioners) for any Thing done, or to be done, forbearing to do any Thing, or on any Account whatsoever, relating to the Execution or Non-execution of this Act.
3. They must not be interested in any Bargain made by the Commissioners, on Forfeiture of 50*l*. and perpetual Disability.
4. They must be active, and pay ready Obedience to the Commissioners.
5. They must behave with good Manners towards their Superiors, and every Inhabitant; and, upon all Occasions, manifest a Disposition to oblige them as far as their Trust will permit.

Duty of the Three Inspectors.

Inspectors Duty.

1. The City and its Liberties to be divided into three Districts, as nearly equal as possible; and each Inspector is to act within his own District as Deputy to the principal Surveyor, and to follow his Direction.
2. He is, in a Book to be by him kept, to enter an alphabetical List of all the Streets and Places within his District, with an Account, in four separate Columns, of the Quantity of Paving in the Carriage and Foot-Ways, (distinguishing each Sort) the Number of Lamps, the Situation of the Grates, or Gully-Holes, and the Courses, Dimensions, and Declivities of the Sewers.
3. He is frequently to perambulate his District both Day and Night; and to observe whether the Contractors for cleansing and lighting do their Duty; whether the Foot-Ways are daily scraped and cleansed; whether any Posts, Spurs, or Kennels, are inconvenient; whether any Pavement is out of Repair; whether any Water-Pipe appears to be decayed; whether any Sewer is broken, or stopped up; whether any Privies communicate with the Common-Sewer; whether any of the Grates or Gully-holes are too narrow or ill-placed; whether any Lime is flaked in any Street, Place or House; whether any Carriage or Horse is driven upon the Foot-Pavements; whether any Marks for distinguishing the Streets, or Houses, shall be defaced; whether the Form of any Pavement new made, shall be altered; whether any Signs or Gutters shall be placed otherwise than in the Fronts of Houses; whether any Cranes are to project over the Highway when not in actual Use; whether any Occupiers of Tenements shall cause to be deposited any Dust in any Street, except in some Box, or Conveniency, provided by the Commissioners; whether any of the Lamps are broken, or the Light extinguished, or the Irons damaged; whether any private Lamps are placed otherwise than directed by the Commis-

sioners; and, lastly, whether there are any Nuisances in the Highway: And he shall make a Minute of each Observation on the left-hand Pages of a Book, called The Register of the District; marking the Place and Time, proposing the Remedy, and estimating the Expence, if incumbent on the Commissioners.

4. He is, on the right Hand of his Register, (corresponding with his Observations on the other Side) to make fair distinct Minutes of what is done in consequence thereof, marking the Time, and Totals of the Charges.

5. He is to attend every Meeting of the Commissioners with his Register, and be ready to answer all Questions.

6. He is, immediately upon Receipt of Orders for any Repairs, to cause the same to be done, if the Expence shall not exceed five Pounds. But where the Expence is likely to exceed that Sum, he is to carry the Order to the principal Surveyor, that he may view, and report.

7. He is, upon the Bursting of any Pipe belonging to the Water-Company, to give immediate Notice thereof to the Paviours of the Company; and, upon the Bursting of any other Pipe, to give the like Notice to the Owner, requiring an immediate Repair; and if such Defect is not repaired, and the Ground filled up within four Days, he is to report the same to the Commissioners.

8. If at *Midsummer*, 1766, any Common Stage-Waggon shall stand in any Street, &c. above an Hour at a Time; or any Cart, or other Carriage, shall be placed across any Street, &c. or stand in any Part thereof longer than is necessary for loading and unloading; or if any Goods shall be left in any Street, &c. so as to obstruct the Passage; he is, upon Complaint by any two reputable Housekeepers, to move such Carriages, with the Horses, and such Goods, to the *Green-Yard*.

The Commissioners, having thus adjusted the necessary Preparations for so capital an Undertaking, immediately applied to Parliament for Leave to pull down what obstructed the free Air, and to make and widen such Streets as should be found necessary. And in consequence of an Act passed for that Purpose, *Ludgate*, *Aldersgate*, *Cripplegate*, *Moorgate*, *Bishopsgate*, and *Aldgate*, with the Posterns within their Limits, were taken down; and the City Wall, between the Scite of *Cripplegate* and *Moorgate*, and in several other Places, was razed from the Foundation by People who rented the adjacent Ground from the City on a building Lease. Narrow Passages, which before were dangerous, were opened and widened, and new Streets formed on the Ruins of the old. The Signs, Sign-Posts and Irons, together with all Spouts and Projections, were entirely removed; and, in short, such extensive Amendments have been, and still are making, as must in the End form the City of *London* the most elegant (as well as the most opulent) City in the World.

Application to Parliament for Licence to pull down Obstructions, &c.

On the 30th of *July*, the Recorder, pursuant to an Order of Common-Council, delivered into that Court his Opinion, that the City of *London* are by Charter entitled to import 4000 Chal-

4000 Chaldrons of Coals.

drons of Coals every Year for the Benefit of the Poor, at one Shilling per Chaldron less Duty than is the Custom to pay in the Port of London.

Fire in
Black-
moor-
Street.

About One in the Morning on the first of August, a Fire broke out at a Cheesemonger's in Blackmoor-Street, which entirely consumed that House, damaged two more in Front, and burnt backwards as far as Craven-Buildings in Drury-Lane, with such Rapidity, that an elderly Gentlewoman Lodger perished in the Flames, and the whole Family escaped the same Fate with the utmost Difficulty.

The Pur-
chase of
Black-
friars
Ferry.

As by the Building of Blackfriars Bridge, the Waterman's Company suffered a considerable Loss in their Property, by the Destruction of the Ferry, to which they were entitled for the Help and Relief of their Poor; the Committee for building the said Bridge agreed (on the 19th of August) to transfer the Sum of 13,650*l.* three per Cent. Bank Annuities, which produces 409*l.* 10*s.* per Annum, to the Watermen's Company, and which the said Company was annually to receive in Consideration of the Ferry at Blackfriars being annihilated, and for the Uses therein mentioned.

Great
Storm.

About Two o'Clock in the Morning of the fifth of this Month, there happened in London one of the greatest Storms of Rain, Thunder and Lightening, that had been ever known in the Memory of Man. A Watchman in High Holbourn declared, that about Three o'Clock a Ball of Fire fell near his Stand, that the Earth trembled under him, and that there was so great a Smell of Sulphur that he was near being suffocated.

The Scarcity of Corn about this Time increased so much that it produced a royal Proclamation:

At the Court at St. James's, the 26th Day of September, 1766,

P R E S E N T,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

"Whereas his Majesty has been informed by Addresses from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, the Cities of Bristol and Norwich, and other considerable Corporations, and numerous Bodies of Men, that the Price of Wheat had gradually increased ever since the Ports were opened by the Expiration of the Act of the last Session of Parliament, prohibiting the Exportation of Corn, and that at Bear-Key it is above the Bounty-Price, and in most other Places in the Kingdom greatly exceeding the same, and it is upon the strongest Ground to be presumed to be still rising; that the Stock in Hand is very inconsiderable, and that the Crop of the present Year has failed in such a Proportion, that if the Exportation be not immediately stopped, there is great Cause to foresee that very shortly there will not remain in the Kingdom a Quantity sufficient for the necessary Supply of his Majesty's Subjects. And whereas this Application is much increased from the undoubted Information his Majesty has received, that from the Failure of, and Deficiencies in the Crops in several foreign Parts, Commissions have been received from thence to purchase Wheat, to supply such foreign

"Markets, at an unlimited Price; and which Commissions are, at this Time, larger and more extensive than have been known at any Time; so that unless his Majesty should, upon this Emergency, exert his royal Authority to prevent the further Exportation of Wheat and Wheat Flour, his Majesty's Subjects would be in Danger of Want, whilst Foreigners are supplied from this Country. And whereas the Parliament standing prorogued to the eleventh Day of November next, his Majesty has not an Opportunity of taking the Advice of his Parliament speedily enough upon the present Emergency to stop the Progress of a Mischief daily increasing, and which, if not immediately provided against, might be productive of Calamities past all Possibility of Remedy. It is therefore, upon the Grounds of the above urgent Necessity now impending, and for the Safety, Benefit, and Sustenance of his Majesty's Subjects, that his Majesty, with the Advice of his Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby accordingly ordered, that an Embargo be forthwith laid upon all Ships and Vessels laden, or to be laden, in the Ports of Great-Britain, with Wheat or Wheat Flour, to be exported to foreign Parts; and that the said Embargo do continue and remain, from the Date hereof until the 14th Day of November next. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary Directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

W. BLAIR.

At the Court of St. James's, the 26th Day of September, 1766,

P R E S E N T,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

"Whereas his Majesty hath received Information, that the Price of Wheat has gradually increased ever since the Ports were opened by the Expiration of the Act of the last Session of Parliament prohibiting the Exportation of Corn, and that in the Port of London the Price had been for two successive Market-Days above forty-eight Shillings the Quarter, Winchester Measure; and it is upon the strongest Grounds to be presumed to be still rising—His Majesty doth therefore, by and with the Advice of his Privy Council (pursuant to the Powers vested in his Majesty for that Purpose by an Act passed in the thirty-third Year of his late Majesty King George the Second,) hereby prohibit the Making, Extracting, or Distilling of any Kind of low Wines, or Spirits, from any Wheat, Wheat Meal, Wheat Flour, or Wheat Bran, or any Mixture therewith, from the Date hereof until the fourteenth Day of November next: Whereof all Persons concerned are to take Notice, and yield due Obedience to his Majesty's Commands hereby signified.

W. BLAIR.

This

This not being found effectual to remedy the high Price of Corn, his Majesty, on the 11th of November, went to the House of Peers, and after he there had informed them of the Measures he had taken for that Purpose, he next Day issued another Proclamation, as hereafter set forth.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ The high Price of Wheat, and the defective Produce of that Grain last Harvest, together with the extraordinary Demands for the same from foreign Parts, have principally determined me to call you thus early together, that I might have the Sense of Parliament, as soon as conveniently might be, on a Matter so important, and particularly affecting the poorer Sort of my Subjects.

“ The Urgency of the Necessity called upon me, in the mean Time, to exert my royal Authority for the Preservation of the public Safety, against a growing Calamity, which could not admit of a Delay. I have therefore, by and with the Advice of my Privy Council, laid an Embargo on Wheat and Wheat Flour going out of the Kingdom, until the Advice of Parliament could be taken thereupon.

“ If further Provisions of Law be requisite or expedient with regard to the Dearthness of Corn, so necessary to the Sustenance of the poorer Sort, they cannot escape the Wisdom of Parliament, to which I recommend the Consideration thereof.

“ At the same time I must with Concern take Notice, that, notwithstanding my Cares for my People, a Spirit of the most daring Insurrection has in divers Parts broke forth in Violences of the most criminal Nature.

“ Necessary Orders have been given for bringing such dangerous Offenders to condign and speedy Justice; nor shall Vigilance and Vigour on my Part be wanting to restore Obedience and Reverence to Law and Government.”

At the Court at St. James's, the 12th Day of November, 1766.

P R E S E N T,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

“ Whereas the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, have this Day presented an humble Address to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order the Time of the Embargo laid upon all Ships laden or to be laden with Wheat and Wheat Flour, to be extended, and that his Majesty would be pleased to order an additional Embargo to be forthwith laid upon all Ships laden or to be laden with Barley or Malt, to be exported to foreign Parts: And whereas the House of Commons have likewise this Day presented an humble Address to his Majesty for the like Purposes—His Majesty in Council, taking both the said Addresses into Consideration, is thereupon pleased to order, that the Embargo, laid by Order in Council of the 26th Day of September last, upon all Ships and Vessels laden or to be laden in the Ports of Great-Britain with Wheat or Wheat Flour to be exported to foreign Parts, be continued

“ from the Expiration of the Time limited by the said Order. And his Majesty is hereby further pleased to order, that an additional Embargo be forthwith laid upon all Ships and Vessels laden or to be laden in the Ports of Great-Britain with Barley or Malt to be exported to foreign Parts.”

Her Majesty having been delivered of a Princess on the twenty-ninth of the preceding Month, (who was afterwards baptized by the Names of Charlotte-Augusta-Matilda) the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council waited on his Majesty the eighth of October with the following Address on the Occasion:

Princess born.

“ Most Gracious Sovereign,

“ We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled, with the most zealous Ardour and Affection, embrace the earliest Opportunity of approaching the Throne of the Best of Princes, with our joyful Congratulations on every Event pleasing to your Majesty and salutary to your Kingdoms.

City Address.

“ The safe Delivery of the Queen, a Princess endeared to your Majesty and the whole Nation by every royal and virtuous Accomplishment, fills our Hearts with the utmost Thankfulness to divine Providence.

“ An Increase of your Majesty's august Family by the Birth of a Princess Royal, cannot fail of diffusing universal Joy amongst all your faithful Subjects, as it farther secures to them and their Posterity, a long Continuance of those inestimable Blessings, which they have hitherto enjoyed under the Protection of your Majesty's illustrious House.

“ The auspicious Marriage of your Majesty's royal Sister, the Princess Carolina-Matilda, with that great Potentate the King of Denmark, (on which we beg leave to felicitate your Majesty) must afford the most interesting Satisfaction, not only to us and all your Majesty's loyal Subjects, but also to every Protestant Power in Europe.

“ Permit us, Royal Sir, to assure you, that your faithful Citizens of London are ever ready to evince to all the World, that their Hearts and Affections are sincere Oblations of Gratitude to your Majesty, for your constant paternal Care, and especially for the recent Instance of your tender Attention to the Necessities of your People.”

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer:

“ Your loyal and affectionate Professions upon the happy Event of my Queen's safe Delivery, and the Marriage of my Sister to my very good Ally, the King of Denmark, cannot but be most acceptable to me.

His Majesty's Answer.

“ It is with Pleasure that I see the just Sense which the City of London entertains of those Measures, which the Necessity of the Occasion obliged me to take for the Relief of my People; and I hope they will have the desired Effect of quieting Men's Minds, and removing

“ving the Distresses which seemed daily to en-
“crease.”

500*l.* gi-
ven to the
Sufferers
by Fire in
Barba-
does.

A great
Frost.

At a Court of Common-Council on the 10th of November, the City voted 500*l.* for the Relief of the Sufferers by Fire in the Island of *Barbadoes*.

Towards the End of *December*, a violent Frost began, which continued to increase, and was very severe till the sixteenth of *January* following; when, on that and the two following Days, there was an Appearance of its breaking; but on the nineteenth it returned with increased Vigour, and continued till the twenty-second, when a kindly Thaw removed the dismal Apprehensions of the People.

During the Continuance of this Frost the Distresses of the Poor in Town and Country were truly pitiable, though the generous Hand of Charity was held forth by Numbers of worthy Persons, and several public Bodies. Fuel, and all other Necessaries of Life were remarkably dear: The River *Thames* was frozen so hard as to stop the Navigation both above and below the Bridge: Many Persons retarded, or jammed in by the Ice, perished with Cold, in Boats, or other Craft; and the Wherries in the River where wholly unemployed. In the Cities of *London*, *Westminster*, and their Suburbs, many melancholy Accidents happened, such as Numbers of People perishing with Cold, or breaking Limbs by the Slipperiness of the Streets; and it was with the utmost Difficulty the Draught-Cattle could keep their Feet. Many fatal Accidents likewise happened to those who were pursuing the Diversion of Skaiting on the Ice. In the Country the Snow lay so deep, and so filled up the Roads, Hollows and Valleys, that many People losing their Way, died through the Severity of the Weather. Sheep and Cattle perished in considerable Numbers: the Roads were almost impassable, and the Stages and Mails performed their several Journeys not without the utmost Difficulty, Danger, and Loss of Time.

A. D.
1767.

A Hurri-
cane.

Damages.

On the first of *January* 1767, about a Quarter past Ten at Night, a most uncommon Change of Weather happened in *London*. The Evening, which till then had been a bright Star-light, and remarkably serene, varied on a sudden to cloudy, and in an Instant a most terrible Burst of Wind was heard, attended with a furious Storm of Hail from the North-East. During this Hurricane, Windows shook, Houses trembled, and a strange Rustling was perceived as if in the Inside of the Buildings with the Persons who inhabited them. Though many People were too much engaged to perceive it, yet such as did, particularly those who by their Situation lay exposed to the North and the North-East, were not less surprized than alarmed. The gable End of a House in *Westminster*, with some Chimnies there, and in other Parts of the Town, were blown down. Great Damages were sustained near the *Thames*, by Goods being spoiled in Cellars and Warehouses on each Side the River. Several Boats were overset, and twenty-seven Persons lost their Lives. The whole Damage arising from this violent Hurricane (which did not continue above two Minutes) was computed at 50,000*l.*

At a Court of Common-Council held the 23d it was unanimously resolved, that, on Account of the Distresses of the Poor (which at that Time were very great, occasioned by the Inclemency of the Season) 1000*l.* should be subscribed out of the Chamber of the City; and that a Subscription-Book should be opened in the Chamberlain's Office for the Donations of all well-disposed Persons; which Money should be appropriated to the Relief of such poor Persons, inhabiting within the City and Liberties, as did not receive Alms of the Parish: And a Committee was appointed, consisting of the Lord Mayor, and all the Aldermen, and fifty-two Commoners, who immediately withdrew, and began a Subscription among themselves; to which the Lord Mayor gave 100*l.* and the rest of the Gentlemen very liberally. By this noble Plan great Numbers of People were happily relieved from the most abject State of Distress.

City gives
1000*l.* to
the Poor.

A Sub-
scription
for their
further
Relief.

Between Two and Three o'Clock in the Morning of the twenty-fifth, a terrible Fire broke out at a Baker's in the *Strand*, opposite *Hungerford-Market*, which in a short Time consumed the same, with the House adjoining. The Flames were so rapid, that the Inhabitants could not preserve any of their Effects. The Apprentice and Servant-Maid perished in the Flames, as likewise a young Woman big with Child. A Youth about sixteen Years of Age, Apprentice to a Jeweller, who lodged in the said House, in order to avoid being burnt, jumped out of a two pair of Stairs Window into the Street, by which Means his Skull was fractured, and one of his Arms, two of his Ribs, and his Back broke; of which he expired in great Agonies the Morning following. Six Persons lost their Lives, besides a great Number that were shockingly bruised and wounded.

Fire in the
Strand.

The following Account was taken from the Clerks of the several Markets, about this Time, of the Number of Cattle, &c. killed in the last Year in the City of *London*: Sheep and Lambs 711,121; Bulls, Oxen, and Cows, 78,254; Calves, 104,760; Hogs for Pork, 146,932; for Bacon, 41,000; sucking Pigs, 52,600.

Number of
of Cattle
killed in
one Year.

The *Gresham* Committee having been applied to by the Lords of the Treasury for a Lease of the Premises, in order to pull down that almost ruinous Building, and to build an Excise Office upon the Scite thereof; the said Proposal was laid before the Court of Common-Council on the 22d of *May*, 1767, who agreed to the Plan, and appointed a Committee to carry the same into immediate Execution.

Gresham
College to
be pulled
down.

About the Middle of the Month, an Accident happened at *St. Clement's* Church, attended with very bad Consequences. The Church-Wardens and Overseers of the Parish, having been informed that some of the Coffins in the Vault were robbed by certain inferior Parish-Servants, went to examine the same: While they were there, a Spark dropped from a Link they had carried with them, which quickly set Fire to one of the Coffins, which by Degrees reached all the rest, and continued burning till Seven o'Clock the next Day before the same was discovered. The Smoak and Stench could scarce be endured. The Engines were employed

Fire in
St. Cle-
ment's
Church.

to extinguish the Fire as soon as it was discovered, by endeavouring to fill the Vault with Water, as they could not get into the same, or even within-side of the Church-Door. The Damage was considerable; and it was supposed to be wilfully set on Fire by the Plunderers.

Tinplate-Workers made a Livery Company. Alderman Nash resigns his Gown.

The Company of Tin-Plate Workers were admitted a Livery Company of this City.

Freedom given to the Hon. Charles Townsend.

On Tuesday the 3d of March, Sir Nathaniel Nash, Alderman of Castle-Baynard Ward, resigned his Gown on account of his bad State of Health.

The Hon. Charles Townsend, Chancellor of the Exchequer, having shewn great Readiness and Friendship to the City, when they applied to Parliament for the Bill to improve the Streets, &c. of London; a Court of Common-Council held on the 17th of June voted him the Freedom of this City, to be presented to him in a Gold Box, as a thankful Return for his Services on that Occasion.

Acts of Parliament.

In this Session of Parliament there passed two Acts, one for the Regulation of Parish Poor Children, the other for completing Black-Friars Bridge, and other Purposes; of which take the following Abstracts:

Abstract of an Act for the better Regulation of the Parish Poor Children within the Bills of Mortality.

All the Children born in, or received into any Workhouse, within the Bills of Mortality, are for the future to be nursed, and taken Care of in the following Manner: Such as are under six Years old, are to be sent, within fourteen Days from the 1st of July 1767, at least three Miles into the Country. Such as are under two Years, and not suckled by the Mother, to be sent, within the same Time, not less than five Miles. Not less than 2s. 6d. per Week is to be paid during the first six Years for Nursing and Maintenance; and afterwards, till the Child is apprenticed, or returned to the Workhouse, not less than 2s. When a Child of, or under nine Months old, is sent to nurse, and lives under the Nurse's Care a Twelvemonth, the Guardians are empowered, in case the Child has been treated to their Satisfaction, to pay the Nurse 10s. exclusive of the former Allowance. Cloathing is to be furnished, and all other incidental Expences defrayed, by the Parish, and separate Accounts are to be kept. Five Noblemen, Gentlemen, or respectable Inhabitants of each Parish, to be chosen, within fourteen Days from the the 1st of July, Guardians of the Parish Poor Children, and to be afterwards chosen by the Vestry in Easter Week. The first Guardians are to remain in Office till Easter 1770, and future Guardians to remain three Years in Office. But no Churchwarden or Overseer is to be a Guardian. The Duty of the Guardians is to visit the Children, and to inform themselves of their State and Condition: and they may examine any Books or Accounts relative to the Children. If any Child is in Danger, with regard to Life or Health, they are to report the Matter to the Churchwardens, Overseers, &c. or Vestry, and if Measures are not taken to remedy the Evil, a Justice of Peace may give what Direc-

tions he thinks proper. The Guardians meet every six Weeks, and two to make a Quorum. In case Nurses cannot be easily provided, the Parishes may agree with the Foundling Hospital, for maintaining such Children as are under six Years old: The Sums agreed to be paid to the Hospital are to be defrayed out of the Poor's Rate; and if not duly paid, a Justice may summon the Overseers, and order Payment with the Charges incurred. If the Overseers refuse, the Money is to be recovered by Distress and Sale. The Death, Discharge, or Apprenticeship of every Child are to be certified to the Vestry-Clerk. The Children are not to be apprenticed for more than seven Years, or till of Age. The Apprentice-Fee is not to be less than 4l. 2s. forty Shillings to be paid within seven Weeks after executing the Indentures, and the Remainder when three Years of the Apprenticeship are expired. There are annexed to this Act five Schedules, directing the Manner in which the Accounts and Registers are to be kept.

Some Account of an Act for completing Black-Friars Bridge; for redeeming the Tolls on the said Bridge, and on London Bridge; for rebuilding Newgate; for repairing the Royal Exchange; for embanking Part of the North Side of the River Thames, &c.

By this Act the North Side of the Thames is to be embanked from the West Corner of Powell's Wharf near Puddle-Dock, to the East Corner of Robert's Wharf, near Milford-Lane, according to such Plan as the Common-Council shall cause to be hung up, for public View, in the Town-Clerk's Office at Guildhall, before the 29th of next September: But the Proprietors may embark, at their own Expence, upon giving Notice. And White-Friars Stairs, Temple Stairs, and Essex Stairs, are to be rebuilt.

The present Gaol of Newgate is to be pulled down with all convenient Speed, and a new Gaol is to be erected on the same Spot. The Common-Council have Power to widen the Streets and Passages leading thereto.

The Prisoners are to be detained in any other public Prisons till the new Gaol is built, and the Removal of Prisoners is not to be deemed an Escape, but they are to be considered as in the Custody of the Keeper of Newgate.

The Common-Council are empowered to purchase Houses for the aforesaid Purposes, and also to purchase Leases for the aforesaid Purposes, and also to purchase the Lease of the London-Bridge Tolls. Where any Person refuses to treat, the Mayor's Court is to issue a Jury, who are to assess the Value, and give final Judgment.

Where the Title cannot be made, the Purchase-Money is to be paid into the Bank, subject to the Order of the Court of Chancery.

The Royal Exchange is to be repaired by a joint Committee of the City and the Mercers Company, but no Member of any Committee is to be concerned in any Contract; and all Contracts are to be advertised.

For these Purposes the Sum of 156000l. is to be raised upon the Orphan's Fund, the Contributors to be intitled to redeemable Annuities

at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. and Bonds for the Annuities, assignable by Indorsement, are to be given by the Common-Council.

And for redeeming the Toll of *Black-Friars Bridge*, the said Fund is to be further charged with the Payment of the Principal and Interest of 144,000*l.* borrowed for the Purposes of the said Bridge; and that the Fund may be effectual to discharge the Debt due to the Orphans and the above-mentioned 144,000*l.* together with the Annuities payable for the 156,000*l.* the Duty of Six-Pence per Chaldron on Coals, after the Expiration of the Term of thirty-five Years, is to be continued for forty-six Years longer. And for the further Increase of the Fund, the City Revenues are to be charged with 1500*l.* per Annum.

The Money is to be applied as follows:

For <i>Black-Friars Bridge</i> ,	—	£.58,500
For embanking the <i>Thames</i> ,	—	7,500
For purchasing <i>London-Bridge</i> Tolls		30,000
For rebuilding <i>Newgate</i> ,	—	50,000
For repairing the <i>Royal Exchange</i>	—	10,000
		156,000

The City is to pay 800*l.* a Year towards the *Westminster* Pavement, and 480*l.* a Year towards the *Borough* Pavement.

The City is to deliver Bonds for securing the Payment, but may redeem the Annuities on six Months Notice in the *Gazette*, at the Rate of 100*l.* for every 4*l.* The Tolls at *London-Bridge* and *Black-Friars* are to cease when the City are reimbursed what they shall have advanced in Payment of the said Annuities, or for the Redemption of them, together with 4 per Cent. Interest.

Fifth Arch of London-Bridge granted to Water-Works.

At the same Common-Council it was agreed, after a long Debate, to allow the Proprietors of the *London-Bridge* Water-Works to occupy the fifth Arch of that Bridge, agreeable to the Conditions contained in the Report made to that Court by the Committee of the City Lands: Provided, that should this Grant of the Common-Council be hereafter found prejudicial to the Navigation of the River *Thames*, the City might revoke the said Grant, upon paying the Proprietors the whole Expence they should be at in occupying the said Arch.

Brown-rigg's Cruelty and Execution.

This Summer produced an Act of the most inhuman Treatment of a Female Prentice, that, perhaps, was ever heard of. It was the cruel Usage of *Mary Clifford*, by her Mistress *Elizabeth Brownrigg*, a Midwife in *Fetter-Lane*, *Fleet-Street*, Wife of *James Brownrigg*, a Painter by Trade. Upon the Trial of this Woman as Principal, and of her Husband and her Son as Accessaries in the said Cruelties, it was proved, that *Clifford's* Death was occasioned by a Series of Barbarities: That her Mistress had beaten her with the Stump of a Riding-Whip and other Weapons over her Head and Shoulders: That she forced the said Girl to lie on the Boards in the Parlour, or Passage, or sometimes in the Cellar, and most commonly in a Place, like a Closet, in the Cellar under the Kitchen-Stairs; sometimes upon a Bit of Blanket, or a Piece of Straw, and sometimes quite naked: That she

had been tied sometimes to a Water-Pipe, at other Times to a Hook, stripped naked and whipped till the Blood came: And by the Depositions of an Apothecary and a Surgeon, who had minutely examined the Body, that she was wounded from Head to Foot by those Stripes, and that those Wounds were the Cause of her Death. Of which *Elizabeth Brownrigg* was found guilty. And her Husband and Son being found in some Measure concerned in those Acts of Cruelty, though acquitted of the Murder, were sentenced to lie six Months in *Newgate*, and to enter into Recognizance for their good Behaviour for seven Years. *Elizabeth* received Sentence of Death, and was executed accordingly, and dissected at *Surgeons-Hall*, where her Skeleton is to be seen.

The Fellows of the College of Physicians had a Meeting and a Dinner at their College in *Warwick-Lane* on *St. Luke's Day*; and in the Afternoon a great Number of Gentlemen, Licentiates of the College (between whom and the Fellows there had been a strong Dispute for some Time past, the Licentiates claiming the same Privileges with the Fellows, who had steadily refused the Licentiates Admittance at their Meetings) went to the College, and not being admitted, forced the Gates, and then with the Assistance of a Smith forced the Door of the College, and rushed in upon the Fellows; some of the Gentlemen broke several of the Windows to Pieces with their Canes, which caused great Confusion; but after some Time they broke up without further Violence.

Riot at the College of Physicians.

Heads of an Act, which passed last Session of Parliament, for explaining and amending several Acts relating to Hackney Coaches and Chairs.

All licensed Hackney-Coaches plying for Hire after the first Day of *August*, 1767, are liable to go, at seasonable Times, any where within ten Miles of *London* or *Westminster*. If Hackney-Coachmen misbehave, their Licence may be revoked, or they may be fined not exceeding 3*l.* to go to the Poor of the Parish, and if not paid to be committed to some House of Correction for one Month; and also to receive the Correction the House. The Fare of a Hackney-Coach by the Day is 12*s.* 6*d.* reckoning twelve Hours to the Day. Hackney-Coaches are liable to do the like Work on *Sundays* as any Day of the Week.

Hackney-Coach Act.

On the 4th of *September*, an Oil Warehouse and several others were consumed by Fire in *Eagle-Street*, *Redlion-Square*. And another House suffered the same Fate in *Turnmill-Street*, *Clerkenwell*. On the 27th two Houses also were burnt down in *Perpool-Lane*.

Fires.

Her Majesty Queen *Charlotte* was safely delivered of a Prince on the 2d Day of *November*, about Noon, who was afterwards baptized by the Name of *Edward*: And on the 11th of the same Month, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of *London* complimented his Majesty with the following Address:

A Prince born.

" May it please your Majesty,

" We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common-Council

Address.

" Council assembled, happy in every Occasion
 " of approaching your royal Prefence with our
 " most dutiful Congratulations, beg leave to ex-
 " press our unfeigned Joy on the safe Delivery of
 " that most excellent Princess the Queen, and
 " further Increase of your royal Family by the
 " Birth of another Prince.

" We cannot but feel ourselves deeply interest-
 " ed in every Event which affects the illustrious
 " House of *Hanover*, under whose mild Govern-
 " ment the *British* Subjects have, for more than
 " half a Century, been blessed with a full En-
 " joyment of their civil and religious Rights,
 " and a Series of Happiness unknown to the
 " same Extent in any former Period.

" Permit us, therefore, royal Sir, at the same
 " Time, humbly to offer our sincere Condolence
 " on the much-lamented Death of your Majesty's
 " royal Brother the Duke of *York*, whose many
 " eminent and princely Virtues have most justly
 " endeared his Memory to all your Majesty's loyal
 " Subjects, and made the private Loss of the
 " royal Family a public Misfortune.

" May the divine Providence long preserve
 " your Majesty; and may there never be wanting
 " one of your Majesty's royal Descendants to be
 " Guardian of our most happy Constitution."

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to
 return this most gracious Answer:

His Ma-
 jesty's An-
 swer.

" I thank you for this loyal Address, and for
 " the Satisfaction you express in the Increase of
 " my Family: those Expressions of your zealous
 " Attachment cannot but be agreeable to me.
 " The Religion and Liberties of my People al-
 " ways have been, and ever shall be, the constant
 " Objects of my Care and Attention; and I shall
 " esteem it one of my first Duties to instill the
 " same Principles into those who may succeed
 " me.

" I regard your Condolence on the melancholy
 " Event of the Duke of *York*'s Death, as an ad-
 " ditional Proof of your Attachment to me and
 " my Family; and I take this first Opportunity
 " of expressing my Thanks for it."

City Ge-
 nerosity to
 an Alder-
 man's Wi-
 dow.

It being represented to the Court of Aldermen,
 that the Widow of *Francis Cokayne*, Esq; late
 Alderman of *Cornhill* Ward, deceased, was
 left in very narrow Circumstances, they ordered
 the Sum of One Hundred Pounds to be paid out
 of the Chamber of this City to the said Widow
Cokayne, as a Testimony of the Sense they en-
 tertained of his ever being ready and willing to
 serve his Fellow-Citizens.

Distemper
 among
 Horses.

In the Month of *November* this Metropolis was
 revisited with a Distemper, which happened about
 six Years ago amongst Horses: it affected the
 Head, so as to cause their Eyes and Nose to swell
 greatly and to run.

Preterna-
 tural Tide.

The Tide about Five in the Morning at *London*-
Bridge and *Greenwich* ebbd and flowed twice in
 an Hour and a half.

Cutters.

On the 30th of this Month the Weavers were
 thrown into great Confusion, and the Parts in
 which they lived were very much agitated and
 disturbed, by the Animosity which had for some
 Time been gathering between those, who are
 called Engine-Weavers, and those who are pro-
 perly Narrow-Weavers. The Cause of this Mis-
 understanding and Disturbance arose from the

Decay of the Narrow-Weavers Profits, by the
 Lowering of the Prices, which the Engine-Wea-
 vers reduced very much by the Quantities they
 were able to turn into the Market, even six
 Times as much, almost for the same Wages, as
 a Journeyman in the narrow Way could do in a
 Day, so that the Narrow-Weavers came to a Re-
 solution to destroy all the Engines. On the con-
 trary, the Narrow-Weavers armed themselves, as
 they said, for Self-Defence, and with Pistols,
 Blunderbusses, rusty Swords, &c. they assembled
 in a large Body on the 30th of *November* at a
 House on *Saffron-Hill*, with an Intention to cut
 out and destroy the Work of several eminent Wea-
 vers near that Place. But their present Attempt
 was prevented by the Vigilance of the civil Ma-
 gistrate, and they dispersed.

Application being made to the Court of Com-
 mon-Council for an Addition to the Salary paid
 by the City of *London* to their Recorder, on Ac-
 count of the vast Increase of Business in his Office,
 they voted him the additional Sum of *Two Hun-*
dred Pounds. And at the same Time they added
One Hundred and Fifty Pounds per Annum to the
 Office of Common Serjeant.

Recorder's
 Salary
 augmented
 200l. per
 Annum.

Common
 Serjeant's
 150l.

Frost.

This Year 1767 ended with a very severe
 Frost, which in its Continuation greatly distressed
 the lower Class of People, whose Distress was
 heightened very much by an artificial Scarcity of
 Provisions of all kinds, occasioned by those Men-
 eaters called Monopolizers, Regrators, and Fore-
 stallers. The Frost set in so strong, that on the
 9th of *January* the *Thames*, below Bridge, car-
 ried all the Appearance of a general Wreck of
 Ships, small Craft and Boats sunk or overfet in
 the Ice, or thrown in a confused Heap upon the
 Shore. A fishing Boat was close choaked in with
 Ice near *Deptford* Creek, and the People in it
 were frozen to Death.

CHAP XI.

Fires in divers Places. Houses fallen down.
Bad Season. Election for Members of Par-
liament. Mr. Wilkes's Speech to the Livery.
He stands for Knight of the Shire in Mid-
dlesex: Is chosen. Tumults and Riots on
that Occasion. A remarkable low Tide.
Riot by the Coal-Heavers and Sailors. Mr.
Wilkes's Speech when he surrendered him-
self to the Court of King's-Bench. Argu-
ments thereupon. Precautions used to pre-
serve the Peace. Mr. Wilkes committed to
the King's-Bench Prison, and his Address
from thence to the Freeholders of Middlesex.
The Massacre in St. George's Fields. Saw-
Mill cut down. Coal-Heavers hanged. Mr.
Wilkes brought up to the Court of King's-
Bench, and Judgment passed upon him. Great
Thunder and Lightning. Heavy Rain.
Fleet Prison fell. King of Denmark enter-
tained and made free of London. William
Beckford elected Lord Mayor a second
Time.

ON the 19th of *January*, 1768, a House was
 burnt down near *Westminster-Abbey*. On
 the 2d of *February*, three Houses were consumed,
 and

Fires.

and others damaged very much, by Fire on *Snow-Hill*. On the 4th a House was burnt down in *Plough-Alley*, *Moorsfields*, and on the 20th two Houses were destroyed by Fire at *Rogues-Well*, a little to the Eastward of *Stepney*.

Houses
tumble
down.

On the 9th of *February* four Houses in *George-Yard*, *Water-Lane*, *Fleet-Street*, fell down, and three Persons perished in their Ruins.

Bad Wea-
ther.

This and the preceding Month of *January* may be particularly recorded for the Storms and Floods, by which the Posts and almost all kinds of Land-Carriage to this Metropolis were extremely obstructed and endangered; for Ship-Wrecks at Sea; and not only for divers Species of Robberies in and about this City, but for the many Murders that were committed.

Election
for Mem-
bers of
Parlia-
ment.

His Majesty on the 10th of *March* dissolved the Parliament by Proclamation; and Writs bearing Teste on the 12th were ordered for a new Election, returnable upon the 10th of *May*. On the 16th of *March* came on the Election for the City of *London's* Representatives in Parliament, when the Honourable Mr. *Harley*, Lord Mayor, Sir *Robert Ladbroke*, Knt. *William Beckford* and *Barlow Trecothick*, Esqrs. were put in Nomination by the previous Meeting of the Livery: but Sir *Richard Glyn*, Bart. and *John Paterson*, Esq; offered themselves also Candidates. And last of all *John Wilkes*, Esq; lately returned from *France*, and against whom there at that Time stood an Outlawry, made a strong Push to regain a Seat in the House of Commons, from which he thought himself to have been unjustly expelled. And it was very probable that Mr. *Wilkes* would have carried his Election for *London* with a high Hand*, had he started sooner, before the Majority of the Livery had engaged their Votes, which, upon a Poll demanded in Favour of Sir *Richard Glyn*, Bart. *John Paterson* and *John Wilkes*, Esqrs. against *Harley*, *Beckford*, *Ladbroke*, and *Trecothick*, who were declared to have the greatest Show of Hands in the Common Hall, stood as follows:

For the Lord Mayor	-	-	3279
Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt.	-	-	3678
William Beckford, Esq;	-	-	3402
Barlow Trecothick, Esq;	-	-	2957
Sir Richard Glyn, Bart.	-	-	2823
John Paterson, Esq;	-	-	1269
John Wilkes, Esq;	-	-	1247

This Declaration of the Number of Votes taken upon the Poll being made by the Sheriffs, whereby the four first upon the List were returned duly elected Representatives of the City of *Lon-*

* Mr. *Wilkes*, however circumstanced as to his Fortune and the Prosecution he was under from the Court Party, appeared on this Occasion to be the Darling of the Populace, who attributed all his Distresses to have been brought upon him by standing forth in Support of the constitutional Rights and Liberties of his Country: And in order to keep clear of the Outlawry, so far as to enable him to appear in Public, he wrote the following Letter to Messrs. *Nutball* and *Francis*, the Solicitor of the Treasury and his Deputy.

"S I R,

"I take the Liberty of acquainting you, that in the Beginning of the ensuing Term, I shall present myself to the Court of *King's-Bench*. I pledge my Honour as a Gentleman, that on the very first Day I will there make my personal Appearance.

"I am, Sir,

"Your most humble Servant,

"JOHN WILKES."

But all this could not cover him from the Cravings of his Creditors. Several Actions for Debt were brought against him, and some were even served upon the Hustings. But Mr. *Thomas Bell*, an eminent Change-Broker, Mr. *Mender*, &c. undertook for his Person, and delivered him from the Hands of Serjeants and Bailiffs.

don in the House of Commons, Mr. *Wilkes* stepped forward upon the Hustings, and addressed himself to the Livery in these Words:

"Gentlemen and Fellow-Citizens,

"The Poll being now finished, I return my sincerest Thanks to those disinterested and independent Friends, who have so generously and steadily stood forth in my Favour. The Want of Success, out of your Power to command, has not in the least abated my Zeal for your Service. You cannot be unacquainted with the various Circumstances which have contributed to it. My Friends were of Opinion that I should wait a Dissolution of the last Parliament, while the other Candidates had been for many Months soliciting your Interest. Ministerial Influence, assisted by private Malice, has been exerted in the most arbitrary and unconstitutional Manner, and by Means of the basest Chicanery and Oppression.

"But, though disappointed, I am not in the least dispirited: on the contrary, I reflect with Pride and Gratitude on the many Instances of Regard and Affection I have received from the Livery of *London*.

"I beg Leave to make my best Acknowledgments to the Sheriffs, who have shewn the utmost Candour and Impartiality during the Election, accompanied with a Dignity of Character becoming their Station in this great Metropolis.

"And now, Gentlemen, permit me to address you as Friends to Liberty, and Freeholders of the County of *Middlesex*; declaring my Intention of appearing as a Candidate to represent you in Parliament, and still hoping by your Means to have the Honour of being useful to you in the *British* Senate.

"Gentlemen of the Livery, I recommend it to you in the strongest Manner, to exert yourselves to preserve the Peace and Quiet of this great City."

After this public Declaration by Mr. *Wilkes* of his Resolution to stand for Knight of the Shire in the County of *Middlesex*, it is scarce to be conceived with what Zeal his Friends and Admirers stirred and supported his Interest, and what little Obstruction they met with from Sir *William Beauchamp Proctor* and *George Cooke*, Esq; who, trusting too much to the Favour of the Freeholders, whom they had represented without Opposition in two former Parliaments, had in some Measure neglected the proper Application, with the fatal Hopes of being elected as usual. The *Wilkites* availing themselves of his Popularity and the old

Mr.
Wilkes
stands for
Middle-
sex.

London, March 22, 1768.

Members Supineness, carried all before them, and formed such a Party, as to foresee the Success of Mr. *Wilkes's* Canvass, and even to bring in another Representative instead of the two old Members, notwithstanding the Court Party used every Art to support Sir *William Beauchamp Proctor* and Mr. *Cooke*; and Sir *William* out of his own Fortune spent near 14000*l.* when it was too late, to recover that Interest in the County, which he had lost by making too much Use of Court-Influence in an Affair, wherein the Freeholders would not admit of any Interposition, but only a free Choice. And it being known that Mr. *Wilkes's* Circumstances would not admit him to be at any Expence on this Occasion, the Freeholders in different Quarters assembled occasionally at their own Expence to support his Interest, and on the Day of Election paid for Coaches, &c. out of their own Pockets.

The Election for *Middlesex* having been appointed on the twenty-eighth, Sir *William Beauchamp Proctor* and Mr. *Wilkes*, two of the Candidates for the said County, set out for *Brentford*, where the Election came on about Ten in the Morning. Mr. *Cooke*, the other Candidate, could not attend, being confined to his Room with the Gout. Mr. *Wilkes* went in a Coach drawn by six long-tailed Horses, and was attended by a prodigious Number of People to the Place of Election, which was held in the middle of *Brentford Butts*, a temporary Booth being erected there for that Purpose. The Majority of Hands appeared in Favour of Sir *William Beauchamp Proctor* and Mr. *Wilkes*, who were accordingly returned; but a Poll being demanded in behalf of Mr. *Cooke*, the same came on immediately; and at Five in the Afternoon Mr. *Wilkes* had polled six to one more than that Gentleman. At Nine o'Clock the Poll finally closed, when the Numbers for each Candidate appeared as follows:

For John Wilkes, Esq;	-	-	1292
Sir William Beauchamp Proctor	-	-	807
George Cooke, Esq;	-	-	827

Is chosen.

Accordingly George Cooke, Esq; and Mr. *Wilkes* were declared duly elected.

Riots.

The Mob behaved in a very outrageous Manner at *Hyde-Park* Corner, where they pelted Mr. *Cooke*, Son of the City Marshal, and knocked him from his Horse, took off the Wheels of one of the Carriages, cut the Harness, and broke the Glasses to Pieces; and several other Carriages were greatly damaged. These violent Proceedings were occasioned by a Flag being carried before the Procession of Mr. *Wilkes's* Antagonists, on which was painted, *No Blasphemer*. Exclusive of the Assault made upon Mr. *Cooke*, Son of the City Marshal, some other Gentlemen, and more particularly the old Member, were affronted by the Populace.

At Night likewise the Rabble were very tumultuous: Some Persons who had voted in Favour of Mr. *Wilkes*, having put out Lights, the Mob paraded the whole Town from East to West, obliging every Body to illuminate, and breaking the Windows of such as did not do it immediately. The Windows of the *Mansion-House*, in particular, were demolished all to Pieces, together with a large Chandelier and some Pier-Glasses, to the Amount of many hundred Pounds. They demolished all the Windows of Lord *Bute*, Lord

Egmont, Sir *Sampson Gideon*, Sir *William Mayne*, and many other Gentlemen and Tradesmen in most of the public Streets of both Cities, *London* and *Westminster*. In short, the whole Evening was one continued Scene of Noise and Tumult.

The next Day Orders were given to the Guards on Duty at *St. James's*, to be in Readiness at the Beat of Drum, to march to suppress any Riot that might happen. And the Day following, a Court of Common-Council was summoned on purpose to consider of the most proper and effectual Means to prevent for the future, as well as to punish, all such as should be found to have been guilty of the late Riots and Disturbances in this City; and the Court came to a Resolution to prosecute, with the utmost Vigour, all and every Person who should be convicted of having been active in the Riots, and to offer, by Advertisement, a Reward of fifty Pounds for the Discovery of every Offender, to be paid on their Conviction; and ordered the same to be inserted in every Daily and Evening Paper, and a large Number of the said Resolution to be printed and posted up in the most public Places of this City, and the Liberties thereof. They also directed, that such Prosecutions as should arise from their Resolution should be referred to the Committee appointed to direct their Law Proceedings. It was referred to the *Mansion-House* Committee to order the immediate Reparation of all such Damages as the said House might have sustained by the said Riots and Tumults.

On the tenth of *April* the Tide in the River *Thames* was so remarkably low, that it was with Difficulty even a Wherry could cross it. The Sand-Banks on both Sides *London-Bridge* were entirely dry.

Remarkable low Tide.

On the fifteenth a desperate Fray happened at *Wapping* among several Gangs of Coal-heavers, in which many Persons were wounded, and three Houses almost destroyed. And on the twentieth a great Body of them assembled at *Wapping*, and beset the house of Mr. *Green*, a Publican, who defended the same all Night; and a great many Shot were fired on both Sides, wherein three of the Assailants were killed, and several dangerously wounded.

Coal-heavers Riot in Wapping.

On the twentieth Mr. *Wilkes* appeared before the Court of *King's-Bench*, *Westminster*, and declared his Surrender in the following Speech:

Mr. Wilkes surrenders.

" My Lords,

" According to the voluntary Promise I made to the Public, I now appear before this sovereign Court of Justice, to submit myself in every Thing to the Laws of my Country.

His Speech in Court.

" Two Verdicts have been found against me. One is for the Re-publication of the *North-Briton*, No. 45, the other for the Publication of a ludicrous Poem.

" As to the Re-publication of the Number of the *North-Briton*, I cannot yet see that there is the smallest Degree of Guilt. I have often read and examined that famous Paper. I know that it is in every Part founded on the strongest Evidence of Facts. I find it full of Duty and Respect to the Person of the King, although it arraigns, in the severest Manner, the Conduct of his Majesty's then Ministers, and brings very heavy Charges home to them. I am persua-

T

ded

"ded they were well grounded, because every one
 "of those Ministers has since been removed. No
 "one Instance of Falshood has yet been pointed
 "out in that pretended Libel, nor was the Word
 "False in the Information before this Court. I
 "am, therefore, perfectly easy under every Im-
 "putation respecting a Paper, in which Truth
 "has guided the Pen of the Writer, whoever he
 "was, in every single Line; and it is this Cir-
 "cumstance which has drawn on me, as the sup-
 "posed Author, all the Cruelties of ministerial
 "Vengeance.

"As to the Charge against me, for the Pub-
 "lication of a Poem, which has given just Of-
 "fence, I will assert that such an Idea never en-
 "tered my Mind. I blush again at the Recollec-
 "tion that it has been at any Time, and in any
 "Way, brought to the public Eye, and drawn
 "from the Obscurity in which it remained under
 "my Roof. Twelve Copies of a small Part of
 "it had been printed in my House, at my own
 "private Press. I had carefully locked them up,
 "and I never gave one to my most intimate
 "Friend. G—rnm—t, after the Affair of the
 "North-Briton, bribed one of my Servants to rob
 "me of the Copy, which was produced in the
 "House of Peers, and afterwards before this
 "honourable Court. The Nation was justly
 "offended, but not with me, for it was evident
 "that I had not been guilty of the least Offence
 "to the Public. I pray God to forgive, as I do,
 "the Jury, who have found me guilty of publish-
 "ing a Poem I concealed with Care, and which
 "is not even yet published, if any precise Mean-
 "ing can be affixed to any Word in our Lan-
 "guage.

"But, my Lords, neither of the two Verdicts
 "could have been found against me, if the Re-
 "cords had not been materially altered without
 "my Consent, and, as I am informed, contrary
 "to Law. On the Evening before the two
 "Trials, — — — caused the Records to be
 "altered at his own House, against the Consent
 "of my Solicitor, and without my Knowledge;
 "for a dangerous Illness, arising from an Affair
 "of Honour, detained me at that Time abroad.
 "The Alterations were of the utmost Import-
 "ance; and I was in Consequence tried the very
 "next Day on two new Charges, of which I
 "could know nothing: I will venture to declare
 "this Proceeding unconstitutional. I am advised
 "that it is illegal, and that it renders both the
 "Verdicts absolutely void.

"I have stood forth, my Lords, in support of
 "the Laws against the arbitrary Act of Mini-
 "sters. This Court of Justice, in a solemn Ap-
 "peal respecting general Warrants, shewed their
 "Sense of my Conduct. I shall continue to reve-
 "rence the wise and mild System of English
 "Laws, and this excellent Constitution. I have
 "been much misrepresented; but, under every
 "Species of Persecution, I will remain firm and
 "friendly to the Monarchy, dutiful and affec-
 "tionate to the illustrious Prince who wears the
 "Crown, and to the whole Brunswick Line.

"As to all nice, intricate Points of Law, I
 "am sensible how narrow and circumscribed my
 "Ideas are; but I have experienced the deep Know-
 "ledge and great Abilities of my Council. With

"them I rest the legal Part of my Defence, sub-
 "mitting every Point to the Judgment of this
 "honourable Court, and to the Laws of Eng-
 "land."

When Mr. *Wilkes* had finished this Speech, Mr. *Attorney-General* moved for his immediate Com-
 mitment on the Outlawry. He was answered by
 Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Mr. Recorder of London, Mr.
 Mansfield, and Mr. Davenport, successively; who
 all moved the Court for a Writ of Error, which
 Mr. *Attorney-General*, on being applied to the Sa-
 turday Week before, had refused to grant. They
 specified several Particulars in which the Procefs
 of the Outlawry was erroneous, as sufficient
 Ground for the Motion, and offered to give any
 Bail for Mr. *Wilkes's* Appearance. The Court
 then proceeded to give their Opinions: and first,
 Lord Mansfield spoke long and forcibly on the
 Impropriety of the Procedure on both Sides;
 observing, that the *Attorney-General* could not,
 with the least Appearance of Reason or of Law,
 move for the Commitment of a Person who was
 not legally in Court; nor had the Council for the
 Defendant any better Plea for their Motion in
 Favour of a Man who appeared gratis before
 them: He added, that had Mr. *Wilkes* been
 brought thither by a Writ of *Capias Utlegatum*, the
 Motion might then have been made with Pro-
 priety, and the Court might have exerted, had
 they pleased, their discretionary Power in accept-
 ing or refusing his Bail. His Lordship farther
 expressed himself as very happy in having an Op-
 portunity of explaining his Sentiments publicly,
 before so large an Audience, with regard to the
 Charge brought against him by Mr. *Wilkes*, of
 granting an Order for the Amendment in the In-
 formation against him, in substituting the Word
Tenor instead of *Purport*; declaring, repeatedly,
 that he thought himself bound in Duty to grant
 it; that he conceived it to be the uniform Prac-
 tice of all the Judges to grant such Amendments;
 that he had himself frequently repeated the same
 Practice in other Causes, without the least Ob-
 jection being ever offered against it. The rest
 of the Judges agreed with the Chief Justice in
 Opinion, that, as Mr. *Wilkes* was not legally be-
 fore the Court, no Proceedings could be had
 upon his Case. And it was particularly remarked,
 that the Officers of the Crown had no Right to
 throw upon that Court the Business of commit-
 ting Mr. *Wilkes* upon his gratis Appearance, out
 of the common Course of Law, when they might
 have brought him before it legally by a Writ of
Capias Utlegatum, which it would have been very
 easy to have executed, since he had notoriously
 appeared in Public for several Weeks past; and
 in that Case the *Attorney-General* might have
 made his Motion with Propriety.

These Arguments being adjusted, Mr. *Wilkes*,
 about Two o'Clock, left the Court; and though
 there was a very great Crowd, not the least Dis-
 turbance happened. Information indeed had
 been given to the Lord Mayor, that some Per-
 sons at a Public House in *Duke's-Place* were pre-
 paring to raise a Mob; and his Lordship order-
 ed the proper Officers to enquire into the Truth
 of that Information, who found a blue Flag with
 No. 45 upon it, a Hanger and Hatchet lying by
 it, and two Men as a Guard to defend it, whom
 the

Argu-
 ments by
 the Coun-
 cil.

Lord
 Mayor's
 Vigilance.

the Officers apprehended, and his Lordship committed them to the *Compter*.

Precautions used to keep the Peace.

Westminster-Hall was very full on the Occasion, as well as both the *Palace-Yards*; but the Populace behaved very quiet, except huzzaing Mr. *Wilkes* when he came to the Window of a Coffee-House, where he retired after he quitted the Court. The Magistrates of *Westminster* divided themselves in the several Liberties, and the Constables attended at Call in every Part; two Battalions of the Guards lay on their Arms in *St. James's Park*, others were in *St. George's Fields*; also those at *St. James's*, the *Savoy* and the *Tower*, were all kept in readiness to march at a Minute's Warning; as were also several Troops of Horse, in Case of any Disturbance. Proper Precautions were likewise taken in the City, by the Constables being ordered to be in Readiness, all of whom, both in *Westminster* and the City, together with the Military, were ordered to be in waiting till Two o'Clock the next Morning.

Another Riot of Coal-heavers.

On the twenty-fifth a large Body of Coal-heavers assembled in a riotous Manner in *Wapping*, went on Board the Colliers, and obliged the Men who were at Work to leave off. These Men complained of their Masters, the Undertakers; that they oppressed them in various Shapes; that they curtailed their Wages, paid them not in Money, but in Liquor and Goods of a bad Quality; and that these Undertakers got Fortunes, while they, who did the Work, were starving. This Riot was attended with much Bloodshed: The Rioters having met with Opposition, fought desperately, and several Lives were lost.

Mr. Wilkes committed to Prison.

To return to the Affair of Mr. *Wilkes*. On the 27th Mr. *Wilkes's* Attorney acquainted the Attorney-General, that Mr. *Wilkes* was in Custody by a Writ of *Capias Utlegatum*, and prayed that the Writ of Error might be granted; but the Attorney-General not thinking that Information sufficient (though he doubted not that Gentleman's Veracity) for him to grant it, the Under-Sheriff waited on him in Consequence, and acquainted him, that Mr. *Wilkes* was in Custody, and would appear in Court by his *Habeas*; whereupon the Attorney-General admitted the Writ of Error; and about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, Mr. *Wilkes* was introduced in a legal Manner into the Court of *King's-Bench*: when his Council moved, as the Writ of Error was granted, that Mr. *Wilkes* might be admitted to Bail; but the Court were of Opinion that neither he nor any Person could be admitted to Bail after Conviction, and accordingly ordered Mr. *Wilkes* into Custody by the proper Officers of the Court; but as he was conveying to the *King's-Bench* Prison in a Hackney Coach, attended by Messrs *Stichall* and *Holloway*, Tipstiffs to Lord *Mansfield*, the Mob stopped the Coach on *Westminster-Bridge*, took out the Horses, and drew it along the *Strand*, *Fleet-Street*, &c. to *Spital-Fields*. When they came to *Spital-Square*, they obliged the two Tipstiffs to get out, and let them go very quietly away: they then drew Mr. *Wilkes* to the *Three Tuns* Tavern near *Spital-Fields* Church; where, from a one pair of Stairs Window, he earnestly entreated them to retire, which they did accordingly. After which he went in a private Manner, and

surrendered himself to the Marshal of the *King's-Bench* Prison. Many Justices of the Peace, and a prodigious Number of Constables attended in and near *Westminster-Hall*, but not the least Noise or Riot ensued.

The next Day he was visited by many of his Friends, and the Prison was surrounded by a numerous Concourse of People, who it was expected would have offered some Outrage; but all remained quiet till Night, when they pulled up the Rails which inclosed the Footway, with which they made a Bonfire, and obliged the Inhabitants of the *Borough* to illuminate their Houses; but a Captain's Guard of 100 Men arriving about Twelve, they all quietly dispersed.

On the 30th a dreadful Fire broke out in *Whitechapel-Road*, occasioned by laying wet Sawdust on the Oven to dry, which taking Fire, soon communicated itself to a Coach-Maker's adjoining; from whence the Flames spread so rapidly, that six Houses were entirely consumed, and the Inhabitants lost all their Effects.

The following Address was at this Time issued from Mr. *Wilkes* to the Freeholders of the County of *Middlesex*:

"Gentlemen,

"In support of the Liberties of this Country
"against the arbitrary Rule of Ministers, I was
"before committed to the *Tower*, and am now
"sentenced to this Prison. Steadiness, with (I
"hope) Strength of Mind, do not however leave
"me; for the same Consolation follows me here,
"the Consciousness of Innocence, of having
"done my Duty, and exerted all my poor Abilities,
"not unsuccessfully, for this Nation. I can
"submit even to far greater Sufferings with
"Chearfulness, because I see that my Country-
"men reap the happy Fruits of my Labours and
"Persecutions, by the repeated Decisions of our
"sovereign Courts of Justice in favour of Li-
"berty. I therefore bear up with Fortitude, and
"even glory that I am called to suffer in this
"Cause, because I continue to find the noblest
"Reward, the Applause of my native Country,
"of this great, free, and spirited People.

"I chiefly regret, Gentlemen, that this Con-
"finement deprives me of the Honour of thank-
"ing you in Person, according to my Promise;
"and at present takes from me, in a great De-
"gree, the Power of being useful to you. The
"Will, however, to do every Service to my
"Constituents remains in its full Force; and
"when my Sufferings have a Period, the first
"Day I regain my Liberty shall restore a Life of
"Zeal in the Cause and Interests of the County
"of *Middlesex*.

"In this Prison, in any other, in every Place,
"my ruling Passion will be the Love of *England*
"and our free Constitution. To these Objects I
"will make every Sacrifice. Under all the Op-
"pressions which ministerial Rage and Revenge
"can invent, my steady Purpose is, to concert
"with you, and other true Friends of this Coun-
"try, the most probable Means of rooting out
"the Remains of arbitrary Power and Star-Cham-
"ber-Inquisition, and of improving as well as
"securing the generous Plans of Freedom,
"which were the Boast of our Ancestors, and
"I trust will remain the noblest Inheritance of
"our

Mr. Wilkes's Address to the Freeholders of Middlesex.

"our Posterity, the only genuine Characteristic of
"Englishmen.

"I have the Honour to be, with Affection
"and Regard, Gentlemen, your obliged
"and faithful humble Servant,

JOHN WILKES.

"King's-Bench Prison,
"Thursday, May 5, 1768."

The Mas-
sacre in St.
George's
Fields.

On the tenth, in the Afternoon, a great Body of People assembled about the King's-Bench Prison, in Expectation that Mr. Wilkes was to go from thence to the Parliament-House, (it being the first Day of opening the new Parliament) and designing to convey him thither. They demanded him at the Prison, and grew very tumultuous: whereupon the Riot Act was begun to be read, but the Populace threw Stones and Brick-Bats while it was reading; when William Allen, Son of Mr. Allen, Master of the Horsehoe Inn, in Blackman-Street, Southwark, was pursued by one of the Soldiers, and shot dead on the Spot. Soon after this, the Crowd increasing, an additional Number of the Guards were sent for, who marched thither, and also a Party of Horse-Grenadiers; when the Riot continuing, the Mob was fired upon by the Soldiers, and five were killed on the Spot, and about fifteen wounded. Two Women were among the wounded, one of whom afterwards died in St. Thomas's Hospital. The next Day an Inquisition was taken by the Coroner for Surry, on the Body of the above William Allen, when the Verdict was given by the Jury, That Donald Maclane was guilty of wilful Murder, and Donald Maclaury, and Alexander Murray, the commanding Officer, were aiding and abetting therein.—This Inquest was held at the House of Mr. Allen; and it appeared on the Examination, that the Deceased was only a Spectator, and, on seeing some Persons run, he ran also, but was unhappily mistaken, and followed by the Soldiers five hundred Yards into a Cow-House, where he was shot. Donald Maclane was committed to Prison for the Murder, but his Associates were admitted to Bail. Two Inquisitions were afterwards taken in the Borough, on Persons killed by the Soldiers in quelling the above Riot; one on the Body of Mary Jeffs, who, having a Basket with Oranges to sell, was shot dead in removing them; the other on William Bridgeman, who was shot on the Top of a Hay-Cart, as he was looking at the Fray at a Distance: on both these Inquisitions the Jury brought in their Verdict Chance-medley. It appeared by the Evidence, that, on the Justices taking down a Paper that had been fixed against a Wall of the Prison, the Mob grew riotous, and cried out, "Give us the Paper; which the Justices not regarding, Stones began to be thrown; and the Cry, "Give us the Paper," grew louder; the Drums beat to Arms; the Proclamation was read; the Justices were pelted who read it; great Pains were taken to persuade the People to disperse; the Horse-Guards were sent for, and it was not till the last Extremity that the Soldiers received Orders to fire. But what was very remarkable, not one concerned in the Riot was hurt by the Firing in the open Fields. Donald Maclane was afterwards

Riot.

tried at the Surry Affizes held at Guilford, and acquitted.

The same Day a Body of Sawyers entered Mr. Charles Dingley's Timber-Yard near Limehouse Church, and disabled his Saw-Mill, lately erected.

On the 19th a terrible Fire broke out in a Tar-Yard at Dock-Head, occasioned by a Tar-Copper boiling over, by which upwards of 2000 Barrels were consumed, and near thirty Houses burnt to the Ground.

Great
Fire.

A terrible Fray happened off Shadwell Dock on the 25th between the Coal-heavers and Sailors belonging to the Colliers in the River, in which many were killed. The Sailors, having been long detained in the River by the Coal-heavers refusing to Work, had begun to deliver their Ships themselves; upon which a Body of Coal-heavers fell upon some of the Sailors by Surprise, and killed several of them. The Sailors took the Alarm, the Quarrel became general, and the Consequences were, the Loss of many Lives.

Great
Fray be-
tween the
Coal-bea-
vers and
Sailors.

On the seventh of June another Fray happened in Stepney-Fields between the Coal-heavers and Sailors, wherein several of the latter were killed. The Coal-heavers marched off in Triumph, with Colours flying, Drums beating, &c. offering five Guineas for a Sailor's Head. The Ships below Bridge were obliged to keep constant Watch, Day and Night, crying, "All is well." In short, to so great a Height was this Insurrection got, that the Inhabitants of Wapping were perpetually under the most direful Apprehensions. A Party of Guards constantly attended for some Days on Wapping-Wall; during which several Disturbances arose, and many Coal-heavers were taken up by the Soldiery, and carried before Sir John Fielding, who, on Examination, committed them to Newgate. Two of them were afterwards tried at the Old-Bailey for the Murder of one Battie, a Seaman, and being convicted, were executed at Tyburn, as were seven others (in a Field close to the Turnpike Road, a little Westward of King David's Fort, near where the Riot was committed) for shooting at Mr. Green, the Master of the Round-about Tavern in Shadwell. This Example produced a happy Effect; the Tumults immediately ceased, and Peace and Industry supplied the Place of Resentment and Mischief.

On the 15th Mr. Wilkes was brought to the Court of King's-Bench, Westminster-Hall; when the Arguments on the Arrest of Judgment were entered on by Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Thurlow, and Sir Fletcher Norton, on behalf of the Crown; and by Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Mr. Recorder of London, and Mr. Davenport, on the Part of the Defendant. Mr. Serjeant Glynn entered further than he had before done on the Impropriety of the Information being filed by the Solicitor-General; but the Court were so clearly of Opinion, the Business of the Attorney-General (in case of there being a Vacancy in that Office) must necessarily devolve on the Solicitor-General, that it was judged needless to say more on that Head. The whole that Mr. Wilkes then had to avail himself of was, the Alteration of the Record; which having been very learnedly and elaborately canvassed, the Court declared themselves fully of Opinion, that

Mr.
Wilkes
brought
before the
Court of
King's-
Bench.

the Alteration of the Record at the Judge's Chambers was what they had an indispensable Right to in the Course of Practice. After this the Informations against Mr. *Wilkes* were read; and Lord *Mansfield* stated to the Court the Evidence as it stood on the former Trial, when Mr. *Attorney-General* and Sir *Fletcher Norton* gave their Opinions in Aggravation of the Case, and Mr. *Serjeant Glynn* answered in Extenuation. Mr. *Wilkes* then desired that Judgment might be passed; but was told, that the Court having heard the Opinion of Council on both Sides, and some material Objections having been offered, it was necessary to take these into Consideration; but was assured, that, though no Day could then be fixed for that Purpose, no Time should be delayed to bring it to an Issue.

Among other Proceedings, Mr. *Serjeant Glynn* took Notice that as a *Writ of Error* was intended to be brought before a higher Court of Justice, before the House of Lords, he desired that the Case of the *Alteration of the Records*, under such peculiar Circumstances, might be stated on the Back of the Record, to be transmitted to the Lords; otherwise that important Point could not come before the House. This was absolutely refused by the Court. He concluded by entreating their Lordships, for the sake of the Safety of every Subject of this Nation, to fix some Limits to the discretionary Power of altering Records; that Council might know for the future when they can be certain of the Cause they are to plead; and that the Subject might not be liable to Ruin at the Discretion of a Judge.

Judgment passed upon him.

The Decision of the Matter being postponed to the 18th, Mr. *Wilkes*, on that Day, attended the Court again; when Mr. Justice *Yates*, after enlarging on the malignant Nature and dangerous Tendency of the two Publications of which Mr. *Wilkes* had been convicted, proceeded to pronounce the Judgment of the Court, which was as follows: That, for the Re-publication of the *North-Briton*, No. 45, in Volumes (of which two thousand Copies had been printed for public Sale) he should pay a Fine of five hundred Pounds, and be imprisoned ten Calendar Months: and for publishing the *Essay on Woman* (of which only twelve Copies were printed for the private Use of so many particular Friends) that he should pay likewise a Fine of five hundred Pounds, and be imprisoned twelve Calendar Months, to be computed from the Expiration of the Term of the former Imprisonment: and that he afterwards find Security for his good Behaviour for seven Years, himself to be bound in the Sum of a thousand Pounds, and two Sureties in five hundred Pounds each. A *Writ of Error* returnable before the House of Lords was afterwards moved for, in order to reverse the Judgment, on account of the Alteration of the Record; and the Court recommended to the *Attorney-General* to grant it on the first Application.

In an Address to the Freeholders of *Middlesex*, published after the Event of the Outlawry, Mr. *Wilkes* made this remarkable Declaration: "In the whole Progress of ministerial Vengeance against me for several Years, I have shewn, to the Conviction of all Mankind, that my Enemies have trampled on the Laws, and been

actuated by the Spirit of Tyranny, and arbitrary Power. The General Warrant, under which I was first apprehended, has been judged illegal. The Seizure of my Papers was condemned judicially. The Outlawry, so long the Topic of virulent Abuse, is at last declared to have been contrary to Law; and, on the Ground first taken by my learned Council, Mr. *Serjeant Glynn*, is formally reversed." It was thought necessary to insert this, as it had been said in all the Papers, that the Error on which the Outlawry was reversed was discovered by Mr. *Wilkes's* Enemies.

On the 1st of July a most dreadful Storm of Thunder and Lightning happened in and about London. Two Persons on the Road leading to Town were struck dead by the Lightning, which was so powerful, that a leaden Statue, in the Garden of a Gentleman at *Camberwell*, was melted, and reduced to a Heap of Dross. By this Storm the Water of the River *Thames* was driven out of its usual Channel, above Bridge, as had never been remembered by the oldest Man living; one half of the Bed of the River remaining uncovered with Water two Tides. And on the 2d of August another Storm happened, in which the Thunder rolled so terrible, and the Lightning flashed in such dreadful Streams, in the Neighbourhood of London, that several Houses were set on Fire with it, and one Man was struck dead upon his Coach-Box, on the *Kent-Street* Road. It was very remarkable, that his Watch was found shivered in his Pocket in a thousand Pieces, a small Hole in the Crown of his Hat, and a kind of Seam down his Breast.

Thunder and Lightning.

The next Day a terrible Fire broke out in the *King's-Arms-Inn* Yard, near *Holborn-Bridge*, which was attended with the most melancholy Circumstances. Mr. *Green*, at whose House it broke out, saved his Life by jumping out of a Window; but his Wife, his Child and Sister perished in the Flames; his Neighbour jumped out of a Window seemingly unhurt, but died in less than ten Minutes; a Porter belonging to the Inn, having lost his Wife and Child, died raving mad; a Clerk to a Merchant in *Bread-Street*, after saving his Wife and Child, returned for a Box, in which was Money and Writings belonging to his Master, but not being able to reach it, fell a Sacrifice to the Flames. Of those who endeavoured to escape by jumping out of the Windows, three were killed upon the Spot; the Shrieks of those who were burnt were piercing; in short, a more horrid Scene was never beheld.

A great Fire.

On the 14th of July a Cabinet-Maker's Shop, &c. in *Aldersgate-Street*, was burnt down, Damage 20,000*l*.

On the 21st of August Part of the *Fleet-Prison* fell down.

On the 1st of September, the heaviest Rain fell at London, and the Country round it, that had ever been known in the Memory of Man. It began in the Evening, and in a few Hours the Waters poured down *Highgate-Hill* with incredible Violence; the common Sewers in several Parts of the Town not being able to carry off the Torrent, the adjacent Houses were filled almost to the first Floors; immense Damage was done, and as it happened in the Night, many were awakened from Sleep in the greatest Consternation. The

Heavy Rain.

Serpentine River in *Hyde-Park* rose so high, that it forced down a Part of the Wall, and poured with such Violence upon *Knightsbridge*, that the Inhabitants expected the whole Town to be overflowed; the Canal in *St. James's Park* rose higher than ever was known; in short, no Man living remembered so much Rain to fall in so short a Time. About *Bagnigge-Wells* the Waters rose eight Feet perpendicular Height, though the Rain did not continue to fall with Violence more than eight Hours. Several People in *Cold-Bath-Fields*, *Mutton-Lane*, *Peter-Street*, and those Parts, sustained great Damage; some Publicans had several Butts of Beer carried out of their Cellars; three Oxen and several Hogs were carried away by the Drain, and drowned; and in *Mutton-Lane*, and the lower Part of *Hockley in the Hole*, the Inhabitants were obliged to quit their Ground-Floor, and go up Stairs, for fear of being drowned. Many Butts of Beer were carried away from the Cellar at the *Cheshire-Cheese* at *Mount-Pleasant*, and conveyed quite to *Fleet-Ditch*, where they were taken out. The Water in the Canal in *St. James's Park* swelled so high, that it flowed up to the Garden Wall belonging to the Treasury, and was so deep, that Foot-Passengers could not pass; the lower Parts of some Houses near the Treasury were overflowed, as was the Wilderness; the Centinel placed near the little Gate leading into *Duke-Street*, was obliged to quit his Box; the Cellars in several Parts of *Westminster* were filled with Water, and great Damage was done thereby.

Upwards of forty Small-Craft, on the River below Bridge, were sunk, drove on Shore, or bulged, by the Violence of the Storm; and a Collier in *Long-Reach* was drove from her Anchors, and beat her Keel off: several Ships also received Damage by running foul of each other. The late Duke of *Cumberland's* fine Water-Works, in *Windsor-Forest*, were intirely destroyed; several Persons were drowned in different Places, as well as Horses, Oxen, and Hogs. In short, almost every Part of *England* sustained very considerable Damage.

Fires.

On the 9th a House in *Park-Street*, *Grosvenor-Square*, was burnt down. On the 13th a House was consumed by Fire in *Tooley-Street*. On the 16th several hundred Quarters of Malt, and the Granaries at the *Fox Brew-House*, *Long-Lane*, *Smithfield*, were destroyed by Fire, as were also two Houses in *Catherine-Street*, *Strand*.

Vote to entertain the King of Denmark.

On the same Day it was agreed by the Common-Council, to entertain the King of *Denmark* at the *Mansion-House*.

The Procession.

On the 23d of *September* his *Danish* Majesty having previously condescended to dine with the Lord-Mayor, Sir *Robert Ladbroke*, Knt. *Locum Tenens* (the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor being indisposed) together with the Aldermen and Sheriffs, attended by the City Officers, set out from *Guildhall* for the *Three Cranes*, the *Locum Tenens* being in the State-Coach, accompanied by Deputy *John Paterson*, Esq; (who was desired to act as Interpreter on this Occasion) and the Aldermen and Sheriffs in their respective Carriages. At Eleven o'Clock they embarked on Board the City State-Barge, the Streamers flying, a select Band of Water-Music playing in the Stern, and the

principal Livery Companies attending in their respective Barges. At the Stairs leading to *New Palace-Yard*, a Detachment of Grenadiers of the Honourable Artillery Company attended, to receive the *Locum Tenens*, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, who, upon Notice of his *Danish* Majesty's Approach, immediately landed to receive and conduct him on Board. As soon as his Majesty entered the Barge, he was saluted by several Pieces of Cannon, and the joyful Acclamations of the several Livery Companies, and a vast surrounding Multitude.

The *Locum Tenens*, in order to give his Majesty a more compleat View of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and of the River and the several Bridges thereon (which, as well as the River itself, and the Shore on both Sides, were crouded with innumerable Spectators) ordered the State-Barge to take a Circuit as far as *Lambeth*, from whence she was steered down as far as to the *Steel-Yard*, through the Centre Arch of *Westminster* Bridge, and thence up to the *Temple-Stairs*, his Majesty being saluted at the New Bridge, both at his going and returning through the great Arch, by Fifes and Drums, with the Shouts of the several Workmen above, and French Horns underneath.

During the Course of this grand Procession on the Water, his Majesty frequently expressed himself highly pleased, and his Admiration of the several great and beautiful Objects round him; and sometimes condescended to come forward in order to gratify the Curiosity of the People, who eagerly endeavoured to get a Sight of his Royal Person, though at the Hazard of their Lives.

At the *Temple*, his Majesty (being landed on a Platform erected and matted on Purpose, and under an Awning covered with blue Cloth) was received by some of the Benchers of both Societies, and conducted to the *Middle-Temple Hall*, where an elegant Collation had been provided for him.

His Majesty, after taking some Refreshment, and thanking the two Societies for their polite Reception and Entertainment, was conducted to the City State-Coach, in which his Majesty took his Seat on the right Hand of the *Locum Tenens*, being accompanied by his Excellency Count *Barnsdorff* and Mr. Deputy *Paterson*, attended by the Sword and Mace, and followed by nine Noblemen of his Majesty's Retinue, and by the Aldermen and Sheriffs in a long Train of Carriages. From the *Temple* his Majesty (preceded by the Artillery Company, and Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, the City Marshals on Horseback, and the rest of the City Officers on Foot) was conducted to the *Mansion-House*, the several Streets through which his Majesty passed, viz. *Fleet-Street*, *Ludgate-Hill*, *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, *Cheapside*, and the *Poultry*, being crouded with an innumerable Populace, while the Windows and Tops of Houses were equally crouded with Spectators of both Sexes, whose Acclamations, together with the Ringing of Bells, and the Shouts of the Multitude, loudly expressed their Joy at his Majesty's Presence; his Majesty expressing his Surprize at the Populousness of this City, and his Satisfaction at the Kindness of the Citizens.

At the *Mansion-House*, his Majesty was received by the Committee (appointed to manage the

the Entertainment) in their mazarine Gowns: who with white Wands ushered his Majesty into the great Parlour, where, after he had rested himself a few Minutes, Mr. *Common Serjeant* (in the Absence of Mr. *Recorder*) made him the City's Compliments in the following Words:

" *Most illustrious Prince,*

" The Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, humbly beg Leave to express their grateful Sense of your very obliging Condescension, in honouring them with your Presence at the Mansion of their Chief Magistrate.

" The many endearing Ties which happily connect you, Sir, with our most gracious Sovereign, justly entitle you to the Respect and Veneration of all his Majesty's faithful Subjects. But your Affability and other princely Virtues, so eminently displayed, during the whole Course of your Residence amongst us, have in a particular Manner charmed the Citizens of *London*; who reflect with Admiration on your early and uncommon Thirst of Knowledge, and your indefatigable Pursuit of it by Travel and Observation; the happy Fruits of which they doubt not will be long employed and acknowledged within the whole Extent of your Influence and Command.

" Permit us, Sir, to express our earnest Wishes, that your personal Intercourse with our amiable Monarch may tend to increase and perpetuate a Friendship so essential to the Protestant Interest in general, and so likely to promote the Power, Happiness and Prosperity of the *British* and *Danish* Nations; and that the Citizens of *London*, in particular, may ever be honoured with a Share of your Remembrance and Regard."

To this Compliment his Majesty was pleased to return a most polite Answer, in the *Danish* Language; which, by his Majesty's Permission, was interpreted to the Company, by Mr. Deputy *Paterfson*, as follows:

" *Gentlemen,*

" I am highly sensible of the Kindness of your Expressions to me; I desire you will accept my best Thanks in return, and be fully persuaded that I can never forget the Affection which the *British* Nation is pleased to shew me, and that I shall always be disposed to prove my grateful Sense of it to them, and in particular to you, Gentlemen, and this great, celebrated, and flourishing City which you govern."

Upon Notice that the Dinner was served, his Majesty, with the *Locum Tenens* on his left, was conducted by the Committee into the *Egyptian-Hall*; where his Majesty condescended to proceed quite round, that the Ladies (who made a most brilliant Appearance in the Galleries) might have a full View of his royal Person; and all the Gentlemen of the Common-Council below, an Opportunity of personally paying him their Respects.

His Majesty being seated in a Chair of State, on the right Hand of the *Locum-Tenens*, at a Table placed upon an Elevation across the upper End of the Hall, with his noble Attendants on

the right, and the Aldermen above the Chair on the left, was saluted by a Band of above forty of the best Performers, in an Orchestra fronting his Majesty's Table.

During the Dinner, the following Toasts were drank, being proclaimed by Sound of Trumpet:

1. The King.
2. The Queen, Prince of *Wales*, and Royal Family.
3. His Majesty of *Denmark* and *Norway*.
4. The Queen and Royal Family of *Denmark*.
5. Prosperity to the Kingdoms of *Denmark* and *Norway*.

After which his Majesty was pleased to propose the following Toasts, which were proclaimed in the same Manner:

1. Prosperity to the *British* Nation.
2. Prosperity to the City of *London*.

Mr. Deputy *Paterfson* having the Honour to attend his Majesty as Interpreter, his Majesty, thro' him, repeatedly expressed to the *Locum Tenens* how much he admired the Grandeur of the *Egyptian-Hall*, the Brilliancy of the Illuminations round it, the Magnificence of the Dinner, the Excellence of the Music, and the good Order and Decorum of the whole Entertainment.

After Dinner, his Majesty was reconducted into the great Parlour, where he was presented with Tea and Coffee, and entertained with Solos on different Instruments, by several capital Performers.

At Eight o'Clock in the Evening, his Majesty and his Retinue, after taking Leave of the *Locum Tenens* and the Corporation, where ushered to their Coaches, the Committee going before his Majesty with Wax Lights. His Majesty then returned to his Apartment in *St. James's Palace*, amidst the same Crowd and Acclamations as before, with the Addition of Illuminations in almost every Window, that the People might have the Pleasure of seeing his Majesty as long as possible.

The Disposition of the Lights, (which were at least 2000) the Arrangements of the Tables, the Erection of the temporary Orchestra, and the whole of the Ornamenting of the *Egyptian-Hall* were executed with the utmost Propriety and Elegance, under the Direction of Mr. *George Dance*, Clerk to the City Works.

On the 30th of *September* the King of *Denmark* entertained most magnificently at *St. James's* the Lord-Mayor, Members for the City, &c.

On the 10th of *October* it was resolved in Common-Council to present the Freedom of *London* to the King of *Denmark*, in a Gold Box of 200 Guineas Value; which Honour his *Danish* Majesty received very graciously, and ordered the Freedom to be transmitted to himself at *Copenhagen* by his Ambassador at *London*.

On the 18th a House was burnt down, and several more damaged by Fire in *Devonshire-Street*, *Redlion-Square*. And on the 22d the Turpentine-House in *Goswell Street* was also destroyed by Fire.

On the 16th of *November*, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, waited on the King at *St. James's* with the following Address, and afterwards had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand: they also had Cake and Caudle at the Queen's House.

King of Denmark entertains the Lord Mayor, &c. The City present the King of Denmark with their Freedom.

Fires.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen,
and Commons of the City of London, in Common-
Council assembled.

" Most Gracious Sovereign,

City Ad-
dress upon
the Queen's
safe Deli-
very of a
Princess.

" We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal
Subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and
Commons of the City of London, in Common-
Council assembled, most humbly beg Leave to
express our sincere and hearty Congratulations
on the safe Delivery of the Queen, and the
auspicious Birth of another Princess.

" Every Increase of domestic Happiness to
your Majesty and your amiable Consort will al-
ways fill the Hearts of your faithful Citizens
of London with Joy and Gratitude to the divine
Goodness.

" Permit us, Sir, to offer you our most un-
feigned Assurances of Duty and Affection to
your Royal Person; and we most ardently
pray, that your Reign may be long and pro-
perous; that Loyalty to your Majesty, Sub-
mission to the Laws, the Love of true consti-
tutional Liberty, and a well-governed Zeal for
the common Welfare, may animate your Ma-
jesty's Subjects throughout every Part of your
extensive Empire.

" Signed by Order of Court,

" HODGES."

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to
return this most gracious Answer:

" I receive with the greatest Pleasure this du-
tiful and affectionate Address; and return you
my hearty Thanks for your Congratulation on
the happy Delivery of the Queen and the Birth
of a Princess, as well as for the repeated Assu-
rances you give me of your Loyalty and At-
tachment to my Person and Family.

" The Preservation of the Religion, Laws, and
Liberties of my People, in every Part of my
Dominions, is essential to their true Happiness,
and is, therefore, the great Object of my At-
tention. Those are the Principles which ever
have been, and ever shall be, the sole Rule of
my Government."

Bridle
Way over
Black-
Friars
Bridge.

On the 19th, the New Bridge at Black-
Friars was opened as a Bridle Way, just two
Years since the opening the temporary Bridge for
Foot-Passengers.

A Royal
Academy
of Arts in-
stituted.

His Majesty on the 18th of December granted
his Charter for the Institution of a Royal Aca-
demy of Arts in this Metropolis, and was pleased
to take the said Institution under his own imme-
diate Patronage, and under the Direction of forty
Artists of the first Rank in their Professions.

Election
of Ser-
jeant
Glynn.

George Cooke, Esq; one of the Members for
Middlesex, being dead, Sir William Beauchamp
Proctor, Knight of the Bath, offered himself a Can-
didate to succeed him; and the Wilkites put up
and supported John Glynn, Esq; an eminent
Council, and Serjeant at Law, who had been em-
ployed in all the Causes for Wilkes, &c. against
the Ministry. The Poll began about half an Hour
past Ten, and continued very peaceably till about
half an Hour past Two, when a desperate Set of
Ruffians, armed with short Staves, Bludgeons,
&c. forced themselves into the Poll-Booth, cleared
their Way to the Hustings, knocked down those

that opposed them, drove away the Clerks, seiz-
ed and tore to pieces four of the Poll-Books, and
destroyed the Hustings; whereby the Election was
entirely stopped.

The House of Commons then sitting Mr. Glynn
immediately dispatched proper Persons to inform
them of these iniquitous Proceedings, and to
make his Complaint.

The next Day the following spirited Address ap-
peared in the Papers:

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the
County of Middlesex.

Gentlemen,

" The warm Professions of Gratitude so fre-
quently uttered by those who feel no Gratitude
for their Constituents, because the Means by
which they succeed take off all Obligation,
make me at a Loss for Terms to express myself
on so signal, so generous, and so glorious a
Support as I have met with from you.

" Every Means employed, every Influence ex-
erted during a six Months Canvass, have not
been able to divert a great Majority of you
from espousing the Cause of a Candidate whom
you suppose a Friend to the Cause of the Peo-
ple, and in whom you hoped to find a zealous
and disinterested Defender of the Rights and
Liberties of his Country.

" Honour or Infamy will deservedly attend me
in the same Measure as my future Conduct
shall answer or disappoint your Expectations.
I do not owe your Support to any personal
Friendship or Connections, and am therefore
free even from the Temptation of leaning to
them. My Obligations are to the Public, and
to the Public I will return them.

" For my Conduct in the Course of this Elec-
tion, I can appeal even to my Adversaries;
and the Truth of my Declaration to you has
been most convincingly proved by the infa-
mous Behaviour of my Opponents in their
lawless Interruption of the Poll; when a Mob
of hired Ruffians were, at a Signal, let loose
upon the peaceable, unarmed, inoffensive
Freeholders of the County of Middlesex, in
order to destroy those whom they could not
corrupt, and to wrest from them by Violence
that Freedom of Election, which every undue
and unconstitutional Interposition had failed to
overthrow.

" The Sheriffs, and every Person present,
were Witnesses of a Scene never before exhi-
bited at an Election—A desperate Set of arm-
ed Ruffians, with " Liberty and Proctor" in
their Hats, without the least Provocation or
Cause of Quarrel, destroying those who did
not lift up a Hand in their Defence. Sir Wil-
liam, to whom I called to go with me and
face this Mob, returned me no Answer and
left me: I remained the last Man upon the
Hustings. However, I live, Gentlemen, to
assert not so much my Election as your
Rights; and I pledge myself to you, that your
Blood, so wantonly shed Yesterday, shall be
vindicated, and the Charge brought home to
the Hired and the Hirers: The more exalted
their Stations, and the more privileged their
Persons, the louder is the Call for Justice;
and the more necessary its Execution.

" Whether

“ Whether as your Representative, or as a private Gentleman, I pledge myself to you to go through with this Business, or perish in the Attempt.

“ The Freedom of a County Election is the last sacred Privilege we have left; and it does not become any honest Englishman to wish to survive it. For my own Part, I will not. And if by this Declaration I may seem to depart from that Moderation which has always particularly marked my Character, it is because I think Tameness in a Cause like this, is Infamy. There is Virtue still left in this Country. We are come to a Crisis; and the Consequence of this Struggle will determine whether we shall be Slaves or Free.

“ It is at present depending before the House of Commons what Measures shall be next pursued in regard to this Election: when they have decided, I will give you the earliest Notice possible: and I promise you that no Discouragement shall ever make me desert you, who have shewn that you will not desert yourselves.

“ I am, Gentlemen, your most grateful and faithful humble Servant,

Bloomsbury-Square, *JOHN GLYNN.*
Dec. 9.

However, on the 11th a Certificate of the Coroners of *Middlesex* appeared in the Papers, testifying, that, to their Knowledge, there was not any Person killed in the above Disturbance. Affidavits were also published, fixing the Guilt of hiring this Mob upon Sir *William Beauchamp Proctor*, or his Agents, particularly *Broughton*, the late noted Bruiser, now a Yeoman of the Guard.

It should be recorded to the Honour of the present Lord-Mayor, that on the said 8th of *December*, when the Jury was called at the *Old-Bailey*, his Lordship asked them, upon their Honour, if any of them were Freeholders of *Middlesex*; it appeared that about eighteen of them were so, on which his Lordship immediately dismissed them, that they might not be hindered from discharging their Duty at *Brentford*.

The House of Commons ordered the Poll for a Knight of the Shire for *Middlesex*, that had been obstructed, to be resumed; which was done on the 14th of *December*, when at the Close thereof the Numbers were

For Mr. Serjeant Glynn	-	1542
Sir William Beauchamp Proctor	-	1278
Majority for Mr. Glynn	-	264

Who was therefore declared duly elected.

On the 17th two Houses were burnt in *Narrow-Street*, *Limehouse*; and two Houses and a Sugar-House were also destroyed by Fire in *Upper-Thames-Street*.

His Majesty King *George III.* ever ready to encourage useful Improvements, and always intent upon promoting every Branch of polite Knowledge, was graciously pleased, on the 18th Day of *December* 1768, to institute in this Metropolis a Royal Academy of Arts, to be under his Majesty's own immediate Patronage, and under the Direction of forty Artists of the first Rank in their several Professions.

The principal Object of this Institution is to be the Establishment of well-regulated Schools of Design, where Students in the Arts may find that Instruction which hath so long been wanted, and so long wished for in this Country. For this End, therefore, there will be a Winter Academy of living Models of different Characters to draw after, and a Summer Academy of living Models of different Characters to paint after; there will also be Laymen with all sorts of Draperies, both ancient and modern, and choice Casts of all the celebrated antique Statues, Groups, and Basso-Relievos. Nine of the ablest Academicians, elected annually from amongst the forty, are to attend these Schools by Rotation, to set the Figures, to examine the Performance of the Students, to advise and instruct them, and to turn their Attention towards that Branch of the Arts for which they shall seem to have the aptest Disposition.

And in order to instruct the Students in the Principles and Laws of Composition, to strengthen their Judgment, to form their Taste of Design and Colouring, to point out to them the Beauties and Imperfections of celebrated Performances, and the particular Excellencies and Defects of great Masters, to fit them for an unprejudiced Study of Books, and to lead them into the readiest and most efficacious Paths of Study, there are appointed a Professor of Painting, a Professor of Architecture, one of Anatomy, and one of Perspective, who are annually to read a certain Number of public Lectures in the Schools, calculated for the Purposes above recited.

Furthermore, there will be a Library of Books of Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, and all the Sciences relating thereto; also of Prints of Bas-reliefs, Vases, Trophies, Ornaments, antient and modern Dresses, Customs, and Ceremonies, Instruments of War and Arts, Utensils of Sacrifice, and all other Things useful to Students in the Arts.

The Admission to all these Establishments will be free, to all Students properly qualified to reap Advantage from such Studies as are there cultivated. The Professors and Academicians, who instruct in the Schools; have each of them proper Salaries annexed to their Employments; as have also the Treasurer, the Keeper of the Royal Academy, the Secretary, and all other Persons employed in the Management of the said Institution; and his Majesty hath, for the present, allotted a large House in *Pall-Mall* for the Purposes of the Schools, &c.

And that the Effects of this truly Royal Institution may be conspicuous to the World, there will be an annual Exhibition of Paintings, Sculptures, and Designs, open to all Artists of distinguished Merit, where they may offer their Performances to public View, and acquire that Degree of Fame and Encouragement which they shall be deemed to deserve.

But as all Men, who enter the Career of the Arts, are not equally successful, and as some unhappily never acquire either Fame or Encouragement, but after many Years of painful Study, at a Time of Life when it is too late to think of other Pursuits, find themselves destitute of every Means of Subsistence; and as others are, by various Infirmities incident to Man, rendered inca-

Coroners
Certificate.

Serjeant
Glynn
Member
for Middlesex.

Fires.

Royal
Academy
of Arts
instituted.

pable of exerting their Talents, and others are cut off in the Bloom of Life, before it could be possible to provide for their Families: His Majesty, whose Benevolence and Generosity overflow in every Action of his Life, hath allotted a considerable Sum, annually to be distributed, for the Relief of indigent Artists, and their distressed Families.

This is but a slight Sketch of the Institution of The Royal Academy of Arts, yet sufficient to convince the World, that no Country can boast of a more useful Establishment, nor of any established upon more noble Principles.

Officers.

The first Officers under this Charter were *Joshua Reynolds*, President; *William Chambers*, Treasurer; *G. Michael Moser*, Keeper; *Francis Mil. Newton*, Secretary: Professor of Painting, *Edward Penny*; of Architecture, *Thomas Sandby*; of Anatomy, *Dr. William Hunter*; of Perspective, *Samuel Wale*: Council, *George Barrett*, *William Chambers*, *Francis Cotes*, *Nathaniel Hone*, *Jeremiah Meyer*, *Edward Penny*, *Paul Sandby*, *Joseph Wilton*: Visitors, *Agostino Carlini*, *Charles Cotton*, *J. Bap. Cipriani*, *Nathaniel Dance*, *Francis Hayman*, *Peter Toms*, *Benjamin West*, *Richard Wilson*, *Francesco Zuccarelli*.

Mr. Wilkes Alderman.

The Year 1769 was introduced with the Choice of *John Wilkes*, Esq; to be Alderman of *Farringdon Ward Without*, in the room of *Sir Francis Gosling*, Knt. deceased. *Mr. Thomas Bromwich*, an eminent Dealer in Paper-hangings on *Ludgate-Hill*, and a Common-Council-Man of the same Ward, stood in Opposition to *Mr. Wilkes*; and though there appeared at the Wardmote a hundred to one Hands in favour of *Mr. Wilkes*, a Poll was demanded by the Friends of *Mr. Bromwich*; which not promising any Sort of Credit to the Opposition, *Mr. Bromwich* declined, after two Hours Poll. Whereupon *Mr. Wilkes* was declared duly elected, on the 2d Day of January 1769.

Fire.

On the 8th of January two Houses were consumed by Fire in the *Broadway, Westminster*.

Rioters condemned.

On the 16th, *Laurence Balfé* and *Edward M^cQuirk*, were brought before the Court at the *Old Bailey*, to receive Sentence of Death for the Murder of *George Clarke*, at the Election at *Brentford* above-mentioned; whose Pardon, which was afterwards extended by his Majesty, having been a continual and almost universal Subject of Discontent amongst the People, it may not be foreign from the History before us, to give Posterity the following authentic Particulars of their Trial.

Upon what Evidence.

The first Evidence for the Crown was *Robert Jones*, Esq; of *Fanmouth-Castle* in *Glamorganshire*, a Gentleman of very considerable Fortune, and in the Commission of the Peace for his County.—*Mr. Jones* deposed, that being at the *Middlesex* Election, which commenced between Two and Three o'Clock,—the Majority of the Rioters had Labels in their Hats with *Proctor* and *Liberty* written upon them, and he particularly remembered to have remarked the Prisoners at the Bar in the Mob, though he had never seen them before.—*M^cQuirk* was very active in the Fray, and struck several Persons with a Bludgeon—but *Mr. Jones* did not observe that *Balfé* made a Blow at any

body, though he was armed with a Bludgeon as well as his Companion *M^cQuirk*.

The same Night between Ten and Eleven *Mr. Jones* again saw the Prisoners at the *Shakespeare's Head* in *Covent-Garden*, where he was waiting for *Mr. Allen*, a Gentleman of his Acquaintance, who had also been at *Brentford*, and who being mistaken by *M^cQuirk* for one of *Sir William Beauchamp Proctor's* Friends, had desired *M^cQuirk* to call upon him at the above Tavern at Ten in the Evening, to get as much Intelligence as possible concerning the principal Encouragers of the Riot. *Mr. Jones* had been told by *Mr. Allen*, for what Purpose he had desired the Interview with *M^cQuirk*, but the latter having some Business at the House of Commons, left *Mr. Jones* to receive the Prisoner, who was to enquire for *Sir William Beauchamp Proctor's* Friend.—*Mr. Jones* waited a considerable Time, and at last *Balfé* came, who, after some little Conversation, went out for *M^cQuirk*, and returned with him.

On *M^cQuirk's* Arrival, *Mr. Jones* told him that *Mr. Allen* would soon join them, and entered into a Discourse relative to the Riot; during which, *M^cQuirk* being persuaded that he was talking to a Friend of *Sir William Beauchamp Proctor's*, candidly acknowledged the Part he had acted in that Transaction;—a Confession into which he was more naturally led, as *Mr. Jones* declared he might safely tell him, whatever he had to acquaint *Mr. Allen* with.—At this Discourse the Prisoner *Balfé* was present, but *Mr. Jones* directed his Questions chiefly to *M^cQuirk*, who said he was afraid such Work had been done that Day, as would make it necessary for him to go to *Dover* in his Way to *Calais*, the next Morning. *Balfé* declared to *Mr. Jones* that he was hired by *Broughton*, and that he was to have a Guine afor going down to *Brentford*, whether it was for one Day or two—he added, that though he was there he had not struck any Body, and that it was such bad Work, he would not go down the next Day, even if he should be wanted—*Mr. Allen* coming in after this, *Mr. Jones* left the Prisoners with him, and went to *Appleby's* in *Parliament-Street*, gave an Information to *Mr. Horne* and others, of the Transaction, who thought proper to secure *Balfé* and *M^cQuirk*, and had them committed to Prison by *Sir John Fielding* the next Morning.

The next Evidence for the Crown was *Miles Burton Allen*, Esq; who gave much the same general Account of the Riot as *Mr. Jones* had given, with the Addition, however, of the following Particulars—That he was upon the Hustings, and saw *M^cQuirk* attack this Place with a Party of the Rioters, indiscriminately knocking down Friend and Foe.—*Mr. Allen*, upon this, with an Oath asked, what they did there? and received several Blows for his Interrogatory.—“But not thinking it my Business to oppose a Mob, I enquired, deposed *Mr. Allen*, for *Sir William Beauchamp*, he was my Man; there was a Gentleman stood near where *Sir William* was; I went to *Sir William*. I will not pretend to ascertain the particular Words, that I might at that Time have expressed to him, but it was to this Purpose: Whether he meant to be returned for the County of *Middlesex* by a Mob in that Manner? *Sir William* declared upon his Honour they were not his Mob—They had

Proflor and Liberty in their Hats, I believe, at the same Time—I went up to Mr. *Shakespeare*, and remonstrated with him—I believe Mr. *Shakespeare* was of Opinion with me, that it was a very odd Affair—I returned to Sir *William Beauchamp*, on seeing a regular Mob drawn up on the lower Side of the Hustings—I have seen Men very often drawn up, but I think they were as regularly drawn up as ever I saw—They were headed by one Man; they had Clubs ready—Their Mark was the Side of the Hustings—I desired to know whether they were his Mob or not—He declared to me, upon his Honour, that they were not—Upon that, while I was speaking to him, they came on and attacked the Hustings in that Part, and knocked down indiscriminately Friend or Foe—There were a Number of Mobs, one attacked at one Place and another at another—The Prisoner *M^r Quirk* was in this Mob that attacked the lower Side of the Hustings where I was.—I say nothing against *Balfe*.—Sir *William Beauchamp* denying the Mob to be his, some Gentlemen on the other Side insisted upon his either explaining himself, or standing convicted—He came to the Bar of the Hustings; one Man came up and cried out, that no Man should vote but for his Honour.—I asked him (this Man) who gave him Orders.—His Answer was Sir *William Beauchamp*. Sir *William* then said, “*It is very true the Man impeaches me; upon my Honour I am innocent; what can I say more?*”

The Mob continuing to knock the People unmercifully down, “I spoke to Sir *William Beauchamp* again,” continues Mr. *Allen* in his Testimony, and said, “for God’s Sake, if they are not your Mob, try if you can have any Influence to prevent Murder.”—Sir *William*’s Reply was, What can I do? They are not mine (repeating upon his Honour, as he had before declared.) “Upon seeing such Barbarity, I made use of such an Expression to Sir *William*, that I believe was not proper to do, jumped over the Hustings, seized the Prisoner *Quirk*, and I believe I made use of this Expression, G—d d—n you, do you mean to murder these Fellows?—The Prisoner, I will say that for him, left off; but the other Fellows that were with him, had a Mind to have served me much in the same Manner—What I might have suffered, whether I might lose my Life or not, I owe my Safety to the Prisoner *Quirk*, who held his Club over my Head, and cried out, Be quiet, be quiet, what are you about? this is a Friend of Sir *William*’s.—It was very fortunate for me that he made that Mistake, and I believe your Lordships may be assured, that I did not attempt to deceive him.” Mr. *Allen* after this relates the Affair of the Appointment at the *Shakespeare*—and says, that he did not intend to have appeared against *Quirk* as an Evidence, but being subpoenaed he was under a Necessity of attending, and attending was under an equal Necessity of speaking the Truth.

Two Evidences succeed Mr. *Allen*, *Richard Beale* and *William Beale*, who swear to Mr. *Clarke*’s having been wounded, but neither saw the Stroke—and Mr. *Foot*, the Surgeon, who attended the Deceased, swears, that to the best of his Opinion, the Wound, which he had received, was the Cause of his Death.—Mr. *Clay*, Head

Constable of *Holbourn* Division, is positive to the Identity of *Quirk*, having received two violent Blows from him himself, and having seen him beat a Man, whom he (*Clay*) took to be a Gentleman’s Servant—yet notwithstanding this Evidence, he adds, “I do not charge the Prisoners with any Thing.”

The Witnesses for the Prisoners are after this examined, the first of whom, a Gentleman of Character and Fortune, seems to throw the whole Blame of the Riot on the Enemies of Sir *William Beauchamp Proflor*.—The Jury, however, found both the Prisoners Guilty, notwithstanding the general Opinion that *Balfe*, who was only seen among the Rioters, and was never charged with striking, would be acquitted.—And, to the Dishonour of Humanity, we must add, that a Shout of Applause from the Gallery attended the Condemnation of these two unhappy Wretches, who have since been thought very proper Objects of the Royal Clemency.

After the Trial it was moved by the Prisoners Council, that there was a Flaw in the Indictment, by the Grand Jury’s Erasure of the Words *Aiding* and *Assisting*, and begged that it might be debated previous to the Court’s passing Sentence, which was granted; and Monday Morning, about Eleven o’Clock, it came on.

The Council for the Prisoners opened this Debate, by making several ingenious and critical Observations on the Nature of what as might appear to be Erasures were not in Fact so; in particular that of a Person signing his Name, and very often drawing a Line across it; which though it may look like an Erasure, was no more than what was very usual, and did by no Means invalidate the Signature. Serjeant *Lee*, on the other Side, remarked that these Arguments were rather ingenious than substantial, and concluded with observing, that by its being returned *Billa Vera*, it was fully sufficient; and that the Erasure must be looked upon as intended. The Arguments on both Sides continued for near four Hours, when Mr. Justice *Ashton* and the Recorder gave their Opinion to the following Purport. Judge *Ashton* humanely observed, that in a Case where the Lives of two Persons were concerned, he would not at once pretend to determine without the clearest Conviction. He said he had previously weighed all the Circumstances, very minutely, relative to this Affair; and had the Pleasure of having his Opinion corroborated by Lord Chief Baron *Parker*, Justice *Gould*, and Mr. Recorder: He was therefore clear, he said, in the Indictment being valid. He further corroborated his Opinion, by several Precedents of a similar Nature; and concluded with an Observation of that great Lawyer, *Hale*, “That the picking out Flaws in Indictments, whereby Justice was evaded, was a Scandal to Law, a Degradation to Justice, and a Dishonour to God.”

Mr. Recorder then proceeded to pass Sentence; previous to which, he hoped that the Fate of these two unhappy Persons would be a Warning to all Rioters; as nothing, he said, could be more destructive to the Laws of Society, particularly to Elections, the Essence of *English* Freedom; and that the Procurers (if any there were) however dignified,

Sentence passed.

*Scruple
about Mr.
Wilkes's
Election
for Alder-
man.*

dignified, as well as the *Procured*, were not exempt, by our Laws, from the Catastrophe.

The Dissatisfaction of the Court Party was so great at their Disappointment in Mr. *Wilkes's* being elected Alderman, that every Quirk was sought for to try if his Election might not be set aside. And accordingly on *Tuesday* the 17th the Court of Aldermen at *Guildhall* took it into their Consideration in what Manner they should act with respect to the Election of an Alderman for the Ward of *Farringdon Without*; when they came to this Resolution, That casting up the Poll after an Adjournment had been mentioned, and declaring the Candidate, who had the Majority, after the other Candidate had declined, was an undue Election. Moreover a City Officer observed, That if the Court of Aldermen confirmed that Election, they would subject themselves to a *Mandamus* from the King's Bench. Accordingly another Court of Aldermen on the 24th declared the Election of *John Wilkes, Esq;* to be Alderman of *Farringdon Ward Without*, to be illegal, and appointed a Wardmote to be held on the next *Friday* for a new Election.

The City and all Parts of this Metropolis were surprizingly agitated, and incensed against the Courtiers, in favour of Mr. *Wilkes*, who was re-chosen without the least Difficulty, on the 27th. There was no Man so full of himself, or zealous for his Party, as to oppose that Gentleman, whose Election was no otherwise void than for want of a little Formality. Therefore, when *William Beckford, Esq;* who presided at the Wardmote, opened the Court for this new Election, he, in an elegant Speech, assured the Inhabitants (which did Honour to his Lordship's good Sense and Modesty) that the Reason of their having the Trouble of attending a *second Time* on the Business of electing an Alderman, was owing to a Mistake of his own, in making the Declaration at the former Election, before the Time limited for Polls was expired.

*Westmin-
ster In-
structions.*

On *Wednesday* the 25th there was a very considerable Meeting of the Electors of the City and Liberty of *Westminster*, at the Great Room over *Exeter's Change*, who agreed to present the following Instructions to their Representatives in Parliament; and they were accordingly presented to the Right Hon. Earl *Percy*, and the Hon. *Edward Sandys*:

Gentlemen,

"We the Electors of the City and Liberty of *Westminster*, direct and instruct you our Representatives in Parliament,

First, To endeavour to continue to us, and to confirm our old constitutional Rights of Juries, to the general Exclusion of Proceedings by Information and Attachment.

Second, To promote a strict Parliamentary Enquiry into the Transactions of the *Military* in *St. George's Fields*, on *Tuesday* the tenth of *May* last.

Third, To promote a like Enquiry into the Riot and Murders committed at *Brentford* on the eighth of last *December*.

Fourth, To examine into the Administration of Justice in this City and Liberty, particularly

into the present State of the Commission of the Peace.

Fifth, As far as in your Power to promote an Enquiry into the Rights of the Public to the territorial Revenue arising from the Conquests in *India*.

Sixth, And we do strongly insist, that you never cease your Endeavours to promote a Parliamentary Enquiry into the Case and Grievances of *John Wilkes, Esq;* and to vindicate and support the Rights of the People who have elected him their Representative."

On the 28th, a Fire happened in *Fivefoot-Lane, Fires, Bermondsey*, which burnt one House. And on the 29th, another House in *Deadman's Place, Southwark*, was consumed; and the Mistress of it, who is supposed to have fallen down in a Fit at the Stair Foot, with a Candle in her Hand, which set her Cloaths, &c. on Fire; for there was no other Person in the House, and her Remains were found with the Candle-Stick close by them at the Foot of the Stairs; she being very asthmatic, and troubled with a violent Cough.

John Wilkes, Esq; who had been chosen legally for the County of *Middlesex*, was on the 4th of *February* expelled the House of Commons, and a Writ was ordered to be made out for a new Election of a Representative for the said County in his stead. And this brought on a very numerous Meeting of the Freeholders of the County of *Middlesex*, at the Assembly-Room at *Mile-End*, where and by whom it was unanimously agreed and resolved to confirm their former Choice, by re-electing *John Wilkes, Esq;* their Representative in Parliament.

*Wilkes
expelled
the House
of Com-
mons.*

George Bellas, Esq; was called to the Chair.

James Townsend, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Westloo* in *Cornwall*, recommended the Re-election of Mr. *Wilkes* in a very elegant and animated Speech; in which he observed, that he had never seen or spoken to Mr. *Wilkes* before his late Expulsion; that he regarded his Cause solely as the Cause of the People, divested of every personal Consideration or Connection; that the Oppression and Injuries which Mr. *Wilkes* had suffered, were sufficient to rouse the Indignation of every Man that had one generous Sentiment in his Breast, or the least Sense of Freedom and Regard for the Constitution; and that he would assert the Right of the Freeholders to the Choice of their Representatives, by going to give his Vote for Mr. *Wilkes* in Case of future Expulsion, as long as he should have a Shilling left, or one Leg to hop down to *Brentford*.

*Proceed-
ings there-
upon, and
Wilkes's
Re-elec-
tion.*

John Sawbridge, Esq; Member for *Hitch* in *Kent*, seconded this Motion with great Spirit, concluding with the Words of Mr. *Wilkes's* Address; "That if once the Ministry shall be permitted to say whom the Freeholders shall not chuse, the next Step will be to tell them whom they shall chuse."

The Rev. Mr. *Horne, Samuel Vaughan, Esq;* Sir *Francis Blake Delaval, — Eyre, Esq;* — *Jones, Esq;* and many other Gentlemen of Property and Character, spoke to the same Effect.

The Freeholders in general manifested a Spirit, and a decent Firmness. Accordingly on *Thursday* the 16th Mr. *Wilkes* was re-elected at *Brentford*, Member for the County of *Middlesex*, by the

*Mr.
Wilkes
re-elected.*

the unanimous Voice of above two thousand of the most respectable Freeholders, who, notwithstanding it proved a very wet Day, attended at their own Expence early in the Morning, to support the Re-election, lest any Candidate in the opposite Interest should have been, by a Party, attempted to be surprized upon the County at the Hustings. Every Thing was conducted with the most strict and singular good Order. He was put up by *James Townsend, Esq;* Member for *West-loo*; and when the Re-election was declared, they all around testified their Joy by the most loud and unanimous Shouts of Applause. It may be truly said that this Re-election did not cost Mr. *Wilkes* a single Shilling, so unanimous and so hearty were the People in his Favour.

A Sub-
scription to
support
Mr.
Wilkes.

And on *Monday* the 20th, at a very large and respectable Meeting of Gentlemen at the *London Tavern*, (Friends of Mr. *Wilkes* and the Constitution) and at which Meeting many Members of the House of Commons attended, a Subscription was set on Foot to support the Cause, when the Sum of 3340*l.* was immediately subscribed, and a Committee appointed to carry the same throughout the Kingdom.—The Preamble to the Subscription Paper runs in the following Manner: “Whereas *John Wilkes, Esq;* has suffered very greatly in his private Fortune, from the severe and repeated Prosecutions he has undergone in behalf of the Public, and as it seems reasonable to us, that the Man who suffers for the public Good, should be supported by the Public; We, &c. &c.”

Proceed-
ings at
Guildhall.

In the mean Time the Citizens of *London* did every Thing in their Power to shew their Dissatisfaction with the arbitrary Measures of the Ministry and Parliament.

On *Friday, February 10*, a Common-Hall of the Livery of this City was held at *Guildhall*, when Mr. *Clavey*, an eminent Linen-Draper, and one of the Common-Council of *Farringdon Ward Within*, was appointed Chairman. Soon after which, the Livery being informed, that Mr. Alderman *Beckford* was in the Council-Chamber, some of the Gentlemen were deputed to wait on him, to desire his Presence; with which he complied, with his usual Readiness, whenever the Livery of *London* had requested his Assistance. Mr. Alderman *Beckford* then entered the Hall, amidst the greatest Acclamations; and ascending the Hustings, addressed himself to the Livery to the following Purport:

Alderman
Beck-
ford's
Speech to
the Livery.

“I am informed, Gentlemen, that you intend to instruct your Representatives; a Measure that I entirely approve of, and necessary at this dangerous and important Crisis. This Resolution of yours is perfectly right, for it is constitutional for all Constituents to give Instructions to their Representatives. If any Instruction should be given to me, which may be inconsistent with my own Sentiments, I shall always take the Liberty, with Decency and Humility, to say, that in my Opinion it is improper; but far be it from me to oppose my own Judgment against that of six thousand of my Fellow-Citizens.” That giving Instructions was according to Law, and the Custom of Parliament, (he said) he had the Authority of that great Oracle of the Law,

Lord *Coke*. That it must be so in the Nature of Things: For that formerly Representatives were paid Wages by their Constituents, but that in some late Houses of Parliament (the present, he observed, was the most uncorrupt he ever knew) the Representatives had rather chose to receive Pay and Pensions from Ministers than from their Constituents; but for his Part, he never would accept of Place, Pension, Title, or any Emolument whatsoever. He then advised, that the Livery, in their Instructions, should attend to Measures and not Men, which he declared he himself had always done.”

A Set of Instructions were then read twice over, and afterwards put up by the Chairman, Article by Article, and the Sense of the Livery was taken on each, and all unanimously agreed to.

Mr. *Beckford*, on one of the Instructions, relating to the short Duration of Parliaments, took Occasion to propose an Alteration, observing, that Parliaments in *Edward* the Fourth's Time were annual, in King *William*'s Reign became triennial, and in K. *George* the First's Time septennial. “That the triennial Parliament, which voted themselves to sit for seven Years, had as much Right to vote themselves for forty, or any other Number; and added, that instead of triennial Parliaments, annual were the best, and the only Means of preserving the Constitution free and uncorrupt; which Alteration he submitted to their Consideration.”

After reading the Instructions, with the Livery's Approbation, Mr. *Beckford* came forwards and said, that he had heard and weighed the Importance of their Instructions, had nothing to object to them, but entirely acquiesced in them; and, for his Part, was ready and willing to execute them to the utmost of his Ability and Power.

THE INSTRUCTIONS.

Guildhall, February 10, 1769.

To Sir Robert *Ladbroke, Knt.* William *Beckford, Esq;* Right Hon. Thomas *Harley, Esq;* and Barlow *Trecothick, Esq;* Aldermen, the Representatives in Parliament for the City of London.

Instructions
to the
Members.

GENTLEMEN,

We, your Constituents assembled in the *Guildhall* of *London*, fully sensible of the Value of the Laws and Constitution transmitted to us by our Ancestors, and firmly resolved to preserve this Inheritance intire as we have received it, think it our indispensable Duty at this Time, as well as our undoubted Right, to instruct you our Representatives in Parliament as follows:

I. We recommend that you exert your utmost Endeavours, that the Proceedings in the Case of Libels, and all other criminal Matters, may be confined to Rules of Law, and not rendered dangerous to the Subject by forced Constructions, new Modes of Enquiry, unconstitutional Tribunals, or new and unusual Punishments, tending to take away or diminish the Benefit of Trial by Juries.

II. That you carefully watch over the great Bulwark of our Liberties, the *HABEAS CORPUS ACT*; and that you enquire into, and censure any Attempt to elude or enervate the Force of that Law.

III. That you preserve equally inviolate the Privilege of Parliament, and the Rights of Electors in the Choice of their Representatives.

IV. That you do not discourage Petitions, by selecting such Parts thereof as may tend not to relieve but to criminate the Petitioner, so as to prevent all Approach to your House; by which Means the most essential Article of the Declaration of Rights may be eluded, or rendered of less Effect.

V. That you endeavour to prevent all Application of the Public Money to influence Elections of Members to serve in Parliament.

VI. That you give no Countenance to the dangerous Doctrine of constructive Treasons, or to the Application of doubtful or uncertain Laws to this interesting Object, nor suffer Ministers to be invested with a vague and discretionary Power of judging on, or prosecuting this Offence; and that you will vigorously oppose any Measures tending to introduce Modes and Circumstances of Trial, which may render it difficult or impossible for the Party accused to obtain full and equal Justice.

VII. That you will, as the Representatives of this great commercial City, be particularly attentive to the Interests of the Manufactures and the Trade of this Kingdom in all Parts of the World, and more especially in the *British American* Colonies, the only profitable Trade this Kingdom enjoys unrivalled by other Nations; for which Purpose we recommend your utmost Endeavours to reconcile the unhappy Differences subsisting between the Mother Country and her Colonies, the fatal Effects of which have, in part, been severely felt by the Manufacturer and the commercial Part of this Kingdom.

VIII. That you will at this Time particularly attend to the Preservation of public Faith, the sole Foundation of public Credit; and that you do not, upon any Pretence of public Good whatsoever, concur in any Measure that shall tend to weaken or destroy that Faith.

IX. That you use your utmost Endeavours that the civil Magistracy of this Kingdom be put on a respectable Footing, and thereby remove the Pretence of calling in a military Force; and preserve this Nation from a Calamity which has already been fatal to the Liberty of every Kingdom round us, and we at this Day are beginning to feel.

X. That you promote a strict Enquiry into the Use which has lately been made of military Power; whether any Encouragement has been given to premature or injudicious military Alacrity, and whether any undue Measures have been taken to prevent or elude the Course of public Justice on such an Occasion.

XI. That you use your best Endeavours for having a standing Committee appointed from

Time to Time, to examine and to state the public Accounts.

XII. That if any Demand should come before Parliament for Payment of the Debts of the Civil List, you will diligently enquire how those Debts have been incurred, to the Prejudice of the Subject and of the Dignity of the Crown.

XIII. That you will promote a Bill for limiting the Number of Placemen and Pensioners in the House of Commons, for preventing the Peers of *Great-Britain* from interfering in the Elections for Members of Parliament; and that an Oath to prevent Bribery and Corruption be taken not only by the Electors, but also by the Candidates, at the opening the Poll.

XIV. That you use your utmost Endeavours to obtain an Act to shorten the Duration of Parliaments. And lastly, we submit to your Consideration, whether a Change in the present Mode of Election to that of Ballot, would not be the most likely Method of procuring a Return of Members on the genuine and uncorrupt Sense of the People.

Signed,

CHARLES CLAVEY,

Chairman to the Common-Hall.

There never was on any Occasion a more respectable Appearance of the Livery, and the whole Meeting was conducted with the utmost Order and Decorum.

The Friends of Mr. *Wilkes* and their Country had taken every legal Step to bring *Balfe* and *Quirk*, above-mentioned, to condign Punishment, and the Evidence upon their Conviction was so particular and forcible, that there appeared not room for the Royal Mercy towards them, without bringing his — into the Disgrace of pardoning the most notorious Murderers, without the least Plea of Exculpation: yet a most extraordinary novel Method was struck out by somebody to invalidate the Judgment of the Jury, who brought them in guilty upon positive Evidence, and to palliate the Injury done to public Justice by pardoning Men, whose Lives had been forfeited to their Country and to the Laws of the Land.

The Earl of *Rockford*, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, had his Instructions to write a Letter to the Master and Wardens and Examiners of the Surgeons Company (in all no more than Ten in Number) directing them to meet at their Hall in the *Old-Bailey*, and to deliver their Opinion in relation to a Doubt, that had been started, whether the Blow, which Mr. *Clarke* received at the Election at *Brentford*, was the Cause of his Death. And the above Gentlemen met at their said Hall on the 27th of *February*, and after examining the Surgeon, Apothecary, and several other Persons, they returned for Answer, the same Evening, to his Lordship, That it was their unanimous Opinion, that the Blow was not the Cause of Mr. *Clarke's* Death.*

After

* On the Opinion given by the Master, Wardens, and Surgeons, at their Hall, relating to the Death of Mr. *Clarke*.

A L A S, poor *Clarke*! how hard his Case
To want, when dead, a resting Place!
But such (howe'er unjust his Fall)
The wise Resolves of Surgeons Hall:
Though Breath is stopt, and Blood is chill'd,
The Man that's murder'd is not kill'd.

Measures
taken to
save the
Lives of
Balfe and
Quirk.

After this Opinion his Majesty extended his Royal Mercy to *Edward M'Quirk*, found guilty of the Murder of *George Clarke*, as appears by his Royal Warrant to the Tenor following :

G E O R G E R.

His Majesty's free Pardon of M'Quirk.

"Whereas a Doubt had arisen in our royal Breast concerning the Evidence of the Death of *George Clarke*, from the Representations of *William Bromfield*, Esq; Surgeon, and *Solomon Starling*, Apothecary; both of whom, as has been represented to us, attended the Deceased before his Death, and expressed their Opinions that he did not die of the Blow he received at *Brentford*: and whereas it appears to us, that neither of the said Persons were produced as Witnesses upon the Trial, though the said *Solomon Starling* had been examined before the Coroner, and the only Person called to prove that the Death of the said *George Clarke* was occasioned by the said Blow, was *John Foot*, Surgeon, who never saw the Deceased till after his Death: We thought fit thereupon to refer the said Representations, together with the Report of the Recorder of our City of London of the Evidence given by *Richard* and *William Beale*, and the said *John Foot*, on the Trial of *Edward Quirk*, otherwise called *Edward Kirk*, otherwise called *Edward M'Quirk*, for the Murder of the said *Clarke*, to the Master, Wardens, and the rest of the Court of Examiners of the Surgeons Company, commanding them likewise to take such further Examination of the said Persons so representing, and of the said *John Foot*, as they might think necessary, together with the Preliminaries above-mentioned, to form and report to us their Opinion, "Whether it did or did not appear to them, that the said *George Clarke* died in consequence of the Blow he received in the Riot at *Brentford* on the 8th of December last." And the said Court of Examiners of the Surgeons Company having thereupon reported to us their Opinion, "That it did not appear to them that he did;" we have thought proper to extend our Royal Mercy to him the said *Edward Quirk*, otherwise called *Edward Kirk*, otherwise called *Edward M'Quirk*, and to grant him our free Pardon for the Murder of the said *George Clarke*, of which he has been found guilty: Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, that he the said *Edward Quirk*, otherwise called *Edward Kirk*, otherwise called *Edward M'Quirk*, be inserted, for the said Murder, in our first and next general Pardon that shall come out for the poor Convicts of *Newgate*, without any Condition whatsoever; and that in the mean Time you take Bail for his Appearance, in order to plead our said Pardon. And for so doing this shall be your Warrant. Given at our Court at *St. James's* the 10th Day of *March* 1769, in the ninth Year of our Reign.

By his Majesty's Command, *ROCHFORD.*"

To our trusty and well-beloved *James Eyre*, Esq; Recorder of our City of London, the Sheriffs of our said City and County of *Middlesex*, and all others whom it may concern.

Instructions to the Representatives of Southwark.

On *March* 1 was held, at the Town-hall in *Southwark*, the most numerous and most respectable Meeting of the Electors of that Borough, that was ever known in the Memory of Man; *Edward Stevens*, Esq; by general Consent, was ap-

pointed Chairman. *Sir Joseph Mawbey*, Bart. one of the Members, attended, and the other Member, *Henry Thrale*, Esq; came soon after, in consequence of a Message for that Purpose. *Sir Joseph Mawbey* defended the Propriety and Necessity of Instructions at this critical Period, in Terms that met with the general Approbation of the Meeting, and declared his Intention of supporting the constitutional Liberty of this Country without Place, Pension, or other Emolument whatever, unawed by Power, and influenced only, not by Men, but Measures; and avowed his strong Attachment to his Majesty's Person and Family, and the Principles of the glorious Revolution. A Question was put, and the Sense of the Company taken, whether Instructions should be given? when there appeared many hundreds for the Proposition; against it about a dozen of a contrary Opinion.

The following Instructions were afterwards twice read, and almost unanimously agreed to :

To *Sir Joseph Mawbey*, Bart. and *Henry Thrale*, Esq; Representatives in Parliament for the Borough of *Southwark*.

"We, the Electors of the Borough of *Southwark*, this Day assembled in the Town-hall, think ourselves indispensibly obliged by the Duty and Loyalty we owe to the best of Kings, as well as by our Love for the Constitution, to exercise, at this Time of national Discontent and Danger, our undoubted Right to instruct you, our Representatives in Parliament: And we do therefore earnestly recommend to you,

1. That you endeavour to continue to us, and to confirm our old constitutional Rights of Juries, to the Exclusion of all Proceedings by Information, Attachment, and Interrogatories.

2. That you carefully watch over that great Bulwark of our Liberties, the *HABEAS CORPUS ACT*; and that you enquire into, and punish, any Attempt that may have been made to evade the Force of that Law.

3. That you preserve inviolate the Privileges of Parliament, as well as the Rights of the Electors; and for that Purpose, that you use your utmost Endeavours to prevent the Expulsion of any Man, that shall appear to you to have been elected by a Majority of legal Votes.

4. That you encourage Applications for Redress of the Grievances of the Subject, by promoting a strict Enquiry into every Illegality committed against any Petitioner that may appeal to Parliament; and that you oppose the selecting such Parts only for Proof, as may tend, not to relieve, but to criminate the Petitioner.

5. That you promote such Measures, as may have a Tendency to secure every *British* Subject in the full and entire Possession of every Liberty derived to him from the Principles of our excellent Constitution.

6. That as the Trade and Commerce to our *American* Possessions is of the utmost Importance to the Manufactures of *Great-Britain*, you use your utmost Endeavours to reconcile the unhappy Differences subsisting betwixt the Mother Country and the Colonies, to the total Exclusion of the Manufactures of other Nations.

7. That you strictly enquire into the Use which has lately been made of the military Power; and particularly,

particularly, whether many innocent Lives were not taken away, and much Blood spilt, by the Soldiery, in the most inhuman and wanton Manner, in *St. George's Fields*, within this Borough, in the Month of *May* last; and to remove every Pretence for calling in a military Force, that you endeavour to put the civil Magistracy on a more respectable Footing, by restoring the Office of Constable, or Conservator of the Peace, to its ancient Power and Authority.

8. That you use your best Endeavours for having a standing Committee appointed for the regular Examination of the public Accompts.

9. A Requisition having been laid before Parliament for Payment of the *Civil List Debts*, that you enquire how those Debts have been incurred; and if any of them should appear to be owing to the Creation of new and unnecessary Places, the Augmentation of the Salaries of old ones, the Defence of *illegal Attacks* on the Liberties of the Subject, or the Grant of *Pensions* to the Members of both, or either House of Parliament, that you oppose the giving of public Monies for such Purposes.

10. That you promote a Bill for limiting the Number of Placemen and Pensioners in the House of Commons, and for preventing the Peers of *Great-Britain* from interfering in the Elections for Members of Parliament.

11. That you endeavour to quiet the Apprehensions of the Public, arising from the Idea of an intended Exertion of the *obsolete Claims* of the Crown, by supporting a Bill for securing the Possessions of the Subjects.

12. That you use your utmost Endeavours to obtain an Act to shorten the Duration of Parliaments, as one of the best and most likely Methods of putting a stop to the Bribery and Corruption so universally complained of.

March 1.

EDWARD STEVENS,
Chairman."

An Oppo-
sition by
the Mer-
chants.

On the 8th of *March*, a Number of Merchants selected for that Purpose, to counteract the Proceedings of the City Patriots, met at the *King's Arms Tavern* in *Cornhill*, pursuant to Notices published for that Purpose.

Many Days previous to *Wednesday March 8*, the following Advertisement was published: "The Merchants, Traders, and principal Inhabitants of *London*, are desired to meet on *Wednesday* the 8th of *March*, at the *King's Arms*, to consider whether any Measures are adviseable to be taken by them in the present Situation of public Affairs, in order to testify their Loyalty and Zeal for his Majesty, his illustrious Family, and our happy Constitution."

On the very Day of the appointed Meeting, the Addressers advertised, "That being apprised some ill-disposed Persons had formed a Plan to create Confusion at the Meeting (in which it was proposed to consider whether it was *adviseable* to address his Majesty) they, that is several Merchants, had *resolved upon*, and framed an Address, which was lodged at the *King's Arms Tavern* to be subscribed, &c. &c."

Proceed-
ings at the
King's
Arms Ta-
vern.

When Mr. *Lovel* went into the Room, having paid his Shilling as usual for the Use of it, he found Mr. *Muilman*, Mr. *Dingley*, and a few others. Mr. *Peter Muilman* gave him a Copy of

the Address to read, and told him he might sign the Address then on the Table if he thought proper. Mr. *Lovel* having read it, answered, That he did not approve of the Address; that he would wait till the Body of Merchants were met, and hear their Debate, whether it was adviseable to address his Majesty or not, agreeable to their Advertisement in the Papers; for Mr. *Lovel* could not be supposed to believe that Mr. *Peter Muilman* and Mr. *Dingley*, and a few others, had actually taken upon themselves to become *Dictators* to the Merchants of *London*; or that they had resolved upon, and framed an Address, which was to be humbly subscribed without Enquiry or Debate: but such was the Politeness which prevailed at this *courtly Meeting*, that Mr. *Dingley* and Mr. *Muilman* ordered Mr. *Lovel* to leave the Room, if he would not sign the Address. Mr. *Lovel* replied, he had paid his Shilling at the Door; that he apprehended he had a Right to be there, and would stay; and that he thought their attempting to smuggle an Address was an Affront to the Body of Merchants.

About this Time Mr. *Reynolds* came in, and Mr. *Charles Dingley*, on his entering the Room, came up to him and said, "Mr. *Reynolds*, you have no Business here;—you are a marked Man; we do not like your Complexion;—no Man is invited who will not sign the Address." Mr. *Reynolds* replied, "I have paid the Toll at the Door, and come here as an Inhabitant of *London*, in consequence of the public Notice given in the Papers for many Days past."

Mr. *Samuel Vaughan* having also paid his Shilling for the Use of the Room, came up to the Table, and was going to read the Address, but Mr. *Peter Muilman* interrupted him, and said, "Sir, Sir, you are not to read it;—you may sign it if you please, or withdraw." Mr. *Vaughan* replied, as a Merchant of *London*, "I have a Right to read it, and I will read it: if I approve of it, I will sign it; if not, I will mention my Objections at the proper Time." Mr. *Muilman* giving him a Copy to read, said, that the Address was not to be *debated*.—"Your only Option is to sign, or withdraw."

There were at this Time many People in the Room, and on Mr. *Charles Pole*'s coming in, they called out "Mr. *Pole* in the Chair;" but the Addressers, who pretended to be so very apprehensive that ill-disposed Persons would create Confusion, determined to prevent this by violently opposing all Order: they cried, "No Chair, No Chair," with the utmost Fury, and threatened to turn down Stairs all who called for any Chairman. Mr. *Peter Muilman* in particular came up to Mr. *Vaughan*, and in a threatening, insulting Manner, such as is only used by the lower Class of People when they want to breed a Riot, cried out, "No Chair, No Chair," eight or ten times. Many of the Addressers, animated by the Example of this their Leader, acted the same heroic Part, and the Confusion became general.

The Chair was the Object of the Battle—some secured the Frame—others the Seat, and for a short Time these Abhorers of Disorder triumphed in having created a complete Scene of Confusion.

Another

Another Chair was soon obtained—several Gentlemen were requested to take it, but they refused; at last Mr. *Vaughan* accepted of it in Compliance with many repeated Solicitations, and was put in the Chair accordingly. Mr. *Reynolds* was near him, when Mr. *Charles Dingley* came up and struck Mr. *Reynolds* a violent Blow in his Face with his Fist, politely saying, You are a d—n'd Scoundrel; and on this Provocation Mr. *Reynolds* knocked him down.—Many were the Attempts to dispossess Mr. *Vaughan* of the Chair—several Strokes were made at him with Sticks and Canes, but the Blows were warded off by his Friends.—The Chairman for some Time attempted in vain to compose the Tumult, for the Addressers endeavoured by Stamping, Clapping, &c. &c. to prevent any Persons being heard.

But as these disgraceful Measures could not long find a Party to support them, many of the principal Addressers thought proper to retire with their Address.

The Causes of the Tumult being removed, Peace, good Order, and good Manners immediately ensued.—It was moved and agreed to, that a Committee should be appointed to prepare an Address, and that the Meeting should be adjourned to the *Friday* following, *March* the 10th.

Pursuant to this Adjournment, there was a very large and respectable Meeting. The Harmony and good Manners which prevailed on this second Day, is at least a strong Presumption that there were more Gentlemen at the second Meeting than at the first. Some Persons thought it worth while to ascertain the Numbers, and Mr. *Holeworth* at the *King's-Arms Tavern* did inform them, that on *Friday*, when the Question on the Resolutions was put, the Meeting was more numerous by at least fifty or sixty, than at any one Time on the preceding Meeting on *Wednesday* the 8th. Without doors it was generally observed by the moderate Spectators, that the Measures taken to procure the Address on the 8th Instant, and the very Form and Manner of wording and carrying it to the Throne, were condemned almost universally as unjustifiable, and tending to inflame the Minds of the People, and to sound a false Alarm of Disrespect and Disaffection to the King and his Family.

The Resolutions which were reported from the Committee at this second Meeting were twice read by *David Evans*, Esq; and on the Question being put, Whether the Resolutions should be agreed to or not, it passed so far unanimously, that on the Negative being put the first Time one Hand only was held up, through Mistake (as the Gentleman himself acknowledged,) but on its being put a second Time not one Hand was held up against it.

Mr. *Cooper*, of *Tokenhouse-Yard*, made some very just Observations on the Impropriety of any Address, and concluded with a Motion that the Resolutions should be signed by the Gentlemen who had so unanimously agreed to them; but this Motion was soon withdrawn, it having been very properly urged, that as it was unprecedented, it was for that Reason alone improper. It was then moved, and unanimously agreed to, that the Resolutions should be signed by the Chairman, and published in all the Papers, which was according-

ly done. The whole was conducted with good Manners. Every Person who attempted to speak was heard; and as no Persons made any Objections to the Resolutions, they were signed by the Chairman, and the Gentlemen departed, giving a full Proof, by the Shortness of the Time engaged, that the Measures they had taken were so evidently right, as to be instantly approved.

The Resolutions of the Committee at the King's-Arms Tavern, in Cornhill, on the 10th of March 1769.

“ That the Means which have been used to obtain an Address to his Majesty, were fallacious and arbitrary.

“ That the producing an Address already signed, the attempting by Noise and Tumult to prevent the Appointment of any Chairman, and refusing to take the Opinion of the general Meeting on the Propriety of their Address, were Measures never before adopted by the Merchants, Traders, and principal Inhabitants of the City of *London*, and evidently inconsistent with their Dignity and Character.

“ That the Merchants, Traders, and principal Inhabitants of the City of *London*, have always acted, and do now act, with so much Loyalty to his Majesty, Affection to his illustrious Family, and Zeal for our present most happy Constitution, that any renewed Declarations of such their Attachment, in this Time of full national Credit and profound Peace, would have been absolutely unnecessary, had not some Persons, from sinister Views, artfully misrepresented those of their Fellow-Subjects who opposed their arbitrary Proceedings, and refused to enter into all their Measures, as disaffected to his Majesty's Person and Government: therefore we do, in this public Manner, declare our most sincere and inviolable Attachment to his royal Person, illustrious Family, and the happy Settlement in his august House, which we are ready to defend with our Lives and Fortunes, against all their open and secret Enemies; being firmly persuaded they are the only Security (under God) for the Continuance of our Liberties, both civil and religious.

JOHN MILLS, Chairman.”

Mr. *Wilkes's* Re-election being quashed by the House of Commons, and a Writ by their Order being again issued for a new Election of a Representative for *Middlesex* in his room; on the 16th of *March* came on at *Brentford* the second Re-election of a Knight of the Shire for the County of *Middlesex*. *Charles Dingley*, Esq; was the only Gentleman who offered to oppose the popular Candidate, and this Morning's Papers published his first Address to the Freeholders for that Purpose. He attended accordingly on the Hustings, before the Arrival of the Sheriffs, with the View, as was supposed, of standing the Poll; but probably conceiving some Disgust at his Reception, he retired soon after, leaving the Field open to his Antagonist, who was a third Time unanimously re-chosen, no Person present thinking proper to propose any other Candidate. Numbers of Electors, in the Interest of Mr. *Wilkes*, attended on the Occasion, many of whom had proceeded this Morning, in great Cavalcade, with Music playing, and Colours flying, through different Parts of the City.

Mr. *Wilkes's* third Election.

Mr.

Mr. Wilkes again re-jected.

Resolutions of the Assembly of Freeholders at Mile-End.

Mr. Wilkes was again judged by the House of Commons incapable to sit in their House; and a Writ was ordered for the Election of a Knight for *Middlesex* on the 13th of *April*. Wherefore a numerous and respectable Assembly met again on the *Monday* following at the Assembly-Room at *Mile-End*, where and by whom it was unanimously resolved to confirm their Right of Election by the repeated Choice of Mr. Wilkes for their Representative in Parliament.

It was observed, that the clear Right of the Freeholders to chuse, and the Duty of the Sheriffs to receive their Votes, and to return Mr. Wilkes, had been put beyond a Doubt by the last Re-election.

A Motion was made for a Petition to the King, and the Freeholders seemed unanimous for that Measure; but on further Consideration the Motion was withdrawn, it being suggested, that such a Petition would come with greater Propriety and Force if the Choice of the Freeholders should again be defeated.

The Thanks of the County were returned to the Sheriffs for their honourable and impartial Discharge of their Trust, and to *John Sawbridge* and *James Townsend*, Esqrs. for their Conduct.

Mr. Sawbridge was in the Chair. There were near one thousand Freeholders present, and their unanimous Declaration seems to have entirely disconcerted any Plan of those Persons who might have wished to sneak into the Country under pretence of Friendship to the Cause of Liberty, and the pretended Ineligibility of Mr. Wilkes.

It is impossible to describe the Heartiness of the Freeholders, who protested that they would go to *Brentford* not only every Month, but every Day if necessary, rather than desert or betray their Rights; and would sooner lay down their Freeholds, or their Lives, than give up their inherent and unalienable Privileges of chusing.

Fire in Covent-Garden.

About Five o'Clock on the 20th in the Morning a Fire broke out at a Distiller's on the South Side of *Great Russell-Street*, *Covent-Garden*, which entirely consumed all the Houses up to the Piazzas, and burnt all the Houses with the Piazzas, as far as the South-East Corner of *Covent-Garden*. The whole Front of the Piazza fell down about Eight o'Clock with the most terrible Concussion.

The Court Merchants Address, and a Riot.

At Noon on *Wednesday* the 22d about six hundred of the principal Merchants of this City set out from the *Royal-Exchange*, in their Carriages, in order to present an Address to his Majesty, attended by the City Marshal and Constables. Before they got to *Cheapside*, the People shewed them many Marks of their Resentment, by hissing, groaning, throwing Dirt, &c. but when they arrived in *Fleet-Street*, the Multitude grew quite outrageous, broke the Windows of the Coaches, and threw Stones, and the People on the other Side *Temple-Bar* shutting the Gates, the Cavalcade was obliged to stop. Mr. Cook, the City Marshal, and his Attendants going to open the Gates, were pelted with Mud. The Populace then attacked the Gentlemen in their Carriages: Mr. Boehm and several of his Friends being covered with Dirt, were obliged to take shelter in *Nando's Coffee-House*. Some of the Coaches then drove up *Chancery-Lane*, *Fetter-Lane*, and *Shoe-Lane*; but the greatest Part of the Gentlemen, finding it impossible to proceed, returned home.

The Address, however, did at length reach *St. James's*, but the People threw Dirt at the Gentlemen as they got out of their Carriages at *St. James's Gate*. There were about one hundred and fifty of the Merchants came into the Drawing-Room, and at Four o'Clock the Address was read by Mr. Watkins, an eminent Merchant. His Majesty was pleased to return a most gracious Answer, and they had all the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.—A Hearse, with two white Horses and two black, joined in the Train at *Exeter-Change*, and followed all the Way to *St. James's*.

The Riot Act was twice read at *St. James's Gate*, and the Mob not dispersing, but still continuing to be riotous, the Horse Guards were sent for, and seventeen of the most active were laid hold of and secured, ten of whom were afterwards discharged.

Further Particulars.

When Mr. Boehm was obliged to get out of his Coach, at *Nando's Coffee-House*, to avoid the Mob, in his Hurry he left the original Address under the Cushion on one of the Seats of the Coach, and immediately ordered the Coachman to go home: Some of the Mob opened the Coach Door, and began to search for the Address, but the Coachman declaring it was sent before (though he knew not where it was) they were less diligent in their Search, and missed laying hold of it, by not feeling six Inches further on the left. The Coachman then drove back; but instead of going home, thinking his Master or Mistress might want the Coach next Day, he drove to the Coachmaker's in *Bishopsgate-Street*.—As soon as Mr. Boehm was safe in the Coffee-House, some Gentlemen went to *St. James's* to inform the Lords in waiting of the Occasion of their Delay, and that Mr. Boehm would follow when the Crowd was a little dispersed; but after waiting an Hour or more, and no Address arriving, a Messenger was dispatched back to the Coffee-House for the Address, where Mr. Boehm, having missed it, remained in great Suspense, and had sent to his House to have the Coach searched; but no Coach was arrived there, which caused great Confusion for some Time; at last one of the Servants hinted that the Coachman might have gone to the Coachmaker's, as it wanted repairing; where they sent, and luckily found the Address under the Cushion, which was immediately forwarded to *St. James's*. This Accident retarded the presenting the Address upwards of two Hours. In the mean Time, those Gentlemen who had arrived at *St. James's*, and were waiting for it, by the Advice of Sir *Fletcher Norton* had begun to sign a Copy, which one of the Gentlemen had with him, in order to present it; when luckily the Address came, after about a Dozen had signed the Copy. A Proclamation for suppressing Riots, Tumults and unlawful Assemblies, was published the same Evening. The Address follows:

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We your Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Merchants, Traders, and other principal Inhabitants of your City of *London*, truly sensible that it has been your Majesty's constant Care and principal Object, since you ascended the Throne of your illustrious Ancestors, to secure to your People

The Address.

People the full Enjoyment of their Religion, Laws, and Liberties inviolable, and to make them happy and flourishing, under your Majesty's most auspicious Government, beg Leave to profess our steady Loyalty and Duty to your Majesty, and our firm Resolution to exert our utmost Power in supporting the Honour and Dignity of your Majesty's Crown, in preserving the Safety, Peace, and Tranquillity of your Majesty's Realms, in maintaining public Credit, and promoting Commerce, for the Benefit of your Subjects throughout your Dominions.

"And we beg Leave to express our Concern and Abhorrence of every Attempt to spread Sedition, to inflame the Minds, and alienate the Affections of a free and loyal People from the best of Kings, and his Government, which we apprehend has of late been encouraged, without the least Shadow of Foundation, by some ill-designing Persons, to answer sinister and selfish Purposes.

"And we most sincerely pray Almighty God, that your Majesty's great and bright Example of Piety, Goodness, and Clemency, may operate so effectually upon the Minds of your People, as to suppress that Spirit of Licentiousness, Profaneness, and Irreligion, which has been industriously propagated, to delude the Unwary to their own Destruction; and that the same good Providence will grant your Majesty a long and happy Reign over a dutiful and loyal People, and bless your Endeavours with Success, in a firm and permanent Establishment of our most excellent Constitution, which is not only admired, but envied by all foreign Nations."

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer:

"The just Sense you entertain of my Desire to secure to my People the full Enjoyment of their Religion, Laws, and Liberties; and the strong Assurances you give me of your Resolution to support the Dignity of my Crown, to preserve Peace among my Subjects, to maintain public Credit, and to promote Commerce, afford me the greatest Satisfaction; as well as your Abhorrence of that inflammatory Spirit of Sedition, which it has been the Business of artful and specious Misrepresentation to propagate.

"The warm Wishes you express for the Stability and Permanence of this happy Constitution, and the Interest you take in my Prosperity, will always deserve my Favour and Protection."

They were all most graciously received, and had the Honour to kiss his Majesty Hand.

A new Election of a Member for Middlesex.

On Thursday the 13th of April came on another Election for the County of Middlesex, by Order of the House of Commons. It began about half an Hour past Nine at Brentford: on which Occasion there appeared four Candidates, viz. Mr. Wilkes, whom the House of Commons had so often rejected; Mr. Luttrell, already a sitting Member of the said House; Serjeant Whitaker, and one Mr. Roache, who was nominated by Mr. Martyn and Mr. Jones, but not having polled one Vote at Twelve o'Clock, declined standing any longer in Opposition to the Sense of the Freeholders, who on this Occasion marched from all Parts of the County in collective Bodies, with Music and Colours flying before them, and with Ribbons or

Cockades in their Hats, inscribed with these Words "MAGNA CHARTA and the BILL of RIGHTS" in Letters of Gold. And at the Closing of the Poll this Day at Three o'Clock the Numbers for each Candidate stood as follows:

For Mr. Wilkes	-	-	1143
Mr. Luttrell	-	-	296
Mr. Whitaker	-	-	5
Mr. Roache	-	-	0

Whereupon the Sheriffs declared John Wilkes, Esq; duly elected Member of Parliament for the County of Middlesex.

The Return made to the House of Commons of Mr. Wilkes by the Sheriffs, was received with great Warmth by the ministerial Part of that House; who being the Majority took one Step further towards destroying the Freedom of Elections of Representatives in Parliament. They not only declared by a Vote of their House, that the Election of John Wilkes, Esq; was null and void, but they deprived the Freeholders of their Right to elect any other Person in his stead, and contrary to the legal Return of the Writ of Election, took upon themselves to place or chuse Mr. Luttrell to be sitting Member or Representative for the County of Middlesex in his stead.

Mr. Wilkes's Election declared void.

Such an arbitrary Proceeding gave a general Discontent. And on Monday the 17th the Freeholders of Middlesex met at the Mile-End Assembly-Room according to an Advertisement for that Purpose. The Room was as full as it could be crowded, and is computed to hold about 2500. All the Avenues to the House were thronged, and above five thousand People were assembled in the Road before it. At Twelve John Sawbridge, Esq; Member for Hythe in Kent, was called to the Chair, and declared the Intention of the Meeting. James Townsend, Esq; Member for Westloo in Cornwall, in a very elegant and animated Speech deplored the Necessity of seeking out some new Remedy for a new Grievance: A Grievance, which till this Period no King, no Minister, no Enemy, no Power on Earth, had ever laid upon this Kingdom since it received the Name of England.

Meeting at Mile-End.

With the greatest Force and Conviction from Law, History, and the natural Rights of Mankind, he asserted the Privilege of Representation to the People. He declared himself ready to run every Risk and to undergo every Suffering to preserve this invaluable Blessing to his Countrymen, and that he would never tamely submit to offer up his Liberty at the Shrine of any Minister or earthly Potentate or Power. He concluded with a Wish, that some Freeholders would propose a Plan that might serve to confirm to us the Rights (if there are any) that still remain unviolated, and to recover those which have been violently and unjustly wrested from us, especially that important leading Right on which all others depend,—the Right of Election.

The Rev. Mr. Horne then made a Motion, That a Committee of Grievances and Apprehensions be appointed to take the same into Consideration, particularly the present alarming Attack made on the Right of Election, and at the next general Meeting to propose the proper constitutional Measures to be taken for Redress.

He supported his Motion by many strong and convincing Arguments, and it was carried *nemine con.* The Chairman in putting the Question declared his entire Approbation of it.

— *Adair*, Esq; — *Bellas*, Esq; and many others spoke in support of the following Motions, which were likewise carried *nemine con.*

I. That the Committee consist of one hundred Freeholders.

II. That *Walpole Eyre*, Esq; be Chairman of the said Committee.

III. That *George Bellas*, Esq; be Deputy Chairman.

IV. That the future Meetings of the Committee and of the County be called by Advertisement in the public Papers, signed by the Chairman or Deputy Chairman.

The Thanks of the County were then unanimously ordered to be returned to the Sheriffs of this County, for having acted according to Law, and discharged their Duty with Honour and Firmness.

State of
the City
Hospitals.

The State of the City Hospitals, for 1768, was reported this Day :

St. Bartholomew's.

Cured and discharged from this Hospital	3736
Out-Patients relieved with Advice and Medicines	3285
Buried this Year	270
Remaining under Cure	407
Out-Patients	216
In all, including Out-Patients	7914

St. Thomas's Hospital.

Cured and discharged from this Hospital	7072
Buried last Year	220
Remaining under Cure	486
Out-Patients	232
In all, including Out-Patients	8010

Christ's Hospital.

Children put forth Apprentices, and discharged out of this Hospital last Year, nine whereof were instructed in the Mathematics	111
Buried last Year	20
Remaining in this Hospital	943

Bridewell Hospital.

Vagrants, &c. relieved and discharged	564
Maintained in divers Trades, &c.	70

Bethlem Hospital.

Admitted into this Hospital	207
Cured	157
Buried	59
Remaining under Cure	229

Opinion
concerning
the Eligibility
of
Mr.
Wilkes
for an Alderman.

The Court Party having failed in their former Attempt of setting Mr. *Wilkes* aside for Alderman of *Farringdon Without*, they started an Opinion about his Eligibility. And on the 25th of April a Court of Aldermen was held at *Guildhall*, to receive the Opinions of Council relative to the Eligibility of Mr. *Wilkes* to an Aldermanship of *London*; when it was found that the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the Hon. Mr. *Yorke*, Mr. Serjeant *Glynn*, and Mr. Serjeant *Lee*,

were of Opinion, that he was eligible; but the Opinion of Sir *Fletcher Norton*, the City Recorder, and the Common Serjeant was, that he was *not* eligible. No Opinion was given respecting the negative Voice of the Court of Aldermen. Upon which the Question was put, whether Notice should be sent to Mr. *Wilkes* of his being declared duly elected, which passed in the Negative. The Aldermen present on this Occasion were:—On the Side of Mr. *Wilkes*, *William Beckford*, Esq; Sir *William Stephenson*, Knight, *Barlow Trecothick*, Esq; *Brass Crosby*, Esq; *Richard Peers*, Esq; *John Kirkman*, Esq;—Against him, Sir *Robert Ladbroke*, Knight, *Robert Alsop*, Esq; Sir *Thomas Rawlinson*, Knight, Sir *Richard Glyn*, Bart. Sir *Robert Kyte*, Knight, Right Hon. *Thomas Harley*, Sir *Henry Bankes*, Knight, *William Nash*, Esq; *Samuel Plumbe*, Esq; *Brackley Kennet*, Esq.

The Committee appointed by the Freeholders of *Middlesex* having prepared a Petition to the Throne, summoned a general Meeting at the Assembly-Room at *Mile-End* on the 27th, to make a Report; when Mr. *Eyre*, the Chairman, being indisposed, his Place in the Chair was filled by Mr. *Adair*. About ten Minutes after One the Petition was brought by Mr. *Martyn*, accompanied by Messrs. *Townsend* and *Horne*; and, after a short Speech from Mr. *Adair*, the Deputy Chairman was appointed to read it; but before he had gone through three Lines, Mr. *Townsend* observing, that he had been informed there were Short-hand Writers appointed to take down, not only the Substance of the Petition, but also what was spoken in that Place; immediately the Books of the Short-hand Writers were seized, and handed to Mr. *Townsend*, who threw them among the People, where they were torn to Pieces, and the Owners obliged to leave the Room. The Petition was then read, and received the unanimous Approbation of all present. Mr. *Townsend*, after the Perusal, recommended Dispatch in signing it; and Mr. Serjeant *Glynn* was appointed to deliver it to his Majesty. The Thanks of the Meeting being given to the Committee, the Freeholders retired to sign the Petition.

Freeholders
Proceedings.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.
The humble PETITION of the FREEHOLDERS of the County of MIDDLESEX.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Freeholders of the County of *Middlesex*, beg Leave, with all affectionate Submission and Humility, to throw ourselves at your royal Feet, and humbly to implore your paternal Attention to those Grievances, of which this County and the whole Nation complain, and those fearful Apprehensions with which the whole *British* Empire is most justly alarmed.

The Petition.

"With great Grief and Sorrow we have long beheld the Endeavours of certain evil-minded Persons, who attempt to infuse into your royal Mind Notions and Opinions of the most dangerous and pernicious Tendency, and who promote and counsel such Measures as cannot fail to destroy that Harmony and Confidence which should ever subsist between a just and virtuous Prince and a free and loyal People.

" For

“ For this disaffected Purpose, they have introduced into every Part of the Administration of our happy legal Constitution a certain unlimited and indefinite discretionary Power; to prevent which is the sole Aim of all our Laws, and was the sole Cause of all those Disturbances and Revolutions which formerly distracted this unhappy Country: for our Ancestors by their own fatal Experience well knew, that in a State, where Discretion begins, Law, Liberty, and Safety end. Under the Pretence of this Discretion, or, as it was formerly and has been lately called—Law of State—we have seen

“ *English* Subjects, and even a Member of the *British* Legislature, arrested by virtue of a general Warrant issued by a Secretary of State, contrary to the Law of the Land—

“ Their Houses rifled and plundered, their Papers seized, and used as Evidence upon Trial—

“ Their Bodies committed to close Imprisonment—

“ The *Habeas Corpus* eluded—

“ Trial by Jury discountenanced, and the first Law-Officer of the Crown publicly insinuating that Juries are not to be trusted—

“ Printers punished by the Ministry in the supreme Court without a Trial by their Equals—without any Trial at all—

“ The Remedy of the Law for false Imprisonment barred and defeated—

“ The Plaintiff and his Attorney, for their Appeal to the Law of the Land, punished by Expences and Imprisonment—

“ And made by forced Engagements to desist from their legal Claim—

“ A Writing determined to be a Libel by a Court where it was not cognizable in the first Instance, contrary to Law; because all Appeal is thereby cut off, and inferior Courts and Juries influenced by such Predetermination—

“ A Person condemned in the said Court as the Author of the supposed Libel, unheard, without Defence or Trial—

“ Unjust Treatment of Petitions, by selecting only such Parts as might be wrested to criminate the Petitioner, and refusing to hear those which might procure him Redress—

“ The Thanks of one Branch of the Legislature proposed by a Minister to be given to an acknowledged Offender for his Offence, with the declared Intention of screening him from the Law—

“ Attachments wrested from their original Intent of removing Obstructions to the Proceedings of Law, to punish by Sentence of arbitrary Fine and Imprisonment, without Trial or Appeal, supposed Offences committed out of Court—

“ Perpetual Imprisonment of an *Englishman*, without Trial, Conviction, or Sentence, by the same Mode of Attachment, wherein the same Person is at once Party, Accuser, Judge and Jury—

“ Instead of the ancient and legal Civil Police, the Military introduced at every Opportunity, unnecessarily and unlawfully patrolling the Streets, to the Alarm and Terror of the Inhabitants—

“ The Lives of many of your Majesty's innocent Subjects destroyed by military Execution—

“ Such military Execution solemnly adjudged to be legal—

“ Murder abetted, encouraged and rewarded—

“ The civil Magistracy rendered contemptible by the Appointment of improper and incapable Persons—

“ The civil Magistrates tampered with by Administration, and neglecting and refusing to discharge their Duty—

“ Mobs and Riots hired and raised by the Ministry in order to justify and recommend their own illegal Proceedings, and to prejudice your Majesty's Mind by false Insinuations against the Loyalty of your Majesty's Subjects—

“ The Freedom of Election violated by corrupt and undue Influence, by unpunished Violence and Murder—

“ The just Verdicts of Juries, and the Opinions of the Judges, over-ruled by false Representations to your Majesty; and the Determinations of the Law set aside by new, unprecedented, and dangerous Means, thereby leaving the Guilty without Restraint, and the Injured without Redress, and the Lives of your Majesty's Subjects at the Mercy of every Russian, protected by Administration—

“ Obsolete and vexatious Claims of the Crown set on Foot for partial and Election Purposes—

“ Partial Attacks on the Liberty of the Press: the most daring and pernicious Libels against the Constitution, and against the Liberty of the Subject, being allowed to pass unnoticed, whilst the slightest Libel against a Minister is punished with the utmost Rigour—

“ Wicked Attempts to increase and establish a standing Army, by endeavouring to vest in the Crown an unlimited Power over the Militia; which, should they succeed, must, sooner or later, subvert the Constitution, by augmenting the Power of Administration in Proportion to their Delinquency—

“ Repeated Endeavours to diminish the Importance of Members of Parliament individually, in order to render them more dependent on Administration collectively: even Threats having been employed by Ministers to suppress the Freedom of Debate; and the Wrath of Parliament denounced against Measures authorized by the Law of the Land—

“ Resolutions of one Branch of the Legislature set up as the Law of the Land, being a direct Usurpation of the Rights of the two other Branches, and therefore a manifest Infringement of the Constitution—

“ Public Money shamefully squandered and unaccounted for, and all Inquiry into the Cause of Arrears in the Civil List prevented by the Ministry—

“ Inquiry into a Paymaster's public Accounts stopped in the Exchequer, though the Sum unaccounted for by that Paymaster amounts to above forty Millions Sterling—

“ Public Loans perverted to private ministerial Purposes—

“ Prostitution of public Honours and Rewards to Men who can neither plead public Virtue nor Services—

“ Irreligion and Immorality, so eminently discountenanced by your Majesty's royal Example, encouraged

encouraged by Administration, both by Example and Precept—

“ The same Discretion has been extended by the same evil Counsellors to your Majesty’s Dominions in *America*, and has produced to our suffering Fellow-Subjects in that Part of the World Grievances and Apprehensions similar to those of which we complain at Home.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

“ SUCH are the Grievances and Apprehensions which have long discontented and disturbed the greatest and best Part of your Majesty’s loyal Subjects. Unwilling, however, to interrupt your royal Repose, though ready to lay down our Lives and Fortunes for your Majesty’s Service, and for the Constitution as by Law established, we have waited patiently, expecting a constitutional Remedy by the Means of our own Representatives; but our legal and free Choice has been repeatedly rejected, and the Right of Election now finally taken from us by the unprecedented seating of a Candidate who was never chosen by the County, and who, even to become a Candidate, was obliged fraudulently to vacate his Seat in Parliament under the Pretence of an insignificant Place, invited thereto by the prior Declaration of a Minister, that whoever opposed our Choice, though with but four Votes, should be declared Member for the County. We see ourselves, by this last Act, deprived even of the Franchises of *Englishmen*, reduced to the most abject State of Slavery, and left without Hopes or Means of Redress but from your Majesty or God.

“ Deign then, most gracious Sovereign, to listen to the Prayer of the most faithful of your Majesty’s Subjects; and to banish from your royal Favour, Trust and Confidence, for ever, those evil and pernicious Counsellors, who have endeavoured to alienate the Affection of your Majesty from your Majesty’s most sincere and dutiful Subjects, and whose Suggestions tend to deprive your People of their dearest and most essential Rights, and who have traiterously dared to depart from the Spirit and Letter of those Laws, which have secured the Crown of these Realms to the House of *Brunswick*, in which we make our most earnest Prayers to God that it may continue untarnished to the latest Posterity.

Signed by 1565 Freeholders.

This Petition was presented to the King at *St. James’s*, in a private Manner, by Mr. Serjeant *Glynn*, *John Sawbridge*, Esq; *James Townsend*, Esq; the Rev. Dr. *Wilson*, *George Bellas*, *Francis Ascough*, and *William Ellis*, Esqrs.

Fire.

On the 30th of *May*, about One in the Morning, a Fire broke out at a Timber-Merchant’s in *Peter-Street*, *Saffron-Hill*, which consumed the same and twelve more Houses, supposed to be occasioned by the Fireworks made in that Neighbourhood in the preceding Evening.

Sir Matthew Blakiston.

On the 6th of *June* Application was made to the Court of Aldermen by *Sir Matthew Blakiston*, Knight, for Leave to resign his Gown, on account of his being rendered unable to attend the Duty of an Alderman by his Age and Infirmities. But this very Gentleman met with as much Opposition from that Court to this his humble Petition

to withdraw from them, as he had at the Time of his Election to be admitted Alderman of *Bishopsgate* Ward. They would not grant him Leave to resign his Gown. However, this Partiality was not suffered to go off so: For the same Application for Leave to resign his Gown was made by the Alderman’s Friend, at the next Court of Aldermen, on the 20th of the same Month, nineteen Aldermen present, when *Sir Matthew’s* Resignation was accepted by a Majority of one. And on the 23d a Wardmote was held at *Bishopsgate* Church, when *James Townsend*, Esq; Member for *Westloo* in *Cornwall*, was chosen without Opposition.

On the 24th there was a Court of Aldermen and a Common-Hall for the Election of Sheriffs for the Year ensuing. Previous to the opening of the Court, *Samuel Vaughan*, Esq; addressed himself to the Livery, and strongly recommended Decency in their Behaviour, as the most likely Means by which they could accomplish the End for which they had assembled.

Proceedings on Midsummer Day.

When the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen came upon the Hustings, the Recorder came forward, and attempted to open the Business of the Day, but an almost general Uproar ensued, many calling out for them to consider of a Petition in the first Place. On this the Lord Mayor addressed himself to the Livery, and in a very genteel Speech acquainted them, that he had taken a great deal of Pains to inform himself of the Duty of his Office on the present Occasion, and that he could not find one single Instance of any Business being done previous to the Choice of Officers; at the same Time declaring, that he would not break up the Court till such Time as the Opinion of the Livery relative to the Matter they wanted to enforce was taken, if they would first proceed to do the Business for which the Common-Hall was called. This Declaration was received with great Applause, and they immediately proceeded to the Election of Sheriffs, when *James Townsend*, Esq; and *John Sawbridge*, Esq; were almost unanimously chosen, with prodigious Shouts. After the Choice of Chamberlain, Bridge-Master, and other Officers, they took into Consideration the Question concerning a Petition, which was at last carried in the Affirmative, and the following Gentlemen were appointed to present the same; the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the two Sheriffs, and three of the Representatives of the City. Mr. Alderman *Harley*, the other Representative, was not present.

On *Wednesday July 5*, the Right Honourable *Samuel Turner*, Esq; Lord Mayor, *Sir Robert Ladbroke*, Mr. Alderman *Beckford*, and Mr. Alderman *Trecotick*, together with the Sheriffs, accompanied by *Peter Roberts*, Esq; this City’s Remembrancer, proceeded in State to *St. James’s* with the Petition of the Livery of *London*; where, after waiting a short Time in the Antichamber, his Lordship sent in a Message by the Remembrancer to the Lord of the Bedchamber. He was desired by Mr. *Pitt*, Groom of the Bedchamber, to deliver his Message. The Remembrancer answered, his Business could only be delivered to the Lord of the Bedchamber. Soon after Lord *Huntingdon* came out, and acquainted the Lord Mayor,

Mayor, that Lord Orford was in waiting, that the Levee was begun, and therefore he could not leave the King; but if they had any thing to present they might walk into the Levee. Mr. Beckford answered, they were there ready to obey the King's Commands; and Lord Huntingdon returned. After some Time, Lord Orford, the said Lord in waiting, came out and told them, that if they had any thing to deliver, they might walk into the Levee, which they immediately did, and the King being near the Door, the Lord Mayor addressed him to the following Effect:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

"We, the Lord Mayor, the Representatives in Parliament, together with the Sheriffs of your Majesty's ancient and loyal City of London, presume to approach your royal Person, and beg leave to present, with all Humility, to your Majesty, the dutiful and most humble Petition of your Majesty's faithful and loyal Subjects the Livery of London in Common-Hall assembled, complaining of Grievances; and from your Majesty's unbounded Goodness, and paternal Regard and Affection for all your Subjects, they humbly presume to hope, that your Majesty will graciously condescend to listen to their just Complaints, and to grant them such Relief, as in your Majesty's known Wisdom and Justice shall seem meet."

After which his Lordship presented the Petition to his Majesty, but the King made no Answer, and immediately turned about to Baron Dieden, the Danish Minister, and delivered the Petition to the Lord in waiting.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.
The humble PETITION of the LIVERY of the City of LONDON, in Common-Hall assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

City Petition to the King.

"We your Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Livery of the City of London, with all the Humility which is due from free Subjects to their lawful Sovereign, but with all the Anxiety, which the Sense of the present Oppressions, and the just Dread of future Mischiefs, produce in our Minds, beg leave to lay before your Majesty some of those intolerable Grievances which your People have suffered from the evil Conduct of those who have been entrusted with the Administration of your Majesty's Government, and from the secret unremitting Influence of the worst of Counsellors.

"We should be wanting in our Duty to your Majesty, as well as to ourselves and our Posterity, should we forbear to represent to the Throne the desperate Attempts which have been, and are too successfully made, to destroy that Constitution, to the Spirit of which we owe the Relation which subsists between your Majesty and the Subjects of these Realms, and to subvert those sacred Laws, which our Ancestors have sealed with their Blood.

"Your Ministers, from corrupt Principles, and in violation of every Duty, have, by various enumerated Means, invaded our invaluable and unalienable Right of Trial by Jury.

"They have, with Impunity, issued general Warrants, and violently seized Persons and private Papers.

"They have rendered the Laws non-effective to our Security, by evading the *Habeas Corpus*.

"They have caused Punishments, and even perpetual Imprisonment, to be inflicted, without Trial, Conviction, or Sentence.

"They have brought into Disrepute the civil Magistracy, by the Appointment of Persons who are, in many respects, unqualified for that important Trust, and have thereby purposely furnished a Pretence for calling in the aid of a military Power.

"They avow, and endeavour to establish, a Maxim absolutely inconsistent with our Constitution—that "an Occasion for *effectually* employing a military Force always presents itself, when the civil Power is *trifled with or insulted*;" and by a fatal and false Application of this Maxim, they have wantonly and wickedly sacrificed the Lives of many of your Majesty's innocent Subjects, and have prostituted your Majesty's sacred Name and Authority, to justify, applaud, and recommend their own illegal and bloody Actions.

"They have screened more than one Murderer from Punishment, and in its place have unnaturally substituted Reward.

"They have established numberless unconstitutional Regulations and Taxations in our Colonies. They have caused a Revenue to be raised in some of them by Prerogative. They have appointed Civil-Law Judges to try Revenue-Causes, and to be paid from out of the Condemnation-Money.

"After having insulted and defeated the Law on different Occasions, and by different Contrivances, both at home and abroad, they have at length compleated their Design, by violently wresting from the People *the last sacred Right we had left*, the Right of Election; by the unprecedented seating of a Candidate notoriously set up and chosen only by themselves. They have thereby taken from your Subjects all Hopes of Parliamentary Redress, and have left us no Resource, under God, but in your Majesty.

"All this they have been able to effect by Corruption. By a scandalous Misapplication and Embezzlement of the public Treasure, and a shameful Prostitution of public Honours and Employments; procuring Deficiencies of the Civil List to be made good without Examination; and, instead of punishing, conferring Honours on a Paymaster, the public Defaulter of unaccounted Millions.

"From an unfeigned Sense of the Duty we owe to your Majesty and to our Country, we have ventured thus humbly to lay before the Throne those great and important Truths, which it has been the Business of your Ministers to conceal. We most earnestly beseech your Majesty to grant us Redress. It is for the Purpose of Redress alone, and for such Occasions as the present, that those great and extensive Powers are entrusted to the Crown by the Wisdom of that Constitution which your Majesty's illustrious Family was chosen to defend, and which we trust in God it will for ever continue to support."

On the 18th of August a Fire broke out at the House of Mr. Dell, an Orrice-Weaver, in Bridewell, which intirely destroyed the same and three other Houses: And on the 22d a Fire broke out in the House of Mr. Brittle, Brazier, in Mount-Street, Grosvenor-Square; which consumed

Fires.

sumed the same and two more, and damaged several others.

Westminster Petition for Redress of Grievances.

The Electors in *Westminster*, to the Number of about seven thousand, assembled at Eleven o'Clock in *Westminster-Hall*, to petition his Majesty for a Redress of Grievances. At Twelve o'Clock Sir *Robert Bernard*, Bart. was called to the Chair, which was placed on the Steps of the Court of Common Pleas. It is not a little remarkable, that the Chair for the Chairman had been originally placed on the Steps between the Courts of Chancery and the King's Bench; but the Electors not liking that Situation, desired it might be placed on the Steps of the Court of Common Pleas, where, they said, General Warrants were first condemned.

Robert Jones, Esq; moved for the Petition, and informed the Assembly, that he had been chosen Chairman of the Committee appointed to draw one up. A Petition was accordingly produced, and being read by Sir *R. Bernard*, was received with great Applause. When the Question was put, whether they approved of that Petition, it was carried unanimously, and the Electors began immediately to sign it.

The Purport of the above Petition was to request that his Majesty would dissolve the present Parliament, and call a new one as speedily as possible.

Fires.

On *Thursday* the 14th, two terrible Fires broke out in the Morning, one at Mr. *Hill's*, Ironmonger, the Corner of *Christopher-Court*, *St. Martin's-le-Grand*; which consumed that and three more, and damaged two others: The other happened at Messrs. *Buxton* and *Enderby's* Oil-Warehouse, *Paul's Wharf*, which soon consumed the same, with the *Fortune of War*, a Public House, and another Dwelling-House in Front. The Flames then spread with amazing Rapidity to a large Timber-Yard adjoining, where they destroyed a prodigious Quantity of Timber, together with two large Lighters on the River, and several Houses backward; the large Sugar-Baker's House, the Corner of the opposite Wharf, was with the greatest Difficulty preserved. And on *Friday* the 15th, a Fire broke out at Mr. *Francisco Rocca's* Italian Warehouse in the *Haymarket*.

Queen Anne's Statue defaced.

On *Sunday* the 17th, early in the Morning, the Constable of the Night for *Castle-Baynard* Ward hearing a Noise within the Fence of the West End of *St. Paul's Cathedral*, and calling several Watchmen to his Assistance, apprehended a Lascar, who, upon being seized, immediately drew a Knife and endeavoured to stab one of the Men. It appeared, that the Lascar had broke and defaced the Statue of *Queen Anne*, and the four other Figures, representing the four Quarters of the World. Both the Arms, with the Globe and Scepter, were broke off from the Queen's Statue, and every other Figure had some Damage done to them. The Lascar had the Globe in his Hand when he was coming over the Iron Rails. He was a Lunatic.

John Sawbridge, Esq; chosen Alderman.

On *Tuesday* the 26th, *John Sawbridge*, Esq; Alderman elect for *Langbourne* Ward, was sworn in at a Court of Aldermen.

On the 29th of *September* 1769, came on at *Guildhall*, the Election of two Persons to be returned by the Livery to the Court of Aldermen

for their Choice of one to serve the Office of Lord Mayor of the City of *London* for the Year ensuing. The Persons nominated were *William Beckford*, Esq; *Barlow Trecothick*, Esq; and Sir *Henry Bankes*.

Various Disputes arose between the Livery and the City Officers respecting the Legality of Mr. *Beckford's* Nomination. The Town-Clerk and Common-Serjeant warmly objected to it, and produced an obsolete By-Law of the Corporation made in the Reign of *Henry VI.* which imported, "that it was agreed between the Aldermen and Commonalty, that on account of the heavy Burden, the encreased Expence, and particular Circumstances of those Times, no Person should be re-chosen to serve the Office of Lord Mayor within the Term of seven Years after his former Mayoralty." To this the Livery replied, That there were Precedents since that Time to the contrary, and particularly that of Sir *John Barnard*, who having served the Office of Lord Mayor in 1737, was re-elected to the same Office in the Year 1740. This Precedent being undeniable, and no Answer given to it, Mr. *Sheriff Townsend* told the Livery that he thought it his Duty to take Notice to them of the Imposition attempted to be put upon him and them by their Servants, the Town-Clerk and Common-Serjeant; that as not supposing them capable of an Action of that kind, he had before given his Opinion to the Livery on the Objection their Servants had raised to their Wishes, so he now declared the Objection entirely overthrown.

Mr. *Sawbridge*, the other Sheriff, with great Humanity, endeavoured to appease the Minds of the Livery, and to mitigate the Fault of the Common-Serjeant. The Nomination then took Place; and after Mr. *Beckford* and the several Aldermen below the Chair had been nominated, the Sheriffs declared the Shew of Hands to be for Messrs. *Beckford* and *Trecothick*. A Poll, however, being afterwards demanded for Sir *Henry Bankes*, the same commenced immediately, and was continued till the sixth of *October* following, when, being finished, the Numbers appeared as follows:

For <i>William Beckford</i> , Esq;	-	-	1967
<i>Barlow Trecothick</i> , Esq;	-	-	1911
Sir <i>Henry Bankes</i>	-	-	676

In Consequence of this, the two former were presented to the Court of Aldermen for their Choice of one of them. And at another Meeting held the next Day it was determined to receive the Sheriffs Return, and the Aldermen proceeded to their Choice; sixteen of whom scratched for Mr. *Beckford*, and only six for *Trecothick*; whereupon the former was declared to be legally chosen.

On this Declaration Mr. *Beckford* pleaded his Age and Infirmities, and wished, as he had before intreated them, that they had chosen Mr. *Trecothick*, at the same Time declaring that he must decline it. This was received by the Livery with every Mark of Discontent. They vehemently persisted in their Refusal to listen to any Excuse whatever. And so determined were they to obtain their Ends, that the next Day, *October* 13, a great Number of them, together with the two Sheriffs, waited on Mr. *Beckford*, and in the strongest Terms of Respect, solicited with much Importunity,

Election of William Beckford, Esq; Lord Mayor a second Time.

Importunity, that he would, at that important Crisis, serve the Office of Lord Mayor for the Year ensuing, to which Dignity he had been a second Time elected. Mr. *Beckford* yielded to their earnest Request, and warmest Desires and Wishes; and told them, that notwithstanding his advanced Years, with all his attendant Infirmities, and giving up his Ease and Repose, he would devote himself to the Service of the City of *London*, as well as the Nation in general, by accepting the Office.

In Consequence of this Answer, on the 8th of *November* Mr. *Beckford* was sworn into his Office at *Guildhall*, in the Presence of the Lord Mayor, several Aldermen, the two Sheriffs, &c. when the Ensigns of Mayoralty were surrendered to him in the usual Manner. The next Day, the 9th of *November*, his Lordship, together with *Samuel Turner*, Esq; the late Lord Mayor, attended by six of the Aldermen and two Sheriffs, set out from *Guildhall* in a very grand Procession to the *Three Cranes*, from whence they proceeded in the City Barge to the Court of *Exchequer* at *Westminster*, where his Lordship was sworn into his Office with the accustomed Formality. The Dignity and Splendor of the Procession was considerably heightened by the State-Coach, which was magnificently adorned, and drawn by a fine Set of new foreign Horses, preceded by eight Footmen in very rich Liveries. The Cover to the Coach-Box was crimson Velvet curiously wrought; on the Front, the Sides, and the back Part were enclosed the City Arms and those of the Ironmongers Company, the Cap of Liberty, and various Flowers of Gold, with a Fringe of Gold round the Edges. The whole Procession was exceeding brilliant, and the Entertainment at *Guildhall* more splendid than had been known for many Years on a like Occasion; but neither the Recorder, nor Town-Clerk, nor Common-Serjeant thought proper to attend.

Here it will be proper to inform the Reader, that at a Meeting of the Livery in the *Guildhall*, *London*, on the 10th of *October*, 1769, Mr. *Lovell*, the Chairman of a Committee appointed by the said Livery to collect their Sentiments and to draw up some Resolutions in their Name, came forward, and proposed to the Livery the following Resolutions:

Resolutions of the Livery.

“Resolved, That the Lord Mayor be asked if his Lordship hath received any Answer to the Petition of the Livery of *London* to his Majesty, which prayed for the Redress of various Grievances, the Removal of evil Counsellors, and the Dissolution of the present Parliament.

“Resolved, That the Lord Mayor be called upon to produce the Letter which his Lordship received from *Henry Lord Holland*, dated *Holland House*, *Kensington*, *July* the 9th, 1769.

“Resolved, That *H—— L—— H——* was the Paymaster whom we, the Livery of *London*, in our late Petition to the Throne for the Redress of Grievances, &c. affirmed to be the Public Defaulter of unaccounted Millions.

“Resolved, That it is the Duty of our Representatives to obtain, if possible, an honest and proper parliamentary Enquiry into the Conduct and Accounts of *H—— L—— H——*.

“And, when it shall appear on such Enquiry that *H—— L—— H——* has, by unnecessary

Delays, detained the public Money for Years in his Hands, and appropriated the Interest thereof to his own Use, and has also by various Pretences obtained repeated Impediments to public Justice, and by various Misrepresentations induced our Sovereign to stay the legal Proceedings against him, thereby endeavouring to lessen that Respect that is due to his Majesty, and introduce a Power superior to that of Law, the Use and Disuse of which create the Distinction between Monarchy and Tyranny:

“Resolved, That then it will become in the highest Degree the Duty of our Representatives in Parliament, to endeavour that *H—— L—— H——* be impeached, that he may be an Example to all future Ministers, and shew them how dangerous it is to enrich themselves with the public Treasure, and sport with the Rights of a free People.

“Resolved, That these Resolutions be entered by the Town-Clerk in the Record Books of this City, as Part of the Proceedings of the Livery at the Election of a Lord Mayor of this City for the Year 1770, and that a Copy of these Resolutions, signed by the Sheriffs, be delivered to each of our Representatives in Parliament.”

To which they unanimously agreed.

After which the Lord Mayor adjourned the Common-Hall at half an Hour past Seven in the Evening, the Livery having waited with an amazing Firmness and Patience, in a very uneasy and painful Situation, nine Hours without Refreshment.

On the 30th of this Month, *Burford Camfer*, Esq; and *David Wilmot*, Esq; two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of *Middlesex*, within the *Tower Hamlets*, attended by Peace-Officers and a Party of the Guards, went upon Information this Evening to apprehend the riotous Weavers called Cutters, who had committed so many Outrages in *Spitalfields*. Upon their entering the House where they were assembled, the Weavers fired down the Stairs, and killed one of the Soldiers; most of them made their Escape from the Top of the House, and left their Arms behind them; but four were apprehended, and several innocent Persons were wounded by the promiscuous Firing. The Soldiers did not load their Arms till they had been repeatedly fired at.

Cutters apprehended.

On *Friday* the 13th of *October* a Fire broke out at an Orrice-Weaver's in *Hare-Court*, *Butcher-Row*, without *Temple-Bar*, which consumed 20 Houses; and next Morning early eight Houses were destroyed a little to the East of *Limehouse-Bridge*, by which several Lives were lost in the Flames.

Fires in Butcher-row Temple-Bar, and at Limehouse.

On *Tuesday* the 17th the Electors in the *Borough of Southwark* met at the Town-Hall, and agreed to petition his Majesty for the Redress of Grievances.

The Borough Petition.

On the 30th a Fire consumed fourteen Houses, besides Sheds, Warehouses, &c. and damaged several others on *Rotherhithe-Wall*, which began at a Public House called *The King of Prussia's Head*.

Fire in Rotherhithe.

Doyle and *Valline*, two Cutters, having been sentenced in the general Words to be carried to the Place of Execution, and there to be hanged till dead; but afterwards by his Majesty's Command to the Sheriffs the Place of their Execution being fixed to a Place near unto *Bethnal-Green*, the She-

Execution of the Cutters.

riffs of *London* and *Middlesex* entertained some Doubt on account of that not being the *common* Place of Execution, and therefore applied to the Secretary of State for further Information; and that the Criminals might be respited till the Opinion of the Judges could be had in that Matter for their Direction.

The Sheriffs Letter to Lord Weymouth.

My Lord,

"The inclosed will inform your Lordship of the Difficulty we are under respecting the Execution of *Doyle* and *Valline*, two Convicts now under Sentence of Death in *Newgate*. We propose to wait on his Majesty to-morrow Morning to deliver a like Paper into his Hands, of which we think it proper previously to transmit you this Copy, that his Majesty may be apprized of it.

We are, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient Servants,

London,

Nov. 13, 1769.

JAMES TOWNSEND.

JOHN SAWBRIDGE."

(Inclosed Copy.)

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

"The Recorder of *London* having signified to us, the Sheriffs of the County of *Middlesex*, that it is your Majesty's Pleasure that the two Convicts, *John Doyle* and *John Valline*, now under Sentence of Death in *Newgate*, who at the last Sessions of Gaol-Delivery, holden for the City of *London* and County of *Middlesex*, were sentenced to be hanged at the usual Place of Execution, should, notwithstanding, be executed in the most convenient Place near *Bethnal-Green* Church; we humbly conceive it our Duty to lay before your Majesty our Doubts, whether we can lawfully comply with this your Majesty's Pleasure, to which, upon all Occasions, it is our most earnest Wish to be able to conform.

"On the most mature Deliberation and Inquiry, which the Time has permitted, we are advised, that the Sentence pronounced by the Court is our Warrant for Execution, to which we must look; and that we shall not be justifiable in departing from it.

"We therefore humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to respite the said Execution, that the same may be re-considered; and to give us such farther Directions as may satisfy our Doubts.

JAMES TOWNSEND.

JOHN SAWBRIDGE."

Lord Weymouth's Answer.

Arlington-Street, Nov. 13, 1769.

Gentlemen,

"I have received your Letter of this Day's Date, which was left at my Office by Mr. *Reynolds* at near Eleven o'Clock this Night, inclosing a Paper, to which you refer me for the Difficulty you are under, respecting the Execution of *Doyle* and *Valline*, and acquainting me that you propose to wait on his Majesty to-morrow Morning, to deliver a like Paper into his own Hands, of which you think it proper previously to transmit me a Copy, that his Majesty may be apprized of it. I beg leave to inform you that your in-

tended Mode of Application to the King is irregular. I am ready to receive and lay before his Majesty, in a proper Manner, any Doubts which you may entertain with regard to the Discharge of your Duty on this Occasion, and shall not fail to signify to you his Majesty's further Commands thereupon.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your humble Servant,

WEYMOUTH."

The next Morning, *Tuesday November 14*, the Sheriffs waited on Lord *Weymouth*, and delivered into his Hands a Petition to be by him presented to his Majesty, of which see the Copy before given.

On *Tuesday Night, November 14*, the Sheriffs received the following Letter from Lord *Weymouth*.

Gentlemen, *St. James's, Nov. 14, 1769.*

"I did not fail to lay before the King the Paper which you transmitted to me last Night, a Copy of which you put into my Hands this Morning, relative to the Difficulties you are under, respecting the Execution of *Doyle* and *Valline*, and his Majesty has been graciously pleased to respite the Execution for a Week. As upon the most mature Deliberation and Inquiry which the Time has permitted, you are advised that the Sentence pronounced by the Court is your Warrant for Execution to which you must look, and that you shall not be justified in departing from it, I am commanded to signify to you his Majesty's Pleasure, that you transmit to me, for his Majesty's Information, the Opinion or Opinions which you have taken on this Occasion, that his Majesty may be the better enabled to give you such farther Directions as may SATISFY your Doubts, according to your Request.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

WEYMOUTH."

To the Recorder, &c.

Sir,

St. James's, Nov. 14, 1769.

"I am commanded to signify to you his Majesty's Pleasure, that the Execution of the Sentence of Death passed upon *John Doyle* and *John Valline*, at the last Session held at the *Old Bailey*, be respited for one Week, from the Time appointed for their Execution.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

WEYMOUTH."

To James Eyre, Esq; Recorder of the City of *London*; the Sheriffs of the said City and County of *Middlesex*; and to the Keeper of *Newgate*, and all others whom it may concern.

Letter from the Sheriffs to Lord Weymouth.

My Lord,

"We desire your Lordship to express our thankful Acknowledgement of his Majesty's great Goodness in graciously condescending to our Request, and permitting us to lay before his Majesty the Reasons which induced us to doubt of the Legality of the Recorder's Directions relative to the Execution of *Doyle* and *Valline*.

* "And

*“ And first, my Lord, we suppose it is agreed by all, that the Judgment pronounced is our Warrant for Execution, to which we must look: every Execution which is not pursuant to the Judgment is unwarrantable. The Sheriff is to pursue the Sentence of the Court: if he varies from the Judgment, it has been held Murder: and the Judgment pronounced on *Doyle* and *Valline* is, that they be carried to the usual Place of Execution.

“ 2. The King cannot by his Prerogative vary the Execution, so as to aggravate the Punishment beyond the Intention of the Law: and the Ends of public Justice are effectually answered, if the Offender suffereth Death, the *ultimum supplicium*, without any Circumstances of Infamy or Rigour which the Judgment doth not import. The King can undoubtedly wholly pardon the Offender, or he can mitigate his Punishment with regard to the Pain or Infamy of it: The Mercy of the Crown is not bounded; but it cannot go beyond the Letter of the Law in point of Rigour: For the Law proceedeth in both Cases with a perfect Uniformity of Sentiment and Motive. The same Benignity of the Law, which hath left the Prerogative free and unconfined in one Case, hath set Bounds to it in the other. Now, my Lord, it will not be said that the present Alteration is, or is intended as a Mitigation of the Judgment pronounced. To force, in a Manner, the Wives and Children of the unhappy Sufferers, to be Spectators of the infamous Death of their Husbands and Fathers, by executing them as near as conveniently may be to their own Houses, cannot be intended, nor will it be esteemed a Matter of Royal Grace; nor is it granted at the Prayer of the Parties or their Friends. Custom may sometimes give a Sanction to a Practice founded in Humanity, and not repugnant to any Law of substantial Justice. But we do not suppose that either immemorial Usage or Custom can be urged in behalf of this Alteration; or, if they could, that they would make it justifiable; because it would not be a Practice founded in Mercy; and undoubtedly where that is not the Case (perhaps even when it is) *judicandum est legibus, non exemplis*.

“ 3. Our Doubts, my Lord, are still farther increased, and become more important, when we consider the Consequences to which an Admission of this Power would lead us. If the Crown can in one Instance, contrary to the Sentence, appoint a different Place of Execution, it may in all: If it can change the usual Place of Execution to *Bethnal-Green*, it may to *Newgate-Street*, or even to *Newgate* itself: And thus our boasted Usage of public Execution (not less necessary to the Satisfaction and Security of the Subject than public Trial) may make Way for private Execution, and for all those dreadful Consequences with which private Executions are attended in every Country where they have been introduced.

“ 4. Had this Power of Alteration been in the Crown (which we humbly conceive not to be the Case) yet we imagine that his Majesty's Pleasure has not been properly notified to us, and that the Recorder's Authority alone would not be suffi-

ent to justify us for acting in consequence of it, and for departing from the Sentence pronounced by the Court.

“ For these Reasons, and for those contained in the Opinion, which, since your Lordship requests it, accompanies this, we humbly pray his Majesty either to suffer the Sentence of the Court to be executed at the usual Place of Execution, or to permit us to have the Sanction of the Judges Opinion on a Matter of so great Importance to ourselves, and, as we conceive, to the whole Nation.

We are, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient Servants,

Nov. , 1769.

JAMES TOWNSEND,

JOHN SAWBRIDGE.”

Inclosed Case, and Mr. Serjeant Glynn's Opinion.

C A S E.

“ A Man convicted for Felony without Benefit of Clergy, receives Sentence in Court in the Words following, *viz.* ‘ That you be taken hence to the Place from whence you came, and from thence to the usual Place of Execution, where you are to be hanged by the Neck until you are dead.’

“ For the executing of this same Man, the following is sent by the Recorder:

London } To the Sheriffs of the City of London
and } and to the Sheriff of the County of
Middlesex. } Middlesex, and to the Keeper of his
Majesty's Gaol of Newgate.

“ Whereas at the Session of Gaol-Delivery of *Newgate* for the City of *London* and County of *Middlesex*, holden at *Justice-Hall* in the *Old Bailey* on the of last, *A. B.* received Sentence of Death for his Offence in the Indictment against him mentioned: And whereas it has been duly signified to me, that it is his Majesty's Pleasure that the said Sentence be executed in the most convenient Place near *Bethnal-Green Church*, in the County of *Middlesex*: Now it is hereby ordered, that the Execution of the said Sentence be made and done upon him the said *A. B.* on the Day of this instant Month of at the most convenient Place near *Bethnal-Green Church*, in the said County of *Middlesex*.

“ Given under my Hand and Seal this Day of 1769.

JAMES EYRE, Recorder.”

“ Your Opinion is desired, whether a Sheriff will by Law be justified in executing such Warrant of the Recorder?”

Mr. Serjeant Glynn's Opinion.

“ I confess a very great Difficulty in answering this Question. If the Place is a material Part of the Sentence, the Omission of which would vitiate the Judgment, the Execution must be conformable to it, and I know no Authority that can justify a Deviation from it. The King may pardon All or Part of the Sentence, but cannot alter it; the Sheriff's Authority is the Sentence, he is bound to look to it, and see it rightly executed. If the Place is not material, then I should conceive it to be in the Sheriff's Discretion, he being responsible for the Fitness and Propriety of

* The Reader will find on Examination that the first Objection, and great Part of the second, are taken almost literally from *Coke*, *Hale*, and *Foster*.

the Place. I know not how to account for the many Instances of Execution in Places different from the Judgment, by Command of the Judges upon the Circuit, or his Majesty in *London* and *Middlesex*, than as Recommendations to the Sheriffs, and intended Indemnities to them against the Consequences of departing from ancient Usage. There are certain Cases in which the Sheriffs must disobey such Commands, viz. if the Crown commanded an Execution in a private Room or a Church, &c. Though I am not determined in my Judgment with respect to the Materiality of the Place in the Sentence, I have no Doubt of the Conclusion that must follow from either Proposition: if it is material, no Power can change it; if it is not material, the Sheriff is intrusted with the Execution of the Sentence, and must have it in his power to judge of the Place. I should advise the Sheriffs to represent to his Majesty the Doubts conceived by them; the more so, as I cannot but doubt of the Propriety of signifying his Majesty's Pleasure through the Recorder, being much inclined to think that the Sheriffs cannot in any Case be justified by the Command of the King or the Court directed to them.

Nov. 13, 1769.

JOHN GLYNN."

Respite for a Fortnight.

To the Recorder, &c.

Sir, *St. James's, Nov. 20, 1769.*

"I am commanded to signify to you his Majesty's Pleasure, that when the Reprieve which his Majesty was graciously pleased to grant on the 14th Instant to *John Doyle* and *John Valline*, two Persons under Sentence of Death in *Newgate* (which was for one Week from the Time that had been appointed for their Execution) shall expire, the Execution of the said Sentence of Death so passed upon them be farther respited for a Fortnight.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

WEYMOUTH."

To *James Eyre, Esq; Recorder of the City of London; the Sheriffs of the said City and County of Middlesex; and to the Keeper of the Gaol of Newgate, and all others whom it may concern.*

On *Thursday, November 23*, the Sheriffs received the following Letter from the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor:

Gentlemen,

"I have the Honour to send you herewith inclosed, a Copy of the Case and Question referred, by his Majesty's Command, to the twelve Judges, and hope the Case is so stated as to bring the Point, upon which your Doubts have been conceived, fully and completely before their Lordships. I have this Day laid the Case before my Lords the Judges, who will return their Answer as soon as they have considered and formed their Opinion upon the same.

I have the Honour to be,

With the greatest Respect,

Gentlemen,

You most obedient, faithful Servant,

Nov. 23, 1769,

CAMDEN."

Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

Inclosed Case referred to the Judges.

"*John Doyle* and *John Valline* were convicted, at the last Session of Gaol-Delivery for the County of *Middlesex*, at the *Old-Bailey*, of Felony without Benefit of the Clergy, and received Sentence of Death.

"The Sentence pronounced in Court by the Recorder of *London* was as follows, 'That you, the several Prisoners at the Bar, be taken hence to the Place from whence you came, and from thence to the usual Place of Execution, where you are to be severally hanged by the Neck till you are dead; and may God Almighty be merciful to your Souls.'

"His Majesty was afterwards pleased to signify his Pleasure to the Recorder, by his Sign Manual, that he should by his Warrant direct the Prisoners to be executed in the most convenient Place near *Bethnal-Green Church*, in the County of *Middlesex*; whereupon the Recorder of *London* issued his Warrant in the following Words:

London } To the Sheriffs of the City of London,
and } and to the Sheriff of Middlesex, and
Middlesex. } to the Keeper of his Majesty's Gaol of Newgate.

'Whereas at the Session of the general Gaol-Delivery of *Newgate*, for the City of *London* and County of *Middlesex*, holden at *Justice-Hall* in the *Old-Bailey*, on *Wednesday* the 18th of *October* last, *John Doyle* and *John Valline* received Sentence of Death for their Offence in the Indictment against them mentioned: And whereas it hath been duly signified to me, that it is Majesty's Pleasure that the said Sentence be executed in the most convenient Place near *Bethnal-Green Church*, in the County of *Middlesex*: Now it is hereby ordered, that the Execution of the said Sentence be made and done upon them the said *John Doyle* and *John Valline* on *Wednesday* the 15th Day of this instant Month of *November*, at the most convenient Place near *Bethnal-Green Church*, in the said County of *Middlesex*.

'Given under my Hand and Seal this 9th Day of *November*, 1769.

JAMES EYRE, Recorder.'

"The Sheriffs of *London* have entertained a Doubt, whether it is lawful for them to execute the said Convicts, according to the Tenor of the above Warrant, at the most convenient Place near *Bethnal-Green Church*, in the said County of *Middlesex*.

"Therefore the Question is, Whether it is lawful for them to execute the said Convicts, according to the Tenor of the above Warrant, at the most convenient Place near *Bethnal-Green Church*, in the County of *Middlesex*?"

The Sheriffs Letter to the Lord Chancellor.

My Lord,

Nov. 23, 1769.

"We return your Lordship many Thanks for your Letter, and for the Copy of a Case which accompanied it.

"We are sorry to say, that the Case is not so stated as to bring the Points, upon which our Doubts are conceived, fully and completely before the Judges. My Lord, it is so far from being full and complete, that it is not the same Case. It differs essentially, as we conceive, from the Case, which we delivered to Lord *Weymouth*

to be laid before his Majesty; and on which his Lordship taught us to expect such farther Directions as might satisfy our Doubts.

"It is not the same Case:—For the Copy inclosed by your Lordship states his Majesty's Pleasure signified by a Sign Manual. [Note, This Sign Manual is not given, as the Sentence and the Recorder's Warrant are, for the Judges Consideration.]

"His Majesty's Pleasure, my Lord, signified by a Sign Manual, makes no Part of our Case. To us there is no such Sign Manual. *De non apparentibus et non existentibus eadem est ratio.* This Difference is material; for on it is founded our fourth Objection in the Case, as stated by you.

"It is not full and complete:—For the Copy inclosed by your Lordship concludes that the Question is, whether it is *lawful* for the Sheriffs to execute the said Convicts, according to the Tenor of the Recorder's Warrant, at the most convenient Place near *Bethnal-Green Church*, in the County of *Middlesex*. The Question in our Case is not only whether it is *lawful*, but also whether it is *necessary*: not only whether the Sheriffs *lawfully may*, but whether *by Law they must* execute according to the Tenor of the Recorder's Warrant.

"The Case, of which your Lordship has favoured us with a Copy, consists of four Parts;

"The Sentence of the Court.

"The Recorder's Warrant.

"A Stating of a Sign Manual,—which is not our Case.

"A Conclusion,—which is not our Question.

"The Case and Question therefore referred by his Majesty's Command to the twelve Judges is neither the Case nor our Question.

"A naked Opinion of the Judges on the Case referred to them will not satisfy our Doubts as to that due Execution of our Office, to which we are bound by Law and Oath. For by stating, as Part of the Case, the Sign Manual (of which we know nothing) the Judges perhaps may not confine their Consideration to the Validity of the Recorder's Warrant, which yet is the only one we have for Execution, except the Sentence of the Court, with which it militates: And by concluding that the Question is, whether it is *lawful* for the Sheriffs to execute the Convicts, according to the Tenor of the Recorder's Warrant, our Questions may chance to receive no Answer: For should their Lordships the Judges be of Opinion that these Words—the *usual* Place of Execution—are not a *material* Part of the Sentence; and should they, observing the Discretion which is still left to the Sheriff, even in the Recorder's Warrant; and that if the Discretion is in the Crown, and not in the Sheriffs, it cannot be delegated by the Crown to the Sheriffs: should the Judges, upon this or any other Account, be farther of Opinion that the Place is left to the Discretion of the Sheriff, making himself responsible for the Fitness of the Place; their Lordships might then very well answer the Question referred to them in the Affirmative; and might thereby seem to vest the Discretion in the Crown, whilst the very Reason of their Answer would be, that they judged it to be in the Sheriffs.

"For these and many other Reasons, my Lord, we wish humbly to intreat his Majesty that the same Method may be followed with us as was practised in *Sir Edward Coke's Case*; who, after having been Chief Justice, was appointed Sheriff of the County of *Buckingham*, and taking four Exceptions to the Oath proposed to him, both his Exceptions and his Reasons were by the Lord Keeper laid before all the Judges, and received each a separate Answer with their Reasons.

"In the same Manner we pray that this Letter and our Objections, as we delivered them to the Secretary of State, may be laid before the Judges; that so our Case and our Questions may receive an Answer, since it is intended to satisfy our Doubts.

We are, my Lord,
With the greatest Respect,
Your Lordship's most obedient,
And faithful humble Servants,

JAMES TOWNSEND,
JOHN SAWBRIDGE."

Letter from the Lord Chancellor to the Sheriffs.

Gentlemen,

"I received your Letter at *Westminster* this Morning, and have transmitted it to Lord *Weymouth*, and am inclined to believe, that when you have seen the Judges Opinion that was sent to me last Night, and which I have desired Lord *Weymouth* to send you a Copy of, you will be satisfied that the Recorder's Warrant is a lawful Authority for you to see Execution done according to the Tenor of the Warrant.

"If the Warrant is a lawful Authority, I conceive that you will be under a Necessity to obey it. I will only add, that your Reasons and Petition, together with Serjeant *Glynn's* Opinion, were transmitted by me to Lord *Mansfield*, and I dare say have been perused by the Judges, though they make no Part of the Case.

"After you have perused the Judges Opinion, I should be obliged to you if you would state your own Case with your Question, which will be taken into Consideration, if you remain dissatisfied, and it should appear that any material Fact has been stated that ought to be omitted, or any Thing omitted that ought to have been stated, or if the Question has been defectively or improperly drawn.

I have the Honour to be,

With the greatest Respect,

Your most obedient faithful Servant,
Westminster-Hall,
Nov. 25, 1769. CAMDEN."

On Friday the first of December the Sheriffs received the following Letter from Lord *Weymouth*:

St. James's, Nov. 30, 1769:

Gentlemen,

"His Majesty having thought proper to take the Judges Opinion upon the Difficulties you were under with regard to the Execution of *Doyle* and *Valline*, in order to satisfy your Doubts upon that Head; I am commanded to acquaint you, that the Judges are of Opinion, 'That the Time and Place of the Execution are in Law

N O PART of the Judgment, and that the Recorder's Warrant was a lawful Authority to the Sheriffs as to the Time and Place of Execution.'

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

WEYMOUTH."

To the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Letter from Lord Weymouth to the Recorder.

Sir,

"The Sheriffs having expressed Doubts with regard to the Execution of *Doyle* and *Valline*, it was thought proper to take the Judges Opinion on that Matter, which I send you herewith; and I am to acquaint you, that, having laid the same before the King, it is his Majesty's Pleasure, that there shall be no further Respite for those Convicts.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

WEYMOUTH."

Letter from the Sheriffs to the Lord Chancellor.

My Lord,

"We did not receive from Lord *Weymouth* any Account of the Judges Opinion, given on *Friday Nov.* the 24th, till last *Friday* the 1st of *Dec.*—We thought it not right to trouble your Lordship with a Reply, whilst we were in daily Expectation of that Opinion.—And we waited with the greatest Impatience, lest your Lordship, not imagining that such a Delay could have happened, should suppose us either backward to acknowledge our Satisfaction, or negligent to avail ourselves of your Lordship's very kind and candid Offer of farther Consideration, if we remained dissatisfied. We cannot but lament, my Lord, that by the inclosed Letter from Lord *Weymouth* our Doubts are over-ruled without being satisfied.—We can account for it no otherwise than by supposing, if the Judges saw our Objections and our Questions, that they deemed them too trivial to deserve an Answer.—Whilst we submit entirely to the Judges Opinion, as conveyed to us by Lord *Weymouth*, we are unhappy to be sent to Execution without the least Information where this Discretion is lodged, or by whom it is exercised.—We have received, as in our last Letter we apprehended, a naked Opinion from the Judges, 'That the Place of Execution is in Law no Part of the Judgment, and that the Recorder's Warrant is a lawful Authority to the Sheriffs as to the Place of Execution.'

"If we have had our Doubts, and have been mistaken in our Opinion, we hope your Lordship will excuse us, when you consider, that even the Recorder, so conversant in these Matters, and whose Warrant is for the future to be our Authority, was himself uncertain: for when he directed us in Court to the usual Place of Execution, he must either have supposed it a Part of the Sentence, or that he was exercising a Discretion in that Particular vested in himself.—His subsequent Warrant contradicted both these Suppositions.

"Supposing the Place to be no Part of the Sentence, how could we avoid being startled, when we saw,

"First, A Discretion exercised by the Recorder,

directing us to the usual Place of Execution.

"Secondly, A Discretion exercised by the Crown, setting aside the Recorder's Discretion.

"Thirdly, This Discretion of the Crown not signified to us by Writ or Sign Manual, but by Warrant from the Recorder, whose Discretion is over-ruled.—And,

"Lastly, A Discretion left to ourselves to execute, not in, but as near to a Church as we should judge convenient.

"We need not repeat to your Lordship many other Reasons, as well as those we have before given to justify our Conduct.—The Judges have determined, and we do not presume to hesitate on their Decision.—What is now said is not meant to cause any farther Trouble, but only as an Apology for that which we have already occasioned to your Lordship.

We are, my Lord,

With the greatest Esteem and Respect,

Your Lordship's most obedient, and faithful humble Servants,

JAMES TOWNSEND,

JOHN SAWBRIDGE."

Dec. 2, 1769.

Letter from the Sheriffs to Lord Weymouth.

My Lord,

London, Dec. 2.

"The Opinion of the Judges, as conveyed to us by your Lordship, has over-ruled our Doubts; and we must request your Lordship to present to his Majesty our most humble Thanks for his Majesty's Royal Condescension, in directing our Case to be laid before the Judges.

We are, my Lord,

Your Lordship's

Most obedient humble Servants,

JAMES TOWNSEND,

JOHN SAWBRIDGE.

"We should be obliged to your Lordship if you would direct Mr. Serjeant *Glynn's* Opinion to be returned to us."

Letter from Lord Weymouth to the Sheriffs.

Gentlemen,

St. James's, Dec. 4, 1769.

"I am glad to find that the Opinion of the Judges has over-ruled your Doubts.—I shall not fail to lay before the King your Thanks for his Majesty's Goodness upon this Occasion.—As Mr. Serjeant *Glynn's* Opinion was transmitted to me by you as one of the Reasons which induced you to doubt of the Legality of the Recorder's Directions, and was, by me, laid before his Majesty, the Original must remain in my Office, but I send you the inclosed Copy.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most humble Servant,

WEYMOUTH."

Sheriff of Middlesex.

Accordingly a Letter was sent to them on the 6th of *December*, by Authority, informing them, that the Judges had given their Opinion upon the Matter, which being laid before his Majesty, it was his Pleasure that there should be no farther Respite for the two above-mentioned Convicts, as the Sheriffs Warrant is lawful, both as to Time and Place of Execution. They were therefore that Morning taken in a Cart from *Newgate* through the City to *Whitechapel*, and thence up the Road to *Bethnal-Green*, attended by the Sheriffs,

riffs, &c. with the Gallows, made for the Purpose, in another Cart; it was fixed in the cross Road, near the *Salmon and Ball*. There was an inconceivable Number of People assembled, and many Bricks, Tiles, Stones, &c. thrown while the Gallows was fixing, and a great Apprehension of a general Tumult, notwithstanding the Persuasion and Endeavours of several Gentlemen to appease the same. The unhappy Sufferers were therefore obliged to be turned off before the usual Time allowed on such Occasions, which was about Eleven o'Clock; when, after hanging about fifty Minutes, they were cut down, and delivered to their Friends.

The Sheriffs gave strict Orders to the Executioner neither to strip the unhappy Sufferers, nor to compound for their Clothes, but to deliver them to their Friends, and they would pay him for them. Immediately after the Execution, a Number of evil-disposed Persons came in a riotous and tumultuous Manner to the House of *Lewis Chauvet*, Esq; in *Spitalfields*, broke into his House, broke the Glass of the Windows, and pulled Part of the Windows down, and also damaged and destroyed Part of his Furniture: His Majesty's Pardon with a Reward of 50*l.* was offered for the Discovery of the Offenders.

On *Thursday* the 7th, the Petition from the City and Liberty of *Westminster*, relative to the Rights of Election, and praying a Dissolution of the Parliament, was presented to his Majesty at the Levee, at *St. James's*, by *Sir Robert Bernard*, Bart. Chairman of the general Meeting in *Westminster-Hall*, and *Robert Jones*, Esq; Chairman of the Committee, who drew up the same: It was signed by 5137, which is reputed a respectable Majority.

On *Friday* the 15th a Court of Aldermen and Common-Council was held at *Guildhall*, at which it was agreed to pay out of the Chamber of the City of *London*, the Sum of five hundred Pounds, for the Relief of the unhappy Sufferers by the Fire at *St. John's* in *Antigua*.

And on *Friday* the 22d the Petition from the Borough of *Southwark* was presented to his Majesty at *St. James's*, by *Sir Joseph Mawbey*, Bart. one of the Members for that Borough, attended by *Samuel Bennet Smith*, *Thomas Watson*, *John Fussell*, *John Crooke*, *Richard Carpenter Smith*, and *Thorold Lowdell*, Esqrs.

CHAP. XII.

Fires. Great Lightning. City Discontent, with the Address, Remonstrance and Petition, and the Proceedings thereon, and against the Mercers, Goldsmiths, and Weavers Companies, for disobeying the Lord Mayor's Precipe. The Lord Mayor's Speech to the Livery when he reported the King's Answer. Society of the Bill of Rights. Lords Protest concerning Wilkes's Expulsion. Political Transactions in the City. Another Address, Remonstrance and Petition. His

Majesty's Answer. Mr. Beckford's extempore Speech to the King. An Address to the King upon the Birth of the Princess Elizabeth. His Majesty's Answer. Circumstances attending this Address. The first Stone of the new Gaol of Newgate laid. Death of William Beckford Lord Mayor. Election of a new Lord Mayor, and of a Representative in Parliament.

THE Year 1770 began with a most dreadful Fire on the 8th of *January*, about Six o'Clock in the Morning, in *Paternoster-Row*, at *Mess. Johnson and Payne's*, Booksellers, which totally consumed the said House, *Mr. Cock's*, Printer, *Mrs. Bateman's*, and *Mr. Upton's*, an Auctioneer, (late the *Castle Tavern*) backward; in which last-mentioned House were kept the Bibles, Common Prayers, &c. belonging to the Proprietors of the *Oxford Press*, to the Amount of 10,000*l.* and upwards, together with a Number of Books belonging to *Mr. Crowder*, Bookseller, adjoining, whose House was also damaged, as were many others.

On the 26th another Fire broke out in a Flax-Warehouse belonging to *Mr. Thomas Steele*, on *Bennet's Hill*: it consumed not only the Warehouse, but several Dwelling-Houses between that and *St. Peter's Hill*; and greatly endangered *St. Bennet's Church*, which caught Fire several Times.

The Lightning on the 29th of this Month was so surprizing in *London*, that the oldest Person in the City could not remember the like before.

On the 1st of *February* a Fire began at a Cheesemonger's near the *Ship Tavern Ratcliff-Cross*, facing the East End of *Broad-Street*, which consumed the same, with eight adjoining Houses, and damaged several more; by which Means a more convenient Opening is made from *Broad-Street* into *Queen-Street*.

On the 5th, about Eleven at Night, another terrible Fire began at a Gingerbread-Baker's on the South Side of *Narrow-Street*, on the East of *Limehouse-Bridge*, which consumed the said House, and about fourteen more Dwelling-Houses, by spreading across the Street, and running into *Vine-Street*.

Mr. Boltmire's Sugar-House, adjoining to the *White-Bear*, facing the Watch-House in *Ratcliff-Highway*, took Fire about Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, and was burnt down. One Man, a Spectator, was killed by the Fall of the Wall into the Street.

On the 27th two Houses were burnt down on *Holborn-Hill*, and four Persons perished in the Flames.

At this Juncture of Time, there seemed to be a total Disgust between the Court and the City; and the late Proceedings in Parliament in regard to the *Middlesex Election*, in which Case the House of Commons assumed a Power to set aside the Representative chosen by the Freeholders of that County, had raised up a Spirit of Remonstrance throughout the Nation, laying the national Grievances, as they conceived them to be, before the King in Person.

On *Thursday, March 1*, the following Memorial was presented to the Court of Common-Council:

Fire in Paternoster-Row.

On Bennet's Hill.

Great Lightning.

Fire at Ratcliff-Cross.

In Narrow Street.

In Ratcliff Highway.

On Holborn Hill.

Proceedings on the Address, Remonstrance and Petition.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

The Memorial of the Committee of the Livery of London, appointed the 28th of September last, Sheweth,

“ That the Livery of London, in Common-Hall assembled, did, on the 24th of June last, direct a Petition to be presented to his Majesty, praying a Redress of many enumerated and intolerable Grievances. The Subjects of the most despotic Prince on Earth, when they humbly petition their Sovereign on the Score of Grievances, though they cannot promise to themselves Redress, at least expect an Answer. That the Livery of London know they have a Right to both; yet, contrary to ancient Usage, the Livery of his Majesty's loyal City of London, after a Delay of eight Months, do still remain unanswered and unrelieved.

“ That the Violation of the Right of Election, by which they are most specially affected, has been, since that Time, avowed and declared legal by the Influence of his Majesty's Ministers.

“ Your Memorialists, therefore, apply to you, the Common-Council of the City of London, that you may join with them in a Request to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, speedily to assemble the Livery of the several Companies of this City in a Common-Hall, that they may have an Opportunity to take such farther Measures therein, for the Re-establishment and Security of their ancient Rights and Franchises, as the Times require.”

Signed by Six of the Livery.

The chief Speakers for and against the Memorial's being read, were,

<i>For the Memorial.</i>	<i>Against it.</i>
ALDERMEN.	ALDERMEN.
The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor	Mr. Harley
Mr. Sheriff Townsend	Mr. Turner
Mr. Sheriff Sawbridge	Mr. Rossiter
COMMONERS.	COMMONERS.
Mr. Bellas	Mr. Paterson
Mr. Freeman	Mr. Wilson, late Dep.
Mr. Beardmore	Mr. Deputy Ellis
	Mr. Edw. Barwick

The Question at length was put, whether the Memorial should be now read?

It was carried in the Affirmative; 112 were for reading it, and 76 against it.

In consequence of this Determination for a general Meeting of the Livery, the Lord Mayor issued his Precept for their Convention in Guildhall, on Tuesday March the 6th; and the Livery being accordingly assembled, the following Address, Remonstrance and Petition, was agreed upon, one Voice only dissenting:

The humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common-Hall assembled.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.
Most Gracious Sovereign,

“ We have already in our Petition dutifully represented to your Majesty the chief Injuries we have sustained. We are unwilling to believe, that your Majesty can slight the Desires of your People, or be regardless of their Affection, and

deaf to their Complaints: yet their Complaints remain unanswered; their Injuries are confirmed; and the only Judge, whom the Revolution has left removeable at the Pleasure of the Crown, has been dismissed from his high Office for defending in Parliament the Law and the Constitution. We therefore venture once more to address ourselves to your Majesty, as to the Father of your People, as to him who must be both able and willing to redress our Grievances: And we repeat our Application with the greater Propriety, because we see the Instruments of our Wrongs, who have carried into Execution the Measures of which we complain, more particularly distinguished by your Majesty's Royal Bounty and Favour.

“ Under the same secret malign Influence, which, through each successive Administration, has defeated every good, and suggested every bad Intention, the Majority of the House of Commons have deprived your People of their dearest Rights.

“ They have done a Deed more ruinous in its Consequences, than the Levying of Ship-Money by Charles the First, or the Dispensing Power assumed by James the Second. A Deed which must vitiate all the future Proceedings of this Parliament; for the Acts of the Legislature can no more be valid without a legal House of Commons, than without a legal Prince upon the Throne.

“ Representatives of the People are essential to the making of Laws; and there is a Time when it is morally demonstrable, that Men cease to be Representatives. That Time is now arrived. The present House of Commons do not represent the People. We owe to your Majesty an Obedience, under the Restrictions of the Laws, for the Calling and Duration of Parliaments: and your Majesty owes to us, that our Representation, free from the Force of Arms or Corruption, should be preserved to us in Parliament.

“ It was for this we successfully struggled under James the Second; for this we seated and have faithfully supported your Majesty's Family on the Throne.

“ The People have been invariably uniform in their Object; though the different Mode of Attack has called for a different Defence.

“ Under James the Second they complained that the Sitting of Parliament was interrupted, because it was not corruptly subservient to his Designs. We complain now, that the Sitting of this Parliament is not interrupted, because it is corruptly subservient to the Designs of your Majesty's Ministers. Had the Parliament under James the Second been as submissive to his Commands, as the Parliament is at this Day to the Dictates of a Minister, instead of Clamours for its Meeting, the Nation would have rung, as now, with Outcries for its Dissolution. The Forms of the Constitution, like those of Religion, were not established for the Form's sake, but for the Substance. And we call God and Men to witness, that as we do not owe our Liberty to those nice and subtle Distinctions, which Places and Pensions, and lucrative Employments have invented; so neither will we be deprived of it by them: But as it was gained by the stern Virtue of our Ancestors, by the Virtue of their Descendants it shall be preserved.

“ Since

" Since, therefore, the Misdeeds of your Majesty's Ministers, in violating the Freedom of Election, and depraving the noble Constitution of Parliament, are notorious, as well as subversive of the fundamental Laws and Liberties of this Realm; and since your Majesty, both in Honour and Justice, is obliged inviolably to preserve them, according to the Oath made to God and your Subjects at your Coronation; we your Remonstrants assure ourselves that your Majesty will restore the constitutional Government and Quiet of your People, by dissolving this Parliament, and removing those evil Ministers for ever from your Councils."

On *Wednesday* the 7th the Sheriffs waited on his Majesty with the Remonstrance; but the Case being new, his Majesty desired Time to consider it.

On *Thursday* the 8th in the Evening the Sheriffs received the following Letter from Lord *Weymouth*:

Gentlemen, *St. James's, March 8, 1770.*

" The King commands me to inform you, in consequence of the Message which you brought yesterday to *St. James's*, that he is always ready to receive Applications from any of his Subjects; but as the present Case of Address, Remonstrance and Petition, seems entirely new, I am commanded to enquire of you in what Manner it is authenticated, and what the Nature of the Assembly was, in which this Measure was adopted? When you furnish me with Answers to these Questions, I shall signify to you his Majesty's further Pleasure.

I am, Gentlemen,

You most obedient humble Servant,

Sheriffs of London.

WEYMOUTH."

The next Day, at twenty Minutes after Twelve, the Sheriffs went to *St. James's*. About One Lord *Bolingbroke*, the Lord in waiting, came: The Remembrancer told him that the Sheriffs of *London* were attending his Majesty's Pleasure, and that they required an Audience. Some time after Lord *Bolingbroke* came out, and enquired of the Sheriffs whether he was to tell his Majesty that they came with a fresh Message, or with a Message? The Sheriffs answered, with a Message. Soon after the two Secretaries of State, Lord *Rockford* and Lord *Weymouth*, came to the Sheriffs. Lord *Weymouth* asked them, " whether they had received his Letter, which was written by his Majesty's Order?"

Sheriffs. " We have."

Lord *Weymouth*. " His Majesty desires to know whether you come in consequence of that Letter; or whether you come on any fresh Business?"

Sheriffs. " We come in consequence of that Letter."

Lord *Weymouth*. " Would it not be more proper to send an Answer in Writing through me?"

Sheriffs. " We act ministerially. As Sheriffs of *London* we have a Right to an Audience; and cannot communicate to any other Person than the King the Subject of our Message."

Lord *Weymouth*. " I do not dispute your Right to an Audience; but would it not be better and more accurate to give your Message to me in Writing?"

Sheriffs. " We know the Value and Consequence of the Citizens Right to apply immediately to the King, and not to a third Person; and we do not mean that any of their Rights and Privileges shall be betrayed by our Means."

His Majesty's Levee began at a Quarter past Two, at which Time the two Secretaries came to the Sheriffs, and Lord *Weymouth* said, " His Majesty understanding that you come ministerially, authorized with a Message from the City of *London*, will see you as soon as the Levee is over."

As soon as the Levee was over, the Sheriffs were introduced into the King's Closet. The King did not as usual receive them alone, but Lord *Gower*, Lord *Rockford*, and Lord *Weymouth* were present. Mr. Sheriff *Townsend* addressed his Majesty in these Words:

May it please your Majesty,

" When we had the Honour to appear before your Majesty, your Majesty was graciously pleased to promise an Answer by one of your Majesty's principal Secretaries of State; but we had yesterday Questions proposed to us by Lord *Weymouth*. In Answer to which we beg leave humbly to inform your Majesty, we wait as Sheriffs of the City of *London*, by the Direction of the Livery in Common-Hall legally assembled. The Address, Remonstrance and Petition, to be presented to your Majesty by their Chief Magistrate, is the Act of the Citizens of *London* in their greatest Court; and is ordered by them to be properly authenticated as their Act."

To which his Majesty was most graciously pleased to reply,

" I will consider of the Answer you have given me."

Whereupon the Sheriffs withdrew.

When the Sheriffs went into the Closet, the City Remembrancer, according to his Office and Duty, would have attended them; but Lord *Bolingbroke* shoved him back; insisting upon it, that he had not a Right to go in, and should not enter there. When the Sheriffs Audience was ended, the Remembrancer, like a Man, an *Englishman*, and a worthy Officer of a great and powerful City, very spiritedly and properly told Lord *Bolingbroke*, that his Lordship had done wrong; for that as Remembrancer, attending the Sheriffs, he had a Right to enter the Closet with the Sheriffs. Lord *Bolingbroke* said, It might perhaps be so; but that he had never been in waiting on such an Occasion before, and hoped he never should again.

On *Wednesday* the 14th, at Noon, the Lord Mayor, with Aldermen Sir *William Stephenson* and Mr. *Trecothick*, Mr. *Townsend* and Mr. *Sawbridge*, Sheriffs, one hundred and fifty-three of the Common-Council, and the Committee of the Livery, in their proper Gowns, attended at *Guildhall*; from whence, at a Quarter before One, they proceeded in their Carriages to *St. James's*,

D d

attended

attended by the Common-Serjeant, Common-Clerk, Remembrancer, two Secondaries, Sword-Bearer, Mace-Bearer, Water-Bailiff, Common-Crier, Common-Hunt, City Marshals, &c. They arrived at Two o'Clock, and were introduced to his Majesty, very properly and distinctly. To whom his Majesty was pleased to read the following Answer:

"I shall always be ready to receive the Requests, and to listen to the Complaints of my Subjects; but it gives me great Concern to find, that any of them should have been so far misled, as to offer me an Address and Remonstrance, the Contents of which I cannot but consider as disrespectful to Me, injurious to Parliament, and irreconcilable to the Principles of the Constitution.

"I have ever made the Law of the Land the Rule of my Conduct, esteeming it my chief Glory to reign over a free People: With this View I have always been careful, as well to execute faithfully the Trust reposed in me, as to avoid even the Appearance of invading any of those Powers which the Constitution has placed in other Hands. It is only by persevering in such a Conduct that I can either discharge my own Duty, or secure to my Subjects the free Enjoyment of those Rights which my Family were called to defend; and while I act upon these Principles, I shall have a Right to expect, and I am confident I shall continue to receive, the steady and affectionate Support of my People."

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, had all the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

The Proceedings of the Court of Aldermen in Consequence of the City Remonstrance.

The first Court of Aldermen which was held after the celebrated Remonstrance of the Livery in Common-Hall on *Tuesday* the 6th of *March*, assembled on *Tuesday* the 13th; when Sir *Robert Ladbroke* addressing the Chair, observed, "That a Paper, intituled *The Address, Remonstrance and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery of the City of London*, having been lately signed by the Town-Clerk, whereby the Public might be misled to consider this Court as Parties thereto; this Court, in Vindication of their own Honour, and of the Constitution of this City, think fit to declare, that the said Paper is no Act either of this Court or of the Corporation of *London*; and that the authenticating any Address, Remonstrance, Petition or Resolution of any Meeting of the Livery, by the official Signature of the Town-Clerk, is not warranted by Law or Usage."

This Motion was seconded by Mr. *Alsop*; upon which Mr. *Townsend* rose, and said, he was much surprized (that is, as much as any Thing moved by those worthy Aldermen could surprize him) to hear such a Motion made there; a Motion by which the Court of Aldermen were called upon to decide upon the Rights of the whole Livery of *London*, Rights which were not dependent on the Will or Opinion of the Aldermen. He said, he did not doubt but that many Gentlemen there might be very sorry that the negative Power, so unjustly assumed, had been taken from that Court, or that even the Right

of Election of Representatives still remained to the Livery. He observed, that the Aldermen were summoned to attend at the Common-Hall, and do make a Part of all other Common-Halls, which are periodically convened; therefore that every Act of a Common-Hall is the Act of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery, who are all summoned, and do all together compose a Common-Hall; however, that if any of the Aldermen disliked the Proceedings of the Common-Hall, they should have attended, and there have made their Objections, which it would have been much more candid and honourable to have done, than to suffer the Citizens to do what they might think improper, merely to have an Opportunity of condemning the Measure afterwards in an inferior Court, not competent to decide on the Act of the whole Body, of which the Court of Aldermen only made a Part. But he said, it was most of all extraordinary, that Gentlemen should propose to that Court to determine in a Moment on the Rights of the Livery at large and the Powers of a Common-Hall, without producing any Precedents or Authorities for such Determination; without any previous Examination of Records or City Books; without shewing from whence they themselves claimed that Power of controuling the Acts of what, he had been well informed, was the greatest of all City Courts. Mr. *Townsend* therefore concluded, that he hoped the Lord Mayor had too great a Regard for the whole City, to suffer such a Question to be put in the Court of Aldermen, before they had first made out clearly their own Competency and Power of Controul.

Mr. *Sawbridge* then said, he was not at all surprized at this Motion, for he had heard of certain Gentlemen who had had a Meeting at a Tavern in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, for the Purpose of drawing up a Protest against the Proceedings of the City; but that finding the Tavern Protest to go on very heavily, he supposed this Motion was now intended to answer the same ministerial Purpose.

The Lord Mayor then declared, that he was bound to preserve and protect equally the Rights of all the Citizens; that it was well known not to be the first Time that the Court of Aldermen had not only attempted, but actually usurped the Rights and Powers of the Citizens at large; that therefore he would never, while he sat in that Chair, permit them to renew those Attempts, or decide upon the Rights of other Men: Nor would he put any such Question as that proposed by Sir *Robert Ladbroke*, until the City Records had been searched, in order to see what Precedents shall appear to explain the Powers of the Court of Common-Council, Court of Mayor and Aldermen, and of the Livery in Common-Hall assembled. He added, that he was sure the Motion was not originally the Gentleman's who made it; that he was sure it was planned and written for him at the other End of the Town by some Gentlemen, who perhaps thought it a Master-stroke in Politicks to have such a Question proposed by the Father of the City.

Sir *Robert Ladbroke* did not reply.

Sir *Charles Asgill* declared his Sentiments against the Attempt made by those Gentlemen to induce the Court of Aldermen to take upon themselves

themselves the Power of determining in that Manner *ex parte* against the Rights of the collective Body of the Livery of London: he said, the Aldermen should have made their Objections at the Common-Hall, of which they were notoriously upon all Occasions a Part.

Mr. *Trecothick* likewise declared himself against Sir Robert *Ladbroke's* Motion: He said he had, as an Alderman, attended the Common-Hall; that he had never seen any Part of the Remonstrance before he came thither; that he thought the Violation of the Right of Election a most gross and flagrant Injury offered to every Elector of Great Britain; and that, upon the whole, he approved the Address, Remonstrance and Petition; and as he had attended and approved the Proceedings of the Common-Hall, he should certainly manifest that Approbation, by attending their Address, &c. to St. James's.

The Aldermen *Ladbroke, Alsop, Halifax, Shakespear, Turner, Bird, Rossiter, Kirkman, Nash,* and *Harley*, supported the Motion.

Mr. *Harley* asked the Lord Mayor whether he did absolutely refuse to put the Question? The Lord Mayor answered, that he did absolutely refuse to put it; that he had given his Reasons for such Refusal; and would have the Question and his Refusal with his Reasons entered on Record.

Mr. *Harley* objected to the Entry; but it was ordered by the Lord Mayor to be done, and it was entered accordingly. The Lord Mayor then said, We will now proceed to other Business. Mr. *Harley* said, No! since he would not put that Question, the Aldermen might retire.

The Lord Mayor then put the Question, that *James Shephard*, attending that Court in order to be admitted a Broker, be called in? It passed in the Negative. The Lord Mayor asked Mr. *Alsop*—Is there any Reason for this? Mr. *Alsop* answered, No! my Lord Mayor; but if you will not put our Question, we will put a Negative on all other Questions.

The Lord Mayor answered, If that is the Case, and if the Court of Aldermen will not suffer any Business to be done here, I must do the necessary Business of the City in the Court of Common-Council, which I am empowered and have a Right to do.—Mr. *Harley* bowed.—The Question was then put for *William Ward* to be called in to be admitted a Broker. It passed in the Negative.

The Question was then put for *Gabriel Antony Ernst* to be called in to be admitted a Broker. It passed in the Negative.

Mr. *Townsend* then addressed himself to the Lord Mayor, and said, I insist upon a Division, that we may see more clearly who are the Gentlemen that stop all Proceeding in this Manner, and make this Court liable to a *Mandamus* from the Person so refused.

Messrs. *Alsop, Nash, Harley*, and Sir Robert *Ladbroke*, said it must not be, for that the Aldermen never divided in that Court: Mr. *Townsend* then insisted that the Hands should be held up, and the Numbers taken.

The Gentlemen then said, No, no, let us put an end to all this, and let the Business go on. The three Brokers Names were thereupon

proposed again, and their Admission voted unanimously.

But the next Morning the following Protest appeared in all the Prints:

"We the Aldermen of the City of London, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, observing that the Address, Remonstrance and Petition, agreed upon by the Livery who met at Guildhall on Tuesday the 6th of this Instant March, is intituled, *The Address, Remonstrance and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery of the City of London, to the King's Most Excellent Majesty*, do declare, That we were not assenting to, nor signified our Approbation of, the said Address, Remonstrance and Petition. Dated this 13th of March, 1770.

Robert Ladbroke
Robert Alsop
Richard Glyn
Thomas Harley
Samuel Turner
Henry Bankes
Richard Peers
William Nash

Thomas Halifax
John Shakespear
James Esdaile
Samuel Plumbe
Brackley Kennet
J. Kirkman
James Rossiter
John Bird.

In Vindication of the protesting Aldermen it was urged, that the Remonstrance was not a legal Act of the City.

The Constitution of London (said the Protesters) is, in Miniature, the Counter-part of the Constitution of England. The Court of Aldermen are its House of Lords, the Common-Council its Commons, the whole Body of Freemen the People. The two first act in a deliberative Capacity; the whole Power of the latter consists in their Election of the two former. The Livery of London are, comparatively speaking, a new Power in the Constitution of the City. They were, by what Means is not certain, called in by the Common-Council, about two Centuries and a half ago, to a Share of the Election of City Officers; but their exclusive Right to elective Powers was not established by Law, till the Eleventh of George the First.

The Common-Council are the Representatives of all the Freemen, of whom the Livery are a Part. They have the whole Management of the Police of the Corporation; the "sole Right to speak for their Constituents to the King, Lords, and Commons," whenever they think the State of the Kingdom, or the Safety of the City, renders the Exertion of that Right necessary.

The Livery can only be called together for the Purposes of Election, and the Elections they are summoned for, are expressly mentioned in the Lord Mayor's Precept. They have "no Right to deliberate, or to propose any Question to bind the Corporation;" having only the Power of Individuals to act and speak for themselves. They are not an incorporated Body; they represent no absent Members; they have no Constituents; their Powers and Privileges are confined to certain Elections.

Whenever the Rights of either of the above are invaded by the other, the Government of the City is reduced to Anarchy. The Common-Council must not encroach upon the Right of the Livery in Matters of Election; nor the Livery invade the Right of the Common-Council in their deliberative Capacity. The Livery,

in short, in Common-Hall assembled, cannot go into Matters of Deliberation, that speak for, or tend to bind, the Freemen and Inhabitants.

Should the Court of Common-Council desire to convene the Livery for Matters of Deliberation, as happened some Days ago, they not only would ruin their own Power, and sacrifice the Trust reposed in them by the Freemen, their Constituents, but also do an Action in itself absurd and illegal. It would be just the same as if the House of Commons should call their Constituents from all the Counties and Boroughs of *Great Britain*, to assist them in their Deliberations in *Westminster*. Were the Lord Mayor, as upon a recent Occasion, to assemble the Livery to any Matter of Deliberation, respecting the Corporation, excepting upon the single Point of Election, he would commit a Breach upon the Constitution of the City, founded both on Custom and Law; and introduce a Practice, that must ultimately tend to annihilate the Court of Common-Council.

It appears, upon the whole, that the Livery of *London* has no Right to convene upon Deliberation; and consequently that the Meeting on *Tuesday* was *illegal* in itself, as it was subversive of the Constitution of the City. To receive the Remonstrance, therefore, would be to countenance unlawful Assemblies in general, and might tend to ruin the Dignity of the Corporation in particular; one Fifth of which has not given Assent, either in public or private, to the Measure.

However, notwithstanding these Reasons and the Protest, the Remonstrance was presented on the 14th to his Majesty at *St. James's*, in the Presence of a most splendid Court.

How this Act of the Livery of the City of *London* was relished and received by his Majesty and Courtiers, will best appear in the Words of the the Lord Mayor himself, who held a Common-Hall on the 12th of *April*, and in a Speech to the Livery to report his Majesty's Answer to the Address, Remonstrance and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery of this City, and to lay before them the Resolutions and Addressees of both Houses of Parliament thereupon. And as the Goldsmiths, Grocers and Mercers Livery-Companies of *London*, had in their incorporate Capacity refused to obey the Summons of the Lord Mayor, to attend him on the late Occasion when he carried up the said Remonstrance, his Lordship desired the Common-Hall to take into Consideration the late Proceedings of the said Companies.

The Lord Mayor William Beckford, Esq; his Speech to the Livery of London.

Gentlemen of the Livery,

"I have called you together to lay before you his Majesty's Answer to your humble Address, Remonstrance and Petition; the Resolutions and Address of the House of Lords and Commons, in consequence thereof; together with certain Resolutions and Orders of three of the Livery-Companies of this City, which I desire may be read by the Town-Clerk; and then I shall crave

your Indulgence to make some Observations thereon."

[The King's Answer, the Resolutions and Address of both Houses of Parliament, together with the Resolutions of the Matter, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Goldsmiths, Weavers, and Grocers Companies, were read.]

After which the Lord Mayor came forward and said,

"Gentlemen, you have heard his Majesty's Answer to your humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition; also the Resolutions and Addressees of both Houses of Parliament, and the Orders and Resolutions of three of the Companies of this City, read. I am to acquaint you, that his Majesty received your Address, Remonstrance and Petition, in the same Manner as his Royal Predecessors always did receive the Address of the Citizens of *London*, sitting on his Throne. I am sorry to say a more harsh Answer was never given by a King of this Country to the Citizens of *London*; and I defy any Man to shew me, in the Annals of this Country, a more ungracious Answer returned by any King of *England* to the Citizens of *London*.

"This harsh and ungracious Part of the King's Answer we must consider, not as the Words of his Majesty, but those of his Ministers. The King has not more loyal Subjects than the Citizens of *London*; Men ready and willing to sacrifice their Lives and Fortunes in the Support of his Majesty's Person and Family. True it is, we are accused by his Ministers with Want of Respect to his Majesty. Is there any Thing in your humble Address, Remonstrance and Petition, that savours of Disrespect to the King? I look upon this to be the Answer of the Minister; but when this harsh Answer was given by his Majesty, the Goodness of his Royal Heart was such, that he could not suffer his faithful Citizens to depart from his Presence without receiving them again into his Royal Favour: There is such an Emanation of Grace flowing from the Royal Countenance of his Majesty, that the very Admission into his Presence gives Comfort and Satisfaction to every Person: He could not suffer his faithful Citizens to depart without receiving them into Grace and Favour, and in Testimony thereof extended them his Royal Hand to kiss.

"After passing the Bill of Rights, the Lords became Suitors to King *Charles I.* that he would receive into his Grace and Favour certain Lords who had offended him, *viz.* the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Bishop of *Lincoln*, the Earls of *Warwick* and *Essex*, and Lord *Say*; the King willingly complied with their Request; and in Testimony thereof gave them his Royal Hand to kiss.

"We are told that our Address is injurious to Parliament; if Parliament is corrupt, it is not injurious to say they are corrupt, and under undue Influence; it is Justice, and not an Injury. It is likewise said, our Proceedings are irreconcilable to the Laws and Constitution. We have presented an humble Petition to the King for Redress of Grievances; the chief of which is, the violated Right of free Election, the Foundation and Basis of our Liberty. We have

a Right

a Right to petition; that is the Birth-Right of *Englishmen*; and even in the Time when Prerogative ran high, and the Privileges of the People were invaded, the Subjects always insisted upon that Right.

“ In the arbitrary Reign of King *Charles II.* there were two Proclamations issued against Petitioning; and in those Days there were servile Lawyers, who declared that Proclamations ought to have the Force of Law; yet those Proclamations did not damp, but increased the Zeal for petitioning. The Citizens of *London* did then petition for the Calling of Parliament, and Redress of Grievances, which was followed by many neighbouring Counties; in particular the Petition for the County of *Wilts* was presented by *Thomas Thynn*, *Sir Walter St. John*, and *Sir Edward Hungerford*.

“ The Citizens of *London* lately presented an humble Petition for the Redress of Grievances; evil-disposed Ministers advised his Majesty to take no Notice of it. I say, the giving no Answer to a Petition seems to me a Negative of the Right—[It is supposed that the Lord Mayor having observed certain Gesticulations made use of by certain Court Emissaries, planted in the Hall, took Occasion to repeat] I say, that the giving no Answer to a Petition, but flinging it away as waste Paper, seems to me a Negative of the Right. This brought on your Address, Remonstrance and Petition; and the Manner in which the same was received, and his Majesty's Answer thereto, I have already informed you of.

“ As to the Resolutions of the House of Commons, and their Address, I have delivered my Opinion thereon in another Place. Let it be sufficient when I tell you, that I have been menaced and threatened with Impeachment, Sequestration of my Estates, and Banishment: But I was supported by my worthy Colleague, one of your Representatives, and your two worthy Sheriffs; and I verily believe, that without such Support, something very hostile and disagreeable to me, your Lord Mayor, would have been the Consequence.

“ I now come to the Orders and Resolutions of three of your Companies, the Goldsmiths, Weavers, and Grocers. The Goldsmiths say, that your Address is most indecent. The Weavers have done no more than echo certain Words of the King's Answer. But the Grocers say, that your humble Address, Remonstrance and Petition, is the insidious Suggestion of ill-designing Men. Insidious! a Word of the most opprobrious Signification, and conveys the most detestable Idea of any in the *English* Language; it signifies sly, circumventive, malicious, dark, and wicked. Do your Actions deserve these Epithets? Do you, Gentlemen of the Livery, and Gentlemen of the Common-Council, merit these Appellations?

“ They say that the People were against the Remonstrance. Who are the People? Are not the Livery the People, who, with the Majority of the Common-Council, approved thereof, and attended me with the same to the King?

“ You have chosen me your Chief Magistrate against my Will; it is your Duty to support his legal Authority; it is your Concern. I am here only for a Day, but I hope the City of *London* will preserve its Liberties till Time shall be no more. Your Affair is agitated; look to it, Gentlemen.

“ Is a Junto, a Cabal of a few interested Men, to be looked upon as the People? I suspect them to have been actuated by sordid Interest. They pretend not to a subordinate, but a controuling Jurisdiction. If every Master of a Company can controul your Lord Mayor, and refuse to obey his Precepts whenever they shall be issued, Anarchy and Confusion must be the Consequence. Instead of one Lord Mayor you will have sixty-four. What will become of you? A City divided against itself can never stand.

“ Why should we complain of the Abuse of ministerial, hireling Writers, when we are so grossly abused and misrepresented by a few of our own Fellow-Citizens?

“ You have been called a Mob, Banditti, and the Scum of the Earth; and, since your humble Address, Remonstrance and Petition, have been represented as sprung from Hospitals and Poor-Houses. I answer that the Ancestors of many of the present Nobility and Gentry have sprung from Citizens. Why do Men value themselves on pompous and high-sounding Titles? True Nobility consists in public Virtue and a Love of our Country. But why do I talk of Nobility, when the glorious and most magnanimous Queen that ever swayed the Scepter of this Realm, was the Grand-daughter of a Citizen, *Sir Thomas Bullen*, a Lord Mayor of *London*.

“ You have been constantly invited to Resistance by these hireling Writers. They say you are a cowardly dastardly Crew, who can bully and break Windows, but shrink from Danger. In a taunting Manner they tell us, Why don't you stand forth? What! stand forth to have your Throats cut by the third Regiment of Guards!

“ I will stand forth, I will fight them, but it shall be with the Law and Constitution on my Side, and a Roll of old Parchment in my Hand. These Weapons I will oppose to Sword and Musket: the Weapon of the Law is slow, but sure.

“ Gentlemen, your Enemies seek to drive you to Riot, Disorder, and Confusion. It becomes you well to frustrate their Designs, by preserving the public Peace, Decency, and good Order. I have no doubt that every Man of you will co-operate with me in so laudable a Design, and therefore I must exhort every one of you to keep the Peace in your own Persons in the ensuing Holidays; and to that End you will oblige all your Dependants, and persuade all your Acquaintance to do the same; then I have no doubt but that Peace, Decency, and good Order will be preserved; for should any be found guilty of breaking the Peace, and be brought before me, were he my own Brother, so far as lies in my Power, he shall be punished according to the utmost Rigour of the Law.

“ Upon the whole, I doubt not but by your peaceable and orderly Behaviour, and by the

Grace of God, we shall accomplish and obtain Redress of all our Grievances, and free Enjoyment of all the Liberties of *Englishmen*."

Bill of Rights.

Not only the Citizens in their corporate and collective Capacity did thus stand forth in the Cause of Liberty; but a Number of Gentlemen from divers Parts had formed themselves into a Society, under the Stile of *The Supporters of Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights*, whose grand Point was proposed to maintain the Liberty of the Subject, to oppose bad Measures, and to support *John Wilkes*, Esq; not only against his Prosecutors in the Cause of Liberty, but to pay off his Debts: And Mr. *Wilkes* having undergone the Imprisonment to which he had been sentenced twenty-two Months before, at the Expiration thereof on the 17th of *March*, 1770, (the said Society having also settled his Debts) he was discharged from the *King's-Bench Prison*. Where it may be remarked with Astonishment, that there never were perhaps so general and voluntary Illuminations and Rejoicings on any Occasion, as on the Event of Mr. *Wilkes's* Release; not in *London* only, but in every Part of *England*: and to the Praise of the lower Order of Patriots, no Disorders were complained of any where.

Mr. Wilkes's Discharge.

Next Day the following Addresses of Mr. *Wilkes* to his Electors, on the Recovery of his Liberty, appeared in the public Papers.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of *Middlesex*.

Gentlemen,

Address to the Electors in Middlesex.

"I obey the strong Impulse of a lively Gratitude, when I thus employ the first Moments of my Liberty to thank you for the many Favours you have conferred on me during a long, cruel, and unmerited Imprisonment. My Sufferings the two last Years were endeared to me, as well as rendered truly honourable, by the Support and Protection of the Friends of Freedom. The Trial was indeed long and severe, but the most happy Consequences have followed. The favourable Opinion you were pleased at first to entertain of my Integrity and Fortitude has been confirmed on a Variety of Occasions, and I have experienced as frequent Proofs of your unwearied Zeal for your Country, and steady Regard to me. I will go on with the same Spirit in the Cause of a brave and free People. To their Service, to the Defence of the Laws, and to the Preservation of the religious and civil Liberties of the whole *British* Empire, the Remainder of my Life shall be dedicated. I rely solely and entirely on your Protection, and I will form no Connection, which may in the smallest Degree warp me from my Duty to you, either as the Dependent of a Minister, or even as the Servant of the Crown; for I think a Representative of the People ought to be perfectly free and unbiassed, in order more effectually to keep every Minister in awe, and to oppose every Encroachment of the Prerogative, against which the House of Commons was established as a firm Barrier. I will therefore know no Influence in Parliament, but that created by the Constitution, that of the Constituents over their Representative, and I do not mean to acknowledge any other Constituents than those patriotic

Friends, by whose Favour I am the legal Member for the County of *Middlesex*.

"I reflect, Gentlemen, with great Satisfaction, that the many tedious Months of my harsh Confinement were not uselessly employed in the common Cause of Public Freedom. I have enjoyed in Prison the Fruits of my long Labours, the Glory of destroying that dreaded Engine of arbitrary Power, so cruelly employed of late, and so often fatal to our Countrymen, a General Warrant. After every Delay of Privilege and Chicane from *May* 1763, an upright Jury in last *November* declared a late Secretary of State guilty. No Punishment however has reached that first and great Offender. The Treasury paid the Fine and the whole Expence of the Prosecution, and he has been even rewarded with the Custody of the Privy Seal. The very superior Abilities of my worthy Colleague, Mr. Serjeant *Glynn*, were exerted through the whole of this important Cause. To his indefatigable Zeal and Love of legal Liberty, every Subject of this Empire has the most essential Obligations. I have taken care that all the Proceedings in this great Struggle of the People against the usurped Power of Ministers shall be entered in the proper Court, and I hope the *Record* will remain *unaltered* to our latest Posterity, as a compleat Triumph of Liberty over Despotism. I feel with indignant Sorrow, that I have not been equally successful in another national Concern, which I had at Heart, I mean a strict parliamentary Enquiry into the horrid Massacre of our Countrymen in *St. George's Fields* on the fatal 10th of *May*, 1768. I gave to the Public all the original Papers respecting that wicked Shedding of innocent Blood, by which the Land is defiled, and I offered to bring the Evidence to the Bar of the House of Commons. The only Hope which now remains to us is, that the Virtue of a future Parliament, faithful to the Trust reposed in them by the People, will soon pursue the Murderers, that Justice will at length overtake them, and that the most shocking of all Crimes will not be left unpunished. The Horror of the Action is still fresh in the Mind of every Man of Humanity, and I hold it to be the greatest Reproach of our Age and Nation, that so many of our Fellow-Subjects have been basely murdered by an inhuman Soldiery in *St. George's Fields*, and other hired Ruffians at *Brentford*, without a single Victim to the public Justice of our Country, to the future Security of our Lives, or to the violated Laws of God and Man.

"The State of this Country, Gentlemen, is truly alarming. The House of Commons have not only rejected a Member chosen by a Majority of the Freeholders, but likewise obtruded upon you a Person, whom you never elected. They have openly assumed the whole legislative Power. By their Vote they have declared an Incapacity, where the Law of the Land and common Right rendered the Party eligible to Parliament. This Proceeding is a direct Attack both on the Form and Essence of the Constitution, a flagrant Violation of the fundamental Privileges of *Englishmen*, and a Robbery committed on every Elector of the Kingdom, even in the most invaluable of all his Possessions, the Right of Representation in the House of Commons. You have petitioned,

you

you have *remonstrated*, in the Spirit of true Sons of Liberty, but in vain. The Reason is most manifest. The Measure of my Expulsion and Incapacity was previously settled in the Cabinet, and only brought to Parliament by the Minister in order to go through the common Forms, as other Business in the usual Course of the Session. The Nation, however, are not the Dupes of this Artifice, and they regard the present House of Commons as no longer a just and fair Representative of the collective Body of all the Electors in this united Kingdom, and therefore they do not hold that the Power and Authority of a legal House of Parliament is inherent in the Assembly now sitting at *Westminster*.

"I am happy, Gentlemen, to leave a hateful Prison without the least Spark of Anger or Repentment against the Authors of all my Sufferings. I have no Malice nor Revenge to gratify. I feel no Passion but that of Gratitude to my Friends, and my only Enemies shall be those of my Country, those who still manifest a rooted, unrelenting Malice against the Liberties of this Kingdom, and who endeavour to entail Slavery on us and our Posterity. If my Persecutions are not yet ended, I will continue to bear up as a Man, firm and determined in the best of Causes, nor for your Sakes will I scruple to dare all the Vengeance of those wretched Ministers, who are now the Rulers over us, but possess neither the Confidence, nor the Esteem of the People. If his Majesty be graciously pleased to listen to the Cries of a loyal but injured Nation, and to remove a most corrupt and despotic Administration, who are every Day basely and desperately stabbing the very Vitals of the Constitution, I shall then hope to live among you in the Enjoyment of the first Blessing and the most sovereign Good, LIBERTY, both personal and political, and when I can no longer be useful to my Country, to die happy in the Applause of the Friends of Freedom and of *England*.

I am, with Deference and Regard,
Gentlemen,

Your faithful, and obedient, humble Servant,
April 18, 1770. JOHN WILKES."

To the worthy Inhabitants of the Ward of Farringdon Without.

Gentlemen, Freeman, and Fellow-Citizens,

"I cannot sufficiently acknowledge and applaud the persevering Spirit and Chearfulness with which you have struggled through the various Difficulties arising from my Inability to attend the Duty of this great and respectable Ward. My future Conduct will best shew the Sense I have of so singular an Obligation. The tedious Imprisonment to which I was sentenced for the firm Opposition I made to a wicked Ministry, is at length happily passed. By regaining my Liberty this Day, I hope to acquire the Power of rendering you real Services, and from the superior Rank you have conferred on me, of becoming more eminently useful. I shall not fail to attend the next Court of Aldermen, when, in support of your Rights, I mean to lay claim to, and insist upon, the being admitted and sworn into Office, as having the Honour of being elected by the general Voice of so considerable a Part of the City.

"It is a particular Satisfaction to me, Gentlemen, that I am to enter on my Duty at a Time when we are governed by so excellent a Chief Magistrate, and have Sheriffs of the most liberal Principles, zealous Promoters of the public Good, and of approved Virtue. But above all I rejoice that the high Spirit of Liberty, joined with Prudence, Temper, and Intrepidity, in so peculiar a Manner, now animates the whole Body of the Livery of *London*. The late Petition and Remonstrance will reflect Honour on them to the remotest Ages. The *English* History does not give a stronger Instance of the Uprightness of our Countrymen, nor an Example of any Body of Men more untainted by Corruption, more uninfluenced by every Consideration of Fear or Interest, and more calm, yet determined in a great Cause. In the Time of the last *Stuart* King, during the general Confusion, when the dastardly Tyrant fled, the principal Nobility and Gentry resorted to our *Guildhall* for Protection, and concerted with our Ancestors, the Citizens of this Metropolis, that generous and equal System of Power, which was established by the People at the glorious Revolution, and confirmed by the succeeding Parliament in the Bill of Rights. We have seen the most valuable of those Rights, the Right of Representation in Parliament, openly violated. On this important Occasion the Livery of *London* have shewn themselves the worthy Descendants of such Ancestors. The Petition and the Remonstrance have carried that enormous Grievance to the Throne in a spirited and becoming Manner.

"I trust that their public Virtue and Firmness will at last triumph over the Tyranny of the present Administration, and that our Sovereign will restore the Constitution, thus shaken from its Foundation, by the speedy Dissolution of a House of Commons, abhorred by all good Men, odious to the whole Nation, and the Validity of whose Acts is now daily arraigned by their former Constituents. Such a Consequence I think must soon follow from the noble Conduct of this City, and of other great and public-spirited Bodies of Men. After that happy Event, the People of *England* may expect from their true Friends in a future honest Parliament, the three essential, and only effectual Remedies of this distempered State, Acts for the Exclusion of Placemen and Pensioners, for the short Duration of Parliaments, and for an equal Representation.

"I know, Gentlemen, how much the Power and Wealth of this great City depend on its Trade and Commerce, which have always flourished most in the freest States, and never arrived at Perfection but under the Patronage of Liberty. I shall therefore be ever ready to receive your Directions on these important Points, and in whatever relates to the Prosperity of this City, and the particular Interest of our Ward. Every probable Plan for the Advancement of the common Welfare, as well as every mercantile Consideration, shall have its due Weight in my Mind. I will ever be a zealous Defender of the Rights and Privileges of the Livery, and of all the Freeman of *London*. In the Concerns of this extensive Ward I hope to have the Advice and Assistance of my Constituents, every one of whom may be assured

Address to
the Inhabitants of
Farringdon
Without.

assured of that Attention and Regard, which I owe to those, by whose delegated Power I act, and for whose Interest I accepted this important Trust. It shall be my constant and earnest Endeavour to justify to the World the Choice you have been pleased to make of me as your Alderman, and to approve myself an upright Magistrate, and a good Citizen of the Capital of the *British* Empire. I am,

Gentlemen, Freemen, and Fellow-Citizens,

With Gratitude and Respect,

Your affectionate, and

Obedient humble Servant,

April 18, 1770.

JOHN WILKES."

Proceedings of the House of Lords.

Not only the City of *London*, but the most considerable Corporations and Counties remonstrated and petitioned his Majesty against the arbitrary Proceedings of the Parliament against *John Wilkes*, Esq; chosen Representative for the County of *Middlesex*, and rejected by the House of Commons. But a very respectable Part of the House of Peers, on the 1st of *May*, having, by the Hands of the Earl of *Chatham*, presented to their House a Bill, intituled *A Bill for reversing the Adjudications of the H. of C. whereby John Wilkes, Esq; has been adjudged incapable of being elected a Member to serve in this present Parliament, and the Freeholders of the County of Middlesex have been deprived of one of their legal Representatives.*

"Whereas the Capacity of being elected a Representative of the Commons in Parliament is (under known Limitations of Law) an original inherent Right of the Subject; and forasmuch as to deprive the Subject of this high Franchise and Birthright, otherwise than by a Judgment according to the Law of the Land, and the constant established Usage of Parliament conformable thereto, and Part thereof, is directly contrary to the fundamental Laws and Freedom of this Realm, and in particular to the Act "Declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown, at the ever memorable Period of the Revolution;" when free Election of Members of Parliament was expressly vindicated and secured:

"And whereas *John Wilkes*, Esq; having been duly elected and returned a Knight of the Shire to serve in this present Parliament for the County of *Middlesex*, was, on the 17th of *February*, 1769, without being heard, adjudged incapable of being elected a Member to serve in this present Parliament, by a Resolution of the H. of C. as follows:

"Resolved, That *John Wilkes*, Esq; having been in this Session of Parliament expelled this House, was and is incapable of being elected a Member to serve in this present Parliament:

"And whereas on the same Day the said H. of C. farther resolved as follows, "That the late Election of a Knight of the Shire to serve in this present Parliament for the County of *Middlesex* is a void Election:

"And whereas the said *John Wilkes*, Esq; having been again duly elected and returned a Knight of the Shire to serve in this present Parliament for the County of *Middlesex*, the said

H. of C. did, on the 17th of *March*, 1769, resolve in the Words following, "That the Election and Return of *John Wilkes*, Esq; who hath been by this House adjudged incapable of being elected a Member to serve in this present Parliament, are null and void:

"And whereas the said *John Wilkes*, Esq; having been again duly elected and returned a Knight of the Shire to serve in this present Parliament for the County of *Middlesex* aforesaid, and having on the original Poll-Books eleven hundred forty-three Votes in his Favour, against two hundred and ninety-six in favour of *Henry Lawes Luttrell*, Esq; the H. of C. did, on the 15th of *April*, 1769, without a Hearing of Parties, and in manifest Violation of the indubitable Right of the Freeholders of the County of *Middlesex* to chuse their own Representatives in Parliament, resolve as follows,

"That *Henry Lawes Luttrell*, Esq; ought to have been returned a Knight of the Shire to serve in this present Parliament for the County of *Middlesex*, and thereupon ordered the said Return to be amended accordingly:

"And whereas, by another Resolution of the 8th of *May*, 1769, the said H. of C. did, upon hearing the Matter of the Petition of the Freeholders of the County of *Middlesex*, as far as the same related to the Election of *Henry Lawes Luttrell*, Esq; farther resolve as follows,

"That *Henry Lawes Luttrell*, Esq; is duly elected a Knight of the Shire to serve in this present Parliament for the County of *Middlesex*:

"And, forasmuch as all the Resolutions aforesaid, cutting off the Subject from his indubitable Birthright by a Vote of one House of Parliament, exercising discretionary Power and legislative Authority, under Colour of a Jurisdiction in Elections, are most arbitrary, illegal, and dangerous:

"Be it therefore declared and enacted, by the the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by Authority of the same, That all the Adjudications contained in the above-mentioned several Resolutions are arbitrary and illegal, and the same are and shall be hereby reversed, annulled, and made void, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever."

After the first Reading of the said Bill, it was moved, That the said Bill be read the second Time on *Thursday* next. Which being objected to, after a long Debate, the Question was put thereupon. It was resolved in the Negative by 89 to 43.

Then it was moved, That the said Bill be rejected. The Question was put thereupon, and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Dissentient.

"Because the Foundations of this Bill ~~being~~ *Protest.* fully laid in the Reasons contained in two Protests entered upon the Journals of this House on the second Day of *February* last, We think it indispensibly necessary to protest against the Rejection of the same, to the Intent that it may be delivered down to Posterity, that this great constitutional and effectual Method of remedying an

an unexampled Grievance hath not been left unattempted by us; and that, to our own Times, we may stand as Men determined to persevere in renewing, on every Occasion, our utmost Endeavours to obtain that Redress, for the violated Rights of the Subject, and for the injured Electors of *Great Britain*, which, in the present Moment, an over-ruling Fatality hath prevented from taking Effect; thereby refusing Reparation and Comfort to an oppressed and afflicted People.

<i>Chatham,</i>	<i>Radnor,</i>	<i>Abergavenny,</i>
<i>Portland,</i>	<i>Archer,</i>	<i>King,</i>
<i>Plymouth,</i>	<i>Fitzwilliam,</i>	<i>Ferrers,</i>
<i>Rockingham,</i>	<i>Temple,</i>	<i>Lyttelton,</i>
<i>Abingdon,</i>	<i>Torrington,</i>	<i>Bolton,</i>
<i>Boyle,</i>	<i>Rutland,</i>	<i>Camden,</i>
<i>Grosvenor,</i>	<i>John Bangor,</i>	<i>Coventry,</i>
<i>Stanhope,</i>	<i>Wycombe,</i>	<i>Buckinghamshire,</i>
<i>Ponsonby,</i>	<i>Fortescue,</i>	<i>Scarborough,</i>
<i>Suffolk,</i>	<i>Huntingdon,</i>	<i>Northumberland,</i>
<i>Richmond,</i>	<i>Tankerville,</i>	<i>Manchester.</i>

Fire without Temple-Bar.

On the 16th of May, between Three and Four o'Clock, a Fire broke out in *Palsgrave-Head-Court*, without *Temple-Bar*, at the House of Mr. *Pool*, which consumed the same with all the Furniture. The Flames were so rapid, that the Family had much ado to save their Lives even by jumping out of the Windows; by which three of them were much hurt. Not one House on either Side of the Court escaped the Rage of this Fire; most of them were greatly damaged, and four others were totally destroyed.

At a Court of Common-Council held at *Guildhall* on Monday May 14th, the Lord Mayor acquainted the Court that he called them together, at the Request of some worthy Members of that Court, to consider of a Petition to his Majesty for Redress of Grievances; and as the Petition was intended to represent the Violation of Election, he thought it should be done while the Parliament was sitting: And that he being informed it would break up on *Thursday* next, was the Reason he called the Court on Monday, which he acknowledged was an improper Day.

Mr. *Bellas*, after acquainting the Court with the Reason of calling them, made a Motion that an humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition, be presented to his Majesty, the Substance of which was complaining of the Violation of Election, and his Majesty's Answer to the *Livery's* Remonstrance; the latter Part of which being objected to, a Motion was made, that no Notice be taken of it in the present Petition, which, on a Division, was carried in the Affirmative; seven Aldermen and one hundred and four Commoners against eight Aldermen and fifty-seven Commoners; upon which a Committee, consisting of the following six Aldermen and twelve Commoners, was appointed to draw up a Petition, viz.

ALDERMEN.

<i>Trecothick,</i>	<i>Townsend,</i>
<i>Stevenson,</i>	<i>Sawbridge,</i>
<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>Wilkes.</i>

COMMONERS.

<i>Geo. Bellas, Esq;</i>	<i>S. Freeman, Esq;</i>
<i>Mr. Beardmore,</i>	<i>Deputy Judd,</i>

<i>Mr. Townsend,</i>	<i>Mr. Barford,</i>
<i>Mr. Sharp,</i>	<i>Mr. Wm. Wilson,</i>
<i>Mr. Anderson,</i>	<i>Mr. Plomer,</i>
<i>Mr. Bishop,</i>	<i>Mr. Shove.</i>

Who withdrew, and, after some Time, came in with a Petition, which being read, some Parts were objected to; but the Question being put for that to be the Petition, &c. to be delivered to his Majesty, it was carried in the Affirmative, upon a Division of seven Aldermen and ninety-one Commoners against six Aldermen and forty Commoners.

Mr. *Bellas* made a Motion that it should be presented by the whole Court; which was carried in the Affirmative.

“Ordered, That the Sheriffs, with the City Remembrancer, do wait on his Majesty, to know when he will be waited on with the said Address, &c.”

Mr. *Bellas* made another Motion, that the Thanks of the Court be given to Lord *Chatham*, for his Zeal in supporting the Privileges of Election, and shortening the Duration of Parliament, &c. which was carried in the Affirmative.

“Ordered, That the said Resolution be fairly copied by the Town-Clerk, and presented by the following Committee appointed for that Purpose, viz.

ALDERMEN.

<i>Stevenson,</i>	<i>Trecothick,</i>
<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>Townsend.</i>

COMMONERS.

<i>Cocksedge,</i>	<i>Townsend,</i>
<i>Judd,</i>	<i>Anderson,</i>
<i>Beardmore,</i>	<i>Freeman.</i>
<i>Sharp,</i>	

At this Court the Right Hon. Lord Mayor took notice of a Letter, which a few Days before was published in the *Ledger*, reflecting on his Lordship's Humanity, and Want of Respect to the Laws of the Land, and the Duties of a Magistrate; which his Lordship treated with proper Indifference: However, a Member of the Court moved, that the Publisher should be prosecuted; but his Lordship signifying his Disregard for the Publication, no more was said upon it.

On *Wednesday* the 23d, at Two in the Afternoon, the Lord Mayor, &c. as voted above, waited on his Majesty, at *St. James's*, with the following humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the City of *London*, which was read by the Town-Clerk as follows:

May it please your Majesty,

“When your Majesty's most faithful Subjects, the Citizens of *London*, whose Loyalty and Affection has been so often and effectually proved and experienced by the illustrious House of *Brunswick*, are labouring under the Weight of that Displeasure, which your Majesty has been advised to lay upon them in the Answer given from the Throne to their late humble Application, we feel ourselves constrained, with all Humility, to approach the Royal Father of his People.

“Conscious, Sire, of the purest Sentiments of Veneration which they entertain for your Majesty's

Address, &c.

jeſty's Perſon, we are deeply concerned that what the Law allows, and the Conſtitution teaches, hath been miſconſtrued into Diſreſpect to your Maſteſty by the Inſtruments of that Influence which ſhakes the Realm.

" Perplexed and aſtoniſhed as we are, by the awful *Sentence of Censure* late paſſed upon the Citizens of *London* in your Maſteſty's Anſwer from the Throne, we cannot, without ſurrendering all that is dear to *Engliſhmen*, forbear moſt humbly to ſupplicate, that your Maſteſty will deign to grant a more favourable Interpretation to this dutiful though perſevering Claim to our invaded Birthrights; nothing doubting that the Benignity of your Maſteſty's Nature will, to our unſpeakable Comfort, at length break through all the ſecret and viſible Machinations, to which the City of *London* owes its late ſevere Repulſe; and that your kingly Juſtice and fatherly Tenderneſs will diſclaim the malignant and pernicious Advice which ſuggeſted the Anſwer we deplore; an Advice of a moſt dangerous Tendency, in aſmuch as thereby the Exerciſe of the cleareſt Rights of the Subject, namely, to petition the King for Redreſs of Grievances, to complain of the Violation of the Freedom of Election, and to pray a Diſſolution of Parliament, to point out Mal-practices in Adminiſtration, and to urge the Removal of evil Miniſters, hath by the Generality of one *compendious Word* been indiſcriminately checked with Reprimand; and your Maſteſty's afflicted Citizens of *London* have heard from the Throne itſelf, that the Contents of their humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, laying their Complaints and Injuries at the Feet of their Sovereign, cannot but be conſidered by your Maſteſty as diſreſpectful to yourſelf, injurious to your Parliament, and irreconcilable to the Principles of the Conſtitution.

" Your Maſteſty cannot diſapprove that we here aſſert the cleareſt Principles of the Conſtitution againſt the inſidious Attempt of evil Counſellors to perplex, confound, and ſhake them; we are determined to abide by thoſe Rights and Liberties, which our Forefathers bravely vindicated at the memorable Revolution, and which their Sons will always reſolutely defend. We, therefore, now renew, at the Foot of the Throne, our Claim to the indiſpenſible Right of the Subject—a full, free, and unmutated Parliament, legally choſen in all its Members—a Right, which this Houſe of Commons have manifeſtly violated, depriving, at their Will and Pleaſure, the County of *Middleſex* of one of its legal Representatives, and arbitrarily nominating, as a Knight of the Shire, a Perſon not elected by a Majority of the Freeholders. As the only conſtitutional Means of Reparation now left for the injured Electors of *Great Britain*, we implore with moſt urgent Supplications the Diſſolution of this preſent Parliament, the Removal of evil Miniſters, and the total Extinction of that fatal Influence, which has cauſed ſuch a national Diſcontent.

" In the mean Time, Sire, we offer our conſtant Prayers to Heaven, that your Maſteſty may reign as Kings can only reign, in and by the Hearts of a loyal, dutiful, and free People."

To which his Maſteſty, ſeated on the Throne, read the following Anſwer:

" I ſhould have been wanting to the Public as well as to myſelf, if I had not expreſſed my Diſſatisfaction at the late Addreſs. His Maſteſty's Anſwer.

" My Sentiments on that Subject continue the ſame; and I ſhould ill deſerve to be conſidered as the Father of my People, if I could ſuffer myſelf to be prevailed upon to make ſuch an Uſe of my Prerogative, as I cannot but think inconſiſtent with the Inter-eſt, and dangerous to the Conſtitution of the Kingdom."

The [Right Hon. the Lord Mayor then addreſſed his Maſteſty in theſe Words:

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

" Will your Maſteſty be pleaſed ſo far to condeſcend as to permit the Mayor of your loyal City of *London* to declare in your Royal Preſence, on behalf of his Fellow-Citizens, how much the bare Apprehenſion of your Maſteſty's Diſpleaſure would, at all Times, affect their Minds; the Declaration of that Diſpleaſure has already filled them with in-expreſſible Anxiety and with the deepeſt Affliction. Permit me, Sire, to aſſure your Maſteſty, that your Maſteſty has not in all your Dominions any Subjects more faithful, more dutiful, or more affectionate to your Maſteſty's Perſon and Family, or more ready to ſacrifice their Lives and Fortunes in the Maintenance of the true Honour and Dignity of your Crown. Lord Mayor's Addreſs.

" We do therefore, with the greateſt Humility and Submiſſion, moſt earneſtly ſupplicate your Maſteſty that you will not diſmiſs us from your Preſence without expreſſing a more favourable Opinion of your faithful Citizens, and without ſome Comfort, without ſome Proſpect, at leaſt, of Redreſs.

" Permit me, Sire, farther to obſerve, that whoever has already dared, or ſhall hereafter endeavour by falſe Inſinuations and Suggeſtions to alienate your Maſteſty's Affections from your loyal Subjects in general and from the City of *London* in particular, and to withdraw your Confidence in and Regard for your People, is an Enemy to your Maſteſty's Perſon and Family, a Violator of the public Peace, and a Betrayer of our happy Conſtitution as it was eſta-bliſhed at the glorious and neceſſary Revolution."

The Lord Mayor waited near a Minute for a Reply, but none was given. The Humility and the ſerious Firmneſs with which the Lord Mayor uttered theſe Words filled the whole Court with Admiration; for they found very different Countenances amongſt the Citizens than they expected from Lord *Pomfret's* Deſcription, who declared in the Houſe of Lords, that " however ſwaggering and impudent the Behaviour of the low Citizens might be on their own Dung-hill, when they came into the Royal Preſence, their Heads hung down like Bulruſhes, and they blinked with their Eyes like Owls in the Sunſhine."

Notwithſtanding the diſagreeable Reception the Citizens in their corporate Capacity met with at Court, they perſevered in their Duty to their King; and God having bleſſed his Maſteſty with the Birth of a Daughter in the miſt of theſe Occurrences, the Lord Mayor ſummoned a Court of Common-Council on the 25th of May, when an Addreſs to his Maſteſty was agreed to, An Ad-dreſs on the Birth of Princeſs Elizabeth.

on

on the Birth of the young Princess, which by his Majesty's Command was presented to him on the 30th of the same Month, as follows :

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

" We wait upon your Majesty with our sincere Congratulations on the happy Delivery of our most gracious Queen, and on the Birth of another Princess, and to assure your Majesty that there are not in all your Dominions any Subjects more faithful, more dutiful, and more affectionate to your Majesty's Person and Family, or more ready to sacrifice their Lives and Fortunes in the Maintenance of the true Honour and Dignity of your Crown.

" Long may your Majesty reign the true Guardian of the Liberties of this free Country, and be the Instrument, in the Hands of Providence, of transmitting to our Posterity these invaluable Rights and Privileges, which are the Birthright of the Subjects of this Kingdom."

His Majesty's Answer.

To which the King gave a gracious Answer, and concluded with saying, " That whilst the Citizens of London addressed him with such Professions of Loyalty, they should be sure of his Protection."

Circumstances attending this Address.

Whilst the Lord Mayor and Council waited in the Anti-Chamber, the Lord Chamberlain particularly addressed the Lord Mayor, and told him that his Majesty did expect his Lordship would not make any Speech or Reply to the Answer he should receive.

In going, after the Lord Mayor, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Mr. Alderman Alsop, and Sir William Stephenson had passed through Temple-Bar, the Gates were suddenly shut against Mr. Alderman Harley (who was next in the Procession) by a Mob few in Number, who directly began to pelt him with Stones and Dirt, and pulled him out of his Chariot, opposite to the Door of the Sun Tavern, into which he was forced to take, to preserve his Life. After continuing here some Time, he went away in a Hackney Coach, with a Gentleman who had accompanied him, but not without being followed and insulted by Part of the Mob that at first beset him.

The first Stone of Newgate laid.

On the 30th, the Lord Mayor, attended by the two Sheriffs, and some other of the Worshipful Court of Aldermen, proceeded in State to the Old-Bailey, where his Lordship laid the first Stone of a New Gaol, intended instead of the present very inconvenient one of Newgate. His Lordship, after laying the above Stone, made a present of twenty Guineas to the Workmen, and then proceeded to the Sessions-House to try the Prisoners.

On the 1st of June, the Committee of the Court of Common-Council appointed to present the Earl of Chatham with the Thanks of that Court for his patriotic Conduct in Parliament, waited on his Lordship with the same.

Death of Mr. Beckford.

On the 21st, at Five o'Clock in the Morning, died the Right Honourable William Beckford, twice Lord Mayor of the City of London. If his Lord-

ship's Character could want any additional Lustre, it would receive it from the Manner of his Death; for notwithstanding his having a heavy Cold on him (which he acquired at *Fontbill* the Day before) so attentive was he to discharge the important Duty committed to his Trust, as Chief Magistrate of this City, that he travelled a hundred Miles in one Day, which increased his Cold to a rheumatic Fever, and thereby terminated the Life of a Man, whose Character will ever be held in the most honourable and grateful Remembrance.

On Friday the 22d came on, at the Guildhall of this City, a Common-Hall for the Election of a Lord Mayor for the Remainder of this Year, in the room of *William Beckford, Esq;* The Recorder made a very handsome Speech in praise of the late Lord Mayor, which was received by the Livery with much merited Applause. He then opened shortly the lamented Occasion of calling that Common-Hall. The Names of the several Aldermen, who had served the Office of Sheriff, were then put in Nomination. The Majority of Hands was greatly for the two Aldermen *Trecothick* and *Crosby*, and was so declared by the Sheriffs, but a Poll was demanded in Favour of Sir *Henry Bankes*, which was accordingly granted, and ordered to open at Two o'Clock.

Election of a new Lord Mayor.

On the 25th, being *Midsummer-Day*, a Common-Hall was held at Guildhall, London, for the Election of Sheriffs and other City Officers.

The several Aldermen below the Chair who had not served the Office of Sheriff, were put in Nomination; as were likewise the Gentlemen who had been drank to by the Lord Mayor: but Mess. *Baker* and *Martyn*, who were nominated by the Livery, had a general Shew of Hands, and were accordingly returned, and declared duly elected.

On the 29th, the Poll for Lord Mayor of the City of London, for the Remainder of the Mayoralty, ended at Guildhall; when the Numbers were, for Alderman *Trecothick* 1601; *Crosby* 1434; *Bankes* 437: whereupon the Return of the two former being made to the Court of Aldermen for their Choice, the Election was declared for Alderman *Trecothick*. He was therefore immediately invested with the gold Chain.

The late Lord Mayor *William Beckford, Esq;* who had accepted of the Office of Chief Magistrate of London a second Time purely to oblige his Fellow-Citizens, and in the Execution of that high Office, had stood forth most nobly in the Cause of Liberty against the Encroachments of ministerial Attempts to usurp upon the Rights of the People, had deserved so well in the Opinion of his Fellow-Citizens, that the Common-Council, on the 5th of July, perpetuated their Regard for him, and their Approbation of his Conduct and constitutional Principles, by unanimously agreeing to erect a Marble Statue to his Memory, to be placed over the Sheriffs Court in Guildhall.

Statue erected to the Memory of William Beckford, Esq; late Lord Mayor.

By the Death of *William Beckford, Esq;* there also was vacated a Seat in Parliament for the City of London: and the 11th of the same Month was appointed for the Election of a new Member in his Place. On which Day the Court being opened by the Sheriffs, and the Writ read by Mr. *Raincock*, (in the Absence of the Recorder, who as well as the Lord Mayor was at the Old-Bailey)

Election of a City Representative in the room of Mr. Beckford.

he

he informed the Livery, that he should, as was always usual, put up all the Aldermen in Order who were not already in Parliament.

On this, Mr. Alderman *Wilkes* delivered in a Note, which was read, wherein he insisted on his Name not being put up, looking on himself as legal Representative for the County of *Middlesex*; which was received with universal Applause. The Aldermen were then put up in Order (leaving out Mr. *Wilkes*,) whose Names were received with Applauses or Groans, as they were respected by their Fellow-Citizens. Last of all the Name of *Richard Oliver*, Esq; was called over, when there was a general holding up of Hands, on which he was declared by the Sheriffs duly elected, with the loudest Acclamations.

Mr. *Oliver* then came forwards, and addressed himself to the Livery in a Speech on the Occasion.

Mr. Oliver's
Speech.

"Favoured as I have been, and now honoured by you, Gentlemen of the Livery, my Words cannot sufficiently express my Sentiments of Gratitude for your early and as yet unmerited Confidence reposed in me, by the Choice you have unanimously made of me as your Representative in Parliament. To your general and warm Support it is owing that I have not had an Opponent; and this Circumstance is most pleasing to me, because it proves that your Spirit is not to be influenced or over-ruled whenever you think proper to unite in the free Exercise of your Rights.

"I wish, Gentlemen, that I had already given you any Proofs that I shall not abuse the Trust you have placed in me; but as I have not yet sat in Parliament, accept my Assurances at present, that I will ever consider myself as deputed by you for your Benefit, and not for my own Advantage: that as, in the Course of my Life, I never have received or desired, so, whether I have the Honour to continue an Alderman and Representative of this City or not, I never will accept, directly or indirectly, either Place, Pension, Emolument, Contract, or Gratification of any kind whatever, from the Crown or its Ministers. My sole Motives of public Conduct shall be the Advancement of the public Welfare, and the reasonable honest Hope of your Approbation, free from every other Influence or Consideration. I shall be obedient to the Instructions you have a Right to give to the Servants you appoint. I will contribute my Share in any Manner to render Justice to the Freeholders of *Middlesex*, and in them to all the other Counties and Boroughs in *Great-Britain*, for the Injury they have all received by being unlawfully and most dangerously deprived of a Representative in Parliament, who has been duly and repeatedly elected by those who alone have and ought to have the Right of Election. I am confident, Gentlemen, that your only Security against the Abuse of that Power, which you intrust to your Representatives, must be a frequent Appeal to you by shortening the Duration of Parliament; by an effective, not a nugatory Place and Pension Bill; by an adequate and true Representation throughout the Kingdom. For either and all of these Securities to the People my Vote shall most cheerfully be given, and my Endeavours most strenuously employed, whenever the happy Time comes (and through the persevering Virtue of you, my Fellow-Citizens,

it must come) that these essential Points can be obtained.—I will use my utmost Endeavours to remove the just Complaints of *America*, which operate to your present Disadvantage in a commercial Connexion, as well as in a political View; for the same System of Injustice and Despotism, if established against the *Americans*, will be exercised towards you; and the Principles of fair Government forbid that they should be taxed without Representation, as much as that the People of this Country should pay Taxes to which, or to the Continuance of which they have not consented.

"I will endeavour, Gentlemen, to the utmost of my Abilities to act up to the Station in which you have placed me. My Life will be happily employed, if I shall ever be able to render you Services in any Measure equal to those of your late much lamented Representative, whose Memory will be dear to me, as it is to every good Citizen: but though I should fail in these Wishes, I can at least promise you in full Confidence that I will equal him in the Integrity of his Heart, and in the Independence of his Spirit."

C H A P. XIII.

A great Fire at Greenwich. City Divisions about the Conduct of the Recorder. Resolution to rebuild the Fleet Prison. Election of Lord Mayor. Press Warrants. Freedom presented to John Dunning, Esq. Court of Conservancy. Westminster Remonstrance. Thanks to Alderman Trecothick. The King's Speech. City Bounty to Sailors. Fire in Surry-Street. Commotion in the King's Bench Prison. City Remonstrance. Royal Academy. Regulation of the Corn-Market. Mr. Wilkes's Intention to move for an annual Election of Aldermen. Earl of Rochford's Letter to the Lord Mayor.

ON the 14th of *August* a terrible Fire broke out, between Eleven and Twelve o'Clock at Night, behind *Crawley's* Iron Manufactory at *Greenwich*, supposed to be done by an Enemy to this Country, with an Intention to set Fire to and destroy the King's Warehouses at that Place. There were consumed upwards of sixty Houses before this Fire could be got under; but the Warehouses escaped the Flames, which providentially were diverted another way by the Shifting of the Wind.

Fire at
Green-
wich.

The Nation was now vastly alarmed with an Appearance of Hostilities from *France* and *Spain*, on account of a Settlement made by the *British* Government upon a desert Place in the *South-Seas*, off the Coast of *Patagonia*, called by us *Falkland Islands*: From which the *Spaniards* had, by a superior Force, driven the *English*, and claimed and made a Lodgment upon the same. Yet the most alarming Circumstance upon this Occasion was not any Dislike the People had to a War with *France* and *Spain*; but it arose from the bad Condition of our Navy. Neither Men nor Ships could be fitted out with any tolerable Expedition. The *British* Navy, whose very Name heretofore was the Terror of the World, had been neglected

An Alarm
of War
with
Spain.

and

and suffered to decay in the Docks; and our Sailors had been treated with so little Regard to their Services, that most of those brave Fellows that fought our Battles, and conquered in every Quarter of the Globe, had either resolved never more to undergo the Hardships, Distress, and Danger of another War by Sea, where the Officers engrossed all the Advantages; or they, who could not abide at Home, had endeavoured to mend their Fortune in the Service of some foreign State, who put a greater Value upon a *British* Tar, than he is rated at in his own Country. Nay, the Mariners in general were so averse to serve under an Administration, in whose political Principles they could place no Hopes of Success, that the City of *London* was obliged, as on several former Occasions, to offer a Premium for Sailors to enter on Board his Majesty's Fleet.

City Divisions about the Conduct of the Recorder.

The Conduct of the *Recorder*, who refused to attend the late Lord Mayor with the City Remonstrance to *St. James's*, had created so great a Dislike to that City Officer, that the Patriots were determined to proceed against him with all their Power and Influence; and it being by them resolved to bring this Affair before the Court of Common-Council summoned to meet on the 27th of *September*, the Lord Mayor issued the following particular Summons to each of the Common-Council-Men:

S I R,

"You are desired to be at a Court of Common-Council at *Guildhall*, in your Gown, on *Thursday* next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, being the 27th Day of *September*, 1770.

W. COTTON.

"N. B. In Conformity to a Resolution of the last Common-Council, the Conduct of Mr. *Recorder* is to be taken into Consideration. The Lord Mayor will take the Chair precisely at Twelve."

On *Thursday* the 27th of *September* accordingly a Common-Council was held at *Guildhall*, when the Lord Mayor opened the Court with a Speech, in which he informed them, that the Matters, which he understood to be intended for their Consideration at that Time, were about the Disposal of the Place of City Marshal, and the Conduct of the *Recorder*; that since the *Recorder* was present, he hoped they would proceed first on his Business; and concluded with saying he was now ready to hear any Motion. When the Lord Mayor had finished, there was a Silence of two or three Minutes. Mr. *Harley*, Mr. *Recorder*, &c. smiled. At last Mr. *Freeman* rose and said—My Lord, there is nothing at present before the Court. The Gentleman, who made a Motion on this Business at the last Common-Council, is now absent.

One of the Common-Council-Men cried out from one of the back Seats—My Lord, the Business we come here about is very well known.—After which there was again Silence of about a Minute, when Mr. *Hurford* rose and said, he hoped some of the worthy Aldermen, who were present in the Court of Aldermen when Mr. *Recorder* declared his Refusal to attend the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council of the City of *London*, with their Address, Petition and Remon-

strance to his Majesty, would now give the Court some Account of that Matter.

Mr. *Alderman Townsend*. "I will endeavour to repeat to the Court, as exactly as I can recollect, what passed on that Occasion. The late Lord Mayor, Mr. *Beckford*, at the Court of Aldermen asked Mr. *Recorder* whether he might expect Mr. *Recorder's* Attendance to *St. James's* with the Address, Petition and Remonstrance of the City of *London*, that he might be provided in Case of Mr. *Recorder's* Refusal. Mr. *Recorder* said he was glad the Lord Mayor had by his Question given Mr. *Recorder* an Opportunity to speak his Mind; though, added the *Recorder*, if I had not been called upon, I should have taken an Opportunity to have given your Lordship Notice, that I will not attend that Address. The late Lord Mayor replied, Sir, do you then take upon you to determine what Part of your Duty you will perform, and what Part you will not? I suppose, when the Time comes that we are to go up with a congratulatory Address on the Delivery of the Queen, you will be ready enough to go up with that? Mr. *Recorder* answered, I will not go up with this; and when the Time comes which you mention, I will then tell you what I will do."

Mr. *Alderman Wilkes*. I can bear Testimony to what the worthy Alderman has related; and I believe he has neither added nor omitted any Circumstance.

Mr. *Alderman Townsend*. "It will be a Satisfaction to me if Mr. *Recorder* will be pleased to inform the Court whether I have faithfully related what passed on that Occasion."

Mr. *Recorder*. "What the Gentleman has said, he has related very nearly as it passed."

Just at this Minute Mr. Deputy *Paterfon* came in great Haste into the Court, and immediately addressing himself to the Court, said — "I think myself very happy, that by mere Accident (for I assure you it is merely by Accident) I am come into this Court when the Common-Council are going to debate on this Subject; because it is proper for me to inform you, that this Court has no Power to determine on Mr. *Recorder*. If this Court has any Complaint to make against Mr. *Recorder*, it can do nothing; it can only complain to the Court of Aldermen; and even the Court of Aldermen's Determination against Mr. *Recorder* will not be final; but Mr. *Recorder* may remove it before Lord *Mansfield* in the Court of *King's-Bench*. The Court of *King's-Bench* is the best and most proper Place for all these Matters. I am happy to have come in just at this Moment by Accident."

Mr. *Alderman Oliver*. "However the worthy Deputy may congratulate himself, the Common-Council have no great Reason to congratulate themselves on receiving such Information from one of their Members. The present Question is not about the Punishment of Mr. *Recorder*; it will be time enough for that Gentleman to agitate the Matter, when such a Question shall come forward, and he will find Difficulty enough to maintain his Positions. At present all we have heard from the worthy Deputy tends only to mislead us from the Question and amuse us."

Mr. Alderman Wilkes. "Mr. Recorder having been charged with this Refusal, and having acknowledged it, I desire that Mr. Recorder may withdraw; that his Presence may not prevent the Compliments, which will be paid on the one Hand to his Abilities, Learning and Integrity, nor interrupt the Freedom of Debate, and the Censure which it may on the other Hand be thought proper to pass on his Conduct on this Occasion."

Mr. Recorder. "Sir, I am not charged with any Thing. Any Individual of a Court standing up and bringing an Accusation against me, is not a Charge. I shall never think myself bound to get up; I owe too much to the Dignity of my Office to get up and answer every Complaint, that may be suggested by the wanton Imagination of every Member of this Court. It is now no more than the private Accusation of a private Man: Whenever I am called upon in private by a Gentleman, I shall be ready to give an Answer, as a Man of Honour; but here I must be called upon by the Court."

Mr. Alderman Nash. "To be sure there is no Charge at present against Mr. Recorder: There can be none unless the Court had determined upon some Question. There is no Question before the Court."

Mr. Alderman Wilkes. "My Lord Mayor, Complaint having been made by a Member of this Court, that Mr. Recorder did refuse to attend the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of this City with their humble Address, Remonstrance and Petition to his Majesty, I move, "That it appears to this Court that the Recorder did refuse to attend the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of this City with their humble Address, Remonstrance and Petition to his Majesty."

This Motion being seconded by Mr. Alderman Oliver, the Question was put, and the same was unanimously resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. Alderman Wilkes. "I desire now that Mr. Recorder may make his Defence."

Mr. Recorder. "I am only charged by an Individual."

Mr. Alderman Wilkes. "I move then that Mr. Recorder be called upon to make his Defence."

Mr. Paterfon. "I think that would be very improper. Mr. Recorder is not yet found guilty. The Motion, I think, would be more proper, if Mr. Recorder be desired to give the Reasons why he did not attend."

Mr. Beardmore. "I do not well understand what the worthy Deputy means. Defence is always made before the Person is found guilty in all the Courts I ever heard of; except indeed in the House of Commons, where a worthy Alderman on the Bench knows by his own Experience, that Men are sometimes found guilty, and Sentence passed upon them, without their being permitted to make any Defence at all. As the worthy Deputy did once find Ways and Means to get into that House, perhaps he means to introduce such Customs here. It has been resolved by this Court, and acknowledged by Mr.

Recorder himself, that he did refuse to attend: I desire therefore the Motion may be, that Mr. Recorder be called upon to answer, why he did not attend."

The Question was then put, "That Mr. Recorder be now called upon to give his Reasons why he did not attend." The same was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. Recorder. "My Lord Mayor, I thought it a Duty I owed to myself, and to the Rank, which I have the Honour to hold in this Assembly, not to submit to be called upon by any one or two individual Members of this Court, to answer to any Thing, which they, in the Wantonness of their Imagination, shall think fit to throw out as a Charge upon the first Law Officer and one of the principal Magistrates of the Corporation.—If the Court is pleased to give so much Countenance to what the Gentlemen call a Charge, as to think that I ought to enter into an Explanation of my Conduct, my Respect for the Court will lead me to give them an Answer, and I hope it will be a satisfactory one.

"I am required to give my Reason for refusing to attend on the presenting of your Address, Petition and Remonstrance to his Majesty.

"My Reasons were these. I was of Opinion that your Address, Petition and Remonstrance, in the Manner in which it was penned, was a Libel upon his Majesty, to which, it would have been contrary to the Duty of my Office, to have given the least Countenance; and I could not officially present a Libel to his Majesty without making myself a Principal in the Guilt of that Act.

"I cannot conceive that this Court can want to be informed of the Reasons of my Conduct on this Occasion, as it cannot be forgot, that I openly declared my Opinion of the Language of the Address, both in the Committee and in this Court; for though I might be mistaken in that Opinion (having no Pretensions to Infalibility) yet having that Opinion, and having, as it was my Duty, declared it to you, it was impossible for me to take any Part in the farther Prosecution of the Measure.

"As a Lawyer, as a moral Man, and a Man of Honour, could I, against my Judgment, and against the Conviction of my own Mind, concur in an Act, which appeared to me to be criminal?

"And can any Man conceive, that it should be the Duty of my Office to join in such an Act?—Corporate Capacities and Relations, and the Duties, which arise out of them, respect lawful Acts only; and such lawful Acts only, as are of a corporate Nature, and are strictly within the Powers vested in the Corporation. To these Purposes you are a Court of Common-Council, and I am your Recorder: If you exceed your Powers, the Relation between us is dissolved; we become that Instant mere Individuals; we act as such, and must answer criminally for our Conduct, without any Distinction of Character or Office. It would be extravagantly absurd to suppose, that you could impose a Duty upon me as an Officer, which you could not protect me in the Discharge of. It will not be less absurd to

to suppose, that you could protect me as an Officer, for the *Share I should take* in your Offence, *being yourselves Offenders.*

“ It is with Astonishment I find, that any Man can wish to press *such a Duty* upon me.

“ What Effects may not Party Rage produce, when it can reconcile a *Love of Liberty*, and a generous Concern for the Rights of the Subject, which this Court has always expressed, and I am persuaded has always felt, with so *flavish* and so *tyrannical a Principle*, as that which attempts to subdue a liberal Mind? which endeavours to drive a Man, by the Exertion of Authority, into an *active Submission* to Measures against his *Judgment* and his *Conscience*, and would fain oblige him to *insult his Prince*, and to violate the *Laws of his Country*?

But I ought not, it seems, to set up my private Opinion against the Judgment and Determination of the Court. When you judge of Matters within your Province, and of which you are competent Judges, your Determination shall conclude my private Opinion.—Upon Questions of Prudence and Discretion the Decision of a Majority ought to bind the Whole: There is no other Standard: *But can you put the Law of the Land to the Vote?* And will a *Libel* cease to be a Libel because you vote it an *humble Petition*? With the strongest Disposition to defer, upon all Occasions, to the better Judgment of the Common-Council, I cannot bring myself to think, that a Majority, upon a Question of mere *legal Consideration* (of which, with Submission, they are not quite so competent Judges as I am, though they may be very honest and very wise Men); I say, I cannot bring myself to think, that a Majority ought to over-rule my Judgment, much less determine my Conduct against my Opinion:—Nor can I believe, that the Constitution of the City placed a Law-Officer so near to this Chair, and bound him by the *Obligation of an Oath* to give you *good and wise Counsel*, without intending, that you should pay some Attention to his Advice, instead of out-voting him. There was more Colour for a Complaint on my Side, that you had hastily committed the *Honour of the City of London*, in a rash Measure, against the Advice of a sworn Officer, whose Opinion ought to have some Weight, than for an Accusation, charging, that I refused to act a *double*, an *inconsistent*, and an *unworthy Part*, by concurring in such a Measure against my declared Opinion.

“ No Man could have conducted himself, in a *necessary Opposition* to your Wishes, with more Moderation, or with more Caution, to avoid giving Offence.—I have always endeavoured to cultivate a good Understanding with the Court of Common-Council: I respect the Character with which the Members of it are invested; and I have great personal Regard for many, to whom I have the Honour to be known. I have always laboured to facilitate their Business, and to make myself useful to them. I was heartily concerned, that I could not concur with the Court: But it always

has been, and it *always shall be*, my first Object, to do *what I think my Duty*. I contented myself, however, with declaring to you, as was my Duty, my Opinion of your Address; and with apprizing your late Mayor of the necessary Consequence of that Opinion, that I could not attend him to the Foot of the Throne.

“ I submitted to all the Abuse which I was loaded with upon these Accounts:—I took no Pains to justify my Opinion to the World, because, in *justifying myself*, I must have *accused you*; and that, without a necessary Call, like the present, I wished not to do. It was of Importance that you should have been right, both for the *Honour of the City*, which, as I have already observed, was committed, and for the Success of the Cause in which you were engaged, which, in my Opinion, has suffered exceedingly from the late violent Measures.

“ When the People set themselves to oppose *Irregularities* in Government, they ought to be strictly *regular themselves*; otherwise they strengthen the Hands of those, whom they wish to oppose, and fix upon themselves the Grievances, which they wish to remove. You think differently upon this Subject: but I believe I am right. Every moderate Man who wishes to preserve some Government among us, rather than throw every Thing into Confusion, has felt and acknowledged the Necessity of detaching himself from a Party, who are capable of proceeding to such Extremities.

“ The Policy of your Conduct, however, was not my Concern: I was concerned for the *Honour of the City of London*, and of *this Court*, which appeared to me to be precipitated, by the intemperate Zeal of its Leaders, into very rash and reprehensible Measures.

“ I wish I could now (after having had Time to think upon this Subject) see Reason to say that my Opinion was ill-founded: I would most cheerfully acknowledge it; I should rejoice in the Opportunity it afforded me of vindicating the Honour of this Court—but upon the fullest Consideration of the Matter, and judging of it by those Rules of Law, which (from the Year 1696 down to the Introduction of the modern Theory of Libels within these last twenty Years) have established the Measure of Obedience, Respect, and Reverence due to Government, and more especially to the *Person of the King*, as the *first Magistrate*, I remain of Opinion, that your *Address*, *Petition* and *Remonstrance*, in the *Manner in which it was penned*, was libellous, unconstitutional, and criminal.

“ It has been suggested, and I have no Doubt but that, after I am in Obedience to the Wishes of the honourable Aldermen withdrawn, it will be again imputed to me, that this Opinion of mine is political; that I have indirect Views in maintaining it, and in the Part which I found myself obliged to take upon it. While I was speaking, the Word *Chancellor* reached my Ear*.

I will

* It is hardly worth while to take notice of the Interruption the Recorder met with in this Part of his Speech: But as it has been misrepresented, the Fact shall be stated. Mr. Alderman T. took notice, that the Recorder had said he heard the Word Chancellor, and looked towards the Bench where he sat; that he had not heard the Word used by any body; and he desired that the Recorder

I will take this Opportunity to explain myself upon that Head. Were I disposed to sacrifice my Opinions to Views of Ambition or Interest, I have lived long enough in the World to know the nearest Way to Honours and Preferment:—I would take the high Road of Opposition; I would have been one of the most *active Men* at the *London Tavern*; I would have bought *Freeholds*, to entitle me to *sign Petitions*; and to crown all, I would *pay no Land-Tax*: Then, I have no Doubt, I might have worn some of those Honours, which other Gentlemen are graced with—But I am not disposed to make such a Sacrifice—I have been many Years in this Office, and a very laborious one I have found it. Hitherto there are no Appearances of any undue Influence upon my Mind: I am content to remain a private Man: All I desire is to have *Liberty* to retain my *Opinions*, and not to be forced to *think* with the Court of Common-Council, upon great and essential *Points of Law* and the *Constitution*.

“To shew that it was my *Duty* to have attended your Address, the Oath, which was administered to me, when I entered upon my Office, has been read: though it should now fail of that End, it has, however, already answered the Purpose intended to be effected, by an uncandid Circulation of it two Months after the Transaction, at the Eve of a Recess, when nothing could be done upon it for six Weeks or two Months to come, during all which Time the curious World were to busy themselves with Conjectures touching the Nature of the *Perjury*, which the *Recorder* had been guilty of.

“According to the Oath, I am to be ready to come at the *Warning of the Mayor and the Sheriffs*, to give *good and wise Counsel*, and to ride and go with them upon all Occasions, when Need shall be to maintain the *State* of the City.

“The last Branch of the Sentence plainly refers to the Processions upon solemn Days, when the *State* of the City, that is, the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, the City Officers, and the Companies are called out.

“The Oath of the *Recorder* is of a much older Date than the present Establishment of the Common-Council. The Common-Council was, I believe, established some hundred Years before they began to present Addresses: their Addresses were, *originally*, sent by Deputations or Committees, when, I presume, the Recorder was *desired*, not *commanded*, to give his Assistance, as it is the Practice at this Day with regard to all other Committees.

“I have no Idea that there is any Authority any where to exact the Attendance of any Officer or Member of the Court upon voluntary Pilgrimages to *St. James's*, when the Interest of the *Body Corporate* is not immediately and directly concerned.

“But suppose the Attendance upon the Common-Council to be within the Oath, what Sort of Casuistry must that be, which extends the Ob-

ligation of the Oath (an Obligation to give *good and wise Counsel*, and to *ride and go* when *Need shall be* to maintain the *State* of the City) to a Case, in which the *good and wise Counsel* which I have given was not *to ride and go*? that there was *no Need*—that it would not *maintain* the *State* of the City, but *disgrace* it.

“But further; When I was of Opinion that such *Riding and Going* was not only *unadvised* but *unlawful* and *criminal*, is the Oath to be extended to such a Case? Is it not one of the first Principles of Ethics, that an Oath cannot impose an Obligation to do an unlawful Act?

“Suppose the Court were gravely to resolve to present their next Remonstrance *at the Head* of the *six Regiments*: After I had humbly advised you not to *ride and go* upon that Business, would my Oath oblige me to make one of such a Party, and to *go and be hanged* with your Lordship and the rest of the Court?

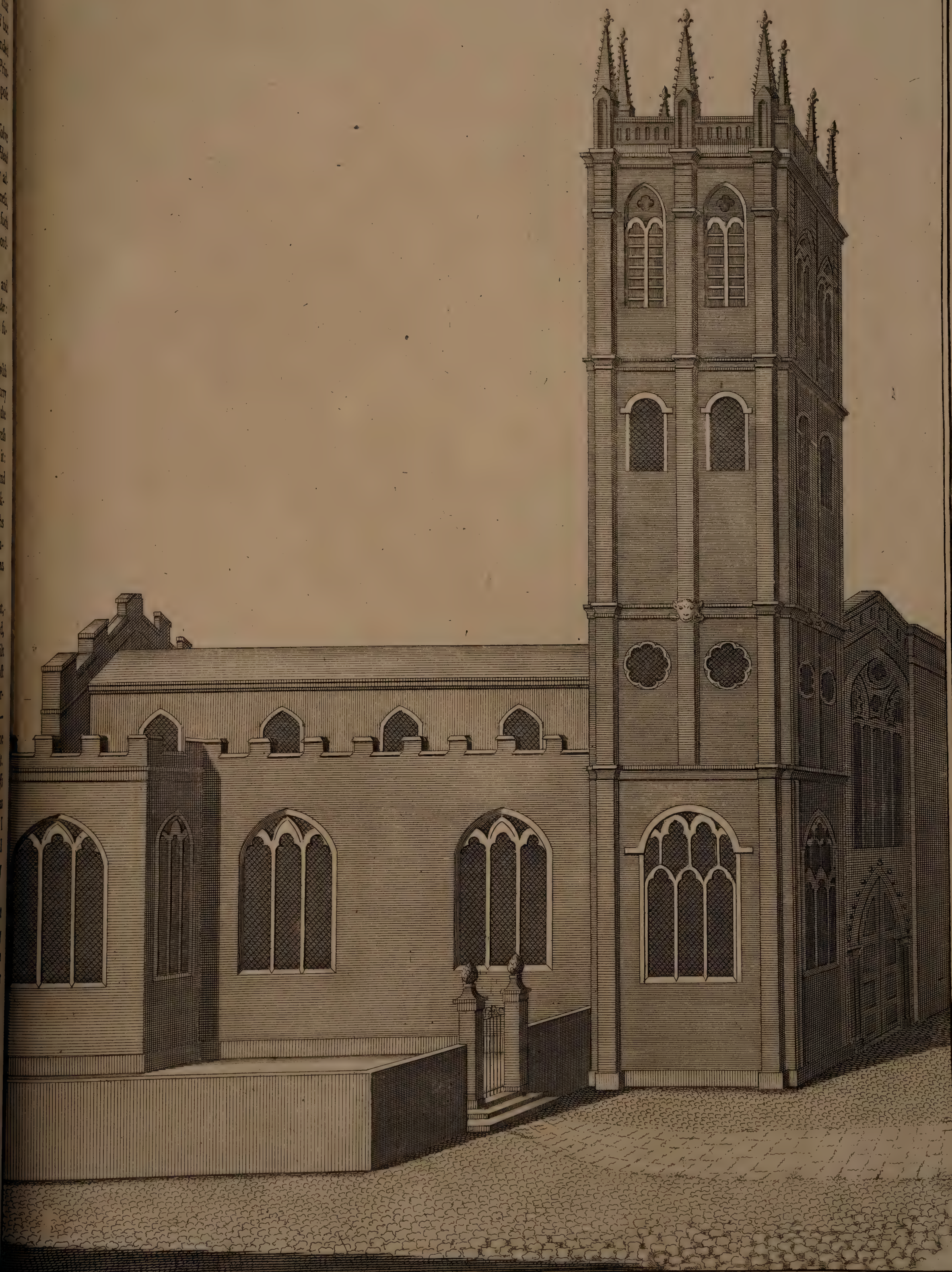
I am sworn to be *faithful* to his *Majesty*, and to the *City of London*, in the Office of *Recorder*: if these Duties should clash, the first is the superior, and must be obeyed.

“Little as the Oath of Office has to do with the Question now before the Court, I am sorry that I have been reminded of it, even in the *invidious Way*, which has been taken to refresh my Memory: I hope I shall be the better for it: I hope a more general Benefit will arise, and that it will put other Gentlemen upon looking back to their Oaths of *Allegiance*! Oaths of *Office*!—Aldermen, Sheriffs, Common-Council-Men, are all sworn to attend their Duty, as well as the *Recorder*.

“If a much more trivial Excuse than that, which I have urged for my Refusal to attend, ought not to be received,—What a Load of Guilt will be thrown upon the Conscience of almost every Man, who hears me? I have known Aldermen absent from all Duty for Years together:—I have known a *Common-Council-Man* not come within these Walls, in *quiet Times*, from one *St. Thomas's Day* to another. I have known *Sheriffs* absent themselves from their Duty, when it was convenient for them to be in the Country.—If I am to be censured for a Breach of my Oath, I hope I may prevail that *he* who is innocent may cast the first Stone.

“I shall trouble your Lordship and the Court with very little more.—I repeat that I am truly concerned, that a Case should have arisen, in which it became my Duty to refuse to concur officially with the Court of Common-Council: I wish to co-operate cordially with you in all your Measures: For seven Years and a half I have given you Proof of this Disposition; after which it ought not to be lightly suspected.—But I cannot submit to act against my Judgment and Conscience: I have no Conception, that you have a Right to exact so severe a Service from your *Recorder*: If you have, all I can say further, is, that you never shall exact it from me: I will be the Servant of the City, but I will be the Slave of no Man, nor of any Set of Men: I

Recorder would point out from whom it came. The Recorder answered, that he was too much engaged, and in too much Hurry at such a Juncture, to mark from whom it came, or to point him out; but that the Word reached his Ear.—Here the Interruption ended: and Mr. Alderman T. was very unjustly charged, in the circumstantial Account, with having made an insolent Observation upon the connecting of the Words Recorder and Chancellor. Mr. Alderman T. did not make any such Observation at the Time.



B. Cole sc

The North West Prospect of the parish Church of S. Alban in Wood Street.

came into this Office an independent Man, and so I will leave it. I should be glad to be upon good Terms with the *Court of Common-Council*:— But I will never purchase their Favour upon Conditions which, upon Reflexion, I should be ashamed of."

Lord Mayor. "I have called this Court in order to give Dispatch to the adjourned Business of the last Court. Nothing new since that Time has occurred. The Report of the Committee about Embankment requires farther Time; and the first Business on the Paper is that which relates to the *Recorder*."

Mr. Alderman *Wilkes* and the Lord Mayor had then some Altercation on the Subject of Prefs-Warrants; but as it produced no Question, Order or Resolution, it may properly be omitted, by which Means the Business of the *Recorder* will not be interrupted, this Account being only a Continuation of that Business, which was adjourned to this Day from the last Common-Council.

Mr. Deputy Judd. "My Lord Mayor, at the last Court of Common-Council it was determined to proceed farther into the Consideration of Mr. *Recorder's* Conduct at this Court. Before we enter on that Subject, I beg leave to inquire whether your Lordship has seen the *Recorder* since; or if his ill Health has prevented that, whether you have received any Letter from him, or Apology for his Behaviour?"

Lord Mayor. "I saw Mr. *Recorder* one Morning last Week; I confess he staid and dined with me, with some other Company; but I cannot say I have any Apology to deliver from Mr. *Recorder*; he said he was going into *Wiltshire*; and I believe he is there now."

Mr. Deputy Judd. "My Lord, I humbly move, that an Order of Common-Council made in the Year 1726, relating to the *Recorder* and Common-Serjeant, may be now read."

The Order was read as follows, "That the *Recorder* and Common-Serjeant be advised with in all Cases relating to the Affairs of this City, where it may be necessary to have the Opinion of any Counsel learned in the Law."

Mr. Deputy Judd. "The *Recorder* having refused to attend the late Lord Mayor and this Court with their humble Address, Remonstrance and Petition to his Majesty on the Score of Grievances, having thereby been guilty of a

Breach of his Oath, and when called upon to explain his Conduct in this Particular, having offered Insolence to this Court, instead of a Defence, I move that the Order of this Court of the 19th of June, 1726, so far as it relates to the *Recorder* being advised with in all Cases relating to the Affairs of this City where it may be necessary to have the Opinion of any Counsel learned in the Law,—be repealed."

This Motion was seconded by Mr. *Hurford*, and carried, after much Debate, by a great Majority.

After which another Motion was made by Mr. Deputy *Judd*, "That *James Eyre*, Esq; the present *Recorder*, be no more advised with, retained, or employed in the Affairs of this City, he being deemed by the Court unworthy of Trust or Confidence;" which was carried also in the Affirmative by a large Majority, without much Debate and Personality.

At the same Court the City Remembrancer acquainted them, that the Lords of the Treasury had resolved to re-build the *Fleet-Prison* on the Place where it now is.

Fleet-Prison.

The Patriots, on the 29th of September, at the Common-Hall for the Election of a Lord Mayor at *Guildhall*, put *Brass Crosby*, Esq; and *James Townsend*, Esq; in Nomination for that high Office of Chief Magistrate of London; who being accordingly returned to the Court of Aldermen, they made Choice of *Brass Crosby*, Esq.

Alderman Crosby Lord Mayor.

The Citizens, again alarmed at the Proceedings of the Ministry, which they apprehended endeavoured to encroach on their chartered Liberties, by issuing Prefs-Warrants to be executed in the City; and there being some Apprehensions, that the Chief Magistrate was not averse to a Measure, which he conceived might be connived at for the Public Good; Mr. *Wilkes*, at a Court of Common-Council held the 12th of October, desired the Lord Mayor to acquaint the Court what he had done with relation to Prefs-Warrants*. To which the Lord Mayor replied, That they were not empowered to impress any Person without a Constable: For that Purpose, he had caused printed Lists of all the Constables to be delivered to the Lieutenants; and that he gave them no Authority to press any Freeman, or the Servant of

Prefs Warrants.

* The following Queries were proposed to the Council under-mentioned:

Query 1. May the Lords of the Admiralty of themselves, by Virtue of their Commission, or under the Direction of the Privy Council, legally issue Warrants for the Impressing of Seamen?

2. If yea, is the Warrant annexed in point of Form legal?

3. Is the Lord Mayor compellable to back such Warrants? if he is, what may be the Consequence of a Refusal?

"The Power of the Crown to compel Persons pursuing the Employment and Occupation of Seamen to serve the Public in Times of Danger and Necessity, which has its Foundation in that universal Principle of the Laws of all Countries, that all private Interests must give Way to the public Safety, appears to us to be well established by antient and long continued Usage, frequently recognized, and in many Instances regulated by the Legislature, and noticed at least without Censure by Courts of Justice; and we see no Objection to this Power's being exercised by the Lords of the Admiralty under the Authority of his Majesty's Order in Council.

"The Form of the Warrant, as well as the Manner in which such Warrants have been usually executed, appear to us to be liable to many considerable Objections; but the Nature of those Objections leads us to think it the more expedient, that the Authority of a Civil Magistrate should interpose in the Execution of them, to check and controul the Abuses to which they are liable; and therefore, although we do not think that the Lord Mayor is compellable to back the Warrants, or liable to any Punishment in case of his Refusal, we think it right to submit it to his Lordship's Consideration, whether it will not be more conducive to the Preservation of the Peace of the City, and the Protection of the Subject from Oppression, if he conforms in this Instance to what we understand to have been the Practice of most of his Predecessors upon the like Occasion.

Nov. 22, 1770.

AL. WEDDERBURN,
J. GLYNN,
J. DUNNING.

any Freeman, which they had promised to observe.

Freedom
voted to
Counsellor
J. Dun-
ning.

Mr. Alderman *Townsend* having, in the Course of the Debates, mentioned the Conduct of Mr. *Dunning* in Parliament, at the Time he held the Office of Solicitor-General, Mr. *Beardmore* then moved, that the Freedom of this City be presented in a Gold Box to *John Dunning*, Esq; for having, when he was in the Office of Solicitor-General, on the Ground of Law and the Constitution, supported in Parliament the Right of the Subject to petition and remonstrate. No Debate ensued on this Question, and on holding up of Hands, the Shew in its Favour appeared to be almost unanimous.

After which the Court adjourned the Remainder of the Business to the next Court, to be held on the 19th Instant.

Indict-
ments
against
such
as in-
croached
on the Ri-
ver.

At a Court of Common-Council held this Day, when the Lord Mayor acquainted the Court, that he called them to proceed on the Business of the last Court; but as the Report of the Committee to consider of the Embankment at *Durham-Yard* was Part of the Business, he thought proper to inform them, that he had held a Court of Conservancy, and that five Bills of Indictment had been found against different Persons for Incroachments on the River.

The Report of the aforesaid Committee being then read, a Motion was made by Alderman *Crosby* to agree with the Committee in their Report: After a Debate of near three Hours, he withdrew his Motion, and made another, that the Report be printed, and a Copy sent to each Member of the Court, which was carried in the Affirmative.

Another Motion was made, that the Evidence, the said Committee have had, be likewise printed, by way of Appendix, and sent with the foregoing; which was likewise carried in the Affirmative.

Meeting in
Westmin-
ster-Hall.

On *Wednesday* the 31st of *October*, about Ten in the Morning, a prodigious Number of People crowded into *Westminster-Hall*, which continued to fill till Noon, when Mr. *Wilkes* came into the Hall, attended by Mr. *Sawbridge*, and having received several Huzzas, he ascended the Stairs, and after informing the Company of the Intent of their present Meeting, he began to read a Paper of Instructions to their Members, the Purport of which was, That as Petitions, Addresses and Remonstrances to the Throne for a Redress of Grievances hitherto unprecedented, had been of late despised, and, by the Advice of evil Counsellors, dismissed from the Throne; therefore, that their Representatives be instructed to move for an Impeachment of *Henry North*, commonly called Lord *North*, as not only the Contriver and Schemer, but even the Carrier into Execution of these cruel and unconstitutional Machinations.

Mr.
Wilkes
moved to
impeach
Lord
North.

Mr. Saw-
bridge op-
posed it.

Mr. *Sawbridge* opposed the Instructions, for this Reason, "That Lord *North*, having Places and Pensions at his Disposal, was at the Head of a Set of People, against whom the Nation had evident Reason to complain; that in the House of Lords he had the Bishops and *Scots* Peers; and all the Placemen in the House of Commons on his Side; that if his Conduct was brought

into Question in either or both Houses, he would be acquitted, and they precluded from any Complaint hereafter." He therefore moved for a Remonstrance; and the Question being put, it was carried in the Affirmative. A Committee went out to draw it up, and returned with it in half an Hour, the Heads of which were as follow:

Moved for
a Remon-
strance.

1. That a Bill be brought in and passed for triennial Parliaments. The Con-
tents.

2. That his M——y would remove from his Presence and Councils, all his Ministers and Secretaries of State, particularly Lord *M.* and not admit a *Scotchman* into the Administration.

3. That a Law be made that the Electors of *Great Britain* be impowered to chuse any Representatives they think proper, without Regard to any Sentence whatsoever.

4. That no general Warrants be ever issued, even in case of manning a Fleet, or recruiting the Army.

5. That a Law be made for appealing to a superior Court, and bringing in an additional Witness to convict a Man, even after he has been acquitted by a Jury, or from some favourable Circumstances has obtained the royal Mercy.

It was then agreed, that it should be presented by Sir *Robert Bernard*, not, as Mr. *Sawbridge* politely observed, out of any Disrespect to Lord *Percy*, whom they could not help thinking a worthy Representative, and a Friend to Liberty, but because that Nobleman was out of the Kingdom.

The Gazette published his Majesty's Order in Council, of *Nov. 1*, that the Quarantine at present subsisting upon all Ships and Vessels coming from *Dantzick*, or other Port or Place in *Royal and Ducal Prussia*, *Pomerania*, *Samogitia*, *Courland*, and *Livonia*, be extended to all Ships, Vessels, Persons, Goods, and Merchandizes coming from *Hamburg* and *Bremen*. A Qua-
rantine.

Likewise his Majesty's Order in Council, the better to prevent the Infection now raging at *Constantinople* and other Parts of the *Levant*, and in some Parts of *Poland*, from being brought into this Kingdom, that all Ships and Vessels whatsoever, having Rags or Cotton-Wool on Board, that are already arrived, or shall hereafter arrive, in any of the Ports of this Kingdom, or of the Isles of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, *Sark* or *Man*, do make their Quarantine for 40 Days.

On *Wednesday* the 7th of *November*, the second Remonstrance from the Inhabitants of the City and Liberty of *Westminster*, for the Redress of Grievances, was presented to his Majesty at *St. James's* by Sir *Robert Bernard*, one of the Members for that City; which was received, but no Answer returned. Westminster Re-
monstrance
presented.

And on *Friday* the 9th, about Noon, the Right Hon. *Brafs Crosby*, Esq; the new Lord Mayor of this City, with *Barlow Trecothick*, Esq; late Lord Mayor, attended by several of the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and City Officers, proceeded with the usual Formalities to the *Three Cranes*, where they went into the City Barge, and were rowed to *Westminster*, accompanied by the several Livery Companies in their Barges, with Streamers, Pendants, &c. flying, and Mr. *Crosby* was

Brafs
Crosby
sworn
Lord
Mayor.

was sworn into his Office in the Court of Exchequer; after which the Company returned in the same Manner, landed at *Black-Friars Stairs*, and proceeded from thence to *Guildhall*.

By Desire of the new Lord Mayor, the Officers belonging to the Goldsmiths Company had their Gowns trimmed with Blue, which in former Years were trimmed with White; they also wore blue Cockades, and made a very good Appearance.

Thanks to
Alderman
Trecot-
thick.

A Letter, signed by a great Number of Aldermen and Common-Council, was on *Thursday* sent to *Barlow Trecothick*, Esq; expressing their entire Approbation of, and returning their unfeigned Thanks for, the Integrity of his Conduct during the Time of his Mayoralty.

Mr. Recorder did not think proper to attend either on *Thursday* or Yesterday, though summoned for that Purpose; and *Thomas Nugent*, Esq; Common-Serjeant, was both Days obliged to do the Business in his Absence.

On *Tuesday* the 13th, his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and the Commons having been sent for and come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The King's
Speech.

"When I last met you in Parliament, I renewed to you the Assurances which I had before given you, that it was my fixed Purpose to preserve the general Tranquillity; maintaining at the same Time the Honour of my Crown, together with the just Rights and Interests of my People: And it was with much Satisfaction that I indulged the Hope of being still able to continue to my Subjects the Enjoyment of Peace with Honour and Security. Since that Time, those very Considerations, which I then promised you that I would never sacrifice even to the Desire of Peace, have laid me under an indispensable Necessity of preparing for a different Situation.

"By the Act of the Governor of *Buenos Ayres*, in seizing by Force one of my Possessions, the Honour of my Crown, and the Security of my People's Rights, were become deeply affected. Under these Circumstances, I did not fail to make an immediate Demand from the Court of *Spain*, of such Satisfaction as I had a Right to expect for the Injury I had received. I directed also the necessary Preparations to be made, without Loss of Time, for enabling me to do myself Justice, in case my Requisition to the Court of *Spain* should fail of procuring it for me. And these Preparations, you may be assured, I shall not think it expedient to discontinue, until I shall have received proper Reparation for the Injury, as well as satisfactory Proof, that other Powers are equally sincere with myself in the Resolution to preserve the general Tranquillity of *Europe*. In the mean Time, I have called you together thus early, in order that I may be able to receive from you such Advice and Assistance, as, in the farther Progress of this very important Business, may happen to become requisite.

"With respect to the State of my Colonies in *North America*, although I have the Satisfaction to acquaint you, that the People in most of

them have begun to depart from those Combinations, which were calculated to distress the Commerce of this Kingdom; yet, in some Parts of the Colony of the *Massachusetts Bay*, very unwarrantable Practices are still carried on, and my good Subjects oppressed by the same lawless Violence, which has too long prevailed in that Province.

I hope, and trust, that the Precautions, which have already been used for securing this Country against the Visitation of that fatal Calamity, which has of late appeared in some of the distant Parts of *Europe*, will, with the Blessing of God, prove successful. But if, from any Alteration of Circumstances, it should at any Time be found, that farther Provisions will be wanted, I cannot doubt of your ready Concurrence for so salutary a Purpose.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I will order the proper Estimates for the Service of the ensuing Year to be laid before you. They must unavoidably in our present Situation exceed the usual Amount. Every unnecessary Expence my Concern for the Ease of my good Subjects will ever make me careful to avoid. But I should neither consult their Interest, nor their Inclination, if I were to decline any Expence, which the public Security, or the Maintenance of the national Honour does at any Time require.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I am sensible how little I need say to you, at this Time, to prevail upon you to unite in whatever may best promote the true Interest of your Country. In all your Deliberations upon Points of a domestic Nature, let the Extension of our Commerce, the Improvement of the Revenue, and the Maintenance of Order and good Government, be always in your View. With respect to foreign Measures, there will, I am persuaded, be no other Contest among you, than who shall appear most forward in the Support of the common Cause, in upholding the Reputation, and promoting the Prosperity of the Kingdom. For the Attainment of these Ends, you shall ever find me ready to exert myself to the utmost. I have no Interest, I can have none, distinct from that of my People."

On *Thursday* the 15th, at a Court of Common-Council, it was resolved, That the Sum of forty Shillings for every able Seamen, and twenty Shillings for every ordinary Seaman, over and above the Bounty granted by his Majesty, be given during the Pleasure of the Court, and not exceeding one Month from this Day, to every such Seaman as shall enter at the *Guildhall* of this City into the Service of his Majesty's Navy, and carried in the Affirmative; and the standing Order of the Court for adjourning the Consideration of Questions, which in their Consequences may affect the Cash or Estates of the City upon this particular important Occasion, was by a Resolution suspended.—It was resolved and ordered, That the Remembrancer do immediately wait on the Right Hon. Sir *Edward Hawke*, First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, with a Copy of the Resolution fairly transcribed

Bounty for
Sailors.

scribed and signed by the Town-Clerk, and signify the Request of this Court, that his Lordship will at a proper Opportunity lay the same before his Majesty, as an humble Testimony of their Zeal and Affection for his most sacred Person and Government.—A Committee was appointed, consisting of thirteen Aldermen and twenty-six Commoners, for carrying the above Resolution into Execution.

A Motion for a Remonstrance.

A Motion was made, that an humble Address, Remonstrance and Petition, be presented to his Majesty by this Court, touching the violated Right of Election, and praying a Dissolution of the present Parliament, which was declared to be carried in the Affirmative. A Division being demanded, there appeared seven Aldermen and seventy-three Commoners for the Question, and eight Aldermen and forty Commoners against it.

Committee appointed.

A Committee was then appointed, consisting of six Aldermen and twelve Commoners, to prepare the said Address, Remonstrance and Petition, who were ordered to withdraw immediately for that Purpose: And returning therewith, it was read and approved, ordered to be fairly transcribed, and signed by the Town-Clerk, and presented to his Majesty by the whole Court; and that the Sheriffs, attended by the Remembrancer, do wait on the King to know his royal Will and Pleasure when he will be pleased to receive the same.

Signed by the Town-Clerk.

Fire in Surry-Street.

On the 17th, in the Morning, a Fire broke out at the Coach-Office in the Strand, which entirely consumed the same, together with the House of — Neale, Esq; above it, and on the other Side, the House of Mr. Comyns the Quaker, who planned the taking of Senegal. The Flames raged with great Fury, and it was with much Difficulty Mr. Crosby, head Clerk of the Coach-Office, and three young Women, his Daughters, saved their Lives by getting along the Gutter on the Roof into the Garret of Robert Smith, Esq; whose House, having a strong Party-Wall, happily put a Stop to the farther Spreading of the Conflagration. Mrs. Comyns, Mother of Mr. Comyns, being old, was carried out on a Feather-bed.

Commotion in the King's-Bench Prison.

On Monday the 19th, in Consequence of some Movements, which had lately been observed among the Prisoners in the King's-Bench, owing to a Notion, lately propagated, that the Confinement of any Subject for Debt, until after Judgment given, is illegal, and contrary to Magna Charta, one Mr. Stevens, a Prisoner in the said Gaol, appeared, by Habeas Corpus, before Lord Mansfield, to plead the above Argument. But after a long Speech on the Illegality of his being kept in Confinement, he was told by the Court, that he must be remanded there again; on which he addressed himself to Lord Mansfield, desiring this Lordship would send for the Marshal, and order him to take care of the Prisoners, for that as soon as he returned they were determined to do themselves Justice, by procuring their own Enlargement by Force. Accordingly, when the Account of his Ill-success arrived at the Prison, those confined there immediately rose, secured the Turnkeys, and seven of them, who were in upon Writs of *ad satisfaci-*

dum, made their Escape. The Marshal then sent directly to the Tower for a Party of Guards, by which the rest were secured.

On Wednesday the 21st, at One o'Clock, *Brass Crosby, Esq;* Lord Mayor of this City, attended by Aldermen *Trecotbick, Stevenson, Townsend,* and *Oliver*, the two Sheriffs, and about an hundred of the Common-Council, proceeded from Guildhall to St. James's, to present to his Majesty the City Remonstrance. They arrived about Two o'Clock, and were introduced to his Majesty by the Lords in waiting, when the Remonstrance was read by Sir James Hodges, Town-Clerk, (the Recorder not attending.)

City Remonstrance presented.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address, Remonstrance and Petition, of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled.

"We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled, most humbly beg leave to approach your Majesty, and most sincerely to lay again at the Foot of the Throne our aggravated Grievances, and earnest Supplications. Although, through the Prevalence of evil Counsellors, our just Complaints have hitherto met with Repulse and Reprimand, nevertheless we will not forego the last Consolation of the Unhappy, Hope, that our Sufferings will at length find an End from the innate Goodness of your Majesty: the gracious Effects of which have, to our unspeakable Grief, been intercepted from your injured People by a fatal Conspiracy of malevolent Influences around the Throne.

City Remonstrance.

"We, therefore, again implore your Majesty, in this sad Crisis, with Hearts big with Sorrow, and warm with Affection, not to be induced by false Suggestions, contrary to the Bignity of your royal Nature, to shut up your paternal Compassion and Justice against the Prayers of unhappy Subjects; claiming, as we now again presume to do, with equal Humility and freeborn Plainness, our indisputable Birthrights, Freedom of Election and Right of Petitioning.

"We have seen the known Law of the Land, the sure Guardian of Right, trodden down; and, by the Influence of daring Ministers, arbitrary Discretion, the Law of Tyrants, set up to overthrow the Choice of the Electors, and nominate to a Seat in Parliament, a Person not chosen by the People.

"Your Majesty's Throne is founded on the free Exercise of this great Right of Election;—to preserve it inviolate, is true Loyalty;—to undermine and destroy it, is the most compendious Treason against the whole Constitution.

"Deign then, Sir, amidst the complicated Dangers which surround us, to restore Satisfaction and Harmony to your faithful Subjects, by removing from your Majesty's Presence all evil Counsellors, and by recurring to the recent Sense of your People taken in a new Parliament.

"By such an Exertion alone of your own royal Wisdom and Virtue, the various Wounds of the Constitution can be effectually healed; and, by Representatives freely chosen, and acting independently

independently, the salutary Awe of Parliament cannot fail to secure to us that sacred Bulwark of *English Liberty, the Trial by Jury*, against the dangerous Designs of those who have dared openly to attempt to mutilate its Power, and destroy its Efficacy.

"So will Dissatisfaction and national Weakness change at once into public Confidence, Order, Strength, and Dignity; and this boasted Constitution of *England*, so late the Envy of Nations, no longer held forth to the Derision of *Europe*, Electors not suffered to elect, Juries forbid to judge of the whole Matter in issue before them, and dutiful Petitioners, remonstrating the most flagrant Grievances, branded by the Ministers who oppress them, as *seditionous Infractions* of that Constitution which we religiously revere, and, together with your Majesty's sacred Person, will unceasingly defend against all Enemies and Betrayers."

His MAJESTY'S Answer.

"As I have seen no Reason to alter the Opinion expressed in my Answer to your Address upon this Subject, I cannot comply with the Prayer of your Petition."

Lord Mayor refuses to back Press-Warrants.

On the 4th of *December*, all the Rendezvous Lieutenants attended the Lord Mayor to have their new Warrants backed for Pressing; who refused so to do, alledging that the City Bounty was intended to prevent such Violences. And on the 14th, at the Court of Common-Council, a Motion was made that the Thanks of this Court be given to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and Committee, for their Care and Diligence in prosecuting the Intentions of this Court to procure Seamen for his Majesty's Service, by which Means the former disagreeable Method of pressing Seamen has become unnecessary, and to testify our Duty to his Majesty, our Reverence for the Constitution, our Love to our Country, and our particular Regard for this City; which was unanimously agreed to.

A Regulation of the Corn-Market.

On the 4th of *January*, 1771, the Lord Mayor made a most useful Regulation upon the Corn-Market in *Mark-Lane*.—The Meal-Weighers, by Order of his Lordship, took an exact Account of the Quantities of Wheat bought, the different Prices given, and the Purchasers Names. This Register was stuck up in the most conspicuous Part of the Market, to the great Pleasure of the Public, but great Mortification of the Wheat-Buyers, Millers, Factors, &c. who were so incensed, that they abused and insulted the Officer, obliterated their Names, and even attempted to tear down the Register. This excellent Plan will be the Means of preventing Collusions, and of discovering the Ingrossers of this Article, which is justly termed the Staff of Life.

Royal Academy of Artists.

On *Monday Night* the 14th, the Royal Academy met at their new Apartments in *Somerset-House*, for the first Time. It is said to be the most superb of any Academy in the World, and the best stocked with Casts after the Antique. Sir *Josua Reynolds* took the Lecturer's Chair, for a few Minutes, to expatiate on the Indulgence his Majesty has shewn to the Arts by conferring on them such Honour, in presenting the Academy with Apartments in a Royal Palace; afterwards

Mr. *Sanby*, Professor of Architecture, read his Lecture. There were present with the Academy, the Duke of *Cumberland*, and several of the Nobility, Gentry, &c.

The *Thames* was frozen quite across near *Richmond* and *Hammer-smith*.

At a Court of Common-Council held on the 15th at *Guildhall*, the Bounty to Seamen was ordered to be continued for a Month longer.

It was moved, and agreed to, that the Thanks of this Court be given to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, and such of the Aldermen who have refused to back Press-Warrants in this City, or have discharged pressed Men.

Mr. Alderman *Wilkes* gave Notice, that as soon as the present Hurry of Business was over, he should humbly move that Court should take into Consideration the restoring to the several Wards of this City their ancient Right of annually electing their own Aldermen.

And on *Wednesday* the 16th, the Committee appointed to give Directions for the Statue of the Right Honourable *William Beckford*, late Lord Mayor, deceased, met at *Guildhall* for that Purpose, when four Models were produced, and the Committee proceeded to elect, by Ballot, the Person to execute the Design; on the Close of the Ballot there appeared to be eight for the Model exhibited by Mr. *John Moore*, and four for that produced by Mr. *Agostin Carlini*, (the Number of the Committee present being twelve,) on which the Election was declared to be fallen on Mr. *John Moore*.

On *Tuesday* the 22d, the Earl of *Rockford*, Secretary of State for the Southern Department, sent a Letter to the Lord Mayor of this City, of which the following is an exact Copy:

St. James's, January 22, 1771.

My Lord,

"I take the earliest Opportunity of informing your Lordship, that the *Spanish* Ambassador hath this Day, at Two o'Clock, signed a Declaration relative to the Expedition against *Fort Egmont* in *Falkland Island*, which his Majesty has been pleased to accept.

Earl of Rockford's Letter.

I am, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient

Humble Servant,

Lord Mayor.

ROCHFORD."

At a Court of Common-Council held at *Guildhall*, the Report of the Committee for making a navigable Canal from *Monkey-Island* to *Isleworth* was approved, and a Petition to Parliament, founded on the said Report, was prepared, agreed to, and ordered, in the usual Form, to be presented to the House of Commons, and to be prosecuted by the said Committee.

City Petition concerning the Canal at Monkey-Island.

A Motion was made that the Committee appointed by this Court the 5th of *July*, 1770, to employ fit and proper Persons to erect in the *Guildhall* of this City the Statue of the Right Honourable *William Beckford*, late Lord Mayor, deceased, be empowered to draw on the Chamber for the further Sum of five hundred Pounds for that Purpose, and agreed to.

And next Day the Committee for giving a Bounty to Seamen met at *Guildhall*, when the

Lord Mayor, in the Chair, acquainted them with the Receipt of the said Letter from Lord Rockford, relating to a Declaration on the Part of his Catholic Majesty. On which it was resolved to suspend the Bounty to, and Entry of Seamen, until the further Orders of the Committee.



CHAP XIV.

Petition to the House of Commons against the Bill for embanking the Thames near Durham-Yard. Opinion of Council relative to refractory Companies. The Case of the Printers, the House of Commons, and royal Proclamation. Their Discharge, and the Imprisonment of the Messenger of the House. Lord Mayor ordered to attend the House, and Consequences. Thanks from the Common-Council to the Lord Mayor, Alderman Wilkes and Alderman Oliver. Moved by Habeas Corpus, and recommitted. The Case of the Lord Mayor debated in the Court of Common Pleas. Petition to the House of Peers against Embankment, and to the King. Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver conducted from the Tower. A Noli Prosequi issued for the Messenger of the House of Commons. Resolutions and Committee concerning Mackarel, and Commitment of the Lord Mayor, and Embankment. Report of Committee concerning refractory Companies. Proceedings on Midsummer-Day.

Petition against the Bill for embanking.

ON Thursday the 28th of February was held a Common-Council, in which it was unanimously agreed to petition the House of Commons, that the Bill depending in that House, for Leave to embank a certain Part of the River Thames, near Durham-Yard, might not pass into a Law; and that the City might be heard by Council: to be delivered by a Committee, attended by the City Remembrancer.

Opinion of Council concerning the Grocers, &c.

The Counsellors applied to for their Opinion relative to the Conduct and Disobedience of the Goldsmiths, Grocers and Weavers Companies, refusing to obey the Precept of the Lord Mayor, except in Cases of Elections; Messrs. Wedderburn, Glynn and Dunning were unanimously of Opinion, That the Masters and Wardens of the said Companies are bound to obey the Lord Mayor's Precepts, and are liable to be disfranchised for Refusal: That the Common Serjeant is obliged to file an Information in the Lord Mayor's Court for that Purpose, by the Direction of a Court of Aldermen and Common-Council, or by Order of the Common-Hall, and liable to criminal Prosecution for not obeying such Orders.

Proclamation against Printers.

Certain Printers, about this Time, when the Patriots devised every Method to inform the Public with the ministerial Measures, and the Proceedings of the Parliament, published the Debates of the House of Commons. The House of Commons alledging this Publication in Newspapers to be in Breach of their Privileges, they commanded the Attendance of one John Wheble,

Publisher of the *Middlesex Journal*, and R. Thompson, Printer of the *Gazetteer*, two Papers in which the said Debates had been printed, to answer at the Bar of their House for the same. But Wheble and Thompson refusing to obey the mandatory Resolution of the House of Commons, the said House addressed the Throne, requesting that a royal Proclamation should be issued, offering a Reward of Fifty Pounds for the apprehending of each; which was done accordingly, and Wheble was apprehended in Consequence of the said Proclamation. An Event that brought on an Enquiry into the Legality of parliamentary Privilege, to deprive a Subject of his Liberty by virtue of a Warrant from their Speaker. For it thus standeth in the Rota Book at the Guildhall of London:

Wheble apprehended.

Mr. Wheble discharged in Opposition to the Royal Proclamation.

Guildhall, March 15, 1771.

"John Wheble, the Publisher of the *Middlesex Journal*, was this Day brought before Mr. Alderman Wilkes at Guildhall, by Edward Twine Carpenter, a Printer, being apprehended by him in Consequence of a Proclamation in the *London Gazette* of Saturday the 9th of March instant; but the said Edward Twine Carpenter not having any other Reason for apprehending the said Mr. Wheble than what appeared in that Proclamation, the said Mr. Wheble was discharged; and then the said Mr. Wheble charged Carpenter for assaulting and unlawfully imprisoning him, and on his making Oath of the Offence, and entering into a Recognizance to prosecute Carpenter at the next Sessions in London, Carpenter was ordered to find Sureties to answer for this Offence, which he did, himself being bound in 40*l.* and his two Sureties in 20*l.* each, and was thereupon discharged.—Carpenter requested a Certificate of his having apprehended Wheble, which was given to him.

Discharged.

Edward Twine Carpenter, charged with assaulting, &c. the said Wheble.

Guildhall, March 15, 1771.

"This is to certify, that John Wheble, the Publisher of the *Middlesex Journal*, was this Day apprehended and brought before me, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of London, by Edward Twine Carpenter, of Hosier-Lane, London, Printer.

JOHN WILKES, Alderman."

Immediately after this Mr. Wilkes wrote the following:

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Halifax, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Guildhall of London, March 15, 1771.

My Lord,

"I had the Honour of officiating this Day as the Sitting Justice at Guildhall. John Wheble, the Publisher of the *Middlesex Journal*, a Freeman of London, was apprehended and brought before me by Edward Twine Carpenter, who appears neither to be a Constable, nor Peace-Officer of this City. I demanded of what Crime Wheble was accused, and if Oath had been made of his having committed any Felony, or Breach of the Peace, or if he lay under a Suspicion strong enough to justify his Apprehension or Detention? Carpenter answered, that he did not accuse Wheble of any Crime, but had apprehended him merely in

Letter from Mr. Wilkes to Lord Halifax.

Consequence

Consequence of his Majesty's Proclamation, for which he claimed the Reward of fifty Pounds. As I found that there was no legal Cause of Complaint against *Wheble*, I thought it clearly my Duty to adjudge, that he had been apprehended in the City illegally, in direct Violation of the Rights of an *Englishman*, and of the chartered Privileges of a Citizen of this Metropolis, and to discharge him. He then made a formal Complaint of the Assault upon him by *Carpenter*; I therefore bound him over to prosecute in a Recognizance of forty Pounds, and *Carpenter* to appear and answer the Complaint at the next Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this City in a Recognizance of forty Pounds himself, with two Sureties in Recognizances of twenty Pounds each.

I am, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient,
Humble Servant,
JOHN WILKES."

Previous to his Apprehension Mr. *Wheble* sent the following Letter, with the annexed Case and Opinion, to Sir *Fletcher Norton*, the Speaker of the House of Commons.

To the Right Honourable Sir Fletcher Norton, Knt.
Speaker of the House of Commons.

S I R,

*Wheble's
Letter to
the Speaker.*

"On my Return last Monday Night from the Country, whither my Business had carried me, I was much astonished to be informed, that some Persons, pretending to be the Deputy Serjeant and Messengers of the House of Commons, had called several Times at my House in my Absence, declaring their Intention to take me into Custody by virtue of a pretended Warrant from you; and that a Writing had appeared in the *Gazette*, under the Form of a pretended Proclamation by his Majesty's Authority, to order all his Majesty's loving Subjects to apprehend *John Wheble*; and to forbid all Persons to conceal him at their Peril. In Consequence of this Information, being better versed in Printing than in Law, I thought it proper to take the Advice of Counsel learned in the Law upon my Case; being desirous to yield an entire Submission to the Laws of my Country, and knowing no Reason why I should conceal myself, or why I should be apprehended, having never been guilty of any Breach of those Laws. Inclosed I have sent you a Copy of my Counsel's Opinion, which I humbly desire you to lay before the House, and to inform the honourable House, that I am determined to yield no Obedience but to the Laws of the Land, and shall therefore abide by my learned Counsel's Opinion.

I am, in all lawful Commands,
Your Honour's humble Servant,
J. WHEBLE."

Paternoster-Row, March 14, 1771.

Case for Mr. Morris's Opinion.

Jovis, 21 die Februarij, 1771.

"Ordered, That *J. Wheble* do attend this House upon Tuesday Morning next.

"Ordered, That the Service of the said Order, by leaving a Copy of the same at the usual Place of Abode of the said *J. Wheble*, be deemed equal to personal Service, and be good Service.

J. HATSELL, *Cl. Dom. Com.*"

"THE above Writing, which is by some supposed to be a Copy of an Order, or pretended Order, of the House of Commons, was left, upon Friday, February 22, 1771, at the House of Mr. *John Wheble*, within the City of London, being put into the Hands of one of his Servants by a Person who stiled himself Messenger to the House of Commons.

"Upon Thursday, February 28, a Person called at Mr. *Wheble's* House, and shewed a Paper Writing, which he pretended to be some Warrant or Authority from the Speaker of the House of Commons, directing him to take *John Wheble* into Custody, for his Contempt in not obeying the Orders of the House for his Attendance on that House.

"Upon Saturday, March 9, a Paper, in the Form of a royal Proclamation, appeared in the *Gazette*, intituled, By the King, A Proclamation for apprehending *John Wheble* and *R. Thompson*.

"Mr. *Wheble* did not appear to the above Summons, neither has he been apprehended upon the pretended Warrant of the Speaker, or the pretended Proclamation.

QUESTIONS.

"I. Suppose the Paper Writing first abovementioned to be a Copy of a genuine Order of the House of Commons, is *John Wheble*, at whose House the same was left, by Law requirable to attend agreeable to the Tenor thereof?

"II. If *John Wheble* is so requirable to attend by Law, he having neglected so to do, what Penalties is he liable to, and by what Means would it have been legal to proceed against him?

"III. If the pretended Warrant of the Speaker is authentic, was *John Wheble* obliged to pay Obedience thereto, by surrendering himself a Prisoner to the Person who carried with him the same, and called himself a Messenger of the House?

"IV. Taking the Paper which appeared in the *Gazette* really to be the King's Proclamation, is the same a legal Process, and a sufficient Warrant to such as may venture to act under it?

"Upon the whole, Mr. *Morris* is desired to give his Opinion on the above stated Case to Mr. *Wheble*, and as Counsel to advise what Conduct he ought by Law to observe upon this Occasion."

COUNSEL'S OPINION.

"I HAVE attentively perused the above written Case, and though, from the bad Designs which appear to be formed against the Liberties of the People, there may be Danger in giving Opinion, which some of my Profession would chuse to avoid, I shall, as it becomes an honest and firm Man, proceed to give Mr. *Wheble* my Counsel, without Attention to any other Object than the Laws and Constitution of this free Country.

ANSWERS.

"To the first Question, I am most clearly and decisively of Opinion, that Mr. *Wheble* is not compellable by Law to attend the House of Commons in pursuance of the written Order above stated. If the Grounds upon which the Order of Attendance was issued by the House of Commons had been made Part of the present Case, I would then give my Opinion, whether that Assembly had any Authority at all, or in what Cases, to compel an Attendance upon them; but as they are not, I must take up the Matter upon the Summons

mons alone. It is now therefore of no Consequence what was the Cause that required Attendance; because I, as Counsel, can take as little Notice of it upon the Case before me, as Mr. *Wheble* could upon a Sight of the Summons, beyond which he had no need to look. The Order itself is worded in so injudicial and unclerk-like a Manner, that it is covered with Objections almost from the first Letter to the last. (1.) I know not that an *Englishman* is required to understand *Latin*, especially since the Act of Parliament, that all Process of the Law shall be in *English*, and in no other Language whatsoever; amongst other Process, Orders being particularly enumerated, if this Order be not a Process of Law, it can have no Effect; and if it is, it ought to be in *English*; whereas the Order in Question contains Words in a strange Language, without having the Exemption of being technical *Latin* Words. (2.) *J. Wheble* is a Description of nobody, it might as well have been written *Eye Wheble*, or *Nose Wheble*, either of them would be as much the Name of *John Wheble* as the former. Besides, a Person is not legally named without a proper Addition of Quality and Abode, which is not so much as attempted at in this pretended Order. (3.) The Place of Attendance is not sufficiently expressed; *this House* is more properly the House of *John Wheble*, where the Order was left, than any other House, for there is no Date of Place to the Order; Mr. *Wheble* therefore best attended this Order by staying at home. (4.) The Date of Time being expressed in a foreign Tongue, which an *Englishman* need not to understand or attend to, the Day of Attendance became consequently uncertain; *Tuesday Morning next* having no Day which it is next to follow. (5.) Another Objection lies to this Part of the Order, that the Morning of a Day is too indefinite to fix an Attendance; the Law requiring that an Hour as well as a Day should be specified in every Order of Attendance. (6.) If the House of Commons had Power to issue this Summons, it ought to be signed by the Speaker, and not by a Person using certain cabalistical Expressions, which may possibly be construed to mean Clerk of the House of Commons. The Speaker ought also to recite that he had an express Authority given him by the House, before he presumes to issue any Summons or Warrant whatsoever. It is the Office of the Speaker, and not of the Clerk, to authenticate the Acts of the House. (7.) But the greatest of Objections to the Order lies in the Want of expressing the Cause upon which the Attendance is required. It cannot be pretended, by any Person, that the House of Commons have an arbitrary Right to require the Attendance of Man, Woman, or Child, at their Pleasure, without having any parliamentary Cause whatsoever for such an Attendance. There may be such a Thing as a Summons (issued by the Commons) illegal, for want of Jurisdiction; therefore the Cause of Attendance should be expressed; that the Party upon whom it was served, or others, where it concerned them, might judge whether the Cause of Attendance was legal and sufficient for the Summons. That Cause not being expressed, it must be taken to be illegal and insufficient; from the Maxim of the Law,

"that the same Rule holds with respect to those Matters which do not appear, as to those which do not exist." In fact, upon the Face of the Order it appears to be illegal, and what Mr. *Wheble* neither needed or ought to have obeyed.

"2d Qu. The first Question being answered in the Negative, the second requires no Consideration; but if the Attendance was legally requirable, pursuant to the above Order, it would not be difficult to shew what Penalties the refusing Party would be liable to upon resort to the legal Courts of Justice, which have Cognizance of such Offences.

"3d Qu. If the Summons be invalid, the subsequent Warrant by the Speaker must necessarily be invalid also; for the Defects of the Summons were not cured by any Appearance of Mr. *Wheble*. A Form of a Warrant no more makes a legal Authority (for so much the Word imports) than a Constable's Staff makes a Peace-Officer. If the Warrant were legal, a Messenger of the House is not a proper Person for executing it; but only the Serjeant at Arms, and the Deputy-Serjeant. But these are Trifles with respect to the Question; for the Answer is most plain and positive, that the Speaker of the House of Commons is no more a Magistrate appointed to issue Warrants of Apprehension, than the House itself is a Court of Justice appointed to punish. Neither one nor the other have those Powers; and when they usurp them, the People have a Right to treat them as Invaders of their Liberties: particularly the immediate Object of the Tyranny has Authority, by the Law of this Country, and by the Law of God, to defend his Liberty and Person by Force and Arms against such illegal Attempts, though he should be obliged to sacrifice, in the Protection of himself from the Violence, all the Serjeants, all the Messengers, and even the Speaker himself of the House of Commons.—I must add, that a Warrant of *Apprehension*, grounded upon a supposed Contempt, always carries with it an Argument against its own Legality. No Contempts of the House of Commons are punishable by themselves; they can only restrain instant and open Contempts committed by the Party in the Face of the House. A Warrant to apprehend shows that the Party does not, in the Presence of the House, disturb its Debates, or obstruct its Authority; such being the only legal Idea of a CONTEMPT.

"4th Qu. This Question admits of no Hesitation or Dispute. The pretended Proclamation of the King is clearly illegal. Proclamations have no intrinsic Force in this Country; nor have they any at all but by special Act of Parliament. They may serve at other Times to intimate to the People the Necessity and Inclination of the Prince to put particular Laws in Execution. If they introduce a new Law, they are truly inefficacious. The Constitution of this Country has not trusted to the King, with whom so much Power is placed, the Authority of apprehending or committing any Subjects of the Realm. That Authority is left alone to the Magistrates, and to the Courts of Justice. But had the Proclamation in other Respects been a legal Warrant for apprehending *John Wheble*, many

many Objections would still lie to the Form and Contents of it. If any Person apprehends Mr. *Wheble*, in pursuance of this Proclamation, he ought to be prosecuted by Action or Indictment; and any Magistrate, before whom Mr. *Wheble* is brought, ought, if he does his Duty, to set him at large, and commit the Assailant upon his Person, (whether he be a King's Herald or a Speaker's Messenger) unless he can give good Bail for his Appearance. Persons are liable to no Penalty for concealing or not discovering Mr. *Wheble*, as is falsely insinuated in the Proclamation. Neither the Officers of the Customs or others have a Right to examine Persons passing beyond the Seas. This Proclamation has not the Force of a *Ne exeat regno*. All the loving Subjects of his Majesty, as they tender the Safety of the King's Person, and his Right to the Crown, both which are secured by the Laws, ought, instead of obeying this Proclamation, to be assistant in opposing its Execution. As Individuals have a Right to protect their own Liberty, so have others a Right to interpose in their Behalf.

"Upon the Whole, I do advise Mr. *Wheble* to pay no Attention or Obedience either to the abovementioned Summons, Warrant of Apprehension, or Proclamation. All are equally unjust and illegal. Mr. *Wheble* will be protected in his Resistance by *Magna Charta*, and by numerous Statutes which confirm our invaluable Code of Liberties. The Proclamation moreover seems to me to levy a cruel War upon two Individuals without Colour of Law; and I do give it as my Opinion, that Mr. *Wheble* may well institute an Action upon the Case, against the Counsellors, Promoters, Aiders, Abettors and Publishers thereof.

Lincoln's-Inn,
March 14, 1771.

R. MORRIS."

Thompson discharged.

Mr. *Thompson*, the Printer of the *Gazetteer*, was apprehended on Friday the 15th Instant, in the Evening, and discharged by Mr. Alderman *Oliver*, upon the same Principle which had discharged Mr. *Wheble*.

The same Day Mr. *Miller*, the Printer of the *London Evening-Post*, was taken up by Virtue of the following Warrant from Sir *Fletcher Norton*:

Copy of a Warrant for apprehending Mr. *Miller*.

Warrant against Miller, a Printer.

"Whereas the House of Commons did, on Thursday the fourteenth Day of this instant March, adjudge and order, that *J. Miller* (for whom the News-Paper, intitled, *The London Evening-Post*, from Thursday March 7, to Saturday March 9, 1771, purports to be printed, and of which Paper a Complaint was made in the House of Commons on the said fourteenth Day of March) be, for his Contempt in not obeying the Order of the said House, for his Attendance on the House upon Thursday the said fourteenth Day of this instant March, taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms, or his Deputy, attending the said House:

These are therefore to require you forthwith to take into your Custody the Body of the said *J. Miller*, and him safely keep during

the Pleasure of the said House; and all Mayors, Bailiffs, Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Constables, and Headboroughs, and every other Person or Persons, are hereby required to be aiding and assisting to you or your Deputy in the Execution thereof. For which this shall be your sufficient Warrant. Given under my Hand the fifteenth Day of March, One Thousand seven Hundred and Seventy-one.

FL. NORTON, Speaker."

To Nicholas Bonfoy, Esq; Serjeant at Arms attending the House of Commons, or John Clementson, Esq; his Deputy, or to William Wittam, one of the Messengers attending the House of Commons.

"A true Copy, examined with the Original, by us
JOHN REYNOLDS,
JAMES MORGAN."

Discharged by the Lord Mayor.

Mr. *Miller*, finding the Messenger had no Warrant from any Magistrate of the City of London to take him into Custody, sent for a Constable, into whose Charge he delivered the Messenger, and he was in Consequence taken to the *Mansion-House*; where the Lord Mayor appointed Six o'Clock for hearing the Merits of the Cause. At the Hour appointed Mr. *Miller* and the Messenger were brought before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and Messrs. Aldermen *Oliver* and *Wilkes*; when, previous to the Examination, the Deputy Serjeant at Arms appeared, and declared, that hearing the Messenger was in Custody, he was come, by Order of the Speaker, to demand that the said Messenger, together with *John Miller*, should be delivered up to him; but his Lordship proceeded in the Business, and declared, that the seizing a Freeman of London in that City, without a Warrant signed by a Magistrate of the said City, was contrary to its Laws and Constitution; he therefore discharged Mr. *Miller*. Mr. *M.* then fully proved, by three Witnesses, the Assault made upon him by the Messenger; when he was ordered to give Bail, to take his Trial at the Quarter Sessions to be holden for the City, when several Gentlemen present offered to be bound for his Appearance; but this having been absolutely refused, the Lord Mayor ordered a Warrant to be made out for his Commitment, which was signed by his Lordship, Messrs. *Oliver* and *Wilkes*. The Deputy Serjeant then, and not till then, declared that he had Orders to refuse giving Bail for the Messenger till after the Lord Mayor should have signed the Commitment (supposing that his Lordship would not have proceeded so far) but that now having seen the Commitment signed, he was willing to give the Bail required, and it was accordingly accepted. The Deputy Serjeant then returned to make his Report.

Discharged.

The Lord Mayor commits the Messenger.

The Lord Mayor having thus discharged Mr. *Miller* upon a Principle different from that on which Mr. *Wheble* and Mr. *Thompson* were enlarged, having dismissed him not on Account of his asserted Innocence, but because the Warrant by which he was arrested was executed with-

Reasons

out being backed by any City Magistrate: the following Authorities both from History and Law have appeared in Justification of his Lordship.

Authorities from History and Law to support the Conduct of the Lord Mayor.

Extract from Bishop Burnet's History of his own Time.

The History of the Reign of King Charles II. 1680.

How
founded.

"The Commons also impeached several of the Judges, and Mr. Seymour. The Judges were accused for some illegal Charges and Judgments, and Seymour for Corruption and Mal-Administration in the Office of Treasurer of the Navy. They impeached Scroggs for High Treason: But it was visible that the Matters objected to him were only Misdemeanors; so the Lords rejected the Impeachment, which was carried chiefly by the Earl of Danby's Party, and in Favour to him. The Commons did also assert the Right of the People to petition for a Parliament; and because some in their Counter-Petitions had expressed their Abhorrence of this Practice, they voted these Abhorers to be Betrayers of the Liberties of the Nation. They expelled one *Withins* out of their House for signing one of these, though the Man with great Humility confessed his Fault, and begged Pardon for it. The Merit of this raised him soon to be a Judge, for indeed he had no other Merit. They fell also on Sir George Jefferies, a furious Declaimer at the Bar; but he was raised by that, as well as by this Prosecution. The House did likewise send their Serjeant to many Parts of England to bring up Abhorers as Delinquents; upon which the Right that they had to imprison any besides their own Members came to be much questioned, since they could not receive any Information upon Oath, nor proceed against such as refused to appear before them. In many Places those for whom they sent their Serjeant refused to come up. It was found that such Practices were grounded on no Law, and were no older than Queen Elizabeth's Time. While the House of Commons used that Power gently, it was submitted to in Respect to it; but now it grew to be so much extended, that many resolved not to submit to it."

An Alder-
man's
Oath.

Extract from the Oath taken by every Alderman.

"Ye shall swear that — the Laws and Franchises of the City ye shall keep and maintain, within the City and without, after your Wit and Power."

Magna Charta, Ch. 9.

Magna
Charta.

Civitas London habeat omnes Libertates suas antiquas et Consuetudines suas. The City of London shall have all the old Liberties and Customs which it hath been used to have.

Charter of King Edward III. in 1327, with Consent of Parliament, to the City of London.

Charter of
Edward
III.

"No Summons, Attachment, or Execution, shall be made by any of the Officers of us or our Heirs, by Writ or without Writ, within the Liberty of the said City, but only by Ministers of the said City."

Edward
IV.

Charter of King Edward IV. in 1460.

"The same Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, shall have, in the

said Town, the Execution of all Manner of Writs, Commandments, Precepts, Extracts, and Warrants, with the Return of the same, by such their Minister or Deputy whom they shall thereunto use."

Anno secundo Gulielmi et Mariæ, 1690, cap. 8.

"And be it further declared and enacted <sup>2 Will. and Ma-
ry.</sup> by the Authority aforesaid, That the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London shall and may for ever hereafter remain, continue, and be, and prescribe to be, a Body Corporate and Politic, *in re, facto et nomine*, by the Name of "Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London;" and by that Name, and all and every other Name or Names of Incorporation, by which they at any Time before the said Judgment were incorporated, to sue, plead, and be impleaded, and to answer and to be answered, *without any Seizure or Fore-judger of the said Franchise, Liberty, and Privilege, or being thereof excluded or ousted, for or upon any Pretence of any Forfeiture or Misdemeanor at any Time heretofore, or hereafter to be done, committed, or suffered*; and the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City shall and may, as by Law they ought, peaceably have and enjoy all and every their Rights, Gifts, Charters, Grants, Liberties, Privileges, Franchises, Customs, Usages, Constitutions, Prescriptions, Immunities, Markets, Duties, Tolls, Lands, Tenements, Estates, and Hereditaments whatsoever, which they lawfully had, or had lawful Right, Title or Interest of, in, or to, at the Time of the recording or giving the said Judgment, or at the Time or Times of the said pretended Forfeitures."

What can be more alarming to the Liberties of a free Nation, says a Correspondent, than the late Warrant of the Speaker of the House of Commons against J. Miller? The Serjeant at Arms, his Deputy, and the Messenger, are ordered *forthwith to take into Custody the Body of the said J. Miller, and him safely keep during the Pleasure of the said House*, not until he is delivered by due Course of Law; so that the House of Commons now assume the Right of Imprisoning, *during their Pleasure*, every Man whom they dislike, before any Oath is made of any Offence against the Laws, or a Jury have found any Matter criminal against the Person. Is this the *English* Constitution! is it not rather assuming a Power not warranted by the Constitution, and subjecting the Rights of *Englishmen*, and the Freedom of their Persons, to the arbitrary Votes of the House of Commons? By such a Mode of proceeding are not Juries rendered useless? The Crown claims no such Power as that of *Imprisonment during Pleasure*, nor has the Law trusted such an Authority with any Subjects whatsoever.

In Consequence of these Proceedings in the City, the Lord Mayor received an Order to attend in his Place, on the 19th of March, in the House of Commons.

The Lord
Mayor
ordered
to attend
the House.

A Hand-Bill, addressed to the Liverymen, Freemen, and Citizens of London was early distributed on the 19th of March, in all Parts of the Town, acquainting the Inhabitants, that though the Lord Mayor had been confined to his Room for

Attended.

for sixteen Days with a severe Fit of the Gout, and was still much indisposed, he was determined to be this Day in his Seat at the House of Commons, to support their Rights and Privileges, even though he should be obliged to be carried in a Litter, and that he was to leave the *Mansion-House* at One o'Clock. In Consequence of the above a very numerous Concourse of People were assembled by Noon in *Cheapside*, but no Disorder was committed.

About a Quarter past Two o'Clock his Lordship, attended by some Hundreds of the Populace, and accompanied by Mr. Alderman *Oliver*, in another Coach, went up to the House.

Questioned concerning the Commitment signed for the Messenger.

When the Lord Mayor arrived, he was questioned concerning his Conduct at the *Mansion-House* on Friday, in signing a Warrant of Commitment for one of the Messengers of that House to the *Compter*; to which his Lordship replied, "that he had only done his Duty as Chief Magistrate of the City of *London*, having acted conformably to his Oath and the Charters of the said City, by which he was bound to protect the Persons, Property, and Franchises of his Fellow-Citizens." After some Time spent in Debate, his Lordship told Mr. *Trecotbick*, that he was extremely ill, and wished to withdraw. Mr. *Trecotbick* acquainted the Speaker, who recommended his Lordship to go up to his Room; but his Lordship asked whether or not there was a Bed there, as he wished to retire to Rest; the Premier rose up, and said, as his Lordship was ill, no Gentlemen, he presumed, could have any Objection to his returning home; and no Objections being made, the further Debate on the Affair was deferred till Tuesday next; and his Lordship returned home, attended by a very great Number of People of all Ranks and Degrees, both on Horse and on Foot. In the Mayor's Return the Populace took the Horses out of the Carriage at *St. Paul's*, and drew the Coach to the *Mansion-House*.

On the 20th, at half an Hour after Eight, *John Wilkes*, Esq; received an Order to attend the House of Commons that Day, upon which he sent the following Letter to the Speaker.

SIR, London, March 20, 1771.

Order for Mr. Wilkes to attend the House: And his Answer.

"I this Morning received an Order commanding my Attendance this Day in the House of Commons. I observe that no Notice is taken of me in your Order as a Member of the House, and that I am not required to attend in my Place. Both these Circumstances, according to the settled Form, ought to have been mentioned in my Case, and I hold them absolutely indispensable. In the Name of the Freeholders of *Middlesex* I again demand my Seat in Parliament, having the Honour of being freely chosen by a very great Majority one of the Representatives for the said County. I am ready to take the Oath prescribed by Law, and to give in my Qualification as Knight of the Shire. When I have been admitted to my Seat, I will immediately give the House the most exact Detail, which will necessarily comprehend a full Justification, of my Conduct relative to the late illegal Proclamation equally injurious to the Honour of the Crown and the Rights of the Subject, and likewise the whole Business of the

Printers. I have acted entirely from a Sense of Duty to this great City, whose Franchises I am sworn to maintain, and to my Country, whose noble Constitution I reverence, and whose Liberties at the Price of my Blood to the last Moment of my Life I will defend and support.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

JOHN WILKES."

At a Court of Common-Council held on the 1st of March, it was then moved to return Thanks to the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen *Wilkes* and *Oliver*, for their late Conduct; which was carried without any Division.

The Resolution was, "That the Thanks of this Court be given to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen *Wilkes* and *Oliver*, for having, on a late important Occasion, supported the Privileges and Franchises of the City, and defended our excellent Constitution." It was afterwards ordered to be signed by the Town-Clerk, and a Copy delivered to each of them.

Thanks to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver.

A Motion was made, and carried, "That a Committee of four Aldermen, and eight Commoners, be appointed to assist the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen *Wilkes* and *Oliver*, in their Defence on the Charge brought against them by the House of Commons." The following were appointed: Aldermen, Sir *Wm. Stephenson*, Sir *Charles Asgill*, Mr. Alderman *Turner*, Mr. Alderman *Kirkman*. Commoners, Mr. Deputy *Cocksedge*, Mr. *Wm. Bishop*, Mr. *Hurford*, Mr. *Reynolds*, Mr. *Bellas*, Mr. *Clavey*, Mr. *James Sharpe*, Mr. Deputy *Judd*.

A Committee appointed to defend them.

A Motion was made and carried, "That the said Committee be empowered to employ such Counsel as they shall think proper upon this important Occasion. And,

"That the Committee be empowered to draw on the Chamber for any Sum not exceeding 500*l*."

The Committee to assist the Lord Mayor and Aldermen *Wilkes* and *Oliver*, in their Defence on the Charge brought against them by the House of Commons, met at the *Mansion-House*:

P R E S E N T,

Sir Charles Asgill,	Mr. Wm. Hurford,
Sir Wm. Stephenson,	Mr. John Reynolds,
Mr. Ald. Kirkman,	George Bellas, Esq;
Mr. Dep. Cocksedge,	Mr. Charles Clavey,
Mr. William Bishop,	Mr. Deputy Judd,

when the Committee desired the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen *Wilkes* and *Oliver* to retain any Counsel they thought proper, and *Morgan* gave an Account of what passed in the House of Commons, relative to the erasing the Record of the judicial Proceeding from the Minute-Book.

On Monday the 25th, in the Afternoon, the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Alderman *Oliver*, went through the City to the House of Commons, in Consequence of an Order of the House to attend in their Places. The Lord Mayor was attended in his Coach by his Chaplain (Mr. *Evans*) and Mr. *G. Bellas*. They were accompanied by the Aldermen *Stephenson*, *Turner*, *Kirkman*, and the several Common-Council-Men that were ordered of the Committee. The Debates lasted till Two o'Clock

Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver attend the House.

next

Alderman
Oliver
committed
to the
Tower.

next Morning, when *Richard Oliver, Esq;* Alderman and Member of Parliament for this City, was ordered to be sent to the *Tower*, but was indulged to lie at his own House in *Fenchurch-Street*, where the Serjeant at Arms attended this Morning between the Hours of Seven and Eight o'Clock, and conducted him in a Coach to the above Prison.

Lord
Mayor
attended
the House.

About One o'Clock on the 27th, the Lord Mayor, attended by the Aldermen *Wilkes, Stephenson, Turner, and Trecothick*, his Committee, a vast Number of Citizens, Merchants, and independent Gentlemen, set out for the House of Commons. The Row of Carriages reached from *St. Paul's* to *Charing-Cross*. The City was all in Motion; and by its Acclamations testified its Satisfaction with his Conduct. His Lordship seemed as before, extremely ill, and was defended against the Effects of the Cold with his usual Precaution, by the Use of Flannels, &c. He was supported to the Door of the House of Commons by his Friends: the City Committee went with him, in order to assist him in the Defence of his Conduct. The House was in such a Confusion, that they could not go upon the Order of the Day till past Eight o'Clock. They then proceeded to the Lord Mayor's Business, when there was only one Division, which was 202 to 39 for committing him to the *Tower*. They would have considered his Illness, and only committed him to the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms, but his Lordship told the House he desired no Favour of them, and was prepared to go where his honourable Friend *Mr. Oliver* was. —About half past Twelve his Lordship returned to the *Mansion-House*, where he lay down to rest till Four o'Clock, when he sent for a Hackney-Coach and went to the *Tower*.

Committed
to the
Tower.

Proceed-
ings of the
Common-
Council.

On *Friday* the 28th, the Court of Common-Council, to shew their further Approbation of the Conduct of their Magistrates, voted their Thanks to *Barlow Trecothick, Esq;* *James Townsend, Esq;* *John Sawbridge, Esq;* and the two Sheriffs, for their Support of the Lord Mayor and *Mr. Alderman Oliver*. A Motion was also made, and carried in the Affirmative, to provide a Table for the Lord Mayor at the City's Expence, suitable to the Dignity of the first Magistrate of the City of *London*. This, however, his Lordship politely declined accepting; as did *Mr. Alderman Oliver*: a like Resolution passed at a former Court in his Favour.

Lord
Mayor
re-committed
by the
Chief
Justice of
the Com-
mon-
Pleas.

On *Friday* the 5th of *April*, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor was brought, in a private Manner, to Lord Chief Justice *De Grey's*, in *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, by Virtue of a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*; when, after hearing Counsel, the Lord Chief Justice was of Opinion, that he should be re-committed as the Parliament was not prorogued. The Counsel were *Mr. Serjeant Glynn*, and *Mr. Lee of Lincoln's-Inn*. —*Mr. Alderman Oliver* was carried before Lord *Mansfield*, at his Chambers in *Serjeants-Inn*. The Counsel, as also his Lordship's Opinion, were the same with that of Lord Chief Justice *De Grey*. —Another Reason for their Lordships refusing to grant their Enlargement, was, that they could not venture to determine an Affair of such Moment without the Advice of the other Judges. —They were at-

Alderman
Oliver
also by
Lord
Mans-
field.

tended by the Committee appointed by the City for conducting the Affair of their Magistrates.

This being the first Day of the Quarter Sessions at *Guildhall*, there being no *Locum-Tenens*, the Court was opened by the Recorder, *Sir William Stephenson*, *Mr. Alderman Peers*, and *Mr. Alderman Wilkes*, the only Magistrates present. They proceeded to swear in the Grand Jury, who yesterday Afternoon found Bills of Indictment against *W. Wittam*, the Messenger of the House of Commons, for assaulting and taking into Custody *John Miller*, Printer; and against *E. Twine Carpenter*, for assaulting and seizing the Body of *J. Wheble*, without lawful Authority.

Bills found
against the
Messenger.

On *Tuesday* the 9th, there was a very full Meeting of the Society of the Bill of Rights, in pursuance of the special Summons, upon important Business. The Meeting opened with a Confirmation of the Gratification before agreed upon to the Printers; and a Vote of Thanks was then resolved upon to the Lord Mayor, for his upright and intrepid Conduct in defending the undoubted Liberties of the Subject against the illegal and arbitrary Proceedings of the present H— of C—. During the Progress of the Debate upon the first Motion, a very violent Altercation passed, as usual, between *Mr. Wilkes* and *Mr. Horne*. *Mr. Wilkes*, in particular, declared that *Mr. Horne's* Conduct, both to him and the Public, had neither been consistent with the Truth of a Clergyman, or the Faith and Honour of a Gentleman. *Mr. Horne* said, that the Society was become nothing more than a Scene of personal Quarrel; the public Interests were absorbed in the petty Faction of one Individual; that Regularity, Decency, Order, and Concord, were banished together; he therefore moved, "That the Society should be dissolved." It was in vain objected, that a Motion of that Consequence should not be put so suddenly, whatever Cause to it the present Disturbances might afford; that, in Fact, the Ferment in which the Society then was, shewed an improper Temper of discussing so serious a Question; and that, at least, the Sense of the Society should be first taken, whether they would rescind the restrictive Resolution against opening any new Subscriptions whatsoever, but for the private Purposes of *Mr. Wilkes*, till the whole List of his Debts was discharged; as the Charge against the Society for existing only in the Capacity of *Mr. Wilkes's* Committee, might then be obviated. Both Parties, equally sure of a Victory, or desirous of meeting their Defeat, were eager to put the Question. The Motion to defer the Consideration of a Dissolution, was only supported by five Members, among whom were *Dr. Lee*, *Mr. Morris*, *Mr. Grieve*, &c. The main Question was then put, when there appeared for the Dissolution 24, against it 26. *Mr. Alderman Townsend* was in the Chair, and the whole Number present at the Meeting was 53, being the fullest Meeting, which had ever been held in the Society. Lord *Mountmorris*, and another Gentleman, retired before the Division. For dissolving the Society, there appeared, *Mr. Alderman Sawbridge*, *Sir Francis Bernard*, *Sir Francis Delaval*, *Mr. Bellas*,
Mr.

Mr. Tocke, Mr. Horne, Mr. T. Oliver, Mr. Two-good, &c.—Against it, Mr. R. Jones, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Bull, Mr. Baldy, Mr. Adair, Dr. Wilson, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Churchill, &c. the Gentlemen who divided against putting the Question. Those who were for the Dissolution, having failed in their Motion, then immediately proceeded to strike their Names out of the Society's Book, which was first done by Mr. Alderman Townsend, who also struck out, at the same Time, the Names of Sir Cecil Wray and Mr. Charles Turner, who had authorised him for that Purpose. After this, they withdrew into another Room, and there signed a Resolution to form a new Society to exist only upon the public Ground.

Petition to
the Lords
against the
Embank-
ment.

On Friday the 12th was held a Court of Common-Council, when Alderman Trecothick, Locum-Tenens, acquainted the Court, that the Bill for embanking the River Thames at Durham-Yard had passed the House of Commons; upon which a Motion was made, that a Petition be immediately prepared and presented to the House of Lords; which was carried in the Affirmative, and ordered accordingly. And on the 18th the City were heard by Counsel, at the Bar of the House of Lords, against the Durham-Yard Embankment Bill; the Counsel were, Mr. Lee, Mr. Davenport, and another Gentleman, for the City, and Mr. Maddox on the other Side. Mr. Lee spoke for some Time against the Bill, and in Defence of the City's Right to the Soil or Bed of the River; he acknowledged, that Messrs. Adams were very able and experienced Architects; but although he admired the Elegance of their Buildings, he never could allow that from thence alone arose a Right of building on that Ground, which was the Property of others.—That the City had a Right, and had exercised a Right, for numberless Years, as Landlords of the Bed of the River, could be easily proved from the written Minutes of the Court of Aldermen. Accordingly, from many different Volumes of Repertories, various Cases were read (some 100, others 150, and others 200 Years back) where the City had destroyed Stairs and Causeways erected on the Sides of the River, received Rents for Sheds and Embankments, granted leave to erect Stairs, &c. on all those Parts of the River that were beyond the Land Limits of the City; in particular, a Lease of a Part of the River, now tenanted at 40s. per Annum by Sir Joseph Mawbey, on the Surry Side, was produced, and Mr. Mountague, of the Chamberlain's Office, swore to the Receipt of the Rent, together with 4d. yearly, that had been paid almost 150 Years, for an Erection on the Side of the River between Temple-Bar and Somerset-House: Among other written Testimonies, one was read, where the Commissioners of the Navy had petitioned, and received Leave from the Court of Aldermen, to make an Erection on the Surry Side of the River.

Case de-
bated in
the Com-
mon-Pleas.

The Case of the Lord Mayor, debated in the Court of Common-Pleas.

On Monday, April the 22d, at half an Hour after Eleven, the Lord Mayor was brought into the Court of Common-Pleas by Major Collins, Fort-Major of the Tower, in Consequence of a Writ of Habeas Corpus issued from that Court.

Mr. Serjeant Glynn. "I humbly move your Lordships that the Writ of Habeas Corpus and the Return to it may be read."

They were read; but the Chief Justice De Grey pointed out some Mistakes in the Return. The Return was directed to be amended. It was accordingly amended by Major Collins; but Mr. Glynn was not satisfied with the Regularity of such Amendment.

Chief Justice. "Brother Glynn, you move that THIS may be read."

Mr. Glynn. "No, my Lord, I move that the RETURN to the Writ of Habeas Corpus may be read."

Chief Justice. "You move that THIS may be read."

Mr. Glynn. "No, my Lord, I move that the RETURN may be read."

Mr. Justice Gould. "The Return must be made by the Lieutenant of the Tower, or by his Deputy, to whom the Writ is directed."

Mr. Glynn. "Major Collins is neither Lieutenant of the Tower nor his Deputy."

Major Collins. "I am Deputy for the Lieutenant Rainsford."

Mr. Glynn. "No, you are Fort-Major."

After this, some irregular Conversation passed between the Court and the Counsel; and the Court seemed to throw out that they could do nothing with such a Return; because it was directed to the Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, and not to the Court; and that therefore it was not a Return to the Writ.

Mr. Glynn. "Very well, then here is a Writ of Habeas Corpus to which no Return is made."

Chief Justice. "I suppose this Return was made by Consent of the Parties, and that they have done it as a Matter of Course without consulting Counsel."

Mr. Glynn. "I know nothing of any Consent of Parties; nor do I believe there was any; nor does any such Thing appear before the Court: We have not to answer for any Mistake in the Return."

Chief Justice. "It does not signify how the Mistake happened; but if there is no Return made to the Writ, we cannot proceed."

Mr. Glynn. "The Officer of the Tower to whom the Writ is directed must look to his own Return."

Chief Justice. "It lies upon you, Mr. Glynn, to set this right; the Court will give no Directions."

Mr. Glynn. "My Lord, it lies upon the Person to whom the Writ is directed to make the Return. My Lord, the Writ is in Part obeyed; the Body of the Prisoner is brought here before the Court, that is one thing contained in the Writ: if there is any Defect or Mistake in the other Part necessary, that is, in returning a proper and sufficient Cause for detaining him; it then follows that the Lord Mayor is unjustly detained, for any Reason that appears to the Court, and therefore must be discharged. It lies upon the proper Officer of the Tower to do his Duty, by making a Return to the Writ of Habeas Corpus; if he has not made a Return, he may be punished by Attachment. It seems that it appears to your Lordships that no Return is made; the Writ of Habeas Corpus then is disobeyed; Punishment for this Neglect might follow; but the End of the Writ itself will best

be answered by releasing the Prisoner, since he is present, and no Cause returned for detaining him. The Lord Mayor is now here before you; and since no Reason, if no Return, appears before the Court for his Detention, he must be discharged. I therefore move your Lordships that he be released.

Chief Justice. "That cannot be, Brother Glynn, the Lord Mayor is not here: he is not before the Court; the Return of the Writ is made to the Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, and not to the Court of Common-Pleas; the Court therefore can take no Notice of him: he appears before me indeed, but not before the Court; and the Court can take no more Notice of him, than if he had appeared before me in my Chambers."

Mr. Glynn. "I beg your Lordship's Pardon; the Lord Mayor is now in Court; he is before the Court: and if your Lordships cannot take any Notice of a Return made to the Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas and not to the Court; yet the Lord Mayor is now here present; and in this Case it matters not by what Means he got here, whether sent by the Lieutenant of the Tower or not. Here he is; and if there is no sufficient Cause returned to this Court for detaining him, he must be discharged."

Chief Justice. "Where is the Writ? where is the Return? Let me see them." (They were handed to his Lordship, and he perused them with great Attention.)

Mr. Serjeant Jephson. "The Writ of *Habeas Corpus* is issued to bring before this Court the Person, and the Cause of detaining him. A partial Return is made; the Writ is in Part obeyed; the Person is brought, not the Cause; suppose only the Writ itself and the Person had been returned, will the Court say the Person does not appear? Suppose there is no Cause of Detention to be given, must the Person be remanded till the Officer who has detained him can return some Cause? I humbly conceive, my Lords, that if there is no Cause returned, or no Return made to the Writ, the Court must discharge the Person."

Mr. Justice Gould. "I would recommend it to the Attention of my Brothers Glynn and Jephson, to consider whether the Words they object to in the Return may not be considered as Words of Surplusage, and whether the Return may not be substantially valid."

Mr. Glynn and Mr. Jephson. "The Objection to the Sufficiency of the Return did not come from us, but from the Bench. We have not seen nor heard the Return. The Address of it only has been read. The Return, whatever it be, should be filed, and if there are Objections to it, we shall take our Opportunity to urge them."

Mr. Justice Blackstone. "The Question is, whether the Return shall be read."

Mr. Jephson. "We have not objected to reading the Return; it was the Court objected."

The Court then agreed that the Words of Amendment, which had by their own Directions been inserted, should be struck out, and that the Return should be filed and read. The Return was then read.

Mr. Glynn. "The Return which has been read is quite sufficient for the Court to enter into the Question: I do not mean it is sufficient in point

of Form; but we do not wish, by sticking to Punctilios and little Matters of Form, to evade or to lose the Decision of this very important and constitutional Question. The Return states the Imprisonment of the Lord Mayor to be by a Warrant of Sir Fletcher Norton; which Warrant states an Order of the House of Commons to take the Lord Mayor into Custody for a Breach of Privilege; and it appears on the Return what that Breach of Privilege is. When any Person is brought here by a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, the Judges are to satisfy themselves about the Cause of his Detention. Acts of the highest Authority are subject to the Inquiry of the Courts of *Westminster-Hall*, which extends not only to the Acts of inferior, but also of co-ordinate and superior Powers. A Breach of Privilege is stated; the Court must determine whether the Fact charged is by Law a Contempt or a Breach of Privilege. The House of Commons has a certain Jurisdiction; the Court must judge whether it has not transgressed the Bounds of its Jurisdiction, and the Court must pronounce upon it. If the King exercises any Act of Power which is not conformable to Law, the Court will remedy it. The old Writ *de Homine replegiando* did not comprehend the Mandates of the King; but the *Habeas Corpus* extends to them, and to all Acts of Power not conformable to Law. If the Court of Chancery, which is a superior Court in civil Cases, should exceed its Jurisdiction and interfere by Injunction in criminal Cases, the inferior Court would determine against the Chancery. This Court likewise must inquire whether the House of Commons has not exceeded its lawful Jurisdiction. The Lord Mayor is charged with a Contempt: the Question is, whether the Lord Mayor is guilty of a Contempt; that is, whether the Fact charged upon him amounts by Law to a Contempt. The House of Commons make an Order for committing a Printer; and that Order expresses who shall take him into Custody, the Serjeant or Deputy Serjeant. The Printer is taken into Custody by a Messenger; he complains to the Lord Mayor; the Lord Mayor examines into his Complaint; he proceeds judicially and according to Law; and thinking that the Warrant does not justify the Custody, he discharges the Printer. How does this interfere with the lawful Jurisdiction of the House of Commons? and how does it exceed the lawful Jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor? The Jurisdiction of the House must be limited to some particular Objects; the Claim of an unlimited Power and Authority in this Country destroys itself. In the great Question about the *Aylesbury Men*, we find that, in a Conference between the Lords and Commons, it was agreed, that they cannot by any Vote or Resolution of their own acquire any new Privilege. Here is a Warrant signed by Sir Fletcher Norton, Speaker. Sir Fletcher Norton has no personal Authority to commit whom he pleases. The Speaker, as such, has no official Authority. Whatever Authority he can have, must be as the Instrument of the House of Commons; his Acts can be valid only by the Orders of the House: But the Warrant is made contrary to the Order of the House, as appears to you by the Return itself; consequently, the Speaker having no Authority of his own, and the Warrant

Warrant being contrary to the Order, the Warrant is invalid. The House of Commons have not an unlimited Jurisdiction; the Lord Mayor was therefore obliged to examine whether the Act of Power executed by them was within their Jurisdiction. The Printer was charged with no Crime: The House of Commons have no Right to inflict any Punishment on the Printer for the Act with which he is charged. There is nothing to be pretended in Favour of this Proceeding of the House of Commons, but their transcendent Power: Now it would totally destroy all the Benefit and the very End of the *Habeas Corpus*, if the Transcendency of any Power whatever could blind the Eyes of a Court of Justice, and prevent their inquiring into its Acts: Such a Decision, by Judges sworn to administer faithfully the Laws, would be fatal to every Thing that is worth preserving in our boasted Constitution, and would leave the unhappy Subjects of this Country in a State much worse than a State of savage Nature. *Holt* held, that if what the House of Commons called a Contempt was not by Law a Contempt, the Person committed for it must be discharged; and in this Opinion he was supported by the House of Lords, who in those Days remembered that they were the hereditary Guardians of the People. Again, *Holt* held, that the Order of the House of Commons, forbidding any one to seek or pursue a legal Remedy against their Orders, was intirely illegal; and he discharged accordingly the Persons committed for Contempt of that Order. If the *Lex et Consuetudo Parliamenti*, of which we hear so much and know so little, be indeed a Part of the Law of the Land, the Judges are bound to take Notice of it, and to decide upon it, as they do upon every other Part of the Law. It has been said that Lord Chief Justice *Holt* was single in his Opinion. Be it so, yet I will venture to say that his Opinion will not to any honest Mind be found light in the Scale, when weighed against that of the other Judges. But he was not single, he had Truth and Justice and Honesty with him, as well as the strongest Arguments which the Conference with the Lords afforded; Arguments which have never been, and which cannot at this Day be answered. The other three Judges differing in Opinion from *Holt*, there was a Writ of Error to the Lords; and if the Temper of the Times had permitted it, it may easily be collected from the Arguments above referred to, that it would have had from the Lords a most solemn and most just Decision."

Chief Justice. "Brother *Glynn*, that Writ of Error you speak of was never brought before the Lords."

Mr. Glynn. "It is true, my Lord, it was never brought directly in Question before them; because Doubts were started whether it was a Writ of Right or of Favour, which might be refused by the particular Officer. This caused a Petition to the Queen, who was desirous to have had the Point settled for her Subjects; but, unhappily for us, the particular Circumstances of those Times prevented it; and the Parliament was dissolved."

Chief Justice. "The two Houses addressed the Queen for different Purposes. The Lords

said it was Time enough to decide upon the Writ of Error when it came before them."

Mr. Glynn. "It is for that Reason, my Lord, I said I collect it from other Arguments, which make it very plain that the Subject would have had Satisfaction and Redress from their Decision. The Question at present is, Whether the Word *Privilege* is to be supposed so mystical as to exclude all Inquiry. My Lord, I deny that the Lord Mayor's Act is a Breach of any Privilege of the House of Commons: The Lord Mayor had a full Jurisdiction in the Case; and he was obliged to decide: Shall his Opinion be construed a Contempt? Is this the Law of the Land, that when different Courts, having Jurisdiction of the same Nature, differ in their Decisions, they are guilty of Contempts one to the other, and may be punished for such Contempts? It is no Contempt in me, a private Man, to have an Opinion different from that of the greatest Authorities: If it was the Lord Mayor's Opinion, he was bound by his Oath to act in Consequence of it: He would have been perjured, if, out of Respect for any Persons, he had not obeyed the Call of his Conscience. It was no Crime for him to entertain the Opinion; entertaining it, he was bound to declare it; and it was his Duty to act in Consequence of it. The conscientious Act of a Magistrate within the Limits of his Jurisdiction can never be a Contempt. Unless a Magistrate acts from corrupt Motives, he cannot be punishable. But suppose for a Moment the Lord Mayor did not act from his Opinion, but from some corrupt Motive, it is not the House of Commons, but a Jury that must judge of it. The Duty of a Magistrate differs widely from that of an Officer; from the latter a full and ready Obedience is expected to the Orders of the Court whose Officer he is, and the Orders are his Justification; but the Magistrate has an Oath and an Opinion which he must follow, and he is answerable to the Law, and cannot be justified for the Breach of his Oath and the Law by any Order or Resolution of the greatest Authorities. If Courts of Justice determine erroneously, are they likewise guilty of a Contempt? Your Lordships are not now called upon to determine that the Cause for which the Lord Mayor discharged the Printer is a sufficient Cause; but whether the Lord Mayor, in a Case where he had an indisputable Jurisdiction, acting by his Opinion and according to his Oath, is guilty of a Contempt, and can by Law be imprisoned? Whatever may be the Sufficiency or Insufficiency of the Return now made to the Writ, I hope the Subjects of *England* will not go without the Decision of this great constitutional Question: I have therefore forborne to meddle with the Formality of the Return, being well assured your Lordships will allow to the Lord Mayor the Benefit of such Insufficiency."

Mr. Serjeant Jephson. "My Lords, as I shall not have an Opportunity of answering any Argument from the Bench, nor can possibly know the Objections your Lordships may have to releasing the Lord Mayor, I will endeavour to obviate all the Objections which occur to me. I shall consider the Nature, the Return, and the Consequence

Consequence of the Writ. It is a Writ of Right: A legal Cause of Detention not being returned, the Subject must be enlarged. The Purpose of the Writ is to have a legal Cause returned. It appears from the Cases of Sir William Thicknesse, 4 *Instit.* 434.—Sir William Chauncey, 12 *Coke's Rep.* 23. and from Busbell's Case in *Vaughan's Reports*, that the Cause of Imprisonment ought to be as specifically returned to those who judge upon the Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, as to those who first committed the Person. Again, *Betbell's Case*, *Salkeld*; where Commitment is without a legal Charge, the Person must be discharged. Again, *Search's Case*, 1 *Leonard* 70; where the Queen had taken a Person into her Protection, who notwithstanding was arrested, and the Person arresting committed, and on *Habeas Corpus* discharged. See again Doctor Alfonso's Case, 2 *Bulstrode*—*Markham*, *Croke Car.* 507.—*Lawson*, *ibid.* 597—*Apsley*, 1 *Roll's Rep.* 211.—*Rushfort* *ibid.*—The Determination in all Cases the same; if a legal Charge is not returned, the Persons must be discharged: The Court must judge of the Cause of Commitment returned: If not, why should the Writ command the Return of the Cause? The Cause is returned, that the Court may judge whether the Person is intitled to his Liberty or not. It is no Objection in this Case to say, that the House of Commons having a Power to commit, therefore this Court must not judge of the Cause of Commitment returned; for this would prove too much, because it would go to every Court having Jurisdiction. Suppose the *King's Bench*, which is a Court superior to this, should commit; and the Person committed should be brought here by *Habeas Corpus*; would not this Court take Notice, and inquire into the Cause returned? and if this Court thought it not a sufficient Cause, would not your Lordships discharge the Persons? Otherwise how would the End of the Writ of *Habeas Corpus* be answered? It is no Objection in this Case to say that the Court cannot examine the Cause as stated in the Return, because the Court would then determine upon the Privileges of the House of Commons: The Court must and does frequently determine upon the Privileges of Parliament, when they come incidentally before them. *Earl of Banbury's Case*, *Salkeld* and others; where the *King's Bench* determined him to be a Peer, though the House of Lords had before determined him not to be a Peer. This Court made no Hesitation to determine in *Mr. Wilkes's Case* on the Privileges of Parliament; where the Question was, whether, being committed for a Libel, he was intitled to Privilege? The Court in this Case determined what was the Privilege of Parliament, why should they not as well determine what is not the Privilege of Parliament? Indeed, even in that Case they must have inquired what was not the Privilege of Parliament, in order to determine what was. In *Lord Shaftesbury's* and *Mr. Murray's Cases*, the Return was generally a Contempt. We contend at present that the Charges returned can by no legal Construction whatever amount to a Contempt; and therefore that the Lord Mayor must be discharged. The House of Commons

having determined it to be a Contempt does not alter the Case: A Fact does not become a Contempt by being recited as such. The Court must consider whether the Warrant of the Lord Mayor's Commitment is the Warrant of the Speaker, or the House of Commons. The Court will easily see that Sir Fletcher Norton may act in a double Capacity."—(*A loud continued Laugh.*)—"The Court may suppose him to act in his private Capacity."

Chief Justice. "He signs himself Speaker."

Mr. Jephson. "The Signature does not prevent the Supposition, if the Cause is not sufficient; and the Court may rather chuse to suppose the Mistake committed by Sir Fletcher Norton than by the House of Commons. Suppose some future Speaker of some future House of Commons should recite in his Warrant, that the House of Commons had adjudged it a Breach of Privilege and a Contempt to sue out a Statute of Bankruptcy against one of their Members, which by Act of Parliament any one is permitted to do; and should in Consequence commit a Person for such a legal Act; if the Person was brought by Writ of *Habeas Corpus* before this Court, would the Court not take Cognizance of the Commitment? Would they not determine it no Breach of Privilege? Are Acts of Parliament of less Force than such a Recital of a Speaker's Warrant?—Suppose a Man is committed, by a similar Warrant, for proceeding according to Act of Parliament against a Member of the House in a Case of Debt; shall he have no Remedy from the Laws which have led him into the Transgression?—Suppose a Justice of the Peace should commit a Member of the House of Commons for Treason, Felony, or Breach of the Peace, and the Speaker's Warrant should recite it to be a Contempt; will this Court say it can take no Cognizance of a Commitment by the House of Commons, if the Return charges a Contempt? Will the Court say, the House has a Power to commit for Contempts, and they call this a Contempt, and they alone are to judge of their own Contempts?—Suppose all the Officers of this Court should be recited to be in Contempt for executing the Process of this Court; will this Court give no Remedy? and must this and every other Court of Justice be annihilated, whenever the Speaker's Warrant declares all its Officers in Contempt? How is it possible to distinguish the present Case from those I have mentioned, if you must not examine the Cause returned, but say it is sufficient if Contempt is charged? Serjeant *Hawkins*, Vol. II. p. 110. gives us clearly enough what his Thoughts were on this Subject.—I think I have now sufficiently cleared this Case from all the Objections that can be brought against its being inquired into. The Question therefore is, Whether on the Return there appears sufficient Cause of Detention? Three Causes are mentioned, and all urged as Breaches of Privilege and Contempts. 1. Discharging a Printer. 2. Signing a Warrant for the Messenger; and, 3. Holding him to Bail. To make the Lord Mayor guilty of the first Contempt, it ought surely to be proved at least that *Miller* was in the legal Custody

Custody of the Messenger: Now *Miller* never was in the legal Custody of the Messenger; for the Warrant was directed to the Serjeant at Arms, or his Deputy: And I am well persuaded, that on an Action for false Imprisonment the Messenger would not be able to justify. For the second Charge of a Contempt, it must be considered that the Lord Mayor's Warrant was against a Messenger; and what Contempt is it to sign a Warrant against a Messenger?"

Mr. Justice Gould. "The Messenger was committed for having executed a Warrant of the Speaker."

Mr. Jephson. "That does not appear; your Lordships cannot know that: For the Return only says, for signing a Warrant against the Messenger."

Lord Chief Justice De Grey. "If either myself or any of my Brothers on the Bench had any Doubts in this Case, we should certainly take some Time before we delivered our Opinions; but the Case seems so very clear to us all, that we have no Reason to delay. The Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, by which the Lord Mayor is now brought before us, is a Writ of Common Law, because it is not endorsed *per Statutum*; and this was very properly done by the Counsel for his Lordship, because all the Judges, including *Holt*, agreed that such a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, as the present Case required, is not within the Statute. This is a Writ by which the Subject has a Right of Remedy: Therefore the Court must consider whether in this Case the Authority of committing is legal: If so, if the Commitment is made by those who have an Authority to commit, this Court cannot discharge. If it is a Commitment in Execution, this Court cannot bail. This Court must consider whether the Authority committing is legal: The Return states the Commitment to be by the House of Commons for a Contempt, that is, for a Breach of Privilege; and this Contempt is, as the Counsel has truly described it, threefold; discharging a Person in Custody, — signing a Warrant for Commitment of the Messenger, — and holding him to Bail; that is, treating a Messenger of the House of Commons as acting criminally in the Execution of the Orders of that House. In order to see whether that House has Authority to commit, see *Coke 4 Instit.* — They certainly have such an Authority; and it is legal because necessary. In some Cases, *Coke* says, they have a judicial Power. This Right is so necessary to the House of Commons, that it must be inherent in it by the very Nature of its Institution; and therefore is a Part of the Law of the Land. They certainly always could commit in certain Cases: In Matters of Election, for Instance, they can commit Sheriffs, Mayors, Officers, Witnesses, &c. and it is now agreed that they can commit generally for all Contempts. — See *4 Instit.* 23, 24. All Contempts are either punishable in the Courts contemned or in some higher Court: Now the Parliament has no superior Court; therefore their Contempts can be punished only by themselves. The Act 1 Jac. I. 13. I mean the Proviso to that Act, sufficiently proves that they have a Power to punish. In the Case of the *Aylesbury* Men, their Counsel admitted, *Holt* owned, and the

Lords acknowledged, that the House of Commons had a Power to commit for Contempt and Breach of Privilege. Indeed they must have a Power to commit and punish for every Crime whatsoever, because they have a Power to impeach for any Crime whatsoever. When the House of Commons adjudge any Thing to be a Contempt or a Breach of Privilege, their Adjudication is a Conviction; and their Commitment in Consequence is Execution; and no Court can discharge or bail a Person that is in Execution by the Sentence of any other Court. The House of Commons therefore having an Authority to commit, and that Commitment being an Execution, the Question is, what shall this Court do? It can do nothing when a Person is in Execution by a Court having Jurisdiction. Objection is made that the House of Commons have not this Power, have not this Authority; and if they have it, that in this Case they have not used it properly, and that in this Case the Execution of their Orders was irregular. In order to judge, I will consider the Practice of the Courts in common Cases. There is no Instance of Courts taking Cognizance of such Executions; or of the Commitments of this Kind. There is no Precedent of *Westminster-Hall* interfering in such a Case. See Sir *J. Aston*, *Coke Rep.* 10. Besides, the Rule is, that the Court of Remedy must judge by the same Law as the Court which commits. Now this Court cannot take Cognizance of a Commitment by the House of Commons; because it cannot judge by the same Law; for the Law by which the Commons judge is unknown to us. The *King's-Bench* is co-ordinate with this Court; yet in these Cases, if it should commit any Person, and the Return was a Contempt, this Court would not discharge. See *Chambers*, *Croke Car.* Formerly, when many Abuses were committed and the People could not obtain a Remedy, the Subject was not contented with the ancient *Habeas Corpus*, but did not complain of the Courts for refusing them what they could not by Law grant them; instead of that, they sought Redress by Petition to the Throne. In the late Chief Justice's Time, a Person was brought by *Habeas Corpus* before this Court, who had been committed by the Court of Chancery at *Durham*; the Court being competent and having Jurisdiction, the Man was not discharged, but re-committed. How then can we do any Thing in the present Case, when the Law by which the Lord Mayor is committed is different from the Law by which he would be relieved? He is committed by the Law of Parliament, and yet he would have Redress from the Common Law: The Law of Parliament is only known to Parliament-Men by Experience in the House; Lord *Coke* says, every Man looks for it, but very few can find it.

"I wish we had some Code of the Law of Parliament, but till then it is impossible we should be able to judge of it. Perhaps a Contempt in the House of Commons, in the Chancery, in this Court, and in the Court of *Durham*, may be very different; therefore we cannot judge of it, but every Court must be the sole Judge of its own Contempts. Besides, as the Court cannot go out of the Return, how can we inquire into

the Truth of the Fact, or the Nature of the Contempt? We can examine no Parties; we can hear no Witnesses; we can issue no Process; we are even now hearing *ex parte*; and without any Counsel on the opposite Side. Again, if we could determine upon the Contempts of any other Court, so might the other Courts of *Westminster-Hall*; and what Confusion would then ensue? None of us knowing the Law by which Persons are committed by the House of Commons, if three Persons were committed, and applied severally to different Courts, one Court perhaps would bail; another Court discharge; a third re-commit. Two Objections have been urged, which I own have great Weight, because they hold forth, if pursued to all possible Cases, Consequences of most important Mischief. It has been said, that if the Rights and Privileges of Parliament are legal Rights, for that very Reason the Court must take notice of them, because they are legal; and that if the Law of Parliament is Part of the Law of the Land, the Judges must have Cognizance of one Part of the Law of the Land as well as of the other: but this Objection will not prevail. There are two Sorts of Privileges which ought never to be confounded; personal Privilege, and the Privilege belonging to the collective Body: One way of using Privilege used to be a Plea to the Jurisdiction of the Courts, which operated as a *Supersedeas* under the Great Seal: This is now disused, since 11, 12 *William*.—See *Strange Rep.*—and Lord *Fortescue*.—There is a great Difference between Matters of Privilege coming incidentally before the Court, and being the Point itself directly brought before the Court: In the one Case the Court will take notice of them; because it is necessary in order to prevent a Failure of Justice; as in Lord *Banbury's* Case, where the *King's-Bench* determined against the Determination of the House of Lords; but in that Case the Court considered the Legality and Validity of Letters Patent, without regarding the other Right of a Seat in the House of Lords, with which the Court did not concern themselves. I wish the Counsel at the Bar had produced one Instance of any Court determining a Matter of Privilege which did not come incidentally before them, but directly in Point. It is the same Thing sometimes with Cases of Descent, where Property is to be determined and depends upon Legitimacy; the Courts will then determine Legitimacy, which however belongs not to them, but to the Spiritual Court; and it is true that in such Cases likewise the Courts of *Westminster-Hall* determine by very different Rules from the Spiritual Courts. But the present Case differs much from those which the Courts will determine; because it does not come incidentally before us, but is brought directly, and is the very Point in Question: and to determine it we must supersede the Sentence of a House of Commons, when it is a Sentence and Commitment in Execution. Another Objection has been made, which likewise holds out to us, if pursued in all its possible Cases, some very dreadful Consequences: And that is, the Abuses, which may be made by Jurisdictions, from which there is no

Appeal, and for which Abuses there is no Remedy. But this is unavoidable; and it is better to leave some Courts to the Obligation of their Oaths: We may safely, nay we must depend upon the Discretion of some Courts. A Man not long ago was sentenced to stand in the Pillory by this Court of *Common-Pleas* for a Contempt. Some may think this very hard to be done without a Trial and without a Jury: But it is necessary. Suppose the Courts should abuse their Jurisdiction; there can be no Remedy for this: It would be a public Grievance; and Redress must be sought from the Legislature. The Laws can never be a Prohibition to the House of Parliament; because by Law there is nothing superior to them. Suppose they too, as well as the Courts of Law, should abuse the Powers which the Constitution has given them; there is no Redress, it would be a public Grievance: The Constitution has provided Checks to prevent its happening: It must be left at large; it was wise to leave it at large; some Persons, some Courts, must be trusted with discretionary Powers; and though it is possible, it is in the highest Degree improbable, that such Abuses should ever happen: And the very Supposal is answered by *Hawkins* in the Place cited at the Bar. As for the Case mentioned of the Chancery committing for Crimes, that is a different Thing; because the Chancery has no criminal Jurisdiction; but if it commits for Contempts, the Persons will not be discharged by any other Court. Many Authorities and Arguments may be drawn from the Reign of *Charles*; but they admit of a very short Answer, they were Times of Contest. At present, when the House of Commons commits for Contempt, it is very unnecessary to state what is the particular Breach of Privilege: It would be a sufficient Return to state Breach of Privilege generally. This Doctrine is fortified by the Opinion of all the Judges. See *Sbaftebury's* Case: And I never heard this Decision complained of till 1704, though they were Times of Heat, the Judges could have no Motive in their Decision, but a Regard to the Laws: The Houses disputed about Jurisdiction, but the Judges were not concerned in the Dispute. As for the present Case, I am perfectly satisfied, that if Lord *Holt* himself were to determine it, the Lord Mayor would be remanded. In the Case of Mr. *Murray*, the Judges could not hesitate concerning the Atrociety of a Man who refused to receive his Sentence in a proper Posture: All the Judges agreed that he must be remanded, because he was committed by a Court having competent Jurisdiction. Courts of Justice have not Cognizance of the Acts of the House of Parliament, because they belong *ad alium examen*. I have the most perfect Satisfaction in my own Mind in this Determination. Sir *Martin Wright*, who felt a generous and distinguished Warmth for the Liberty of the People; Mr. Justice *Dennison*, who was so free from Connexions and Ambition of every Kind; and Mr. Justice *Foster*, who may be truly called the *Magna Charta* of Liberty, Liberty of Persons as well as Fortunes; all these revered Judges concurred in this Point. I am therefore clearly,
and

and with full Satisfaction, of Opinion, that the Lord Mayor must be remanded."

Mr. Justice Gould. "Much Strefs has been laid upon an Objection, that the Warrant of the Speaker is not conformable to the Order of the House; and yet no such Thing appears upon the Return, as has been pretended: The Order says, that the Lord Mayor shall be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant or his Deputy; it does not say by the Serjeant or his Deputy. This Court cannot know the Nature of the Power and Proceedings of the House of Commons: It is founded on a different Law: The *Lex et Consuetudo Parliamenti* is known to Parliament-Men only—*Trewynyard, Dyer 59, 60.*—When Matters of Privilege come incidentally before the Court, it is obliged to determine them to prevent a Failure of Justice. It is true this Court did in the Instance alluded to by the Counsel at Bar determine upon the Privilege of Parliament in the Case of a Libel; but then that Privilege was promulged and known; it existed in Records and in Law-Books, and was allowed by Parliament itself; but even in this Case we now know that we were mistaken; for the House of Commons have determined that Privilege does not extend to Matters of Libel. The Cases produced respecting the High Commission Court, &c. are not to the present Purpose; because those Courts had not a legal Authority. The Resolution of the House of Commons is an Adjudication; and every Court must judge of its own Contempts."

Mr. Justice Blackstone. "The present Case is of great Importance, because the Liberty of the Subject is materially concerned. Here is a Member of the House of Commons committed in Execution by his own House: That House is supreme in its own Privileges, and over its own Members. All Courts, by which I mean to include the two Houses of Parliament and the Courts of *Westminster-Hall*, can have no Controul in Matters of Contempt. The sole Adjudication of Contempts, and the Punishment of them in any Manner, belongs exclusively and without interfering to each Court. Infinite Confusion and Disorder would follow, if Courts could by Writ of *Habeas Corpus* examine and determine the Contempts of others. It is a Confidence which may with perfect Safety and Security be reposed in the Judges and the Houses. The Legislature since the Revolution (See 9, 10 *William, cap. 15.*) have created many new Contempts. The Objections which are brought of abusive Consequences prove too much, because they are applicable to all Courts of *dernier Resort*: & *ab abusu ad usum non valet consequentia*, is a Maxim of Law as well as of Logic. General Convenience must always outweigh partial Inconvenience: even supposing, which in my Conscience I am far from supposing, that in the present Case the House has abused its Power, I know and am sure that the House of Commons are both able and well inclined to do Justice. How preposterous is the present Murmur and Complaint! The House of Commons have this Power only in common with all the Courts of *Westminster-Hall*: And if any Persons may safely be trusted with this Power, they must surely be the Commons, who are chosen by the People:

For their Privileges and Powers are the Privileges and Powers of the People: There is great Fallacy in my Brother *Glynn's* whole Argument, when he makes the Question to be, whether the House have acted according to their Rights or not. Can any good Man think of involving the Judges in a Contest with either House of Parliament, or with one another? and yet this Manner of putting the Question would produce such a Contest. The House of Commons is the only Judge of its own Proceedings: *Holt* differed with the other Judges in this Point; but we must be governed by the Eleven and not by the One. It is a Right inherent in all supreme Courts: The House of Commons have always exercised it. Little nice Objections of particular Words and Forms and Ceremonies of Execution are not to be regarded in the Acts of the House of Commons; it is our Duty to presume the Orders of that House and their Execution according to Law. I therefore concur entirely with my Lord Chief Justice."

Mr. Justice Nares. "I shall ever entertain a most anxious Concern for whatever regards the Liberty of the Subject: I have not the Vanity to think I can add any Thing to the Weight of the Arguments used by my Lord Chief Justice and my Brothers: I have attended with the utmost Industry to every Case and Argument that has ever been produced on this Subject; and most heartily and readily concur with my Lord Chief Justice."—The Consequence was, that the Lord Mayor was re-committed.

On Friday, May 3, at a Court of Common-Council held at *Guildhall*, a Petition to the King relative to the Bill for the Embankment at *Durham-Yard*, was read and agreed to; and the Sheriffs, attended by the City Remembrancer, went to *St. James's*, and presented the said Petition to his Majesty.

Petition to the King against Embankment.

It was ordered that the Sum of Thirty Thousand Pounds be laid out in 3 per Cent. consolidated Annuities, and vested in the Names of the Chamberlain, Town-Clerk, and Comptroller, as a Security in lieu of the Toll, and other Matters respecting the *Bridge-House* Estate.

30000 l. in lieu of the Toll.

It was moved that this Court, with the City Officers, be desired to attend the Right Hon. *Brass Crosby*, Lord Mayor, and Mr. Alderman *Oliver*, in their Gowns in Procession from the Tower to the *Mansion-House*, on their Enlargement from their present Confinement, and on being put was carried unanimously.

Voted to attend on the Lord Mayor, &c. at their Enlargement from the Tower.

As soon as it was certainly known that his Majesty would go to the House on the 8th of May, to put an End to the Session of Parliament, Summonses were issued out from *Guildhall*, to the Aldermen and Common-Council, signed *D. Smith*, desiring their Attendance at *Guildhall* (the Aldermen in their Scarlet Gowns) and from thence to proceed to the Tower, to conduct the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman *Oliver* to the *Mansion-House*, in the State-Coach. Accordingly, about Two o'Clock, Part of the Court of Aldermen, and almost the whole Common-Council, preceded by the City-Marshal and his Deputy, went from *Guildhall* to the Tower. There were fifty-three Carriages in the Train. The Hon. Members of the Artillery

The Manner of their Releasement.

lery Company accompanied the Proceſſion in their Uniform, which made a very fine Appearance.

On the Lord Mayor and Mr. *Oliver's* being brought to the *Tower-Gate* by the proper Officer of that Fortreſs, they were ſaluted by twenty-one Pieces of Cannon belonging to the Artillery Company, and received by the People with the greateſt Acclamations, which were continued all the Way to the *Mansion-Houſe*.

On their Arrival at the Balluſtrades fronting the great Gate, the Lord Mayor and Mr. *Oliver* bowed in return to the People aſſembled, and were again ſaluted with loud and univerſal Huzzas.

Sir *William Stephenſon*, and the Aldermen *Townſend*, *Sawbridge*, *Wilkes*, and *Trecothick*, were in the Proceſſion.

The City was grandly illuminated. The Populace broke down the Iron Gates at *Serjeants-Inn*, *Fleet-Street*, and obliged the Inhabitants to put up Lights. They likewiſe aſſembled about the Houſe of Sir *Fletcher Norton*, Speaker of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, and were very outrageous, breaking all the Windows, together with thoſe of ſeveral other Houſes which were not illuminated.

Noli Proſequi for Wittam.

On *Monday* the 13th, at an Attendance on the Attorney-General, (by Adjournment from *Saturday Evening*) purſuant to a Summons on *Saturday*, the Indictment and Affidavit of the Defendant *Wittam* were read; when Mr. *Adair*, Counſel for the Proſecutor, proceeded to ſhew Cauſe why a *Noli Proſequi* ſhould not be entered. The Exerciſe of that Prerogative, he obſerved, although veſted in the Hands of the Attorney-General according to the Laws of the Land, yet the Practice was of a modern Date; that Lord Chief Juſtice *Holt* thought it hard ſuch a Power ſhould be veſted in the Attorney-General. He quoted Caſes to prove his Poſition, and conſidered the Defendant as having no legal Authority to execute the Warrant of the Speaker, and that the Charge in the Indictment was admitted by the Affidavit. He contended, that there did not appear any Thing upon the Face of the Indictment oppreſſive and unfit for a Diſcuſſion in a Court of Juſtice, or which could afford any Reaſon for Mr. Attorney's entering a *Noli Proſequi*.

Mr. *Adair* then ſtated the Affidavit, and concluded.

There being no Counſel for the Defendant, the Attorney-General ſpoke as follows: "It was not fit the King ſhould interpoſe as a Proſecutor of a Meſſenger of the Houſe of Commons, who had the Authority of the Houſe for what he did. As it has been ſtated, the Order of the Houſe was for the Serjeant or Deputy-Serjeant to take the Priſoner into Cuſtody. A Doubt ariſes whether the Speaker could authorize any other Perſon but the Serjeant, or Deputy-Serjeant, which is a Queſtion of Law; but it has been the conſtant Practice to employ the Meſſengers upon the Orders of the Houſe." And after ſtating a few other Diſtinctions, he concluded, "That it was not fit or decent for the Name of the Crown to ſtand as Proſecutor of a Meſſenger of the Houſe of Commons, who acted by their Authority."

Mr. *Adair* replied, (amongſt other Arguments) "That if the King withdrew his Name from

the Proſecution, it would operate the ſame as a Pardon, which would be an Injury to the real Proſecutor, the Crown being only nominal. That it would be extremely proper it ſhould come before a Court of Law, who, if they were of Opinion that it was a competent Authority, would acquit the Defendant."

The Attorney-General then ſaid, "I do not place it in tendereſs to Mr. *Wittam*, or the Privileges of the Houſe of Commons; but it is indecent that the Name of the Crown ſhould continue as the Proſecutor of a Meſſenger of the Houſe of Commons."—The *Noli Proſequi* confirmed.

On *Monday* the 20th, a Fire broke out at the Houſe of Capt. *Reverly*, of the Ship *Colebrooke*, in the *West-India Trade*, in *Princedeſ-Street*, *Rotherhithe*, which conſumed that Houſe, with the greateſt Part of the Furniture, and damaged the Houſes of Capt. *Curling* and Capt. *Darverſon*. It is ſaid to have been occaſioned by one of the Maids, who having been out the whole Day making Holiday, was over-fatigued, and went to Bed, leaving her Candle burning, which ſet Fire to the Curtain. Her Arm was burnt in a terrible Manner; and the whole Family narrowly ſaved their Lives.

A Fire at Rotherhithe.

On *Tuesday* the 28th of *May*, the Common-Council reſolved that the City Maſhal's Place ſhould be ſold. And it was reſolved and ordered, that the Upper or Under Maſhal ſhall not deal in any Sort of Viſtuals, Beer, Wine, Spirits, Tobacco, Coals, or Candles, under Pain of Forfeiture of his Office.

Upon a Motion of Mr. Alderman *Roffiter*, it was reſolved, that a Committee be appointed to conſider of the moſt effectual Method of encouraging the taking and bringing the largeſt Quantity of Mackarel and Herrings to this City, as a ſeaſonable Relief to the Poor in this Time of general Scarcity of Butchers Meat, and as the moſt probable Means of reducing the preſent high Prices thereof.

A Motion concerning Mackarel.

A Committee, conſiſting of Alderman *Roffiter* and five other Aldermen, and twelve Commoners, were appointed for this Purpoſe; and they were empowered to draw on the Chamber to the Amount of 500 l.

A Committee appointed.

It was reſolved and ordered, That it be referred to the Committee appointed to aſſiſt the Lord Mayor and Alderman *Oliver* in the *Tower*, to ſtate Caſes, and take Opinions, whether there is any, and what Method to bring into a Courſe of Trial, the Legality of an Imprisonment by a Vote of either Houſe of Parliament.

Powers granted to the Committee to aſſiſt the Lord Mayor, &c.

It was further reſolved, That in caſe the ſaid Committee ſhould be adviſed that the Legality of the Commitment of the Lord Mayor and Alderman *Oliver* can be put into a due Courſe of Trial at Law, they be authorized ſo to do.

Reſolved, That it be referred to the *Durham-Yard* Committee to put the Rights of the Citizens of *London* to the Soil of the River *Tbames* in Iſſue, by trying the Title to the Encroachment lately made by the Board of Works at *Scotland-Yard*, in ſuch Manner as they ſhall be adviſed.

To the Durham-Yard Committee.

Reſolved unaniſouſly, That it be recommended to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor to view and remove all ſuch Nuiſances and Encroachments

croachments as are making on the Banks of the River *Thames*.

At the Court of Common-Council held the 5th of *June*, the Committee appointed to consider of the Memorial of the Committee of the Livery of *London*, made the following Report:

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled.

Report of
Committee
concerning
the re-
fractory
Compa-
nies.

"We whose Names are hereunto subscribed, your Committee appointed to consider the Memorial of the Committee of the Livery of *London*, do hereby certify, that we have, in Obedience to such Reference, caused a Case, with proper Queries, to be prepared and laid before Counsel, for their Advice and Opinion respecting the Matters thereby to us referred.

"That Mr. *Wedderburne* (the present Solicitor-General) Mr. Serjeant *Glynn*, Mr. *Dunning*, and Mr. Common-Serjeant, being the Counsel before whom we laid such Case, have given a joint Opinion thereon; which Case and Opinion we have hereunto annexed.

"That we your Committee, being desired by the said Order of Reference to give our Opinion likewise to this honourable Court respecting the Premises, we do hereby humbly submit to this honourable Court, that approving and being well satisfied with the Advice so given by such Counsel, the proper and necessary Steps should be taken for putting the same into Execution; but in regard the Liverymen of the several Companies of this City, in Common-Hall assembled, have an equal Right with this honourable Court to give such Directions, we submit, that such Case and Opinion should be laid before them on *Midsummer-Day* next, that they may have an Opportunity, if they shall think proper, of exercising their Franchise and Authority in a Matter, wherein they themselves are so peculiarly interested. All which we humbly submit to this honourable Court.

Dated this 5th Day of June, 1771.

Signed by the Committee."

And a Motion being made, and Question put, that the Court should agree with the Committee in such Report, the same was resolved in the Affirmative; and it was ordered that Mr. Town-Clerk should lay such Case and Opinion before the Liverymen of the several Companies of this City, in Common-Hall assembled, on *Midsummer-Day* next.

The following are the Queries stated in the Case referred to, with the Counsel's Answers thereto:

Query 1. "Can the Lord Mayor for the Time being, of his own Authority, legally call a Common-Hall, for any other Purpose than that of Elections? Or, if such Common-Hall can be regularly called, by whom else, or by what other Authority, should it be done? Whether by the Courts of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and that of Common-Council jointly, or by any or either, and which of them, or how otherwise? And particularly, was the Lord Mayor justified, and sufficiently warranted in calling the two last extraordinary Common-Halls? the first being

done in Consequence of the Court of Common-Council (of which the Aldermen are a Part) having joined with a Committee of the Livery in an Application to him for that Purpose, and the second being the natural Consequence of, or a Continuance of the former."

Answer. "We apprehend that the head Officer of every Corporation may convene the Body, or any Class of it, whenever he pleases: We are of Opinion, therefore, that the Lord Mayor for the Time being may, of his own Authority, legally call a Common-Hall; and we see no legal Objection to his calling the two last."

Query 2. "If the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Court of Common-Council, jointly, or either of them separately, can legally call such Common-Hall, are not the Master and Wardens of the several Livery Companies bound and obliged to obey the Mayor's Precept, and to cause their Liveries to be severally summoned agreeable thereto? And if the Master and Wardens are bound to summon their Livery, agreeable to such Precept, are not the three Companies of Goldsmiths, Weavers, and Grocers, aggregately and corporately, or are the Master and Wardens only, to whom alone these Precepts are always directed, or are they together with such of the Court of Assistants as were present at, and agreed to their respective Orders and Resolutions, jointly or individually, or any ways, and how punishable for such their Misconduct and Refusal? And if punishable, whether by the Lord Mayor only, or by the Court of Aldermen, or Court of Common-Council, separately, or by the Common-Hall, or Livery in Common-Hall assembled, or how otherwise?"

Answer. "We conceive it to be the Duty of the proper Officers of the several Companies, to whom Precepts for summoning their respective Liveries have been usually directed, to execute those Precepts; and that a wilful Refusal on their Parts is an Offence punishable by Disfranchisement. If it be thought proper to prosecute with that View in the present Case, we think it most adviseable to proceed in the usual Way, by Information to be filed by the Common-Serjeant in the Mayor's Court, which the Common-Serjeant may file, *ex officio*, if he pleases, or at the Instance of either of the Bodies mentioned in the Query.

ALEX. WEDDERBURNE,
J. GLYNN,
J. DUNNING,
T. NUGENT."

The Lord Mayor, accompanied by seven Aldermen, the two Sheriffs, with 57 Common-Council-Men, went on the 12th of *June* to *St. James's*, and presented to his Majesty a congratulatory Address on the safe Delivery of the Queen, and the Birth of a Prince. Sir *James Hodges* read the Address, to which his Majesty returned a most gracious Answer.

City Address on the Birth of a Prince.

On *Tuesday* the 18th, on a Motion made by Mr. Alderman *Wilkes* in the Court of Aldermen, that Court unanimously resolved, That the Lord Mayor, or sitting Alderman, upon Complaint made before him of any Person or

Motion against Foresters.

Persons, suspected of forestalling, engrossing, or regrating any Kind of Provisions, shall (if such Complaint appears to him well grounded) be empowered to direct the Solicitor of this City to prosecute the Offender or Offenders at the Expence of this City.

*Proceed-
ings on
Midsum-
mer-Day.*

On Monday the 24th, being *Midsummer-Day*, according to annual Custom a Common-Hall was assembled for the Election of Sheriffs, &c. and the Sheriffs having declared their Opinion, that the Election had fallen on Mr. Alderman *Wilkes*, and *Frederick Bull*, Esq; a Poll was instantly demanded in favour of *John Kirkman*, Esq; and *Richard Oliver*, Esq; and another Poll in favour of the Aldermen *Plumbe* and *Kirkman*, as the two senior Aldermen. The Sheriffs then proceeded in the other Elections; which being ended, Sir *James Hodges* read the Motion for taking Advice of Counsel respecting the carrying on a legal Prosecution against the superior Officers of the three Companies, the Goldsmiths, Grocers, and Weavers, for refusing to issue Summonses for calling together the Livery of the said Companies to meet at a Common-Hall, agreeable to a Precept from the Lord Mayor for that Purpose. Motion being made and Question put, whether the Common-Hall were of Opinion, that a Prosecution for the Disfranchisement of such Officers of the three Companies should be set on foot, it was carried by a great Majority.

*A Remon-
strance
to the
Throne
agreed
upon.*

After reading some other Matters, Sir *James Hodges* informed the Livery, that a Motion was then made, that an humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition to his Majesty should be drawn up, and presented, setting forth the many Grievances already complained of, and still unredressed, together with the most injurious, infamous, and unconstitutional Behaviour of the House of Commons during the late Session, who had imprisoned the Person of the Lord Mayor, their Chief Magistrate, and Mr. Alderman *Oliver*, one of their Representatives; erased a judicial Record, thereby arbitrarily stopping the Course of Justice; and by a most uncommon, and heretofore unknown *saving Clause*, inserted in a late Bill, given away the Property of the City, long since confirmed by various well-known Grants and Charters.—After a short Pause, the Address was drawn up and read to the Livery; its Contents were spirited, and met with the unanimous Approbation of all present. A Motion was then made, that the Lord Mayor, the Court of Aldermen, and the Livery should go up in their *Gowns*, attended by the *Recorder*, the Sheriffs, and other proper Officers; which was also unanimously carried. Two more Motions were made; the one, That the Thanks of the Livery be given to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman *Oliver*, and Mr. Alderman *Wilkes*, for their magnanimous and intrepid Conduct respecting Preſs-Warrants, and other important Matters. The other, That it be recommended by the Livery to the Common-Council, and Court of Aldermen, that a Silver Cup, with the City Arms thereon, of 200*l.* Value, be presented to the Lord Mayor, and one of 100*l.* Value to each of the Aldermen *Wilkes* and *Oliver*, for their great and important Services. These

Motions were unanimously agreed to, and the Hall shook with reiterated Expressions of Applause.

C H A P. XV.

The Poll for Sheriffs in Favour of Messrs. Wilkes and Bull. Mr. Wilkes's Speech to the Livery. Mr. Bull's Speech. Lord Hertford's Letter to the Lord Mayor. The Address, Remonstrance and Petition by the Livery to the King. His Majesty's Answer. The Gatehouse in Temple-Lane fell down. A Court of Escheats held at Guildhall. Court of Conservancy on the River Medway, and the Limits of the City of London's Jurisdiction asserted about two Miles below Rochester. A Fire at Aldersgate. The City of Dublin's Resolutions presented to the Lord Mayor of London. The Proceedings of Michaelmas-Day, with the Speeches of the Aldermen Sawbridge, Townsend, and Nash. Alderman Nash declared Lord Mayor. Sir James Langham's Gift. Objections to a Motion of Thanks to the Lord Mayor. Bill of Mortality for the Year 1771.

AFTER every Means had been tried to defeat the Election of Messrs. *Wilkes* and *Bull* by the Court Party, the Poll was determined and finally closed on Monday July 1, in this Manner:

For <i>Wilkes</i> ,	—	—	2315
<i>Bull</i> ,	—	—	2194
<i>Kirkman</i> ,	—	—	1949
<i>Plumbe</i> ,	—	—	1875
<i>Oliver</i>	—	—	119

And on the 3d of the same Month the Sheriffs, upon casting up the Poll, declared *John Wilkes* and *Frederick Bull*, Esqrs. Sheriffs for the Year ensuing. After which Declaration Mr. *Wilkes* addressed the Livery from the Hustings in the Common-Hall:

Gentlemen of the Livery and Fellow-Citizens,

“ I thank you for the Honour now conferred upon me; and I congratulate you upon the Victory which you have gained over the united Efforts of public Enemies and treacherous Friends. The bare-faced Bribery and Corruption practised on this Occasion, and nobly spurned by you, must convince the most profligate and abandoned Administration, with which this Nation was ever cursed, that the City of *London* is not to be sold, or enslaved. It is to be hoped that the same happy Union will enable us to baffle any future Efforts of the common Enemy. In return for so distinguished a Mark of your Favour, you may be assured that I will not be wanting in any Part of the Duty of my Office, but that I will dedicate my Time and Application to the public Service. One Part of the Business, however, I must decline, and leave to my worthy Colleague: I mean Petitions to the House of Commons. These I cannot carry up, as I am at this Moment a legal Member of that House. Being

*Wilkes
and Bull
Sheriffs.*

*Sheriff
Wilkes's
Speech to
the Li-
very.*

chosen

chosen a Representative by the Freeholders of *Middlesex*, I hold myself as essential a Branch of the *British* Legislature, as any Individual of which it is composed; and I here pledge myself never to relinquish their nor my Right. I will seize every Opportunity of doing Justice to them and to the whole Nation in that capital Point. (*Here he was interrupted by a Storm of Applause.*) Gentlemen, the highest Praises are due to the Sheriffs. Their Conduct on this Occasion has been remarkable for Candour and Impartiality; and it is impossible that upon the whole their general Conduct can be exceeded in public Spirit, Integrity, and Independence. I hope, however, that it will be at least equalled by that of their Successors."

Then Mr. Bull spoke nearly as follows:

Gentlemen of the Livery and Fellow-Citizens,

Sheriff
Bull's
Speech.

"I think myself the more indebted to you for the Honour now conferred upon me, that it was on my Side entirely unsolicited, and that you thought proper to join me with so able and so worthy a Colleague. I am not a Man of many Words, nor do I chuse to deal much in Professions. Let me, however, beg leave to assure you, that I will do my best Endeavours to discharge the Duties of the important Office of Sheriff; and that, as I never had, so I never shall have, any other Object in standing forth upon the public Stage, but the Peace, the Prosperity, the Honour, and Independence of the City of London."

In the mean Time the following Letter was received by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, at Eleven o'Clock at Night:

My Lord,

Lord
Hert-
ford's
Letter to
the Lord
Mayor.

"As, in Consequence of the Notice given of the Time your Lordship proposes setting out tomorrow, the Livery may be induced to attend your Lordship to *St. James's*, I have the King's Commands to acquaint you, that it being unprecedented to admit the Livery upon such Occasions, as well as impracticable to introduce so numerous a Body, no Persons beyond the Number allowed by Law to present Petitions to the Throne, will be admitted, except your Lordship, the Aldermen, Common-Council, and City-Officers. I am, my Lord, with the greatest Respect, your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

Grosvenor-Street,

July 9, 1771.

HERTFORD."

And on *Wednesday* the 10th in the Morning, written Copies of the above Letter were stuck up in divers Parts of the City, that the Livery might have Notice, and save themselves the Trouble of going to *Guildhall*.

On the Lord Mayor's coming into the Council-Chamber, he read the Letter above-mentioned to the Livery then assembled; in Consequence of which a Committee of Ten (the Number allowed by Law to present a Petition) was appointed from the Body to attend the Lord Mayor into the King's Presence.

The Man-
ner in
which the
Remon-
strance
was pre-
sented.

Accordingly, between Twelve and One o'Clock, the Lord Mayor, attended by the Aldermen *Stephenson*, *Trecothick*, *Townsend*, *Sawbridge* and *Oliver*, the two Sheriffs, &c. with upwards of 100 of the Common-Council, in about

50 Carriages, attended by Sir *James Hodges* (Town-Clerk) the City-Marshall, &c. &c. proceeded, amidst the greatest Acclamations of the People, to *St. James's*, with the following Address, Remonstrance and Petition, which was read by Sir *James Hodges*, Town-Clerk.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common-Hall assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in the Anguish of our Hearts, beg leave to approach your royal Person, and deeply to lament that we still suffer, together with many others, all those great and unparalleled Grievances, which we have before submitted to your Majesty, with the Hope of a full and speedy Redress from our Sovereign, as the Father of his People.

The Re-
mon-
strance,
&c.

"The same arbitrary House of Commons, which violated the sacred Right of Election, and seated among themselves, as a Representative of the People, a Man who was never chosen into Parliament, have, the last Session, proceeded to the most extravagant Outrages against the Constitution of this Kingdom, and the Liberty of the Subject, of which your Majesty is by Law the great Guardian. They have ventured to imprison our Chief Magistrate, and one of our Aldermen, for disobeying their illegal Orders, and not violating the holy Sanction of their Oaths to this great City, as well as their Duty to their Country. They have, by the most artful Suggestions, prevailed upon your Majesty, to suffer your royal Name to give a pretended Authority to a Proclamation, issued at their express Desire, contrary to the known Laws of the Land. At length they proceeded to the enormous Wickedness of erasing a judicial Record, in order to stop the Course of Justice, and to frustrate all Possibility of Relief by an Appeal to those Laws, which are the noblest Birth-Right and Inheritance of all the Subjects of this Realm.

"During the unjust Confinement of our Representatives, they proceeded to a Law, depriving the Citizens of London of a considerable Part of their Property in the Soil of the River *Thames*, solemnly granted to them by divers Charters, and confirmed by the Authority of Parliament; and, under Colour of Equity, inserted in that Law an unusual saving Clause, subversive of the known and established Laws of Property; they have, without any Pretence of an Abuse, superseded the Conservancy of the River *Thames*, in the Liberty, which the Citizens of London have enjoyed from the Conquest.

"We therefore, your Remonstrants, again humbly supplicate your Majesty to restore our Rights, and to give Peace to this distracted Nation, by a speedy Dissolution of Parliament, and by removing your present wicked and despotic Ministers for ever from your Councils and Presence.

(Signed by Order) JAMES HODGES."

His

His Majesty was pleased to return the following Answer:

His Majesty's
Answer.

"I shall ever be ready to exert my Prerogative, as far as I can constitutionally, in redressing any real Grievances of my Subjects; and the City of London will always find me disposed to listen to any of their well-founded Complaints; it is therefore with Concern that I see a Part of my Subjects still so far misled and deluded, as to renew, in such reprehensible Terms, a Request, with which, I have repeatedly declared, I cannot comply."

Gatehouse
in Temple-Lane
fell down.

On Friday the 12th, about Twelve o'Clock at Night, the Gatehouse in Temple-Lane, White-Friars, one Side of which rested upon the Wall of the Alienation-Office Garden, belonging to the Temple, fell down. Of ten Persons that were in the House, five made their Escape through the back Rooms and Windows; of the other five, four were buried in the Ruins, one of whom, a Girl about fifteen Years of Age, was killed upon the Spot, being terribly crushed. The rest escaped with some Bruises; and the fifth, a Boy, who lay in the Garret, had a most miraculous Deliverance, being thrown, Bed and all, into the Alienation-Garden, where he alighted, without the least Hurt, upon a green Plot.

A Miraculous
Escape
of a Boy.

A Court
of Escheats
at Guildhall.

On Tuesday the 16th, was held at Guildhall a Court of Escheats, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, by virtue of his Majesty's Commission, issued by the Court of Chancery, directed to his Lordship, as the King's Escheator in the City of London, to enquire into that kind of Escheat, of an Estate devolved to the Crown *pro defectu sanguinis*, or Want of an Heir, by the royal Prerogative. The Case was, the late Major-General Brown, who died in 1764, was proved to be an illegitimate Son of one Mrs. Elizabeth Dean, by the Honourable Mr. Lumley. Mrs. Dean, the General's Mother, devised several real Estates to Mr. Brown in Fee. He lived and died unmarried, therefore could have no Heir. However, by his Will, properly attested, he gave several of his Mother's Estates to the Foundling-Hospital; which Bequest, by the Mortmain Act, was void in Law. The Testator discovering this Mistake, in six Days after, endeavoured to cure it by a Codicil; and if the charitable Legacy proved ineffectual, gave the Estates to one Mrs. Beecroft, which, fatally for her, was attested but by a single Witness, which by Statute-Law is void; so that the General may be said to have died without a Will, and his Estates, therefore, escheated to the Crown; and so it was found, and returned by the Inquisition.

The Lord Mayor made a Point at first as to the Return of the Inquisition by virtue of the King's Writ, insisting on his having an independent Jurisdiction, by virtue of Charters and his Oath; but the Writ being issued on the Petition of Mrs. Beecroft, praying to obtain the Estate, or some Part of it, his Lordship waved in this Instance his Objection, but insisted for the future that Informations of Escheats should be originally brought to the Lord Mayor, who would officially proceed in such Enquiries without any royal Mandate.

At the above Court it was observed, that several Houses in Fenchurch-Street, formerly belonging to a Freeman, for want of a Will were

never claimed, but that the Tenants had enjoyed the Houses for many Years without paying Rent: The Lord Mayor being obliged to attend the Court of Aldermen, the Consideration of that Affair was put off for a further Hearing.

There has not been a like Court held since the Mayoralty of Sir Woolaston Dixie, Lord Mayor of London, 150 Years ago.

On Wednesday the 17th, the Lord Mayor, Sir Richard Glyn, Mr. Alderman Peers, several of the City Officers, the Gentlemen of his Lordship's Household, attended by the City-Marshal and Under Marshalmen, held a Court of Conservancy at Stratford for the County of Essex; after which they went to Woolwich, and held another Court for the County of Kent. After which they embarked on board the Chatham Yacht, and one belonging to the Trinity-House, and proceeded down the River as far as the City's Jurisdiction extends, to see what Encroachments had been made, that the Parties offending might be proceeded against according to Law.

A special
Court of
Conservancy.

The Lord Mayor arrived at Rochester on Thursday Afternoon. He was immediately complimented by some of the principal Persons in the Town.

Lord Mayor's
Reception
at Rochester.

On Friday Morning the Lord Mayor, attended by the Aldermen Esdaile, Kennet, Kirkman, Wilkes, Rossiter, the Sheriff Martin, and Sheriff elect Bull, went in the Chatham Yacht to the Stone about two Miles below Rochester, which bounds the City's Conservancy on the River Medway. His Lordship observed there some Letters fresh cut on the Side of the City's Stone nearest the Land, which were said to mean a Claim of a Lady of the Manor. They were ordered to be immediately erased; and his Lordship attended while they were chipped out of the Stone, on which was then cut the following Inscription: *Brass Crosby, Esq; Lord Mayor, 1771.* The Sword of State was laid upon it, and several small Pieces of Silver, provided for the Occasion, were distributed among the People who attended.

Affairs the
City's
Right in
the River
Medway.

On Thursday the 8th, between Twelve and One at Night, a Fire bore out at Cooks-Hall, in Aldersgate-Street, which consumed the same, with a large Quantity of Timber in Mr. Hatton's Timber-Yard adjoining; it likewise burnt the greatest Part of the Nag's-Head Ale-house, with a Stable and Out-houses belonging to it, and damaged the back Part of several of the Dwelling-Houses that front the Street.

A Fire at
Aldersgate.

On the 25th of September, a Committee of Merchants, deputed by the Corporation of Dublin, waited on the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and presented the following Resolutions, as a Testimony of their Gratitude for his Conduct and Perseverance in the Cause of Liberty; which will serve to shew the Sense that City had of his Lordship, as a Magistrate and Patriot.

Resolutions
of the
City of
Dublin.

At the Guildhall, on the 15th of July, 1771, being public Quarter-Day of the Guild of Merchants, Dublin, the following Resolutions were agreed to.

"Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Guild, that the Freedom of the Press is one of the chief Bulwarks of the constitutional Liberties of these Kingdoms.

"Resolved,

"Resolved, That the sincere Thanks of this Guild be presented to the Right Honourable *Brass Crosby*, Esq; Lord Mayor of the City of London, *John Wilkes* and *Richard Oliver*, Esqrs. Aldermen of the same, for their upright and manly Perseverance in the Cause of constitutional Liberty, particularly manifested by their spirited and successful Endeavours in rescuing the Printers of London from the arbitrary and despotic Hands of illicit Power, and thereby securing the Peace, Honour and Dignity of that great City, and these Kingdoms."

Proceed-
ings on
Michael-
mas-Day.

The Proceedings at Guildhall on Michaelmas-Day this Year, for the Election of a Lord Mayor for the Year ensuing, were perhaps the most extraordinary that ever had been known: For the Citizens in that Common-Hall, who had so lately and lavishly caressed and distinguished Aldermen *Sawbridge* and *Townsend* by every Honour they could confer on them, for their upright and steady Conduct in Parliament and in the Cause of Liberty, seemed to strive how they should out-do each other in Tokens of Disgust and Dislike, which they from every Quarter threw out upon them. There was an universal Hissing when those Gentlemen came forward upon the Hustings. But as soon as the Recorder had opened the Hall, and Silence proclaimed, Mr. Alderman *Sawbridge* addressed the Livery in Words to this Effect:

Alderman
Saw-
bridge's
Speech.

"I am sensible that bad Impressions have been made on my Fellow-Citizens to my Disadvantage, by a Person now in the Hall, who has published anonymous Paragraphs: But I stand here innocent of his Defamation. I dare him to stand forth: Nevertheless, no Ill-treatment shall ever provoke me to desert the Cause of legal Liberty."

Alderman
Town-
send's
Speech.

Then Mr. Alderman *Townsend* addressed the Livery; and amongst other Observations on the Contrast of their Behaviour towards him on Michaelmas-Day 1770 and 1771, he concluded—"I am firmly persuaded the Livery of London do not lightly change their Opinion of an honest Man; but that they expect some better Proof against his Integrity, than the anonymous Charges and Accusations of a mercenary and most unprincipled Impostor."

When Mr. *Townsend* had finished, Mr. Alderman *Nash* addressed the Livery thus:

Gentlemen,

Alderman
Nash's
Speech.

"I think it my Duty, on this Occasion, to speak a few Words to you; but shall take up little of your Time. The Reason which makes me ask your Favour at this Time, is, that I am one of the Aldermen next in Turn for this Office. It would ill become me to boast of any Thing I have done; but I do assure you, that if I am elected to this Office, I will faithfully discharge the Duties of it, and honestly execute the Trust you shall put in me. I leave my Cause in your Hands. If I do not meet with your Approbation, I shall cheerfully submit; and whatever your Determination is, it will not be disagreeable to me."

A Poll.

The Aldermen then withdrew, and the Sheriffs put up the Candidates separately. The Shew of Hands appeared in favour of *Crosby* and *Sawbridge*. A Poll being demanded on behalf of

Messrs. *Nash*, *Halifax*, *Townsend*, *Sawbridge*, *Crosby*, and Sir *Henry Bankes*; the same was opened at half an Hour after Three, and continued till half an Hour after Four.

On Saturday the 5th of October, at the final Close of the Poll, the Numbers stood thus:

	Sat.	M.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Frid.	Sat.	Numbers voted.
Ald. <i>Nash</i>	83	320	740	366	1716	1959	2192	
Ald. <i>Sawbridge</i>	98	158	307	371	1245	1574	1879	
Ld. Mayor	79	142	270	344	1142	1463	1795	
Ald. <i>Halifax</i>	13	62	314	161	649	752	846	
Ald. <i>Townsend</i>	27	26	42	15	121	136	151	
Sir <i>H. Bankes</i>	3	10	11	3	10	35	36	

On Monday the 7th in the Evening, about Eight o'Clock, a most dreadful Fire broke out at a Cork-Cutter's, the Corner of *Ironmonger-Row*, *Old-Street-Road*: The Wind being high, soon communicated the Flames, which destroyed and damaged about thirteen Houses. As the Flames were soon seen all over London, a most amazing Crowd assembled. Part of the Wall which surrounded the Church-Yard of *St. Luke's Church*, *Old-Street*, fell down, by the Weight of the People that were upon it to see the Fire, when one Man was killed and several greatly hurt.

On Tuesday the 8th, the Sheriffs made their Return to the Court of Aldermen of the two Gentlemen elected by the Livery for one of them to be Lord Mayor for the ensuing Year; when the Court was pleased to make Choice of Mr. Alderman *Nash*, who was declared duly elected accordingly.

Alderman
Nash Lord
Mayor.

After the Recorder had declared the Election which the Court of Aldermen had made, the Lord Mayor elect, being invested with the Gold Chain, then addressed the Audience as follows:

Gentlemen of the Livery,

"I beg leave to return you my Thanks for the high Honour you have conferred upon me by chusing me your Chief Magistrate for the Year ensuing.

His
Speech.

"When I consider the Dignity and Importance of that exalted Station, I cannot help reflecting how unequal I am to the great and arduous Task.

"But, Gentlemen, if a Sacrifice of my private Concerns, by a constant Attendance on the Duties of the Office; if a strict and impartial Administration of Justice; if a watchful Attention to the Franchises, Interest, and Prosperity of my Fellow-Citizens, can merit your Esteem, you may be assured of my utmost Endeavours to deserve it; and in which, as I have the Example, so I hope I shall have the kind Assistance of my Brethren.

"Providence having crowned my Industry with an independent Fortune, I am determined to be an independent Magistrate, uninfluenced by any Motives that may lead me from the public Service to my own Advantage.

"I cannot conclude without publicly acknowledging my Obligations to my Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs, for their ready Attention to the Preservation of the Peace, and the Security of my Person, in coming to and going from this Place, during the Poll."

The Lord Mayor followed Mr. Alderman *Nash*, and returned his Thanks to the Livery for

Alderman
Crosby's
Speech.

all their Favours, particularly for their late numerous Appearance for him on the Election. He told them, "One Thing, Gentlemen, you may always be sure of, I have an honest Heart, and shall never deceive you."

Informa-
tions a-
gainst the
Gold-
smiths
Company,
&c.

This Day the City Solicitor filed Informations of Disfranchisement in the Mayor's Court against the Master and Wardens of the three refractory Companies of Goldsmiths, Grocers, and Weavers, for refusing to obey the Lord Mayor's Precept for a Common-Hall. Mr. Alderman *Plumbe*, as late Master of the Goldsmiths Company, was one of the Delinquents.

On *Friday* the 18th, the following Letter from the Sheriffs to the Keeper of *Newgate* was published:

Mr. Reynolds's Office, No. 39.

S I R, *Lime-Street, October 16, 1771.*

"We are very well satisfied with your general Conduct in the Office you hold under us, and in particular with the Humanity you always shew to the unhappy Persons under your Care. There are however two glaring Abuses of Importance, which we are determined to rectify at the ensuing Session on *Wednesday* next, and all the subsequent Sessions during our Sherifalty.

The first is the Prisoners remaining in Irons at the Time of Arraignment and Trial. This we conceive to be equally repugnant to the Laws of *England* and of Humanity. Every Person at so critical a Moment ought to be without any bodily Pain or Restraint, that the Mind may be perfectly free to deliberate on its most interesting and awful Concerns in so alarming a Situation. It is Cruelty to aggravate the Feelings of the Unhappy in a State of such Distraction; and Injustice to deprive them of any Advantage for the Defence of supposed Innocence, by calling off the Attention by bodily Torture, at the great Moment, when the full Exertion of every Faculty is most wanted. No Man in *England* ought to be compelled to plead while in Chains. We therefore are determined to abolish the present illegal and inhuman Practice; and we direct you to take off the Irons before any Prisoner is set to the Bar, either for Arraignment or Trial.

The other Abuse we are determined to reform, is the taking of Money for Admission into the Court at the *Old-Bailey*. This, likewise, we hold to be contrary to Law. It is one of the most glorious Privileges of this Nation, that our Courts of Justice must always be open and free, that no judicial Proceedings can be had in a secret, clandestine Manner, but that the Conduct of the Judges, Juries, and Witnesses, is submitted to the Eye of a judicious and impartial Public, without any Expence, Fee, or Gratification whatever. We need not enumerate to you the constant Complaints made on this Subject every Session, and the Tumults occasioned by the Exactions of the Officers, &c. We have given Orders to our Officers to admit gratis all Persons, who behave with Decency, into any Part of the Court, not particularly assigned to the Judges, Aldermen, Grand and Petty Juries, Witnesses, or Officers of the Court. We expect the like Orders from you to all your Servants. To inform the Public of this Regulation, we desire you to affix the following Words in large Letters on the several Entrances

into the Court, "No Money is to be taken for Admission into any Part of this Court of Justice."

To Mr. Richard Akerman,
Keeper of Newgate.

JOHN WILKES.
FRED. BULL.

On the 19th, at a Court of Aldermen, a Committee of Aldermen was appointed to meet on the 29th of the said Month, in Conformity to the Will of Sir *James Langham*, to elect twenty-five poor Sailors and twenty-five poor Soldiers, who have Families, and receive no Pension from Government, to a Gift of 4*l.* each. And at the same Court the Clerks of the Companies of Grocers and Goldsmiths petitioned for Leave to search the City-Books, in order to defend some Members of those Companies against Writs of Disfranchisement; whose Petition was readily granted.

Sir James
Lang-
ham's
Gift.

The Business in the City of *London* this Year in the Common-Council was finished on the 12th of *December*, which was the first Court of Common-Council held in this Mayoralty: When, after a handsome Speech made by the Lord Mayor at his Opening of the said Court, Mr. *Luke Stavelly* reminded the Court, that the constant Usage had been to move, as the first Business, the Thanks to his Lordship's Predecessor, and that no Gentleman had ever merited those Thanks more than Mr. *Crosby*. Mr. *Stavelly* then read the following Address of Thanks:

Debates
about
Thanks
to the late
Lord
Mayor.

"That the Thanks of this Court be given to *Brass Crosby*, Esq; late Lord Mayor of this City, for his diligent and impartial Administration of Justice during the whole Time of his holding that high and important Office; for his Readiness to convene Common-Halls and Common-Councils; for having always presided with great Candour and Ability; for having, as Chief Magistrate, supported with Spirit and Dignity the Privileges and Immunities of this City; for having refused to back Preps-Warrants, issued in Violation of the Rights of the Subject; for having discharged a Printer and Fellow-Citizen taken into Custody by an illegal Warrant of the Speaker of the House of Commons; for having committed the Messengers of that House for the Assault, in Violation of the Laws; for having returned to a Court of Justice a Recognizance taken before him, notwithstanding the Minutes thereof, by Order of the House of Commons, were expunged, and that House ordered that no other Prosecution, Suit, or Proceeding, be commenced, or carried on, for or on account of the said pretended Assault or false Imprisonment; for having maintained in Parliament the Rights of the Nation, as well as the chartered Privileges of this Metropolis; and for having preserved, through an Imprisonment in the *Tower*, the same Tenour of upright Conduct with unshaken Integrity, Firmness, and Fortitude."

The Address of Thanks was strenuously objected to by several Aldermen, and other Gentlemen; but at length the Question being put, there appeared for the Address, four Aldermen and one hundred and seventeen Commoners; against the Thanks, nine Aldermen and forty-seven Commoners. The Aldermen who voted for it were *Stevenson*, *Sawbridge*, *Wilkes*, and *Oliver*: Those against it were *Ladbroke*, *Alsop*, *Harley*,

Harley, Halifax, Esdaile, Plumbe, Kennet, Rossiter, and Bird. Alderman Kirkman and Townsend withdrew during the Division; and the latter Gentleman expressed himself warmly against the Address.

Bill of
Mortality
for the
Year
1771.

And the Continuation of the History of this Metropolis is closed with the general Bill of Mortality, wherein it appears, from December 11, 1770, to December 10, 1771, there have been christened 17072, and buried 21780, within the Bills of Mortality.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	—	8839	Males	—	10921
Females	—	8233	Females	—	10859
<hr/>			<hr/>		
In all 17072			In all 21780		
Whereof have died,					
Under 2 Years	7617	Between 60 and 70	1469		
Between 2 and 5	1830	70 — 80	1210		
5 — 10	818	80 — 90	460		
10 — 20	844	90 — 100	67		
20 — 30	1671	100 —	1		
30 — 40	1945	101 —	2		
40 — 50	2091	107 —	1		
50 — 60	1751				

A

SURVEY OF THE IMPROVEMENTS

Made in the

CITY and SUBURBS of LONDON, &c.

YOU have had already laid before you the Resolutions to improve the City of London and the Suburbs, and also an Act of Parliament empowering the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, to carry those Resolutions into Action (See Page 26, &c. of this Continuation). To which said Act are added two Schedules, one directing what Openings were to be made; the other setting forth the Passages to be improved and enlarged. (See *ibid.* p. 20.)

Accordingly the Committee of City Lands were appointed by the Court of Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common-Council assembled, on the 17th Day of June, 1760, to carry the said Act of Parliament into Execution.

In the mean Time Charles Dingley, Esq; a wealthy Citizen of London and a Russia Merchant, obtained an Act of Parliament, and did effectually carry into Execution the said Act, for making a Communication from the Center of the City with the great Northern Road, that lies through Islington, by a new Way, called now the City Road, leading from the Doghouse-Bar, in Old-Street, across the Fields, to the West End of Islington: From whence commenceth another Road, to communicate with the great Western Road, through Marybone to Rigon's Farm: Both which Roads are supported by Turnpike Tolls. (See *ibid.* p. 37.)

The Common-Council did also refer to the Commissioners of the Sewers and Pavements the Consideration of the most effectual Way to prevent the many and great Complaints of the Inhabitants against the Pavements, and divers Nuisances under their Jurisdiction. And the said Commissioners having reported their Opinion of the Foundation of all those Complaints, and shewn in what Manner they were to be removed and prevented for the future, (*ibid.* p. 60.)

they applied to Parliament, and obtained an Act to enable them to pave London Streets, and for other Purposes therein contained. (*Ibid.* p. 62.) After which the said Commissioners applied to Parliament for Leave to pull down whatever might be found to obstruct the free Air, and to make and widen such Streets as should be found necessary. (See *ibid.* p. 65.)

The City and their Commissioners, with these Aids of Parliamentary Power, presently set about the Business for which they were appointed; and have conducted themselves with that Judgment and Affiduity, that every Thing almost that could be done in the Time, has been effected: And the City of London and its Liberties may be said to have risen out of ancient Ruins, and become a new City, with Enjoyments never before experienced in the first City of the World, whether we look upon the many and elegant Buildings, or the Number, the Spaciousness, Pavements and Cleanliness of the Streets.

As you enter the Eastern Part of London, the Passenger needs only pass down the Great Minories and the new Buildings, which fill almost all the West Side, from Aldgate High-Street to Tower-Hill, including George-Street and John-Street, that open each a spacious Passage into Poor-Jewry-Lane and Crutched-Friars; and Hemmett-Street, finished at the West Extremity with an elegant Half-Circle of first-rate Houses, instead of those wooden Hovels, paltry Erections, and waste Ground, which heretofore were the Receptacles of Whores and Thieves, under the City-Wall, from Aldgate to the Postern on Tower-Hill; and he will meet with Objects of Wonder and Amazement; considering the Shortness of the Time in which these Improvements and the new Pavements have been completed. The same kind of Pavement has been continued under the said Commission in Whitechapel, from the North End of the Minories, as far as the Bars or Bounds of the City Liberties; and again down Hounsditch, in which Street an Opening has been made into Bevis-Marks, for Carriages to pass into St. Mary Axe and Leadenhall-Street; and several Parts thereof have been already covered with handsome Shops and Houses, upon a Plan which, by setting the new Buildings on the West Side a few Feet backwards, will render Hounsditch a commodious and open Street.

In the
Minories.

White-
chapel.

Hounf-
ditch.

As soon as we enter where Aldgate once stood, there appears on the left Hand a spacious, broad and open Street, and well built, running Southward as far as Crutched-Friars, which was lately almost impassable, and a Terror to the neighbouring Inhabitants. The Improvement in the Width of this Street was brought to bear by removing or pulling down the City-Wall, which ran behind the former Buildings in Poor-Jewry-Lane as far as Tower-Hill. (See this described on page 28. *ibid.*)

Poor-
Jewry-
Lane.

The East End of Leadenhall-Street has been opened by pulling down the Houses, upon whose Scite there is now built the Denmark Tavern; under which, in the Vault, are still preserved the Remains of St. Michael's Church or Chapel.

Leaden-
hall-
Street.

The Houses directed to be pulled down, in order to widen the dangerous Passage between

Little

Tower-Street.

Mark-Lane.

Bishopsgate-Street.

Camomile-Street.
Wormwood-Street.

New Excise-Office.

Bank-Street, &c.

In Lothbury.

Penny-Post-Office.

Old Jewry and Coleman-Street.

Cheap-side.

New Session-House.

Snow-Hill.

Little Tower-Street and *Great Tower-Street*, (*ibid.* p. 29.) has been done: And the Houses at the North-West Corner of *Mark-Lane* are pulled down, in order to enlarge the narrow Passage at that Place; but that Work is not yet finished. (*Ibid.*)

In *Bishopsgate Ward* great Improvements have been made. The Street where the Gate stood in the City-Wall, is enlarged, so as to make the Communication between *Bishopsgate Within* and *Bishopsgate Without* as capacious and free for Carriages, as any other Part of that Street; and the Spirit of Improvement has so prevailed, that the Buildings and Pavement in *Camomile-Street* and *Wormwood-Street* have been raised from narrow, dirty, and almost impassable Streets and mean Inhabitants, to the Appearance of some of our best Streets in *London*, as far as *Broad-Street* to the West, and *Bevis-Marks* to the East.

On the West Side of *Bishopsgate-Street Within*, where lately stood *Gresham College*, is now built on the Scite thereof, and of the Alms-Houses thereunto belonging, a most spacious and magnificent Building by Government, for the Office of Excise; very lately removed to this Place from their Office in the *Old Jewry*.

In *Broad-Street Ward*, besides the vast Extension of the Buildings of the *Bank of England*, that already extend from *Baribolomew-Lane* to *St. Christopher's Church*, and not come to their intended Expansion; all the Buildings and Houses between *Castle-Alley* and the North-West Corner of *Cornhill*, facing *Prince's-Street*, have been pulled down, and the Ground laid out and covered with capital Houses, adapted to Trade and for public Offices; and so as to make that Part of *Threadneedle-Street*, which, between those Houses and the Bank, was very narrow and incommodious for all People, a broad and elegant Street next the Bank, and with a cross Street, which makes a handsome wide Opening out of *Cornhill* facing the grand Entrance of the Bank; pursuant to the second Schedule, as set forth on p. 28. *ibid.*

The Foot-Way in *Lothbury* has been rendered more safe and easy, as in all the Streets mentioned, by the new Pavement; but especially by pulling down a Parcel of little Shops, built in the Front of *St. Margaret's Church*, and laying the Scite thereof open for the publick Good, by an Order of Vestry.

In *Throgmorton-Street*, there is the General Penny-Post-Office.

At the North-East Corner of the *Old Jewry*, and at the South-West Corner of *Coleman-Street*, one House at each Corner has been pulled down, and the Ground laid into the Street, to relieve the Difficulty Carriages often met with in turning these Corners.

Several Houses have been pulled down at the South-West Corner of *Cheapside*, and the Ground laid into the Street as much as necessary at the North-East Entrance into *St. Paul's Church-Yard*; and on the Remainder are built very handsome Shops and Houses.

In *Farringdon Without* we must remember the New Session-House and a New *Newgate*, whose Foundations are laid on the East Side of the *Old-Bailey*; and the Dirty narrow Passage from the End of the *Old-Bailey* to *Snow-Hill*, under *St.*

Sepulchre's Church-Yard-Wall, so troublesome and dangerous to Foot-Passengers, is now rendered a safe and good Way for Carriages by a proper Pavement, and for Foot-People by taking away the said Wall, and opening the Church-Yard for a Foot-Way to the Public.

In Addition to these Improvements, the Commissioners have paved all the Streets of any Note or Traffick with regular Pavement of Stone with a flat Face, and laid together so as to make one even compact Body, easy for all Sorts of Carriages; and a commodious Foot-Way on each Side of the Street, laid with flat Stones. The Signs are pulled down; the Posts before the Doors are taken away; and the Water from the Tops of Houses, that used to be a great Nuisance to Passengers in wet Weather, is now brought by proper Conveyances down to the Channels; and the Channels are all laid on the Outside of the Foot-Way, and with a proper Current to empty themselves into the Common-Sewers.

The like Improvements have extended themselves, by several Commissions under separate Acts of Parliament, to the Borough of *Southwark*; to the Parishes of *St. Mary Whitechapel*, *St. George Middlesex*, *St. John Wapping*, *St. Paul Shadwell*, the Hamlet of *Ratcliff*, the *Tower Royalty*, and to the Parish of *St. Leonard Shoreditch*: And most of those Places are either finished, or very forward in their Work of Paving, and removing Nuisances.

As for the Increase of Buildings; we have seen the South Side of *Mile-End Old Town* inclosed with Brick Houses; and in the South Quarter of *Mile-End New Town*, that formerly laid waste, are risen many Streets, to the great Improvement of the Earl of *Halifax's* Estate.

The great Dunghill called *Holloway-Mount*, lying between the North-East Corner of the *Upper Moor-Fields* and *Shoreditch*, is removed to make way for several Streets of Brick Buildings and a Turnpike Road: And *Bethnal-Green* has gained the Addition of *Camden-Row* and *Wilmot-Street* on its West Side, between the Green and the Church.

But as these Buildings are all much inferior in Number to those erected, and daily continuing to be built, in the Western and Northern Extremities of the City and Liberties of *Westminster*; so the *Adelphi*, those superb Buildings, erected upon that Ground called *Durham-Yard* in the *Strand*, where the antient Habitations were totally in Ruins, excel all other Buildings in Magnificence and Architecture in and about this Metropolis.

We shall conclude with observing, that there is erected a wooden Bridge from *Chelsea* to *Battersea*; and that the Navigation of the River *Lee* has been improved and facilitated by several Channels with Locks; one of which begins at *Bromley*, and, cut in a direct Line almost, terminates in the River *Thames*, near the Bridge at *Limehouse*: By which Improvement the Barges from *Hertfordshire*, and the other Parts of the River *Lee*, save about seven Miles, and the Impediments and Danger which at certain Times and in tempestuous Weather delayed and rendered their Navigation tedious, and sometimes hazardous, through *Bow-Creek* and round the *Isle of Dogs*.

General Improvements.

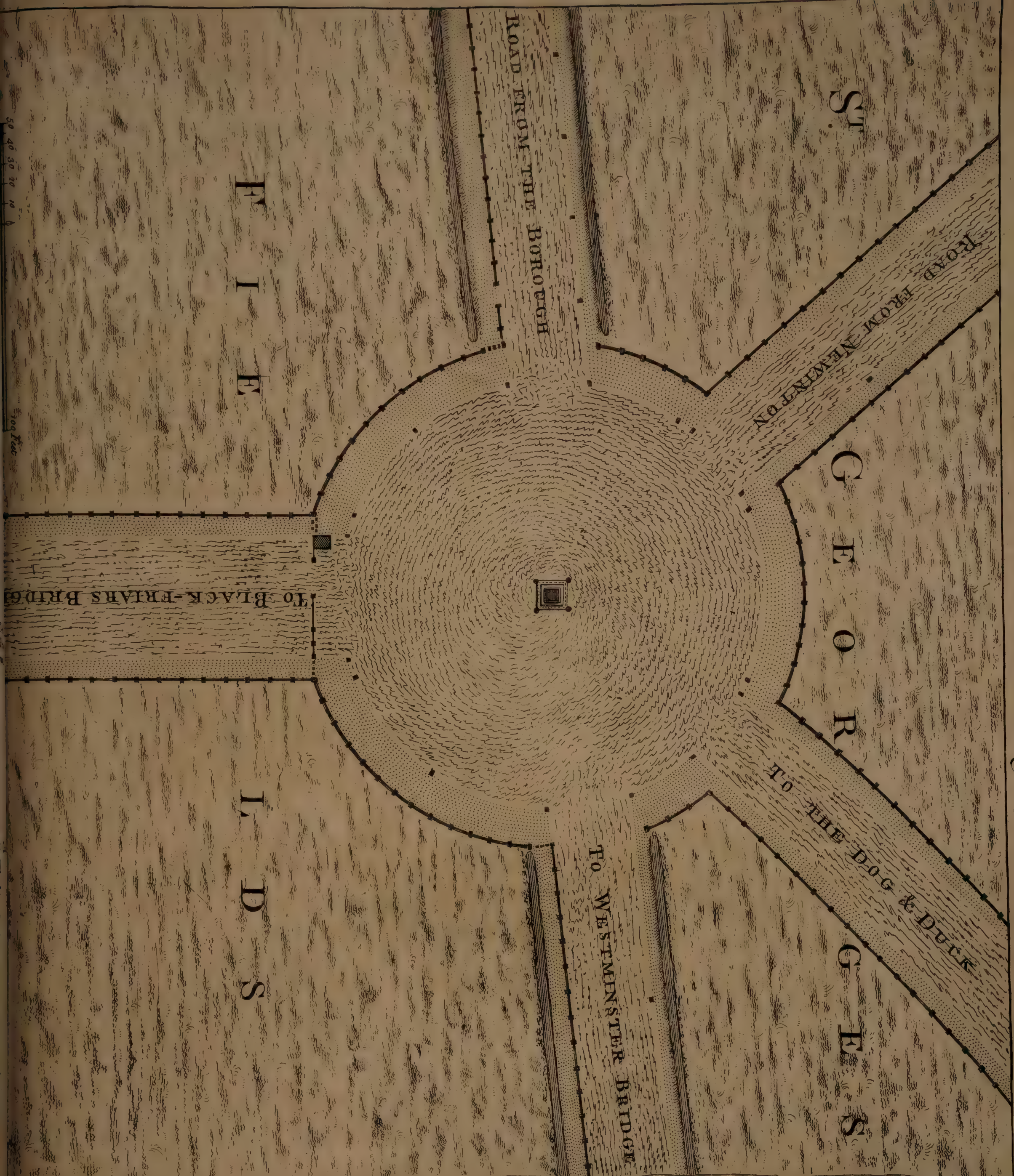
New Pavements.

Buildings.

The Adelphi.

Chelsea Bridge.

The Circus & Obelisk in St Georges Fields.



ELEVATION
of the North Side of the
OBELISK.

